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VOLUME 4

PART V. NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION FORMS

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Introduction

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Ft. Monmouth

Langley AFB

Naval Complex Pensacola

INTRODUCTION TO PART V - NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION CASE STUDIES

The *National Historic Context for Department of Defense (DoD) Installations, 1790 - 1940* is a Legacy Program demonstration project designed to assist the Department of Defense (DoD) in executing its responsibilities for cultural resources under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The purpose of the project is to examine the complex historical and architectural relationships among DoD construction on a nationwide basis to provide comparative information on the historic significance of military construction in the contiguous United States between 1790 and 1940.

The National Military Context integrates the three components of an historic context - time period, geographic area, and theme. The overall study is organized into five sections:

- Part I - Chronological Overview;*
- Part II - Theme Studies;*
- Part III - Property Types;*
- Part IV - Installation Site Reports; and*
- Part V - National Register Nomination Case Studies.*

Part V - National Register Nomination Case Studies contains documentation on four installations selected to illustrate the integration of the National Military Context and site-specific data in the National Register nomination process. Properties eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places must possess those qualities of significance and integrity defined by the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4[a-d]). The criteria state that:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- (a) That are associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (b) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (c) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (d) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

To qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a property must possess significance under one of the National Register criteria and retain its overall integrity. Properties may be significant on a local, state, or national level. For complete discussions of how to apply the National Register criteria and how to complete the National Register forms, the following National Park Service publications should be consulted, *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (1991) and *National Register Bulletin 16A: Guidelines for Completing National Register of Historic Places Forms* (1991). The installations documented in the case studies reflect a variety of installation types and levels of previous work. The four case study sites, Langley Air Force Base, Ft. McPherson, Ft. Monmouth, and Naval Complex Pensacola were selected based on the following criteria:

- 1) ability to represent the various components, theme, time and place, of the Historic Context;
- 2) availability of existing data;
- 3) need for new or additional National Register documentation;
- 4) ability to illustrate circumstances and approaches that will provide useful demonstrations of the applicability of the historic contexts; and,
- 5) distribution among the service branches.

Ft. McPherson, Georgia (Army)

Ft. McPherson was established in 1885. The installation is associated historically with the Army's late nineteenth-century consolidation of troops in larger permanent posts constructed according to standardized plans. Previous work at the installation included a study of officer housing and a 1974 National Register nomination of the cantonment. The 1974 National Register nomination did not indicate which properties within the historic district were contributing or non-contributing properties. The amended nomination distinguishes between contributing and non-contributing properties and also includes an NCO housing area related to the original historic district and extends the district's periods of significance to include later construction eras. The earlier nomination is included for reference. Selection of Ft. McPherson demonstrates the application of the National Military Context to the review and amendment of earlier National Register documentation according to current program standards.

Ft. Monmouth, New Jersey (Army)

Ft. Monmouth was established during World War I. The installation played a significant role in the historical development of military communications technology during the inter-war period. Previous documentation of Ft. Monmouth included a building inventory and an incomplete draft National Register nomination. No properties currently are listed in the National Register. Selection of Ft. Monmouth as a case study demonstrates the application of the National Military Context to an installation with a unique mission, military communications, that is the subject of one of the specialized theme studies in Part II of the National Military Context. Ft. Monmouth also is an example of the 1930s standardized construction that is typical of several Army posts.

Langley Air Force Base, Virginia (Air Force)

Langley Air Force Base, established in 1917, was one of the first permanent military airfields. The site possesses significance for its role in early aviation training and technology, and for its design by Albert Kahn. Previous work at Langley AFB included a draft National Register historic district nomination and building inventory. Research undertaken as part of the current project indicated that Langley may meet the criteria for designation as a National Historic Landmark. Selection of Langley AFB, as one of the demonstration sites, illustrates the use of the National Military Context in the evaluation of properties with a national level of significance.

Naval Complex Pensacola, Florida (Navy)

The military has maintained a presence in Pensacola since the construction of the navy yard in 1825. Coastal fortifications subsequently were built to guard the yard. A late nineteenth-century Army cantonment, Ft. Barrancas, survives within the Naval Complex boundaries and is associated with the site's use as part of the nation's system of coastal fortifications. In addition, the Navy selected the facility as a center for naval aviation training in 1914. During the late 1930s, the training facilities were expanded significantly. Resources associated with all periods of military activity survive at Naval Complex Pensacola.

Earlier work at Naval Complex Pensacola includes a building inventory, a cultural resource management plan, and a Historic and Archeological Resource Protection (HARP) Plan. The historic shipyard area is included in an historic district listed in the National Register in 1976 as a National Historic Landmark. The National Register documentation prepared during the 1970s emphasized the importance of the installation's training role in preparing naval aviators for action during World War II. However, the facilities constructed in association with this training program were not identified as part of the historic district because, at the time, these properties were not fifty years old. The National Military Context was used to assess those properties that dated from the 1930s. This case study illustrates the use of the National Military Context in periodic review and amendment of existing National Register documentation. The earlier nomination is included for reference.

Ft. Barrancas Cantonment Historic District is an example of a typical Army post that possesses local significance. The cantonment was established during the nineteenth century and its evolution reflected Army nationwide construction policies over time. The National Military Context provided data useful in understanding the Army construction patterns exhibited at this installation. A separate nomination form was prepared for Ft. Barrancas due to its relationship to a different historic context than the naval air station.

Selection of Naval Complex Pensacola as a case study demonstrates the application of the National Military Context to a site with several functionally specialized areas of significance. This case study illustrates an approach to the documentation of multiple non-contiguous historic areas associated with different activities, a common pattern found on naval facilities. This example also illustrates the application of contexts relevant to different military services on the same installation.

Summary

In summary, the *National Historic Context for DoD Installations* provides background and comparative information useful to cultural resource personnel in evaluating historic buildings on DoD installations and completing National Register of Historic Places documentation. The National Military Context provides information that eliminates the necessity for repetitive research in developing appropriate national historic contexts. The document presents an analysis of the trends, patterns, and themes associated with the U.S. military from 1790 to 1940. This data will assist cultural resource managers in understanding how individual installations and resources fit into the larger pattern of military development.

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form
Staff Row and Old Post Area (Amendment)
Fort McPherson
Fulton County, Georgia

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Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>13</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
_____	_____ sites
_____	_____ structures
_____	_____ objects
<u>13</u>	<u>1</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 41

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

=====
6. Function or Use
=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Defense	Sub: Military facility
Domestic	Institutional housing

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Defense	Sub: Military facility
Domestic	Institutional housing

=====
7. Description
=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation:	Brick
roof:	Metal
walls:	Brick
other:	Asphalt

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

=====
8. Statement of Significance
=====

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

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or a grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions):
Architecture

Period of Significance: 1889-1943

Significant Dates: N/A

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Quartermaster Department

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

=====
9. Major Bibliographical References
=====

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form
Staff Row and Old Post Area (Amendment)
Fort McPherson
Fulton County, Georgia

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service

=====
10. Geographical Data
=====

Acreage of Property: 7.13 acres

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

	Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing
1	16	738500 3733220	3	16 737950 3732660
2	16	738360 3732600	4	16 737820 3733140

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

=====
11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title: Katherine Grandine/Historian
organization: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
date: May 1993
street & number: 337 East Third Street
telephone: 301-694-0428
city or town: Frederick
state: Maryland

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form
Staff Row and Old Post Area (Amendment)
Fort McPherson
Fulton County, Georgia

(Page 6)

zip code: 21701

=====
Additional Documentation
=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

- Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

=====
Property Owner
=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state __ zip code _____

=====
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

The following amendment to "Staff Row and Old Post Area," Fort McPherson supplements the documentation for an historic district listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1974. The original National Register historic district encompasses a parade ground, officer housing, barracks, a headquarters building, a guardhouse, a hospital, and support buildings. The original historic district comprises a cohesive collection of buildings that is unified by late Victorian period design, brick construction, and white wood ornamentation. This amendment to the National Register historic district expands the existing documentation to include (1) a discontinuous non-commissioned officers (NCO) housing area and (2) a contiguous area encompassing a fire station, storage buildings, a hospital addition, a theater, and nurses' quarters. Buildings in both areas retain their overall integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

NCO Housing

The discontinuous NCO housing area includes a row of seven, single-family dwellings (**Buildings 136-142**). The area is separated geographically from the original historic district by a ravine. Six of the buildings were constructed as NCO housing, while one structure originally was erected as a dwelling for the hospital steward. The six NCO houses are located in a line, while the hospital steward's quarters are sited slightly southeast of the row. All of the dwellings are small, one-story brick buildings supported by raised foundations. The buildings' standing-seam metal roofs exhibit an intersecting gable and hip design with a front gable orientation. The buildings incorporate minimal ornamentation. This ornamentation is limited to simple corbelled cornices and bay openings enlivened by segmental arches and stone sills. The principal elevation of each building includes a screened porch supported by brick piers. Current windows and doors are replacement units. Frame shed additions, sheathed with vinyl siding, are located at the rear of the buildings.

Contiguous Additions

The contiguous additions to the boundaries of the original historic district encompass seven buildings constructed between 1918 and 1943. **Buildings 50, 52, and 54** were constructed immediately after World War I. Buildings 52 and 54 are utilitarian brick structures designed as storage and utility support facilities while Building 50, the original fire station, is a one-story, square brick building. Building 50 terminates in a composition-shingled roof incorporating an intersecting hip and gable design. The building features a one-story porch, which spans the front elevation and is supported by square wood posts.

Buildings 183 and 168 were added to the installation during the 1930s. Building 183 was constructed as the post theater. The two-story building occupies a rectangular ground plan. The gable-front principal elevation features an arched second story window located above a semi-circular marquee. Building 168 was constructed as a nurses' quarters. The two-story, brick building occupies a rectangular ground plan with the lateral eave parallel to the street. The symmetrical design features a central entrance defined by a cast stone surround. Georgian Colonial Revival ornamentation integrated in the design of the building includes the entry surround, flat window arches, and a concrete water table.

Building 170, an H-shaped brick building, was constructed in 1942. The building is connected to Building 171, the original 1889 post hospital, by a substantial two-story brick hyphen. The two buildings currently serve as a single facility. The 1974 historic district boundaries segmented the building complex to include Building 171 in the district and exclude Building 170. The 1974 justification for the boundary was based on the 1942 construction date for Building 170; this date exceeded the 1910 terminal date for the district's period of significance. This amendment adjusts the historic district boundary to include the building in its entirety.

A single non-contributing building is included within the amended boundaries of the historic district. This structure is a nurses' quarters (Building 167) constructed during World War II. The design of the brick building is architecturally compatible with the surrounding historic district. The period of construction and historical associations of the building differ from the historic district as amended in this Nomination. This building may become a contributing structure when the World War II historic resources located at Ft. McPherson receive appropriate evaluation.

Additions to the original Staff Row and Old Post Area historic district include the following properties:

Facility Number	Historic Use	Current Date Use	Status
50	Fire Station	Administration	1918 Contributing
52	Unknown	Storage	1918 Contributing
54	Utility	Storage	1919 Contributing
167	Nurses' Quarters	Administration	1943 Non-contributing
168	Nurses' Quarters	Administration	1933 Contributing
170	Hospital, currently part of Building	Clinic	1942 Contributing
171			
183	Theater	Training	1939 Contributing

NCO HOUSING AREA

136	Hospital Steward's	NCO housing	1891	Contributing
137	NCO housing	NCO housing	1892	Contributing
138	NCO housing	NCO housing	1889	Contributing
139	NCO housing	NCO housing	1889	Contributing
140	NCO housing	NCO housing	1889	Contributing
141	NCO housing	NCO housing	1889	Contributing
142	NCO housing	NCO housing	1892	Contributing

Summary

The "Staff Row and Old Post Area" at Fort McPherson was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1974. The historic district possessed the quality of significance identified in National Register Criterion C. The district encompasses a distinguishable entity of Late Victorian period buildings that are of statewide significance in the areas of military history and architecture. The period of significance identified in the original National Register nomination was 1889 to 1910.

This amendment to the "Staff Row and Old Post Area" historic district documents additional buildings that are associated with the establishment and development of Fort McPherson during the period 1889 to 1910. The current documentation also extends the period of significance to 1943 and includes associated resources significant within this extended time period.

Two concentrations of buildings are proposed as additions to the existing district. The first concentration is geographically separated from the registered historic district by a ravine. This discontinuous district encompasses a seven unit non-commissioned officer (NCO) housing area constructed between 1889 and 1892 that is associated historically with the original "Staff Row and Old Post Area." The second concentration of buildings are contiguous to the existing district and include historic resources constructed between 1910 and 1940. The buildings included within the amended boundaries are associated with the expansion of health care and recreational facilities for the garrison during the twentieth century. These buildings possess the qualities of significance identified in National Register Criterion C and retain their overall architectural integrity.

Historic Context

Fort McPherson was established by the U.S. Congress in 1885 when funds were authorized to purchase property and to construct a ten-company Army post. Construction was undertaken as a special project initiated by the Army Quartermaster Department during the last decades of the nineteenth century. Other special Army construction projects included Fort Assinaboine, Montana; Headquarters in San Antonio, Texas; Fort Bliss, Texas; Fort Snelling, Minnesota; Fort Russell, Wyoming; Forts Leavenworth and Riley, Kansas; Fort Robinson, Nebraska; Fort Sam Houston, Texas; and Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

During this period, the Army changed its construction policy from the construction of small temporary camps to the construction of larger permanent posts located near established railroad lines. The larger permanent posts were built to facilitate troop consolidation. Several of the new installations, such as Headquarters Post at Fort Sam Houston, Fort Sheridan, and Fort McPherson became department headquarters during the 1890s.

An analysis of Army construction during the 1880s and 1890s reveals two major trends. These are (1) a greater emphasis on architectural design illustrated by the construction of stylistically sophisticated buildings, and (2) an emphasis on improving living conditions for Army personnel reflected in the introduction of amenities in overall architectural programs. During this period, the Quartermaster Department retained civilian architects, who integrated popular architectural styles in their designs. Architecture was recognized as a tool to enhance the Army's

public image and efforts were made to design and construct buildings of distinction to enhance the Army's prestige. Later during the 1890s, the Quartermaster Department adopted standardized plans for all building types in an effort to contain construction costs.

The impressive main post area at Fort McPherson illustrates these patterns of military design and construction. The use of the Italianate, Romanesque, and Queen Anne architectural styles reflects the influence of popular architectural styles on the Army's construction program. The designs for the Fort McPherson buildings are a result of both private architectural commissions and adaptation of Quartermaster standardized plans. Originally, the Army retained Gustav Freibus, a Washington, D.C. architect, to develop domestic designs for Fort McPherson. However, only one of Freibus's designs was constructed. Constructing Quartermaster Captain Joshua West Jacobs executed standardized plans developed by the Quartermaster Corps in Washington, D.C. for the other buildings in the complex. In addition, building plans were adopted as Army standard designs following their construction at Fort McPherson. The Post Headquarters (Building 41) is an example of such a plan that was adopted as an Army standard in 1893 after its construction at Fort McPherson in 1889.

The installation plan for Fort McPherson applied a basic grid form oriented around a central parade ground. This plan was characteristic of nineteenth century Army posts. The rectangular parade ground was the central focus of the installation. Officer housing lined the north side of the parade ground while barracks for enlisted personnel lined the south side. The separation of living areas illustrates the stratification of military personnel by rank. In addition, the post further was spatially organized by function. The headquarters building was sited at the east end of the parade ground, while the hospital and quartermaster support buildings were sited southeast of the headquarters and were removed from the central parade.

The Army also integrated an enclave of single-family quarters for non-commissioned officers (NCO) in the original plan for Fort McPherson. Seven small houses, constructed between 1889 and 1892, were sited across a ravine, southwest of the main post area. The size, location, and simple design of the NCO houses contrast with size, location, and design of dwellings in the officers' housing area, and illustrate the stratified hierarchy in housing by rank between officers and non-commissioned officers. The construction of separate NCO housing represented an improvement in general living conditions for NCO personnel. Separate housing areas for hospital stewards and non-commissioned officers were first introduced during the last decades of the nineteenth century; by the late 1880s and 1890s, separate housing appeared as standard elements on Army installations.

During the 1880s and 1890s, the Quartermaster Corps sought to improve the structures utilized by officers and troops. Technology made possible the introduction of such mechanical systems as steam heat, indoor plumbing, and gas lighting. Hygiene was a particular concern; standard plans for barracks and hospitals were revised to provide healthful environs.

During the twentieth century, living conditions on base continued to improve. The level of fire protection increased with the construction of a fire station (Building 50) in 1918. Utilities, represented by an electrical substation (Building 54), also were upgraded continually.

During the 1930s, the Quartermaster Corps undertook a major nation-wide permanent construction program. This program was coordinated on the national level and utilized standardized plans. At Fort McPherson, new construction during the inter-war period was undertaken to upgrade recreational facilities and medical facilities. In 1939, a brick theater (Building 183) was constructed, and, in 1933, a new nurses' quarters (Building 168) was completed.

Army health care is a major theme in the twentieth century history of Fort McPherson. During the Spanish-American War and World Wars I and II, Fort McPherson served as an Army general hospital and recuperation center. During each war, hospital and medical facilities were expanded, generally through the addition of temporary structures. Permanent construction also occurred during the inter-war period and during World War II, when a new hospital, nurses' quarters, and support structures were completed. The World War II hospital (Building 170), constructed in 1942, is connected to Building 171, the original 1889 post hospital, by a two-story brick addition. The two buildings create a single building complex that currently serve as a one facility. Permanent built resources constructed during World War II will require assessment once the historic context for their evaluation has been developed.

Conclusion

In summary, this amendment to the "Staff Row and Old Post Area" historic district documents significant built resources historically associated with the establishment and evolution of Fort McPherson and expands the terminal date for the period of significance from 1910 to 1940. This documentation amends the original National Register nomination to include a discontinuous district containing seven non-commissioned officers' residences constructed between 1889 and 1892 that were associated historically with the development of the original "Staff Row and Old Post Area." The amendment also expands the boundaries of the original district to include historic resources constructed between 1910 and 1940 that represent the addition of amenities and expansion of health care and recreational facilities at the garrison during the twentieth century. These buildings possess the qualities of significance identified in National Register Criterion C and retain their overall architectural integrity.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 1

Staff Row and Old Post Area
Boundary Increase
Fort McPherson
Fulton, Georgia

=====

Georgia State Historic Preservation Office, Correspondence in files of Directorate of Engineering and Housing, Fort McPherson, dated June 1983.

Grashof, Bethanie C. *A Study of United States Army Family Housing Standardized Plans, 1866-1940.* Atlanta, Georgia: Center for Architectural Conservation, College of Architecture, Georgia Institute of Technology, 1986.

R. Christopher Goodwin, and Associates, Inc. "National Historic Context for Department of Defense Installations," 1790-1940. Draft MSS, Baltimore District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore, Maryland, 1993.

Staff History Officer. *Fort McPherson: The First Hundred Years 1885-1985.* (Atlanta, Georgia: Headquarters, Fort McPherson, 1986).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 1 Staff Row and Old Post
Boundary Increase
Fort McPherson
Fulton, Georgia

=====

Boundary Description

The amendment to the Staff Row and Old Post Area of Fort McPherson Historic District includes three adjustments to the original district boundaries and the addition of a discontiguous area. The first boundary adjustment was made to include Buildings 50, 52, and 54. Starting at the point where the original boundary following Gordon Place, the adjusted boundary line turns south and proceeds east along Gordon Place to the reservation boundary. The revised boundary line then proceeds south along the reservation boundary to the parking lot located south of Building 52. The line turns west and follows the north side of the parking lot to rejoin the original historic district boundary south of Building 54.

The second boundary adjustment starts at the point where the original historic district boundary turns north at the southwest corner of Building 104. The revised boundary proceeds west to Hardee Road and proceeds along the east side of Hardee Road to the intersection of Anderson Way. The line then proceeds west along the north side of Anderson Way to the intersection of Anderson Way and Cumming Drive. The boundary line proceeds north along the east side of Cumming Drive to the point of intersection with the original historic district boundary at the south side of Building 171.

The third boundary adjustment starts at the southwest corner of Building 181 and proceeds west along the retaining wall to including Building 183. The line extends to a point opposite the southeast corner of Building 184 and turns north to rejoin the historic district boundary at the southeast corner of Building 184.

The discontiguous area amended to the historic district encompasses seven non-commissioned officers' quarters. The boundary for the area starts at the point where topographic line 1030 intersects the western end of Bartow Street and proceeds east along the northern side of Bartow Street to the curve in the street in the vicinity of Building 136. The line then proceeds north to topographic line 1030 and follows the line west to the intersection of Bartow Street.

Boundary Justification

The discontiguous area amended to the historic district includes dwellings constructed as non-commissioned officers' housing between 1889 and 1892. This area was part of the original post constructed during the 1880s and 1890s. The three boundary adjustments to the boundary of the existing historic district encompass buildings that are associated with the development of Fort McPherson during the period from 1910 until 1940.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section PHOTOS Page 1 Staff Row and Old
Post Area
(Amendment)
Fort McPherson
Fulton, Georgia

=====
=====

The following information is the same for all photographs:

1. Staff Row and Old Post Area (Boundary Increase), Fort McPherson
2. Fulton County, Georgia
3. Katherine Grandine
4. 12/1992
5. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
337 E. Third Street, Frederick, Maryland 21701

PHOTO #

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | 1. Row of Non-Commissioned Officer Quarters-Buildings 140, 141, 142
6. View facing west |
| 2 | 1. Building 137
6. View facing south |
| 3 | 1. Buildings 136
6. View facing southwest |
| 4 | 1. Building 50
6. View facing southeast |
| 5 | 1. Quarters 52
6. View facing northwest |
| 6 | 1. Quarters 54
6. View facing east |
| 7 | 1. Quarters 183
6. View facing southeast |
| 8 | 1. Building 170
6. View facing southwest |

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form
Staff Row and Old Post Area (Amendment)
Fort McPherson
Fulton County, Georgia

(Page 15)

- 9
 - 1. Building 168
 - 6. View facing southwest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

=====

1. Name of Property

=====

historic name: Fort Monmouth Cantonment Historic District
other names/site number: N/A

=====

2. Location

=====

street & number: N/A not for publication N/A
city or town: Fort Monmouth vicinity N/A
state: New Jersey code: NJ county: Monmouth code: 025
zip code: 07703

=====

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

=====

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide ___ locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

1 objects
103 9 Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

=====

6. Function or Use

=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Defense	Sub: Military facility
Education	School
Education	Research facility
Domestic	Institutional housing
Landscape	Parade ground

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Defense	Sub: Military facility
Education	Research facility
Domestic	Institutional housing
Landscape	Parade ground

=====

7. Description

=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival
Art Deco

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Concrete
roof: Slate
walls: Brick
other: N/A

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

=====
8. Statement of Significance
=====

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

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or a grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Military

Communications

Education

Architecture

Period of Significance: 1927 - 1940

Significant Dates: 1927 - 1940

Significant Person: N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Quartermaster Corps

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

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # NJ-41

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: Library of Congress

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property: 110.85 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	582330	4463760	3	18	581190 4462640
2	18	582180	4463540	4	18	581000 4463140

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

=====
11. Form Prepared By
=====

Name/title: Katherine Grandine/Historian
Organization: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
Date: May 1993
Street & number: 337 East Third Street
Telephone: 301-694-0428
City or town: Frederick
State: Maryland
Zip code: 21701

=====
Additional Documentation
=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

- Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

=====
Property Owner
=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)
name

street & number _____ telephone

city or town _____ state

zip code

=====
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Fort Monmouth is located approximately fifty miles south of New York City in the coastal area of Monmouth County, New Jersey. The installation is located between two branches of the Shrewsbury River. The Fort Monmouth Cantonment historic district is composed of 112 buildings, structures, and objects located in two discontinuous areas. The two areas are the main cantonment area and the quartermaster support area. The main cantonment contains administration, housing, special function, and community support buildings located around a central parade ground. The quartermaster support area is located northeast of the main parade ground and contains a quartermaster storehouse, bakery, and maintenance shops.

Historically, the quartermaster support area was set apart from the main cantonment and located near transportation routes such as railroad lines or highways. All of the buildings in the two areas were constructed during the period of permanent construction of the installation between 1927 and 1940. The two discontinuous areas form a cohesive, intact, representative example of Army planning and permanent construction during the period between World War I and World War II. The buildings and plan of the installation retain their integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship.

Fort Monmouth is a planned installation with buildings designed using Georgian Colonial Revival motifs. The design of the overall installation achieves architectural unity through its integrated layout, building design, and the use of red brick as the primary building material. The symmetrical plan, incorporating open space and mature vegetation, creates an institutional image of durability and orderliness without regimentation. In general, the buildings are in good condition and have undergone few alterations.

The overall design of the main cantonment area has a basic rectangular form and is oriented along an east-west axis with the main entrance accessible from Oceanport Avenue (see attached sketch map). The visual focus of the installation is the headquarters and classroom building, **Russel Hall**. Russel Hall is flanked on the east by a triangular open green space and on the west by a rectangular parade ground. The parade ground separates officer housing from the enlisted and non-commissioned officer housing. Officer housing, bachelor officers' quarters, and the original hospital are located north of the parade ground. Housing for non-commissioned officers is located south of the parade ground. The barracks, theater, and fire station are located southeast of the main entry gate. **Squier Laboratory**, which was the principal research laboratory, is located northwest of the main parade ground.

The **quartermaster support area** is located one-third of a mile east of the main cantonment, near the railroad tracks. Though visually separate from the main cantonment, the quartermaster support area is a part of the historic installation plan and function. The buildings are constructed of red brick and are simple, utilitarian expressions of the Georgian Colonial Revival.

Although most of the installation was constructed using standardized plans, two buildings were designed specifically for Fort Monmouth. Russel Hall (Building 286) and Squier Laboratory (Building 283) were designed by private architectural firms working in conjunction with the Quartermaster Corps. These two buildings define Fort Monmouth as the twentieth century home of the U.S. Signal Corps and set it apart from other Quartermaster-designed installations dating from the inter-war period.

Russel Hall, Building 286

Russel Hall originally was the post headquarters building and classroom building. It is located directly west of the Oceanport Avenue entrance to the main post and is a visually striking building. Russel Hall was designed by Philadelphia architect Harry Sternfield and completed in 1936 in collaboration with the Office of the Constructing Quartermaster. It is an Art Deco building composed of a four-story central pavilion and three-and-a-half story flanking wings. The central portion is faced with Indiana limestone. Sculptured reliefs that depict the Signal Corps in the Civil War and World War I are located on either side of the central entrance doors. Above the entrance is a limestone relief of the Seal of the United States. The flanking wings, like the central portion of the building, are constructed with a concrete frame, but are faced with brick and have a limestone veneer on the first half story. The wings feature recessed, vertically articulated windows separated by decorative brick spandrels. Decorative bands of brick define the cornice. Alterations consist of exterior staircases that have been recently added to each end of the building.

Squier Laboratory, Building 283 (now Squier Hall)

Squier Laboratory was designed by Rodgers and Poor, architects from New York City. The building was completed in March 1935. It occupies a site west of the officer housing area on a knoll above Parkers Creek. Squier Laboratory is L-shaped and consists of two functional parts: an administration and laboratory section and a rear shop section. The administration section of the building is two stories and has a steel structural frame faced in brick veneer. The front facade is characterized by the entrance portico that is composed of two-story concrete piers faced in brick. The windows are bands of hopper windows. The shop section is located in the rear of the building and is constructed with a steel frame, brick veneer, and industrial sawtooth roof. The laboratory was enlarged in 1947 and, again, in 1958.

Near Squier Laboratory are several plain, frame, one-story buildings constructed during World War II as laboratories and warehouses. One located to the east of Squier Laboratory, **Building 288**, is within the historic district, but does not contribute to the historic district due to its later construction date. However, the building does not constitute a serious intrusion because it relates in function to the Squier Laboratory and is not a strong element in the landscape.

Officer Housing

The most dominant building type in the historic district is family housing. House size and location at Fort Monmouth, as at all Army installations, was stratified according to the rank of the occupant. Officer housing was constructed north of the parade ground and was comprised of single and duplex housing units, and four-family apartments. Within the officer housing area, the buildings are stratified by size and location. Single and duplex officer housing surrounds a linear park located between Allen and Russel Avenues, known as Voris Park. Student officer apartments are located closest to Russel Hall, the main classroom building. All dwellings are two-story brick buildings with slate roofs, constructed from standardized plans developed by the Army Quartermaster Corps. All dwellings are designed using the Georgian Colonial Revival architectural style.

The most imposing quarters is **Building 230**, constructed for the Commanding Officer. Built in 1936 and located at the western end of Voris Park, this brick building is seven bays wide and has a one-story garage wing. The entrance is marked by a pedimented gable roof with lunette and a porch with double columns topped by a balustrade. The building also features paired end chimneys and a dentil cornice.

Officer housing is located north of the parade ground, lining Russel and Allen Avenues and surrounding a landscaped open space known as Voris Park. Officer housing includes single family dwellings constructed for field officers and duplex family dwellings constructed for company officers. Single family officer houses (**Buildings 215, 216, 221, 224, 229**) feature an ornamental, generally pedimented, entry, a dentil cornice, and gabled dormers. In addition, these units include an attached garage wing. Duplex officer housing units (**Buildings 211-214, 218-220, 222-223, 225-228**) are symmetrical, eight-bay buildings with paired central main entries, each with a gabled pedimented surround. The officer housing is located between Russel and Allen Avenues.

Student officers originally were housed in the four-family apartment buildings (**Buildings 261-269**) constructed between 1929 and 1932. The buildings are laid out in two rows with a service lane between the rows to provide access to garages. The buildings are two-story with paired central entrances. Each pair of entry doors shares a covered stoop that features simple trim and Georgian Colonial Revival detailing.

Buildings 270 and 271 were constructed for bachelor officers. Built of concrete block, the buildings were faced with red brick. Both buildings have hipped roofs and hipped dormers. Both buildings include one-story porches that span three-quarters of the facade and are ornamented with wood balustrades. The porch of Building 271 is open while the porch of Building 270 has been enclosed. Building 270 has been redesigned into office space. Alterations include metal front doors.

Non-Commissioned Officer Housing and Barracks

Housing for non-commissioned officers (NCO) is located south of the parade ground (**Buildings 233-258**). This residential area comprises 25 duplex units. The standardized Quartermaster design employed for NCO housing is simple and symmetrical. All the structures are two stories and four bays wide. The buildings are brick and have either a gabled or hipped roof; all examples include two end chimneys. Some examples have one-story brick or wood-frame sun porches attached to either ends of the structure. Other buildings include enclosed entry vestibules. Construction of the group was completed in four periods: Building 233 was completed in 1929; Buildings 234-239 were completed in 1931; Buildings 240-246, in 1932; and Buildings 247-258, in 1934.

Thirty-three detached, one-story garages are located in the main cantonment area. In the officer housing area, the garages are two-car garages constructed of brick with slate hipped roofs. Multiple bay garages were constructed for bachelor officers and non-commissioned officers. In the NCO housing area, the garages are wood-frame buildings with asphalt shingled hipped roofs.

Barracks for enlisted personnel were constructed at Barker Circle (**Buildings 205-208, 287**). Four barracks were built in 1927. They were the first permanent buildings constructed at Fort Monmouth. The buildings are T-shaped and constructed using a concrete structural system faced in brick veneer. The barracks are three stories tall with a full three-story porch supported by concrete piers that span the main facade. Building 207 was enlarged on the north end to accommodate the Army Post Bank. A fifth barracks (Building 287) was added to the complex in 1940 and is similar to the first four. In 1958, the original slate roofs were replaced with asphalt-shingled roofs. Alterations consist of exterior staircases that have been recently added to each end of the barracks buildings and replacement of windows.

Community Support Buildings

Community support buildings are located near the Barker Circle barracks area and include the Fire Station and Guard House (**Building 282**) and theater (**Building 275**). Constructed in 1935, the fire station was constructed according to a Quartermaster- standardized plan using Georgian Colonial Revival motifs. It is a two-story, T-shaped building with flanking one-story wings. The building facade features a pedimented gable roof with a lunette window. Bays for four fire trucks and an office are located on the first floor; a firemen's dormitory is housed on the second floor; and a guardhouse occupies the rear wing. Four large arched openings in the main facade allow egress for firefighting vehicles.

The 579-seat Post Theater (Building 275, now Kaplan Hall) was built in 1933 using a standard Quartermaster plan and financed through the Army Motion Picture Service. The theater is a brick building accented by brick quoins and a pedimented front gable roof. Minor exterior alterations to the original design include the brick infill of a front facade window and the removal of the ticket kiosk from the front entrance. Since 1982, the building has served as the Communications and Electronics Command (CECOM) Museum.

The original hospital, now Allison Hall (**Building 209**), was designed as an H-shaped building. The building was constructed in two phases: the main block and the east wing were completed in April 1928, and the west wing and rear wings were completed in 1934. The building rises two stories and utilizes a concrete structural system clad in brick veneer. The front entry is

delineated by a concrete portico ornamented with columns and a balustrade. The original sun porches located on the end of each ward have been enclosed to provide offices. Original windows have been replaced. The building now serves as an office building.

Quartermaster Support Area

In the original design of the permanent facility, the quartermaster support area was separated from the main cantonment area. The quartermaster support area is included in this historic district nomination as a discontinuous district. The buildings encompassed in this area were constructed to house the provisioning and maintenance functions for the installation. The area historically has been the main support section of the installation and remains so to the present day.

The area includes a quartermaster warehouse/commissary (**Building 277**), a bakery (**Building 276**), a quartermaster garage (**Building 279**), a utility shop (**Building 280**), and a blacksmith shop (**Building 281**). The buildings were utilitarian in design, and reflected simple versions of the Georgian Colonial Revival Style. With the exception of the quartermaster warehouse and commissary, the buildings are one-story in scale. The quartermaster warehouse/commissary represents a standard warehouse design that can be traced directly to the late nineteenth century. In this plan, the first floor was devoted to the post commissary and the second floor was devoted to clothing stores. The quartermaster garage and utility shop are very similar in appearance. Both buildings have steel structural systems that support single-span steel roof trusses. Both have industrial steel sash windows. These buildings are in good condition, and only minor modifications have been undertaken to adapt these buildings to their current functions.

When the main cantonment of Fort Monmouth was completed during the 1930s, the quartermaster support area was distinctly separate from the main cantonment. The land between the two areas remained an open space. During World War II, the area between the main cantonment and the quartermaster support area became the location for World War II mobilization buildings. The World War II mobilization buildings are currently the subject of a nation-wide documentation effort.

The following list details the contributing and non-contributing historic properties contained in the Fort Monmouth Cantonment Historic District. Eight buildings in the historic district are non-contributing elements because they were constructed within the past fifty years. Building 288 is a wood-frame World War II temporary structure that has been mitigated as part of a Department of Defense Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement signed in 1986, and does not contribute to the historic district.

Facility	Resource	Date	Contributing/Non
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MAIN CANTONMENT AREA

100	Flagpole	1939	Contributing
118	Sentry Station	1954	Non-contributing
120	Waiting Station	1958	Non-contributing
115	World War II Memorial	1952	Non-contributing
205	Barracks	1927	Contributing

206	Barracks		1927	Contributing
207	Barracks		1927	Contributing
208	Barracks		1927	Contributing
209	Hospital (Allison Hall)		1928	Contributing
211	Officer Housing-Duplex		1929	Contributing
212	Officer Housing-Duplex		1929	Contributing
213	Officer Housing-Duplex		1929	Contributing
214	Officer Housing-Duplex		1932	Contributing
215	Officer Housing	1931		Contributing
216	Officer Housing	1931		Contributing
218	Officer Housing-Duplex		1932	Contributing
219	Officer Housing-Duplex		1932	Contributing
220	Officer Housing-Duplex		1935	Contributing
221	Officer Housing	1931		Contributing
222	Officer Housing-Duplex		1935	Contributing
223	Officer Housing-Duplex		1935	Contributing
224	Officer Housing	1934		Contributing
225	Officer Housing-Duplex		1932	Contributing
226	Officer Housing-Duplex		1932	Contributing
227	Officer Housing-Duplex		1932	Contributing
228	Officer Housing-Duplex		1932	Contributing
229	Officer Housing	1935		Contributing
230	CO Officer Housing		1936	Contributing

Facility Number	Resource	Date	Contributing/Non
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MAIN CANTONMENT AREA

233	NCO Housing	1929	Contributing
234	NCO Housing	1931	Contributing
235	NCO Housing	1931	Contributing
236	NCO Housing	1931	Contributing
237	NCO Housing	1931	Contributing
238	NCO Housing	1931	Contributing
239	NCO Housing	1931	Contributing
240	NCO Housing	1932	Contributing
241	NCO Housing	1932	Contributing
242	NCO Housing	1932	Contributing
243	NCO Housing	1932	Contributing
244	NCO Housing	1932	Contributing
245	NCO Housing	1932	Contributing
246	NCO Housing	1932	Contributing
247	NCO Housing	1934	Contributing
248	NCO Housing	1934	Contributing
249	NCO Housing	1934	Contributing
250	NCO Housing	1934	Contributing
251	NCO Housing	1934	Contributing
252	NCO Housing	1934	Contributing
253	NCO Housing	1934	Contributing
254	NCO Housing	1934	Contributing
255	NCO Housing	1934	Contributing
256	NCO Housing	1934	Contributing
258	NCO Housing	1934	Contributing
261	Four Family Housing	1930	Contributing
262	Four Family Housing	1930	Contributing
263	Four Family Housing	1930	Contributing
264	Four Family Housing	1931	Contributing
265	Four Family Housing	1932	Contributing
266	Four Family Housing	1932	Contributing
267	Four Family Housing	1931	Contributing

Facility Number	Resource	Date	Contributing/Non
MAIN CANTONMENT AREA			
268	Four Family Housing	1931	Contributing
269	Four Family Housing	1930	Contributing
270	BOQ	1929	Contributing
271	BOQ	1931	Contributing
275	Kaplan Hall	1933	Contributing
282	Fire Station/Guard House	1935	Contributing
283	Squier Laboratory	1935	Contributing
286	Russel Hall	1935	Contributing
287	Barracks	1940	Contributing
288	General Instruction Bldg	1941	Non-contributing
301	Garage	1932	Contributing
302	Garage	1932	Contributing
303	Garage	1932	Contributing
304	Garage	1932	Contributing
305	Garage	1932	Contributing
306	Garage	1932	Contributing
307	Garage	1932	Contributing
308	Garage	1932	Contributing
309	Garage	1932	Contributing
310	Garage	1932	Contributing
312	Garage	1951	Non-contributing
313	Garage	1932	Contributing
314	Garage	1932	Contributing
315	Garage	1932	Contributing
316	Garage	1932	Contributing
317	Garage	1932	Contributing
318	Garage	1932	Contributing
319	Garage	1932	Contributing
320	Garage	1934	Contributing
321	Garage	1934	Contributing
322	Garage	1934	Contributing
323	Garage	1934	Contributing

Facility Number	Resource	Date	Contributing/Non
MAIN CANTONMENT AREA			
324	Garage	1934	Contributing
325	Garage	1934	Contributing
326	Garage	1934	Contributing
327	Garage	1934	Contributing
328	Garage	1937	Contributing
331	Garage	1934	Contributing
332	Garage	1934	Contributing
333	Garage	1934	Contributing
334	Garage	1934	Contributing
335	Garage	1934	Contributing
336	Garage	1934	Contributing
360	BOQ	1956	Non-contributing
500	Chapel	1962	Non-contributing
501	Health Care Building	1969	Non-contributing
548	Generator Plant	1950	Non-contributing

QUARTERMASTER SUPPORT AREA

276	Bakery	1934	Contributing
277	Warehouse/Commissary	1934	Contributing
279	Q.M. Garage	1934	Contributing
280	Utility Shop	1934	Contributing
281	Blacksmith Shop	1934	Contributing

Fort Monmouth is located near Eatontown, New Jersey, approximately fifty miles south of New York City. The installation originated as Camp Vail, a Signal Corps camp, and was founded in response to the entry of the United States into World War I in 1917. The Fort Monmouth Cantonment Historic District possesses national significance for its role in military history as the major permanent installation constructed for the U.S. Signal Corps during the twentieth century (Criterion A). The Signal Corps provided strategic and tactical communication equipment and systems to the U.S. Army and played a crucial role in World War I and World War II. Fort Monmouth also was the research and development center for Army communications under the command of the Signal Corps, as well as the major Signal Corps communication training center.

The Fort Monmouth Cantonment Historic District embodies the distinctive characteristics of the U.S. Army's permanent construction program that occurred between 1927 and 1940 (Criterion C). The buildings at Fort Monmouth were constructed using Quartermaster Corps standardized plans in the Georgian Colonial Revival architectural style. The historic district comprises two discontinuous areas that form a cohesive representative example of Army planning and permanent construction during the period between World War I and World War II.

Fort Monmouth, 20th Century Home of the Signal Corps, 1917-1962

Fort Monmouth is an historically important military installation for its role as the twentieth century home of the U.S. Army Signal Corps. The installation was established as a direct result of the pressing need for Signal Corps personnel during World War I. During the inter-war period (1919 - 1940), the facility became the major training center for Signal Corps personnel, as well as the principal experimental and research laboratory for Signal Corps equipment, including communication equipment. Fort Monmouth remained the home of the Army's Signal Corps until 1962, when the Signal Corps was absorbed by other commands. Today, Fort Monmouth is part of the U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command, and continues its national mission in developing and testing Army communication technology.

Within the U.S. Army, the Signal Corps was responsible for the facilitating communication among Army units and the instructing military personnel in communication technologies. The Signal Corps was established during the Civil War under the leadership of Albert J. Myer. During the Civil War, the military relied on visual signal methods and experimented with the telegraph. As civilian inventors developed new methods of communication, the Signal Corps sought to apply the new technology to military service. The application of weather observation, photography, telephone, telegraph, aerial spotting, radio, and radar to military use were all under the province of the Signal Corps.

The earliest home of Signal Corps training was Fort Whipple, Virginia, where the Army established a Signal School in 1869. The installation was renamed Fort Myer in 1880. When Fort Myer became a cavalry post in 1886, the Signal Corps School was closed and personnel were assigned to western posts, where they supervised the construction of telegraph lines between frontier Army posts. In 1898, the Army reopened the Signal Corps School to train personnel for duty in the Spanish-American War (1898-1899). Troops received instruction in telegraphy, telephone, line repair, and visual signaling. A small, separate Signal Corps post was constructed at Fort Myer, but was deactivated in 1905 when the Army reorganized the Signal Corps and again disbursed its functions to other locations. The Signal Corps School was moved to Fort Leavenworth.

On April 6, 1917, the United States entered World War I. The military expanded tremendously in response to wartime mobilization. All aspects of military activity expanded. New personnel required training. At the beginning of the war, the Signal Corps comprised less than 2,000 officers and enlisted men. In May 1917, the Adjutant General of the Army authorized the establishment of four mobilization training camps to meet the wartime requirements of the U.S. Army Signal Corps. The first and principal camp was Camp Alfred Vail, located on the grounds of the defunct Monmouth Park Racetrack near Long Branch, New Jersey. This installation is now Fort Monmouth. The three other training sites included Camp Samuel F.B. Morse in Texas; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; and the Presidio of Monterey, California. In addition, the Army established a Signal Corps Radio School in College Park, Maryland.

The Monmouth Park racetrack site was selected because of its proximity to two railroad lines, steamship lines, and highways. Situated approximately fifty miles south of New York City, the site was close to the largest commercial communication organizations in the world. Thus, the Signal Corps could assess the latest electrical devices and secure the best material and personnel for military communications needs. The site also offered sufficient space for an airfield, a requirement for the development of ground-to-air communications.

During June and July 1917, temporary mobilization buildings were constructed. The wooden cantonment area included a headquarters building, officers' quarters, barracks, transportation sheds, shops, and warehouses. Training in telegraphic communication was a particularly important part of training personnel for overseas service.

Late in 1917, the Army realized that developing a wireless radio was desirable to facilitate of communications in tank and aerial situations. To met these needs, the military sought to establish a special laboratory exclusively devoted to military developmental work that was independent of commercial laboratories. Specialists, then, could concentrate their efforts towards solutions to war-related problems in wireless communication. The facilities at the Electrical Development Division and the Bureau of Standards in Washington, D.C., were inadequate for the program, so Camp Vail was selected as the site for the new radio laboratory facility. Nine temporary wooden buildings to house the laboratory were completed in February 1918. The laboratory provided the technical facilities needed for the development of ground and air radio, such as research and test equipment, drafting rooms, and a model shop.

With the signing of the Armistice on November 11, 1918, the Army was reorganized to resume a peacetime role. The Army reviewed its mobilization camps and retained those important for future Army development. Camp Vail was retained because of its proximity to electronics manufacturers in New York City. Camp Vail was designated a permanent Army post in 1925 and renamed Fort Monmouth in honor of the American Revolutionary War battle of Monmouth Courthouse. Research and training activities for the Signal Corps were consolidated at the installation, making it the only installation entirely devoted to Signal Corps activities in the inter-war period.

Between the end of World War I and the beginning of World War II, Fort Monmouth remained the site of the Signal Corps School and the Radio Laboratory. The school continued to train Army personnel in applied communications. The laboratory continued research and development in communication technology for military use and was charged with the responsibility for the conception and development of Signal Corps equipment. Important projects included a ground telephone and telegraph set for artillery fire-control (1926) and the launching of

the first radio equipped weather balloon (1928). In 1929, additional functions were transferred to Fort Monmouth, including meteorological research and subaqueous sound-ranging research.

Research in communications continued during the 1930s. Between 1927 and 1940, permanent facilities were constructed on the installation, and the wooden World War I buildings were replaced. The Army constructed Squier Laboratory to replace the World War I Signal Corps Radio Laboratories. Opened in 1935, it served as the primary development center for Signal Corps equipment until September 1941, when additional field laboratories were established. Squier Laboratory was the administrative center for programs to develop Signal Corps equipment as well as functioned as a laboratory. In 1936, there were only two principal development centers for signal equipment: Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, and Wright Field, Ohio, where aircraft equipment was developed.

During the inter-war period (1920-1940), scientists at Fort Monmouth's Squier Laboratory conducted important research on-site and monitored the off-site development of important technologies. During 1936, the first portable, hand-held "walkie-talkie" (SCR-300) was developed for use on the front lines. This was the first major development in the miniaturization of radio equipment. In 1935, Signal Corps scientists working at Navesink Light, east of Fort Monmouth on the New Jersey Coast, successfully demonstrated the detection of aerial targets by radio waves. Army responsibility for additional radar research and development was assigned solely to the Signal Corps in 1936; and, in December of that year, the first portable radar set was successfully tested. By 1941, Fort Monmouth expanded to include sub-installations that were established to perform specific research functions.

Squier Laboratory was one of eight Signal Corps laboratories that operated during World War II. During World War II, scientists at Squier Laboratory developed special communication equipment and studied battery capacity to operate equipment in any wartime theater. Scientists tested the strength, temperature effect, vibration impact, and service life of components in communication equipment. Research was conducted in material substitutes to conserve those materials considered critical for production of military communication apparatus during World War II. Squier Laboratory continued to serve as the administrative headquarters for the Signal Corps laboratories until 1954 when a new, larger laboratory facility was completed two miles west of Fort Monmouth at the subinstallation known as the Charles Wood Area.

Permanent Construction at Fort Monmouth, 1927-1940

In 1927, construction of permanent facilities was begun at Fort Monmouth to support the training and research responsibilities of the Signal Corps. The construction program was part of a nation-wide Army permanent construction program enacted during 1926. The program was initiated to address poor living conditions, particularly for enlisted and NCO personnel who had been assigned to quarters in World War I wooden mobilization buildings.

In March 1926, the U.S. Congress enacted Public Law No. 45 that authorized the Secretary of War to dispose of 43 military reservations, or portions thereof, and to deposit the money received from those sales into a "Military Post Construction Fund." The program was designed to finance the housing and hospital needs of the Army. As initially planned, the cost of the construction program was estimated at \$110 million, over a ten year period. In 1927, the first \$7 million was made available, and targeted for barracks and hospital construction. During the

1930s, additional funds were made available through the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 and through the Work Relief and Public Works Appropriation Act of 1938.

This permanent construction program had a widespread impact on Army and Air Corps installations. Many of the installations retained after World War I, such as Fort Monmouth, were improved during this period with permanent facilities. In addition, some older installations were expanded. Between 1927 and 1940 permanent construction occurred at many installations, including: Fort Belvoir, Virginia; Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland; Fort Benning, Georgia; Fort Bragg, North Carolina; Fort Devens, Massachusetts; Fort Knox, Kentucky; Fort Lewis, Washington; Fort Meade, Maryland; Fort McClellan, Alabama; Barksdale AFB, Louisiana; Bolling AFB, Washington, D.C.; Chanute AFB, Illinois; March AFB, California; Maxwell AFB, Alabama; Pope AFB, North Carolina; Randolph AFB, Texas; Scott AFB, Illinois; Selfridge AFB, Michigan; and, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.

The tasks of design and construction of permanent housing and support facilities fell to the Quartermaster Corps. Major General B. Frank Cheatham headed the Quartermaster's Construction Service. His architectural staff included Lt. Colonel Francis B. Wheaton, formerly associated with the architectural firm of McKim, Mead and White; Luther M. Leisenring, formerly an associate of prominent architect Cass Gilbert; and 1st Lt. Howard B. Nurse, a graduate of Mechanics Institute and who had practiced in Rochester, New York. In addition, Cheatham consulted with civilian engineers, landscape architects, and urban planners. One of the most noted consultants was George B. Ford, a respected urban planner, who reviewed all of the proposed installation plans. The aim of the project was to produce Army installations that were functional, aesthetically attractive, cost effective, and appropriate for the different climactic conditions and architectural styles of their locations.

As a result of this planning effort, the Construction Division developed a set of standardized plans for housing, administration, health care, community support, and functional support buildings. The basic buildings could be constructed with different materials and appropriate ornamentation selected to reflect the architectural tradition in the region of the United States where the buildings were located. Two architectural styles were prevalent: Georgian Colonial Revival and Spanish Mission Revival. The Georgian Colonial Revival was used from Virginia north to Maine and in the Pacific Northwest. The Spanish Mission Revival was used from North Carolina south, Texas, and from Oklahoma to California. The Spanish Mission Revival was also used at Fort Missoula, Montana. In Louisiana and Alabama, the Quartermaster Corps constructed buildings using French Provincial motifs.

At Fort Monmouth, the nation-wide Army construction program produced a well planned installation which embodies the architectural and planning characteristics of this nation-wide Army permanent construction program. The installation comprises two areas: the main cantonment area and the quartermaster support area. The main cantonment area is oriented around a parade ground. Officer housing is grouped to the north of the parade ground; NCO housing is located south of the parade ground. The buildings are designed in the Georgian Colonial Revival architectural style and constructed in red brick. Barracks and community support buildings complete the main cantonment area. Separated from the main cantonment area, but functionally related to it, is the quartermaster support area. Located near a major railroad line, this area includes the quartermaster warehouse and commissary, bakery, quartermaster garage, utility shop, and blacksmith shop.

Although housing, community support, and facility support buildings were constructed using standardized quartermaster plans, two buildings were designed specifically for Fort Monmouth and are unique to the installation. Russel Hall (Building 286) and Squier Laboratory (Building 283) were designed by private architectural firms working in conjunction with the Quartermaster Corps. These two buildings were designed to support the missions of the U.S. Signal Corps. Both buildings occupy prominent locations in the overall plan of the installation.

Russel Hall was the post headquarters and the classroom center for the Signal Corps School. The four-story, Art Deco building was built to illustrate the importance of the Signal Corps as a separate entity in the military hierarchy. Incorporated into the design of the principal elevation are sculptured reliefs depicting the activities of the Signal Corps during the Civil War and World War I. Above the main entrance is a limestone relief of the Seal of the United States. The building was designed by architect Harry Sternfield of Philadelphia in collaboration with the Office of the Constructing Quartermaster and completed in 1936. Harry Sternfield (1888-1976) was one of a school of architects working in Philadelphia who were influenced by Paul Cret while studying architecture at the University of Pennsylvania. Sternfield attended the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris from 1919 to 1920. He became a Professor of Design at the University of Pennsylvania in 1923 and launched a successful architectural career.

Squier Laboratory was constructed to replace the World War I Signal Corps Radio Laboratories. Opened in 1935, it served as the primary development center for Signal Corps equipment until September 1941. The building was designed by Rodgers and Poor, architects from New York City. Robert Perry Rodgers (1895-1934) was awarded a diploma at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris in 1920. He returned to New York and worked as a draftsman in the office of prominent architect Bertram Goodhue. He was associated later with Alfred Poor. Works by Rodgers and Poor include office buildings and the Wright Memorial at Kitty Hawk, N.C.

Summary

The Fort Monmouth Cantonment Historic District possesses national significance for its role in military history as the major installation constructed for the U.S. Signal Corps during the twentieth-century (Criterion A). The Signal Corps provided strategic and tactical communication equipment and systems to the U.S. Army and played a crucial role in World War I and World War II. Fort Monmouth served as the research and development center for Signal Corps communications, as well as the major Signal Corps training center.

The Fort Monmouth Cantonment Historic District embodies the distinctive characteristics of the U.S. Army's permanent construction program that occurred between 1927 and 1940 (Criterion C). The buildings at Fort Monmouth were constructed using Quartermaster Corps standardized plans in the Georgian Colonial Revival architectural style. Two important buildings were specifically designed for the Signal Corps by important regional architects in collaboration with the Quartermaster Corps. The historic district comprises two discontinuous areas that form a cohesive representative example of Army planning and permanent construction during the period between World War I and World War II. Its buildings and installation design retain a high degree of integrity that convey the installation's significance in the twentieth century.

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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 1

Fort Monmouth Cantonment
Historic District
Monmouth County, New Jersey

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 1

Fort Monmouth Cantonment
Historic District
Monmouth County, New Jersey

Boundary Description

Fort Monmouth Main Cantonment Area

Starting west of the north side of the junction of Riverside Avenue with Oceanport Avenue, proceed westward in a straight line to the southwest corner of Building 334 and turn north to the north side of Saltzman Avenue. Follow the north side of Saltzman Avenue west to the junction of Saltzman Avenue and Malterer Avenue. Proceed north, along the east side of Malterer Avenue until its junction with Sherrill Avenue. Turn west along the north side of Sherrill Avenue to a point opposite the southwest corner of Building 283 (Squier Hall). Proceed north, following the west side of Building 283 to the northwest corner, then east to the southeast corner of Building 230. Turn north along the west side of Building 230; then east, along a line that runs north of Buildings 315-319 to reach the east side of Allen Avenue. Follow the south side of Allen Avenue until a point just east of Barton Avenue. Turn north along the west side of Building 209 to the northwest corner of Building 209. Proceed east, to the west side of Oceanport Avenue. Turn south, along the west side of Oceanport Avenue until it meets the original starting point on the west side of the junction of Riverside Avenue and Oceanport Avenue.

Fort Monmouth Quartermaster Support Area

Start at the reservation boundary opposite the northeast corner of Building 277 and proceed southwest across Riverside Avenue to the northwest corner of Building 276. Turn southeast along the west side of Building 276 to the southwest corner of Building 276, including Building 276 but excluding the temporary walkway addition which links Building 276 to Building T-483, to the east side of Riverside Avenue. Proceed south along the east side of Riverside Avenue to a point opposite the southwest corner of Building 280. Turn east along the south side of Building 280 to the southeast corner of Building 280. Turn south to a point opposite the southwest corner of Building 281. The boundary then turns east to the southeast corner of Building 281, then proceed north to the northwest corner of Building 281, to include Building 281. Turn west to the east side of the street that runs along the east side of Buildings 280 and 279, then north, following the west side of this street until it reaches the west facade of Building T-482. The boundary then turn northwest along the west facade of Building T-482 until it reaches the northwest corner of Building T-482 is reached. Turn north, to the reservation boundary. Follow the reservation boundary in a northwesterly direction until the original starting point opposite the northeast corner of Building 277 is reached.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 2

Fort Monmouth Cantonment
Historic District
Monmouth County, New Jersey

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the Fort Monmouth Cantonment Historic District comprises the permanent installation as it was planned and constructed during the period 1927-1940. The historic district comprises two areas: the main cantonment area and the quartermaster support area. The two areas form a representative intact example of Army planning and permanent construction during the period between World War I and World War II. The visual continuity between the two areas is not a factor of historic significance. The quartermaster support area was designed as separate from, but related to, the formal cantonment area.

Development between the two areas consists largely of wood-frame, temporary World War II mobilization buildings. The boundaries of the main cantonment area encompass the central parade ground, Russel Hall, Squier Hall, residential buildings, and community support buildings that traditionally form an Army cantonment.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

=====

1. Name of Property

=====

historic name: Langley Field Historic District
other names/site number: N/A

=====

2. Location

=====

street & number: Langley Air Force Base
not for publication: N/A
city or town: Hampton vicinity
state: Virginia code: VA county: N/A code: 650 zip code: 23665

=====

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

=====

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide ___ locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

=====
4. National Park Service Certification
=====

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

Date of Action

Signature of Keeper

=====
5. Classification
=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>227</u>	<u>49</u> buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>2</u> sites
<u>25</u>	<u>62</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u> objects
<u>252</u>	<u>114</u> Total

=====
8. Statement of Significance
=====

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Military
Architecture

Period of Significance: 1917 - 1940

Significant Dates: N/A

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Kahn, Albert
U.S. Army

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

Refer to attached continuation sheets.

=====

9. Major Bibliographical References

=====

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: National Park Service, Southeast Regional Headquarters - Atlanta, Georgia

=====

10. Geographical Data

=====

Acreage of Property: 263.28 (HTA - 222.85, LTA - 40.43)

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

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
18	379460	4106620	3	379940	4105660
2	380100	4105880	4	379105	4106290

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Refer to attached continuation sheets

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

Refer to attached continuation sheets

=====

11. Form Prepared By

=====

name/title: Hugh McAloon/Architectural Historian

organization: R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc., Inc.
date: October, 1993
street & number: 337 East Third Street
telephone: (301) 694-0428
city or town: Frederick
state: Maryland
zip code: 21701

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

=====
Property Owner
=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)
name

street & number _____ telephone

city or town _____ state __ zip code
=====

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Langley Field Historic District (Langley FHD) was established in 1917 as an aircraft experimental station and proving ground for the Army, Navy, and National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA). The historic district is located within the current boundaries of Langley Air Force Base (Langley AFB). Langley AFB is located within the city of Hampton, Virginia on the Virginia Peninsula, approximately five miles northeast of the city's central business district. The flat terrain of the Virginia Peninsula is slightly elevated above sea level, and is interspersed with tidal marshes, streams, and rivers. Tributaries of the Back River define the north, northeast, southeast and southwest boundaries of the base. The Back River's waters flow eastward and empty into the Chesapeake Bay, approximately four miles east of Langley AFB. The western boundary of the installation is defined by local roads: White Creek Road and Armistead Avenue. These roads are bounded to the west by private property. The private property contiguous to Langley AFB's western border encompasses mixed commercial development and marshland.

Langley FHD encompasses two distinct, non-contiguous developmental areas within Langley AFB; the Heavier-than-Air craft (HTA) district and the Lighter-than-Air craft (LTA) district. Between 1917 and 1940 the facility's permanent structures were constructed within these areas as needs dictated and funding allowed. The HTA plan, and many of the buildings within it, were designed by Detroit architect Albert Kahn and has been expanded since its establishment in 1917. The original plan was defined by a base entry at the King Street Bridge, and a rectangular street pattern defined by Hammond Avenue along the southwest, Sweeney Boulevard along the northwest, Douglas Street along the northeast, and Dodd Boulevard along the southeast. The original airfield at the installation was an unpaved swath of mown field that extended parallel to Sweeney Boulevard. Benedict Avenue, Doolittle Street, and Andrews Street were added after the establishment of the facility. The current LTA plan was established during the 1930s when lighter-than-air flying operations were discontinued at Langley. Enlisted personnel housing neighborhoods were established at this time.

Both the HTA and LTA areas incorporated the design characteristics of early military airfields in which the airfield was the core of the facility. Langley AFB's modern runway currently divides the two areas. Buildings and structures have always been oriented around the facility's airfield. Aircraft operation and support facilities such as hangars, warehouses, machine shops, and gas production facilities compose approximately one-third of the historic property types extant within the Langley FHD. The remainder of the historic structures within the Langley FHD consist of personnel support structures such as dwellings, medical facilities, and recreational facilities. The buildings included within the historic district illustrate the evolution of construction within the Air Force and its antecedent organization, the Army Air Corps.

Three major periods of construction are documented in the Langley FHD. The first period is associated with the establishment of the facility during the First World War (1917-1918). Construction of permanent facilities in accordance with Kahn's base plan were interrupted by war activities. The resumption of permanent construction activity at Langley after the war marks the second period (1919-1921). The third major period of construction at Langley (1931-1935) is associated with Depression relief efforts and the establishment of the Air Corps command headquarters at the base. The following text is organized by period, and includes discussions of contributing and non-contributing elements within the historic district.

The initiation of construction at Langley Field was undertaken in 1917, the same year in which the United States entered World War I. Eight of the buildings completed at the airfield during the war survive. The road plan that Albert Kahn designed for the HTA area is also extant. Construction at Langley FHD proceeded slowly between 1917 and 1919. The slow progress was a result of two factors: unforeseen construction delays, and the Army Air Corp's decision during the war years to concentrate construction efforts on easy-to-build, temporary wooden mobilization buildings. The emphasis on temporary construction was necessary to accommodate the huge influx of new personnel required by the war effort.

Langley Field operated throughout the war. Temporary buildings accounted for the majority of structures erected there during this period. None of these temporary structures survive. The eight surviving permanent structures within the Langley FHD from the First World War period are: Building **448** (Dodd Hall Bachelor Non-Commissioned Officer Quarters), Building **472** (Lawson Hall Bachelor Officer Quarters), Building **587** (NACA Laboratory, Building **693** - an Army Aeronautical Laboratory), Building **777** (hangar), Building **781** (Aeronautical Supply Warehouse), Building **1004** (Generator Gas Plant in the LTA area), and Building **1007** (Compressor Gas Plant in the LTA area). All eight of the structures are constructed of brick, and were designed by Albert Kahn's Detroit architectural firm.

Buildings 448, 472, 587, 693, 777 and 781 are within the HTA area. Building **448** is a two-story, brick building constructed with a rectangular ground plan. The building's brick walls rise from a raised basement to terminate in a hipped roof. A stucco sheathing obscures Building 448's wall material. Both single-light fixed and one-over-one light double hung sash window units are incorporated within the building. All of the window units are modern, metal sash replacements of the building's original window units. Building 448 was constructed as Bachelor Non-Commissioned Officer Quarters.

Building **472** is a two-story, brick building constructed with a rectangular ground plan. The building's brick walls rise from a raised basement to terminate in a hipped roof. A beltcourse of lightly colored brick visually divides the first and second floors. Lightly colored bricks outline the building's door and window surrounds on the former primary elevation. Both single-light fixed and one-over-one light, double-hung sash window units are incorporated within the building. All of the window units are modern, metal-sash replacement windows. The primary entry to the building has been relocated from the west elevation to the east elevation, to orient the main entry toward the building's parking lot. Building 472 was constructed as Bachelor Officer Quarters.

Building **587** is a two-story, brick building constructed with in an "I" configuration. The building's brick walls rise to terminate in a flat roof. A water table is situated between the basement and first floor levels. A beltcourse visually divides the first and second floors. Both single-light fixed and one-over-one light, double-hung sash window units are incorporated within the building. All of the window units are modern, metal sash replacements of the building's original window units. The building's entry is sheltered by a one-story stone porch. The porch has a gabled roof, and is supported by columns reflecting the stylistic vocabulary of the Greek Ionic order. Building 587 was constructed as an NACA Laboratory

Building **693** is a two-story, brick building constructed with a rectangular ground plan. The building's brick walls rise from a raised basement to terminate in a hipped roof. Both single-light fixed and one-over-one light, double-hung sash window units are incorporated within the building. All of the window units are modern, metal sash replacements of the building's original window units. The primary entry to the building has been relocated; primary entry to Building 693 is now gained through Building **600**, an addition contiguous to the west elevation of Building 693. The original primary entrance to Building 693 is defined by a decorative entry arch. Alternating common bond and herring-bone coursing within the arch's supporting columns create a banding pattern. The brick work above the arch incorporates diamond patterns formed through the use of lightly colored bricks. An NACA crest, formed in cement, occupies the center of the arch abutment. Glass tile block occupies the window units flanking the entry. The construction of Building 600 has altered the setting of Building 693. Building 600 is a two-story, brick, hip-roofed building. Building 693 was constructed as an Army Aeronautical Laboratory.

Building **777** is a two-story, brick building constructed with a rectangular ground plan. The building's recessed bays form brick pilasters between the bays. The bay surrounds are corbelled. Stucco sheathing

obscures the wall material of the recessed bays. The building's brick walls rise to terminate in a gable roof. Both gable pediments incorporate a diamond pattern set within the brick material using lightly colored brick. Set in brick in the center of each pediment is a circle, within which is set the Army Air Service star. Window units are metal frame, two-light awning units incorporating single-light transoms and sills. All of the window units are modern, metal sash replacements of the building's original window units. Building 777 was constructed as a hangar.

Building **781** is a two-story, brick building constructed with a rectangular ground plan. The building's recessed bays form brick pilasters between the bays. The bay surrounds are corbelled. Stucco sheathing obscures the wall material of the recessed bays. The building's brick walls rise to terminate in a gable roof. Both gable pediments incorporate a diamond pattern set within the brick material using lightly colored brick. Set in brick in the center of each pediment is a circle, within which is set the Army Air Service star. Both single-light fixed and one-over-one light, double-hung sash window units are incorporated within the building. All of the window units are modern, metal sash replacements of the building's original window units. Building 781 was constructed to serve as an Aeronautical Supply Warehouse.

Buildings **1004** and **1007** were constructed within the LTA area as support facilities for Army blimps and dirigibles. Neither building retains its original function. Building 1004 is a two-story, eight-bay-by-two-bay, brick structure occupying a rectangular footprint. The building's brick walls rise to terminate in a gable roof, sheathed with corrugated metal. A gabled clerestory is situated at the roof ridge. The walls of the clerestory are glazed, and the roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. Building 1004's bays are recessed into the brick wall, forming brick pilasters between the recessed areas. The bay surrounds are corbelled. Building 1004 was constructed as a hydrogen production plant.

Building **1007** is a simple, two-story, brick structure occupying a rectangular footprint and sheltered by a flat roof. The building is functional in architectural character and lacks ornamentation. The window bays are infilled with brick. Building 1007 was constructed as a helium production plant.

Construction activity ceased on all military installations immediately following the First World War. Construction activity at Langley Field, though, soon resumed. By the end of 1920, the majority of the facility's permanent officer's quarters were completed within the HTA area (Buildings **455, 456, 458, 460, 461, 462, 524, 525, 526, 527, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 541, 542, 688, 689, 690,** and **691**).

The officer's quarters completed in 1920 were duplex units. Each building incorporates Tudor Revival stylistic references. Brick walls, laid in English common bond, rise to hipped roofs. The building roofs are sheathed with slate shingles. Modern asphalt shingles have replaced the original slate shingles on several units.

Albert Kahn's office developed two plans for the duplexes. The first plan resulted in a two-story, brick building constructed with a rectangular ground plan. Portions of the building's wall surface are sheathed with stucco. False half-timbering members are incorporated within the stuccoed areas. Windows throughout the buildings are six-over-six, wooden, double-hung sash units. Primary entries are located in the buildings' two central bays. Each duplex entry bay is defined by a cross-gable that extends the width of the building. In this design, an exterior brick chimney rises from the center rear of the elevation, allowing the duplex units to share a single chimney flue.

The second duplex plan drafted by Kahn's architectural firm uses an irregular ground plan. Buildings constructed to the specifications of this plan are built of brick. The building walls terminate in hip

roofs. Portions of the wall surface are sheathed with stucco. False half-timbering members are incorporated within the stuccoed areas. The rear elevations of these buildings rise two stories, while the primary elevations rise one-and-one-half stories; the roof slope extends to the first floor level on the primary elevations. Hip-roofed dormers are incorporated within the roof slope of the primary elevation. Windows throughout the buildings are six-over-six light, double-hung, wooden-sash units. The primary entries to the duplexes are housed in shed-roofed additions that extend from the dwelling units' primary elevations at opposite ends of the buildings. The entry bays incorporate hip-roofed dormers. In this duplex design, exterior brick chimneys are located at the buildings' hip-ends.

Construction of the base facilities continued between 1921 and 1924. Ten buildings and structures from this period are extant within the Langley FHD: Buildings **546** (Austin Hall Enlisted Barracks), **580** (NACA wind tunnel), **582** (NACA wind tunnel), **620** (water tank), **633** (seaplane hangars), **661** (the post machine shop), **868** (LTA officer quarters), **869** (LTA officer quarters), **948** (LTA enlisted bachelor quarters), and **949** (LTA enlisted bachelor quarters). Buildings 580 and 582 are two-story, brick structures that occupy rectangular footprints. These buildings are sheltered by flat roofs. A brick parapet, separated from the second floor by a cement beltcourse, defines the cornice line of each building. Windows throughout both buildings are modern, fixed, two-light, metal sash units. Building entries are located in the end elevations, and are modern, metal frame, glazed double-door units.

Building **633** is a metal-frame, two-story structure occupying a rectangular footprint. The walls are clad in pressed metal. Constructed as a seaplane hangar, the building is sheltered by twin gable roofs, defining the original two bays in the building's southeast (riverfront) elevation. Each gable ridge incorporates a clerestory. When originally constructed, the primary elevation of the seaplane hangar was contiguous with the shore of the Back River; infill of Back River shore has extended the shoreline approximately 400 ft. southeast of Building 633.

Building **661** was constructed in 1924 as a machine shop. The structure is now utilized as a commissary. The building is a one-story brick structure that occupies a rectangular footprint. A flat roof surmounted by a parapet shelters the building. The building's brick walls are built in Flemish bond. Square brick pilasters divide the building elevations into bays that are now infilled with concrete block. The building cornice is embellished with an alternating pattern of white and red bricks. Set into the walls above each entry are heraldic crests cast in cement, and designed to represent the base's machine shop.

Buildings **948**, **949**, **868**, and **869**, are located within the LTA area of the Langley FHD. Constructed as enlisted bachelor's quarters in 1921, buildings **948** and **949** are identical. Each is a two-story, three-bay-by-two-bay structure occupying a rectangular footprint. Both buildings are supported by raised foundations. Exterior walls are sheathed in stucco. Pyramidal slate shingle roofs shelter the buildings. An interior-end brick chimney rises from the northeast elevation in both structures. Windows throughout the buildings are modern, aluminum sash, one-over-one light, double-hung units. Both Building 948 and 949 incorporate one-story, wood-frame, flat roofed porches on the primary (southeast) elevation.

Constructed as officer's quarters in 1923, buildings **868** and **869** are identical in design. Each is a one-and-one-half story, three-bay-by-two-bay structure occupying a rectangular footprint. Exterior walls are sheathed in stucco. Gambrel roofs sheathed with asphalt shingles shelter the buildings. Three-bay shed roof dormers extend from the primary and rear roof elevations. An exterior-end brick chimney rises from the southeast elevation in both structures. Each building also incorporates a brick interior chimney. Windows throughout the buildings are modern, aluminum sash, one-over-one light, double-hung units. Both Building 868 and 869 incorporate one-story, wood-frame, hip-roofed porches on the primary (northeast) elevation.

Between 1924 and 1930 construction funding at Langley Field declined, as did funding for all military activities. Extant buildings within the Langley FHD constructed during those years include two NACA facilities of undetermined use (Buildings **586** [1926] and **583A** [1929]), a boilerhouse (Building **622** [1927]), a hangar (Building **757** [1929]), and a water tank (Building **1000** [1930]).

Another period of major construction activity at Langley Field began in 1930. This phase of building activity at Langley Field ended in 1935, one year after the facility was chosen as the new command headquarters for the Air Corps. By the conclusion of this construction phase, Albert Kahn's base plan for the HTA area was completed and filled with permanent structures, a new site plan was established within the LTA, and the southeast boundary of the base was extended into the Southwest Branch of the Back River through extensive infilling.

In the LTA area, sixty-two dwelling duplexes for enlisted personnel (Buildings **804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 815, 816, 818, 819, 820, 821, 823, 825, 826, 827, 829, 830, 831, 833, 835, 838, 840, 842, 843, 845, 848, 849, 851, 852, 854, 856, 857, 873, 874, 875, 876, 878, 881, 882, 950, 951, 956, 957, 959, 960, 969, 971, 974, 975, 976, 980, 982, 983, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 991, 995, and 997**), a barracks (Building 801), a sewage pumping station (Building 938), and a greenhouse (Building 1001) are extant from this period of major expansion. The dwellings are two-and-one-half story, brick buildings occupying rectangular footprints. The structures' 5:1 common bond brick walls rise to terminate in hipped roofs clad in slate. Three hipped-roof dormers extend from the buildings' primary elevations. A brick interior chimney rises from the center of each building. Windows incorporate cement sills. Window units are one-over-one light, double-hung, aluminum sash, modern replacement units. Integral one-story entry porches are located at each end of the primary elevations. The porches are screened, and wrap around from the primary elevation to the side elevation. Above the porches, stuccoed panels that incorporate false vertical-half-timber joints occupy a panel between the entry porch and second story window units. The entry bays are flanked by two-story, banded "columns." The columns are defined through the recessing of a vertical course within the brickwork, and banding within the "columns" by recessing every fifth horizontal brick course.

Within the HTA area, twenty-four duplex officer dwellings (Buildings **423, 426, 429, 431, 435, 436, 445, 446, 449, 450, 452, 543, 454, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 510, 512, 513, and 551**), four single family officer dwellings (Buildings **434, 447, 451, and 514**), a hospital (Building **558**), two medical personnel housing units (Buildings **567 and 570**), a radio building (Building **607**), a pier (Building **610**), a quartermaster garage (Building **621**), a blueprint room (Building **625**), an electrical substation (Building **626**), a utility vault (Building **628**), six barracks buildings (Buildings **635, 664, 669, 671, 681, and 703**), a central heating plant (Building **655**), a sewage pumping station (Building **656**), a theater (Building **657**), a gymnasium (Building **658**), a fire station (Building **700**), a guard house (Building **714**), seven hangars (buildings **750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, and 756**), a parachute building (Building **784**), a photographic building (Building **788**), and two buildings whose historical functions are undetermined (Buildings **768 and 775**) were constructed during this period. The duplex officer dwellings constructed during this period were built according to the same plans as those constructed in the early 1920s.

Tudor Revival Style architectural details also were used in the design of the single-family officer dwellings constructed during this period. These buildings occupy irregular footprints. The brick walls are coursed in 5:1 common bond and rise two stories to terminate in hipped roofs. The hipped roofs are sheathed with slate shingles. Shed-roofed dormers extend from the roofs above the buildings' primary entries. Windows throughout the dwellings are modern, aluminum sash, one-over-one light, double-hung units. Primary entries are defined by crenelated surrounds cast in cement. In 1931, a seawall (Building **413**) was completed in the Back River. The single-family officer's dwellings and Benedict Avenue were constructed on the reclaimed land.

The buildings constructed within the Langley FHD during this period reflect the stylistic details associated with the Colonial Revival Style. The most prominent of these are the six barracks buildings, buildings **635, 664, 669, 671, 681, and 703**. Representative of the barracks structures is Building 703, a three-story brick structure occupying an "I" ground plan. This building's brick walls are supported by a raised concrete foundation, and terminate in a hipped roof clad in slate shingles. The building's longitudinal axis is oriented northwest-southeast. Windows throughout the building are modern, fixed aluminum sash, single-light units. Square brick columns separate the building's window bays. Decorative brickwork is found between the first, second, and third floor window bays. The primary entrance is an arched brick portal in the northeast elevation. The portal is accented by a cement "keystone" placed in the brick arch, and by a double band of cement at the juncture of the brick "support column" and the arch. The rear elevation incorporates a lattice work of metal fire-escape landings and stairs.

The following tables list the contributing and non-contributing historic properties contained in the Langley Field Historic District.

**Contributing Elements to the
 Langley Field Historic District
 Langley Air Force Base, Hampton, VA**

Bldg. No.	Building Name	Date
404	Road Bridge	1935
409	Swimming Pool Bath House	1939
410	Swimming Pool	1939
412	Officers' Club	1935
413	Seawall	1931
414	Officer's Quarters 152 Benedict Ave	1934
415	Officer's Quarters 153 Benedict Ave	1934
417	Officer's Quarters 151 Benedict Ave	1934
418	Officer's Quarters 150 Benedict Ave	1934
421	Officer's Quarters 149 Benedict Ave	1934
422	Officer's Quarters 148 Benedict Ave	1934
423	Officer's Quarters 49 A&B Bryant Ave	1932
424	Officer's Quarters 154 Benedict Ave	1934
426	Officer's Quarters 50 A&B Eagan Ave	1931
428	Officer's Quarters 144 A&B Wright Ave	1934
429	Officer's Quarters 51 A&B Eagan Ave	1931
430	Officer's Quarters 143 A&B Benedict Ave	1934
431	Officer's Quarters 52 A&B Glover Ave	1931
432	Sewage Pumping Station	1931
434	Officer's Quarters 53 Dodd Blvd	1932
435	Officer's Quarters 141 A&B Glover Ave	1931
436	Officer's Quarters 142 A&B Glover Ave	1931
437	Cemetery Wall	1940
442	Shoppette	1940
445	Officer's Quarters 28 A&B Glover Ave	1931

Bldg. No.	Building Name	Date
446	Officer's Quarters 29 A&B Glover Ave	1931
447	Officer's Quarters 30 Dodd Blvd	1932
448	Dodd Hall	1917
449	Officer's Quarters 31 A&B Wright Ave	1931
450	Officer's Quarters 32 A&B Wright Ave	1931
451	Officer's Quarters 36 Dodd Blvd	1932
452	Officer's Quarters 35 A&B Dodd Blvd	1931
453	Officer's Quarters 34 A&B Bryant Ave	1931
454	Officer's Quarters 33 A&B Eagan Ave	1931
455	Officer's Quarters 27 A&B Eagan Ave	1920
456	Officer's Quarters 26 A&B Eagan Ave	1920
458	Officer's Quarters 25 A&B Eagan Ave	1920
459	Residential Garage	1934
460	Officer's Quarters 23 A&B Eagan Ave	1920
461	Officer's Quarters 22 A&B Eagan Ave	1920
462	Officer's Quarters 23 A&B Eagan Ave	1920
463	Residential Garage	1934
472	Lawson Hall	1917
502	Officer's Quarters 39 A&B Bryant Ave	1931
503	Officer's Quarters 40 A&B Eagan Ave	1932
504	Officer's Quarters 41 A&B Tyndal Pl	1931
505	Officer's Quarters 42 A&B Tyndal Pl	1931
506	Officer's Quarters 44 A&B Eagan St	1932
507	Officer's Quarters 43 A&B Bowen St	1931
508	Officer's Quarters 38 A&B Bryant Ave	1932
510	Officer's Quarters 37 A&B Dodd Blvd	1931
512	Officer's Quarters 47 A&B Bowen St	1932

Bldg. No.	Building Name	Date
513	Officer's Quarters 46 A&B Bowen St	1931
514	Officer's Quarters 45 Eagan Ave	1932
519	Residential Garage	1934
520	Post Chapel	1935
523	Residential Garage	1934
524	Officer's Quarters 15 A&B Eagan Ave	1920
525	Officer's Quarters 17 A&B Eagan Ave	1920
526	Officer's Quarters 19 A&B Eagan Ave	1920
527	Officer's Quarters 21 A&B Eagan Ave	1920
530	Officer's Quarters 20 A&B Eagan Ave	1920
531	Officer's Quarters 18 A&B Eagan Ave	1920
532	Officer's Quarters 16 A&B Eagan Ave	1920
533	Officer's Quarters 14 A&B Eagan Ave	1920
534	Officer's Quarters 12 A&B Eagan Ave	1920
535	Officer's Quarters 10 A&B Eagan Ave	1920
536	Officer's Quarters 8 A&B Eagan Ave	1920
537	Officer's Quarters 6 A&B Plumb St	1920
538	Officer's Quarters 7 A&B Nealy Ave	1920
539	Officer's Quarters 9 A&B Eagan Ave	1920
541	Officer's Quarters 11 A&B Nealy Ave	1920
542	Officer's Quarters 13 A&B Thompson St	1920
543	Residential Garage	1934
544	Residential Garage	1934
546	Austin Hall (Barracks)	1924
548	Officer's Quarters 155 Benedict Ave	1934
549	Officer's Quarters 156 Benedict Ave	1934
551	Officer's Quarters 48 A&B Bowen St	1931

Bldg. No.	Building Name	Date
554	Officer's Quarters 147 Benedict Ave	1934
556	Officer's Quarters 146 Benedict Ave	1934
557	Officer's Quarters 145 Benedict Ave	1934
558	Hospital	1932
566	Medical	1934
567	Medical Housing	1931
569	Residential Garage	1933
570	Medical Housing	1931
580	Wind Tunnel (NACA)	1924
582	Wind Tunnel (NACA)	1921
582A	Pressure Tunnel (NACA)	1940
583A	NACA	1929
584	NACA	1935
585	Tank (NACA)	1934
586	NACA	1926
587	NACA Laboratory	1917
591	Elementary School	1939
596	Gas Station Reclamation Building	1920
605	Central Heating Plant/Officers Area	1934
606	Track Shed	1920
607	Radio Building	1931
610	Pier	1932
617	Quartermaster Maintenance	1934
620	Water Tank	1921
621	Quartermaster Garage	1932
622	Boilerhouse	1927
623	Technical Warehouse	1920

Bldg. No.	Building Name	Date
625	Blueprint Room	1933
626	Electrical Substation	1932
628	Utility Vault	1932
633	Seaplane Hangars	1921
635	Barracks	1932
655	Central Heating Plant/Barracks	1932
656	Sewage Pumping Station	1931
657	Theater	1933
658	Gymnasium	1933
661	Post Machine Shop/Commissary	1924
662	Utility Vault	1940
664	Barracks	1932
669	Barracks	1932
671	Barracks	1932
680	Utility Vault	1940
681	Barracks	1932
684	Residential Garage	1934
685	Residential Garage	1934
688	Officer's Quarters 5 A&B Plumb St	1920
689	Officer's Quarters 4 A&B Eagan Ave	1920
690	Officer's Quarters 3 A&B Eagan Ave	1920
691	Officer's Quarters 2 A&B Eagan Ave	1920
693	Army Aeronautical Laboratory	1917
700	Fire Station	1933
703	Barracks	1932
712	Electrical Switch Station	1940
714	Guard House	1932

Bldg. No.	Building Name	Date
750	Hangar	1932
751	Hangar	1932
752	Hangar	1932
753	Hangar	1932
754	Hangar	1932
755	Hangar	1932
756	Hangar	1932
757	Hangar	1929
768	Unknown	1932
775	Unknown	1932
777	Hangar	1917
781	Aeronautical Supply Warehouse	1918
784	Parachute Building	1931
788	Photographic Building	1932
801	Barracks	1932
803	Residential Garage	1933
804	Enlisted Housing 241 A&B Ryan Ave	1931
805	Enlisted Housing 240 A&B Ryan Ave	1931
806	Enlisted Housing 239 A&B Ryan Ave	1932
807	Enlisted Housing 238 A&B Ryan Ave	1932
808	Enlisted Housing 237 A&B Ryan Ave	1931
809	Enlisted Housing 236 A&B Ryan Ave	1931
810	Residential Garage	1933
815	Enlisted Housing 233 A&B Gray Ave	1931
816	Enlisted Housing 232 A&B Gray Ave	1931
817	Residential Garage	1933
818	Enlisted Housing 208 A&B Harris Ave	1932

Bldg. No.	Building Name	Date
819	Enlisted Housing 234 A&B Helm Ave	1932
820	Enlisted Housing 231 A&B Gray Ave	1931
821	Enlisted Housing 230 A&B Gray Ave	1931
822	Residential Garage	1933
823	Enlisted Housing 229 A&B Gray Ave	1931
825	Enlisted Housing 228 A&B Gray Ave	1931
826	Enlisted Housing 227 A&B Gray Ave	1931
827	Enlisted Housing 226 A&B Gray Ave	1931
828	Residential Garage	1933
829	Enlisted Housing 225 A&B Gray Ave	1931
830	Enlisted Housing 224 A&B Gray Ave	1931
831	Enlisted Housing 216 A&B Harris Ave	1931
832	Residential Garage	1933
833	Enlisted Housing 215 A&B Harris Ave	1931
834	Residential Garage	1933
835	Enlisted Housing 214 A&B Harris Ave	1931
836	Residential Garage	1933
838	Enlisted Housing 213 A&B Harris Ave	1931
839	Residential Garage	1933
840	Enlisted Housing 212 A&B Harris Ave	1931
841	Residential Garage	1933
842	Enlisted Housing 211 A&B Harris Ave	1931
843	Enlisted Housing 210 A&B Harris Ave	1931
844	Residential Garage	1933
845	Enlisted Housing 209 A&B Harris Ave	1932
848	Enlisted Housing 207 A&B Harris Ave	1931
849	Enlisted Housing 206 A&B Harris Ave	1931

Bldg. No.	Building Name	Date
850	Residential Garage	1933
851	Enlisted Housing 205 A&B Harris Ave	1931
852	Enlisted Housing 204 A&B Harris Ave	1931
853	Residential Garage	1933
854	Enlisted Housing 203 A&B Harris Ave	1931
856	Enlisted Housing 202 A&B Harris Ave	1931
857	Enlisted Housing 201 A&B Harris Ave	1931
858	Residential Garage	1940
864	Utility Vault	1940
868	Officer's Quarters-LTA 99 Clarke Ave	1923
869	Officer's Quarters-LTA 100 Clarke Ave	1923
870	Residential Garage	1940
873	Enlisted Housing 223 A&B Gray Ave	1932
874	Enlisted Housing 222 A&B Gray Ave	1932
875	Enlisted Housing 221 A&B Gray Ave	1932
876	Enlisted Housing 220 A&B Gray Ave	1932
878	Enlisted Housing 219 A&B Gray Ave	1932
880	Residential Garage	1933
881	Enlisted Housing 218 A&B Harris Ave	1932
882	Enlisted Housing 217 A&B Harris Ave	1931
883	Residential Garage	1933
912	Electric Switch Station	1940
937	Utility Vault	1940
938	Sewage Pump Station	1931
948	Enlisted Bachelors Qtrs-LTA 78 Deford St	1921
949	Enlisted Bachelors Qtrs-LTA 79 Deford St	1921
950	Enlisted Housing 266 A&B Watts Ave	1934

Bldg. No.	Building Name	Date
951	Enlisted Housing 267 A&B Watts Ave	1934
956	Enlisted Housing 268 A&B Watts Ave	1934
957	Enlisted Housing 269 A&B Watts Ave	1934
958	Utility Vault	1940
959	Residential Garage	1934
960	Enlisted Housing 270 A&B Watts Ave	1934
969	Enlisted Housing 271 A&B Watts Ave	1934
970	Residential Garage	1934
971	Enlisted Housing 272 A&B Watts Ave	1934
972	Residential Garage	1933
974	Enlisted Housing 273 A&B Watts Ave	1934
975	Enlisted Housing 274 A&B Watts Ave	1932
976	Enlisted Housing 275 A&B Watts Ave	1932
977	Utility Vault	1940
978	Residential Garage	1933
980	Enlisted Housing 276 A&B Watts Ave	1932
981	Residential Garage	1933
982	Enlisted Housing 277 A&B Murray Ct	1932
983	Enlisted Housing 278 A&B Murray Ct	1932
985	Enlisted Housing 279 A&B Murray Ct	1934
986	Enlisted Housing 280 A&B Watts Ave	1932
987	Enlisted Housing 281 A&B Watts Ave	1934
988	Enlisted Housing 282 A&B Watts Ave	1934
989	Enlisted Housing 283 A&B Watts Ave	1934
991	Enlisted Housing 284 A&B Watts Ave	1934
993	Residential Garage	1934
995	Enlisted Housing 285 A&B Murray Ct	1934

Bldg. No.	Building Name	Date
997	Enlisted Housing 286 A&B Murray Ct	1934
998	Utility Vault	1940
1000	Water Tank	1930
1001	Greenhouse	1934
1003	Utility Vault	1940
1004	Generator Gas Plant	1917
1007	Compressor Gas Plant	1917
1018	Unknown	1940
6010	Apron	1938
7025	Runway	1938
7105	Taxiway	1938
	Roadway system	1917

**Non-contributing buildings, sites, and structures
 within the Langley Field Historic District**

Bldg. No.	Building Use	Date
402	Billboard	1965
407	Telephone Exchange	1956
408	Billboard	1959
416	Utility Vault	1958
419	Gazebo	1960
425	Utility Vault	1958
437	Cemetery	19th cen.
439	Marble marker	Post-1947
440	Bus Shelter	1953
443	Utility Vault	1980
467	Credit Union	1982
475	Air Park	1983
509	Utility Vault	1973
521	Bus Shelter	1953
550	Unknown	1943
555	Utility Vault	1955
560	Unknown	1952
568	Storage	1956
571	Pier	1960
592	Utility Vault	1949
593	Utility Vault	1962
596	Gas Station Reclamation Building	1920
602	Administration	1969
604	Barbecue Pit	1967
608	Bridge Walkway	1956

Bldg. No.	Building Use	Date
611	Boat Ramp	1955
612	Pier	1960
619	Miscellaneous	1982
627	Electrical Substation	1955
630	Miscellaneous	1982
632	Storage	1955
634	Utility Vault	1962
660	Bus Shelter	1953
665	Utility Vault	1950
668	Utility Vault	1950
670	Utility Vault	1950
694	Utility Vault	1955
695	Electric Power Station	1961
702	Utility Vault	1950
706	Utility Vault	1955
707	Pump Station	1953
711	Bus Shelter	1953
733	ILS Localizer	1954
740	Electrical Power Station	1954
741	Unknown	1972
743	Vehicle Service Rack	1952
744	Police Operations	1953
746	Wash Rack	1955
747	Police Operations	1970
748	Unknown	1985
760	Fuel Building	1976
762	Police Operations	1976

Bldg. No.	Building Use	Date
763	Police Operations	1985
764	Administration	1988
765	Utility Vault	1959
766	Unknown	Post-1945
772	Utility Vault	1955
774	Unknown	1972
778	Electrical Substation	1964
780	Radome	1968
782	Unknown	1942
790	Trailer Court	1987
800	Utility Vault	1955
802	Bus Shelter	1961
811	Tennis Court	1975
824	Utility Vault	1955
837	Utility Vault	1955
846	Bus Shelter	1978
859	Cemetery	18th cen.
865	Bus Shelter	1987
877	Utility Vault	1955
890	Aero Club Complex	1952
891	Aero Club Complex	1955
893	Aero Club Complex	1955
902	Swimming Pool	1954
903	Latrine	1958
904	Wading Pool	1959
905	Swimming Pool Bath House	1959
906	Utility Vault	1949

Bldg. No.	Building Use	Date
910	Baseball Field	1983
911	Baseball Field	1983
914	Baseball Field	1983
923	Bus Shelter	1966
925	Pier	1960
926	NCO Club	1932
927	Utility Vault	1955
928	Unknown	1965
935	Electric Switch Station	1952
942	Picnic Pavilion	1989
943	Storage	1985
945	High Rise Housing	1966
952	Basketball Court	1975
965	Unknown	1942
966	Loading Dock Ramp	Post-1945
992	Bus Shelter	1986
1006	Office trailers	1980s
1008	Skeet Building	1964
1010	Skeet Building	1964

Summary

Langley Field Historic District (Langley FHD) is an architecturally cohesive collection of buildings, structures, and landscape features that possess significance in military history (Criterion A) and architecture (Criterion C). The district was the first permanent military airfield in the United States and is associated with the historical development of the United States Air Force during the twentieth century, from its inception 1909 to the present. The first Army Air Corps command independent of infantry control established its headquarters at the installation during 1934. Langley FHD's buildings illustrate the evolution of construction within the Army Air Corps, the antecedent organization of the U.S. Air Force. The district comprises a building stock representative of a typical Army Air Corps facility, and include housing, administrative, support, and recreation buildings. Its buildings represent the work of Albert Kahn, a prominent industrial architect, and typical Army construction techniques used after the First World War.

Inception of U.S. Military Flying Units

The U.S. Army commissioned the Wright brothers in 1909 to produce an aircraft for military use. Six years earlier, the Wrights had been the first persons to achieve flight in a self-propelled aircraft. The Army envisioned the airplane solely as a reconnaissance tool and placed the newly formed air unit under the direction of the Signal Corps. During its first decade of existence, the Army's Air Service was limited by lack of Congressional interest and inter-divisional rivalries within the Army. The rapid development of aerial combat in Europe during the first two years of the First World War (1914-1918) soon made the military value of aircraft apparent to both Congress and the Army.

In 1916, Congress increased funding for the Army Air Service as well as the rest of the armed forces through the National Defense Act of 1916. This bill was intended to enable the military to prepare for the United States potential entry into the European War. In 1914, Congress had appropriated \$125,000 for the Air Service. Under the National Defense Act of 1916, \$800,000 was appropriated for the establishment of six Army aviation sites. After the United States' official entry into World War I a year later, the Air Service budget was increased to \$13,281,666.

The Development of Langley Field

Three hundred thousand dollars of the 1916 appropriation was used to acquire land for a new airfield in Hampton, Virginia, which was later designated Langley Field. Langley Field was unique from other airfields established under the National Defense Act in that it was intended to be a permanent installation. Its mission was also unique as it was intended to be an aeronautical experimental station and proving ground, rather than a pilot training field.

The idea for an aeronautical experimental station and proving ground was discussed prior to the National Defense Act of 1916. In 1915, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA) was created with a mission to study and experiment with flying machines. A small budget limited NACA's ability to perform its intended duty. Lieutenant Colonel George P. Scriven was a member of NACA and he was also the chief of the Signal Corps Aviation Section (the fledgling Army Air Service). He proposed early in 1916 that the Army, Navy, and NACA pool their resources to establish a testing facility. The idea was received warmly and work began to select a site that would meet the needs of the three organizations.

Several criteria were considered during the search process for the new experimental field's site. The field was to encompass roughly 1,800 acres; be located east of the Mississippi River, south of the Mason-Dixon line, and within 15 hours flying time of New York City; as well as near facilities that could provide protection in the event of a direct attack. Direct access to an open body of water also was required for the use of Naval aircraft. Fifteen sites were considered, the majority of them in Maryland and Virginia. The lobbying efforts of businessmen from Hampton, Virginia settled the issue. They agreed to build a transportation system connecting the airfield with the City of Hampton, and provide a water main for the facility, both free of charge. The field was purchased by the Signal Corps for \$290,000 in December, 1916, and soon after was named for Professor Samuel Pierpont Langley, a pioneer in heavier-than-air (HTA) flight theory (Brown 1990: 28).

Lt. Col. Scriven hired Albert Kahn, an industrial architect from Detroit, as "Architect-in-Chief of the Army Signal Corps" to design the experimental facility and its industrial plant. The employment of Kahn was unusual; Congress had passed an act in 1913 that discouraged the retention of private architects for the construction of military facilities. Lt. Col. Scriven, though, reported that he had contracted Kahn's firm for half of its usual fee (Cook 1989:11).

At the time he was retained by Lt. Col. Scriven, Albert Kahn was a young architect gaining a wide reputation as a designer of industrial structures. Prior to Kahn's entry into the field of industrial architecture, industrial architects placed form and function on equal terms when they designed a building. Albert Kahn was the first architect to design industrial structures in which the functional requirements of the building superseded aesthetic considerations; ornamentation was designed into the buildings almost as an afterthought. He pioneered the functional use of reinforced concrete, and created buildings that had a minimum number of supporting columns; building interiors were opened and greater usable floor space within the buildings was created. The use of fewer, stronger, framing elements allowed Kahn to compose the wall space of his designs with large windows, increasing the amount of natural light available within the buildings. During the 1930s and 1940s he was America's pre-eminent industrial architect. Hiring Kahn was fortuitous; when the United States entered World War I in April of 1917, his firm also was available to design mobilization cantonments for the Army Air Service. Kahn's firm adopted the Army Quartermaster Division's plans for temporary mobilization structures to suit the needs of the Air Service.

Once America declared war against the Central Powers, a massive mobilization campaign was launched. Temporary cantonments were established throughout the U.S. to assemble and train the recruits necessary to make the United States an effective participant in the war. Thirty-eight tracts of land throughout the nation were procured for the Army Air Service, thirty-three for airfields and five for Air Service support facilities.

Although work had begun on Langley Field's permanent facilities when war was declared, the field did not become fully operational before an armistice ended the conflict in November, 1918. For the duration of the war, testing and experimental activities scheduled to be housed at Langley were based at McCook Air Field, a temporary installation in Dayton, Ohio. Lighter-than-air (LTA) facilities in the northern area of Langley were occupied during June, 1918. Activities conducted at Langley during the war included bomb trajectory studies, as well as the development of a bombsight, recognition lights for aircraft, a turn indicator, a sextant for use in airplanes, and an improved compass. An aerial photography school also was established at the base, the graduates of which served in France (Blake Publishing Co.:1980).

Eight buildings constructed between 1916 and 1919 survive:
Dodd Hall, a bachelor non-commissioned officer (NCO) dormitory (Building **448**); Lawson Hall, a bachelor officer dormitory (Building **472**); two laboratories (Building **587** for NACA and Building **693** for an Army

Aeronautical laboratory); two brick hangers (Buildings **777** and **781**); and two gas production plants for the dirigible component stationed at Langley (Buildings **1004** and **1007**).

At the close of the First World War, military construction activities were halted as the nation and the military tackled the tasks of demobilization and an assessment of future military needs. The war had created an enormous debt, and was thought to be "The War to End All Wars." Consequently, construction and maintenance funding was reduced drastically. As one of the Air Service's two permanent airfields, Langley FHD was a showcase facility, and while other military bases languished, construction at Langley resumed. Originally planned for completion in 1920, the base was completed in 1921 (though most of the base's buildings were constructed by the end of 1920). Thirty-two buildings from this period are extant: 26 officer's quarters (Buildings **455, 456, 458, 460, 461, 462, 524, 525, 526, 527, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 541, 542, 688, 689, 690, 691**); a wind tunnel (Building **582**); a Gas Station Reclamation Building (Building **596**); a water tank (Building **620**); Sea Plane hangers (Building **633**); and two officers quarters in the Lighter-than-air flight area (Buildings **948** and **949**).

It was thought by many that large armed forces would be unnecessary in the future, and for a time, international events seemed to support that belief. After their disastrous experiences in the war, European nations formed the League of Nations in an effort to solve their disagreements peacefully. The Washington Naval Disarmament Conference of 1921 - 1922, followed by the London Naval Disarmament Conference of 1930, strengthened confidence that future conflicts could be avoided. In the Kellogg-Briand Pact, the world powers outlawed war as an instrument of national policy. Only with the rise of international tensions during the 1930s did hope for permanent peace prove illusory.

At the close of the First World War, Army flying fields consisted primarily of temporary installations created for the mobilization emergency. Some of these fields were parts of larger posts, while others were solely flying fields. Only Langley Field and Rockwell Field, California included permanent buildings. Directly after the close of the war, discussions began regarding closure of temporary facilities that had been leased by the War Department during the emergency mobilization. Political pressure applied to Congress resulted in fewer facility closures than anticipated. The Army re-organized its operations to maximize its return on the facilities it was forced to keep. Langley's mission was changed from experimental station to operational facility whose mission was the protection for Washington, D.C. NACA remained as a tenant organization. In 1921 and 1922, Langley's Air Service Photographics School and two other schools were consolidated into the Air Service Mechanics School at Chanute Field, Illinois.

The armies of the world emerged from the First World War with a radically altered view of combat needs. The tank and the airplane had been introduced as weapons, and proved to be decisive factors in the Allied victory. This change in American Army perception of the airplane was reflected in 1918 when an executive order separated the Air Service from the Signal Corps and designated it as a separate combat arm of the Army. This evolution was formalized by the National Defense Act of 1920.

Because the Air Service remained part of the Army during the inter-war period, the history of its installations mirrors that of the Army. Construction at temporary cantonments had stopped at the close of the war, although the some of the airfields were incomplete. From 1918 to 1925, the Air Service operated from these unfinished facilities, with no Congressional appropriations for improvement of the sites. Conditions were notoriously bad at Selfridge Airfield, near Detroit, Michigan, where cold weather made poor quarters unbearable. The same 1926 act of Congress that provided for improvement of Army posts also provided for the improvement of Air Service fields. A highly visible drive for independence by Army aviators and rapidly changes in aviation technology also stimulated Congressional interest in the Air Service and its installations. Physical improvement of Army facilities began in 1926 when Congress authorized the War

Department to sell surplus installations and apply the surplus revenues towards construction at the remaining posts. As part of the Army, the Air Service received its share of money for post construction. Throughout the inter-war years, the legislation on installation improvement applied to aviation, infantry, and cavalry posts.

Army airfields appeared in significant numbers during the First World War. This made the need for permanent housing at airfields more acute than at other posts, most of which had existed as permanent facilities before the war. In 1927, Assistant Secretary of War Trubee Davison expressed the Air Service' special needs for better housing:

I found that much of the Air Corps [Service] personnel is housed in temporary structures, built during the war with an anticipated life at the time of construction not in excess of five years. That time has long since passed, and these structures, providing as they do very poor quarters at best, have been maintained as well as possible by the expenditure of sums for repairs out of all proportion to the value of the buildings. While I realize that this condition is general in the Army, the Air Corps, however, is peculiarly placed because, having grown up entirely during the war, it has very little permanent construction work, whereas garrisons built before the war are available to most of the other arms.

The Air Corps Act of 1926 provided an additional boost for the growth of Army aviation. Among other provisions, the law changed the name of the Air Service to the Air Corps, authorized additional men and aircraft, and directed the Chief of the Air Corps to develop a five-year plan for implementing the legislation. Although the law did not mention new installations, the expansion of Army aviation implied the establishment of new facilities. As part of the five-year plan, the Chief of the Air Corps proposed further development of 32 existent fields and among these was Langley. The legislation also provided for construction of two new fields. Although the Air Corps' implementation of the plan fell short of its desires, the years from 1926 to 1932 marked some of the first permanent construction and physical improvements of aviation facilities.

The curtailment of appropriations did not halt research and development into new military equipment. Specialized facilities were developed as the Air Corps conducted experiments with lighter-than-air craft. During the 1920s, the Air Corps experimented with blimps and airships for reconnaissance, coastal patrol, and aerial photography duties. Lighter-than-air units were stationed at Scott Field, Illinois, and Langley Field. Both fields contained the extra-large hangers needed to house airships. Langley also had a helium factory until 1929, when the building was remodeled into a stable.

Buildings extant at Langley that were constructed during the 1920s include: Austin Hall, a barracks (Building **546**); a NACA wind tunnel (Building **580**); another, unidentified, NACA facility (Building **583**); a post machine shop (Building **661**); two officer's quarters in the LTA area (Buildings **868** and **869**); and a permanent hangar (Building **757**).

The 1930s were a period of growth at Langley. The growth was fueled in part by the 1926 Air Corps Act. The Army Housing Program of 1926, the Emergency Relief Act of 1932, and construction carried out by the Public Works Administration (PWA) after 1933 provided other funding. The two latter programs were federal programs intended to relieve the unemployment created by massive numbers of business failures during the Great Depression. Much of the permanent construction at military bases in this period was undertaken by the PWA. At Congressional direction, the Air Corps was responsible for training the numbers of another Depression relief agency, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC).

The operational duties of Langley expanded after the base's physical expansion was complete. Of the buildings erected at Langley between 1930 and 1934, 176 are extant. Those constructed within the HTA area include: a seawall (Building **413**); officer's quarters (Buildings **414, 415, 417, 418, 421, 422, 424, 426, 428, 429, 430, 461, 434, 435, 436, 445, 446, 447, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 510, 512, 513, 514, 548, 549, 551, 554, 556, and 557**); residential garages (Buildings **459, 463, 519, 523, 543, 544, 569, 684, and 685**); sewage pumping stations (Buildings **432 and 656**); a hospital (Building **558**); another, unspecified, medical facility (Building **566**); medical housing (Buildings **567 and 570**); a water tank (Building **585**); a central heating plant (Buildings **605 and 655**); a radio building (Building **607**); a pier (Building **610**); a quartermaster maintenance facility (Building **617**); a quartermaster garage (Building **621**); blueprint room (Building **625**); electrical substation (Building **626**); barracks (buildings **635, 664, 669, 671, 681, and 703**); theater (Building **657**); gymnasium (Building **658**); fire station (Building **700**); guard house (Building **714**); hangers (Buildings **750, 751, 752, 756, 754, 755, 756, 768, and 775**); a parachute facility (Building **784**); and a photographic facility (Building **788**).

Extant buildings constructed within the LTA area during this period include: enlisted quarters (Buildings **804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 815, 816, 818, 819, 820, 821, 823, 825, 826, 827, 829, 830, 831, 833, 835, 838, 840, 842, 843, 845, 848, 849, 851, 852, 854, 856, 857, 873, 874, 875, 876, 878, 881, 882, 950, 951, 956, 957, 960, 969, 971, 974, 975, 976, 980, 982, 983, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 991, 995, and 997**); officer's quarters (Buildings **868 and 869**); residential garages (Buildings **803, 810, 817, 822, 828, 832, 834, 836, 839, 841, 844, 850, 856, 880, 883, 959, 970, 972, 978, 981, and 993**); barracks (Building **801**); a sewage pumping station (Building **938**); an NCO Club (Building **926**); water tank (Building **1000**); and a greenhouse (Building **1001**).

The number of activities housed at Langley increased during this period. The 1926 Air Corps Act helped the Air Corps establish the basic facilities necessary to conduct flight operations. As the service's basic needs were met, the proponents of air power began to work to expand the mission and authority of the Air Corps, with the ultimate objective of the establishment of a separate aviation branch of the military. Through political manipulation, Army ground officers were able to keep the Air Corps mission focused on infantry support. The leaders of the Air Corps, though, did not readily succumb to this role, arguing that aircraft combat strategy deserved separate attention. Through a series of highly publicized air exercises held in the early 1920s, Brigadier General William Mitchell illustrated the independent offensive capabilities of airpower. His publicity-oriented tactics eventually led to his court-martial and subsequent discharge from the Army in 1926. General Mitchell's squadron conducted operations from Langley Field.

In 1934, the discovery of fraud among the nation's air mail contractors prompted Congress to relieve the contractors of their duties. Airborne delivery of the nation's mail was assigned to the Air Corps. The Air Corps was given one week to reconfigure its planes for delivery duty. Though the Air Corps had assumed airmail duty within the week provided, the equipment and administrative organization compiled for the task proved inadequate. Between February 19 and June 1, several serious accidents occurred. A Congressional inquiry followed and determined that the Air Corps needed "more equipment, more personnel, greater recognition of its basic mission, and more freedom of action." As a result, the Air Corps organizational structure was reorganized, creating General Headquarters Air Force (GHQAF). In the new organization, the General in command of GHQAF exercised complete control over Army air tactical units. Langley Field became the home to GHQAF in 1935.

Until the late 1930s, all Army airfields utilized grass or gravel runways. The development of heavy bombers necessitated paved runways. The Army's first unit of B-17 "Flying Fortresses" was assigned to Langley in 1937. The B-15 and B-18 were tested at Langley. In 1937 Langley's mission was further expanded when the School of Aviation Ordnance was established there. The complement housed at

Langley expanded again in 1938 when one of three regional communication squadrons in the Army Airways Communications System was established there.

Of the buildings and structures erected at Langley between 1935 and 1940, 26 are extant. These structures include: a bridge constructed over the Back River in 1935 to replace one damaged by a 1933 hurricane (Building **404**); a swimming pool (Building **410**) and bath house (Building **409**); Officer's Club (Building **412**); cemetery wall (Building **437**) surrounding a nineteenth-century civilian cemetery; a shopette (Building **442**); a post chapel (Building **520**); a NACA Pressure tunnel (Building **1940**); another unspecified NACA facility (Building **584**); an elementary school (Building **591**); utility vaults (Buildings **662**, **680**, **864**, **937**, **958**, **977**, **998**, and **1003**); electrical switch stations (Buildings **712** and **912**); residential garages (Buildings **858** and **870**); a building of unknown usage (Building **1018**); and an additional aircraft parking apron (Building **6010**), runway (Building **7025**), and taxiway (Building **7105**).

The 1934 airmail fiasco came at an opportune time, as the Air Corps was already under evaluation. In 1933, the War Department appointed the Drum Board. This board considered the location of airfields in connection with their importance to the defense of the United States, and recommended concentration of air installations within seven areas. These areas were (1) New England, (2) Chesapeake and Mid-Atlantic, (3) Caribbean, (4) Great Lakes, (5) Puget Sound, (6) San Francisco Bay, and (7) Los Angeles-San Diego. These border locations were selected to protect the United States against hostile air attacks. The Great Lakes regions may have been included to garner political support, given the low probability of a war with Britain.

The recommendations of the Drum board were incorporated into the Wilcox Act in 1935. The authors of this law avoided Congressional haggling over where authorized monies were to be spent by authorizing the War Department to select the sites to be funded within the seven specified regions. The authors also circumvented disagreements over the amount of money required by authorizing "such sums of money as may be necessary." The wording of this law was so broad that it could be used to cover virtually every Air Corps construction project from 1935 to World War II. Some Congressmen even called it the "Mother Hubbard Act" because the Air Corps could continue to request funding as desired. Actual construction still depended on specific appropriations from Congress, but the Wilcox Act removed the largest obstacle by providing funding prior authorization.

During the 1930s, the Air Corps developed heavy bombers and implemented other technical improvements that required improved runways and support facilities. Thus, Air Corps construction activity during the 1930s was characterized by the construction of hard surface runways, landing lights, and larger aircraft hangers and maintenance facilities. These changes were not as swift as some Air Corps officers hoped, but during the fiscally constrained climate of the 1930s any military construction was an achievement.

Missions of Air Corps installations generally mirrored those of the ground forces during the inter-war years. Most bases were home to flying units. Others served as Air Corps schools. Special Air Corps depots provided the logistical support for aviation requirements.

In 1926, the Air Corps Training Center opened at Brooks Field, Texas, to provide a training program for new aviators. Pilots could receive their basic flight training at Brooks or March fields, then take advanced training at Kelly field. In 1928, the Air Corps acquired land near San Antonio, Texas, that was developed into the Army's primary pilot training facility, Randolph Field.

Other Air Corps schools offered advanced education and specialized instruction. The Air Corps Tactical School began as an Air Corps Field Officers' School at Langley Field. In 1931, it moved to Maxwell Field in Alabama, where the school benefitted from its proximity to the Infantry School at Fort Benning. This school taught mid-level officers the doctrine of ground combat arms, and the Air Corps concept for employing air power. In 1933 one of two instrument-navigation schools to be established by the Air Corps was established at Langley.

As Army aviation gained greater operational autonomy, it also acquired greater control over its logistical support. Some aviation-related depots had existed since the First World War, such as an Engine and Repair Depot at Maxwell Field in Montgomery, Alabama. With the special logistical requirements of aviation, the depot system expanded during the inter-war period. A new depot was established at Sacramento, California, now McClellan AFB.

Military aviation progressed remarkably between the First and Second World Wars. Air Corps officers managed to gain greater autonomy from the Army, and to improve Air Corps facilities. In 1918, Army flying fields consisted of temporary buildings lined along a sod or gravel runway. By 1940, these fields contained permanent structures with concrete and asphalt runways, and the facilities necessary for aircraft maintenance. Also, installations had begun to acquire distinct missions, most notably as schools or logistical facilities. When the United States became involved in the Second World War, the Air Corps was ready to make its contribution to Allied victory and prove its ability to operate as an independent military branch.

Langley Field Historic District encompasses the extant buildings and structures erected at Langley Field between the establishment of the facility in 1917 and the beginning of United States Second World War mobilization in 1940. During this period, the flight units within the United States military evolved. In 1917, United States flying forces were adjuncts of the Army Signal Corps used for reconnaissance missions. By 1940, United States flying forces had become an operationally independent branch of the Army that developed and utilized combat strategies designed specifically for potential aerial war operations. Langley FHD reflects this evolution in scope. In 1917, Langley was established as the first permanent station for U.S. military air units. Operations conducted from Langley FHD during the 1920s helped the visionaries of the Army Air Corps gain greater autonomy from Army land units, a change reflected in 1934 when the Army Air Corps established an Air Corps headquarters at Langley FHD.

Langley Field Historic District is an architecturally cohesive collection of buildings, structures, and landscape features that possess significance in military history (Criterion A) and architecture (Criterion C). The district was the first permanent military airfield in the United States and was associated with the historical development of the United States Air Force during the twentieth century, from 1909 to the present. The first Army Air Corps command independent of infantry control established headquarters at the installation during 1934.

Langley FHD's buildings illustrate the evolution of construction within the Army Air Corps, the antecedent organization of the U.S. Air Force. The district comprises a building stock representative of a typical Army Air Corps facility, and included housing, administrative, support, and recreation buildings. Its buildings represent the work of Albert Kahn, a prominent industrial architect, and typical Army construction techniques used after the First World War.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9

Page 1

Langley Field
Historic District
Hampton, Virginia

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Maurer, Maurer

1987 *Aviation in the U.S. Army, 1919-1939.* Office of Air Force History, United States Air Force; Washington, D.C.

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Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
5	18 380500	4105090	7	18 380120	4103520
6	18 381050	4104600	8	18 379600	4104050

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Langley Field Historic District encompass two discontinuous areas, the Lighter-Than-Air aircraft area (LTA, UTM points 1-4) and the Heavier-Than-Air aircraft (HTA, UTM points 5-8) area. The boundary encompassing built resources within the HTA begins at a point on the south shore of the Back River's southwest branch, where the King Street Bridge intersects the shoreline. Follow the King Street Bridge north towards Langley Air Force Base. The bridge enters Langley at Hammond Avenue. Follow Hammond Avenue until it ends at Sweeney Boulevard. Follow Sweeney Boulevard until it passes Building 764. Turn northwest and continue between Buildings 764 and 766, and between Buildings 757 and 760. At the paved, southeastern edge of the East Aircraft Parking Apron, turn northeast and follow the apron until it ends. At the end of the East Aircraft Parking Apron, turn southeast and continue between Buildings 702 and 741 until reaching the northeast corner of Building 714. Turn south and continue to Building 646. At the north elevation of Building 646, turn southeast and pass between Buildings 720 and 644. Continue until the line intersects the north shore of the Back River's southwest branch. Follow the shoreline southwest until it intersects with the King Street Bridge. Follow the east line of the King Street Bridge southeast until the beginning point has been reached.

The boundary encompassing built resources within the LTA begins at the point where Gray and Worley Avenues intersect. Follow Gray Avenue to the northwest until it intersects with Roma Drive. Follow Roma Drive across Worley Avenue. After crossing Worley Avenue, Roma Drive is re-designated Romaro Road. Follow Romaro Road north until it reaches a concrete pad contiguous with the east side of the road. Turn northwest and continue to the west corner of building 1018. Turn northeast and continue until reaching Building 1021. Turn southeast, passing between buildings 1010 and 1008, and Building 1004. Immediately after passing Building 1004, turn southwest and continue to Building 1004's south corner. At the south corner of Building 1004, turn southeast and follow an unpaved road that passes between buildings 965 and 1006 until it intersects the Murray Court delivery road. Follow the Murray Court delivery road in an arc to the southeast until Murray Court ends. Continue south until reaching Worley Avenue. Turn southeast and follow Worley Avenue until reaching the intersection of Worley Avenue and Gray Avenue, the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Langley Field Historic District encompass two discontinuous areas, the Heavier-Than-Air (HTA) area and the Lighter-Than-Air (LTA) area. Each area was developed to service different types of aircraft during the facility's period of significance. The boundary surrounding the HTA encompasses the operations core of the facility, as designed by the architect Albert Kahn. The HTA was infilled with permanent built resources as Army Air Corps needs and budgets dictated. The boundary surrounding the LTA encompasses built resources constructed for: A) the operation of dirigibles and blimps, and B) Langley Field enlisted personnel, once lighter-than-air operations were discontinued by the Army in the early 1930s.

- | | | |
|---|----|-----------------------|
| 1 | 3. | Deborah Cannan |
| | 4. | September, 1992 |
| | 6. | View to the north |
| 2 | 3. | Hugh McAloon |
| | 4. | February, 1993 |
| | 6. | View to the northeast |
| 3 | 3. | Hugh McAloon |
| | 4. | February, 1993 |
| | 6. | View to the southeast |
| 4 | 3. | Hugh McAloon |
| | 4. | February, 1993 |
| | 6. | View to the west |
| 5 | 3. | Hugh McAloon |
| | 4. | February, 1993 |
| | 6. | View to the northwest |
| 6 | 3. | Hugh McAloon |
| | 4. | February, 1993 |
| | 6. | View to the southeast |
| 7 | 3. | Hugh McAloon |
| | 4. | February, 1993 |
| | 6. | View to the northeast |

- | | | |
|----|----|-----------------------|
| 8 | 3. | Deborah Cannan |
| | 4. | September, 1992 |
| | 6. | View to the southwest |
| 9 | 3. | Hugh McAloon |
| | 4. | February, 1993 |
| | 6. | View to the south |
| 10 | 3. | Deborah Cannan |
| | 4. | December, 1991 |
| | 6. | View to the |
| 11 | 3. | Deborah Cannan |
| | 4. | December, 1991 |
| | 6. | View to the |
| 12 | 3. | Hugh McAloon |
| | 4. | February, 1993 |
| | 6. | View to the east |
| 13 | 3. | Hugh McAloon |
| | 4. | February, 1993 |
| | 6. | View to the north |
| 14 | 3. | Hugh McAloon |
| | 4. | February, 1993 |
| | 6. | View to the west |
| 15 | 3. | Deborah Cannan |
| | 4. | December, 1991 |
| | 6. | View to the |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Pensacola Naval Air Station Historic District (Boundary Increase)
other names/site number: Pensacola Naval Air Station (Pensacola Navy Yard)

2. Location

street & number: Naval Complex Pensacola
not for publication: N/A
city or town: Pensacola Vicinity: N/A
state: Florida code: FL county: Escambia code: 033
zip code: 30258-5000

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this _____ nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally _____ statewide _____ locally. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____
_____ State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria.
(_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
_____ State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

_____ Signature of Keeper
Date _____ of Action

=====
5. Classification
=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Non-contributing	
<u>43</u>	<u>17</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	_____	sites
_____	<u>27</u>	structures
_____	<u>1</u>	objects
<u>44</u>	<u>45</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 50

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

=====
6. Function or Use
=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Defense	Sub: Naval facility
Defense	Air facility
Education	School
Domestic	Institutional housing

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Defense	Sub: Naval facility
Defense	Air facility
Education	School
Domestic	Institutional housing

=====
7. Description
=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Concrete

roof: Asphalt

walls: Brick

other: N/A

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

=====
8. Statement of Significance
=====

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

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or a grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance: (Enter categories from instructions)

Military

Education

Architecture

Period of Significance: 1825-1911
1914-1945

Significant Dates: N/A

Significant Person: N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Navy Department

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

=====

9. Major Bibliographical References

=====

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: _____

=====

10. Geographical Data

=====

Acreage of Property: 107.95

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	474730	3357370	3	16	472900 3356850
2	16	474410	3356650	4	16	472980 3357790

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

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11. Form Prepared By
=====

Name/Title: Katherine Grandine/Historian
Organization: R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc.
Date: May 1993
Street & Number: 337 East Third Street
Telephone: 301-694-0428
City or Town: Frederick
State: Maryland
Zip code: 21701

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Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

- Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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Property Owner

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(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state __ zip code _____

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

This amendment to the Pensacola Naval Air Station Historic District nomination expands the boundaries of the 1976 historic district to include buildings constructed in the Naval Air Station educational complex during the late 1930s and early 1940s. The amended boundaries include all components of the technical training school constructed as part of the "Annapolis of the Air."

The overall training complex encompasses a large area that was planned to contain three functional components. The three components are: (1) barracks and classrooms, (2) officer housing, and (3) the airfield. The three functional components are linked visually within the training complex. Consistent use of Colonial Revival ornamentation establishes a design relationship between the buildings and results in an architecturally cohesive historic district. Red brick construction accented by contrasting white trim reinforce the design similarities of the buildings within the historic district. Prominent architectural elements include: pedimented porticos, modillioned cornices, Ionic columns, and pilasters. Although these architectural elements are repeated throughout the complex, the design of the elements varies between the buildings.

Each functional area exhibits a slightly different plan. The barracks and classrooms area is organized using a grid street system. The housing area utilizes a curvilinear street pattern that follows a natural ridge. This area has been landscaped with trees and bushes. The airfield exhibits a linear arrangement of buildings oriented towards the open landing area.

Barracks and Classroom Area

The core of the amended historic district comprises barracks, classrooms, and support buildings. There are four principal barracks. **Barracks 601, 602, 623, and 624** are two-story buildings arranged in pairs in a rectangular grid. Each pair of barracks occupies half of a block, resulting in three street orientations for each structure. The street elevations for each building incorporate monumental entries. The fourth elevation is oriented towards the interior of the square and houses the original kitchen and mess wing. The buildings are faced with red brick. Roofs are hipped and feature arched ventilation dormers. Originally slate, the roofs currently are clad in composition roll roofing. The monumental entries are defined by two-story, pedimented, modillioned porticoes supported by columns. Two-story verandas supported by square columns flank each entrance portico entrance. Other architectural detailing includes brick quoins.

Building 626, a fifth barracks, is located north of the principal barracks. Its cross-gabled roof features pedimented gabled dormers. Brick quoins define the corners of the building. The street elevations feature two-story verandas supported by square columns.

Building 634 and Building 633 are school buildings. Building 633 was constructed as the school welfare building and contained a theater, library, and photo laboratory. Building 633 is a large E-shaped building that occupies two blocks within the grid. It is sited so that its monumental main entrance is the focus of Cuddihy Street. The design of the main facade is horizontal in emphasis and is organized into three sections with a central block flanked by symmetrical wings. The central block has a two-story, pedimented portico supported by Ionic columns. The gable roof features a modillion cornice, segmental-arch and arched-top dormers, and four large chimneys. The main entry includes a cast stone surround ornamented with a broken pediment. Each wing contains a one-story secondary entrance ornamented with a broken pediment and Ionic pilasters. Over the secondary entrances are found pedimented gables. The windows in the main block are rectangular; arched windows are located on the first floor of the flanking wings.

Building 634 was constructed as the auditorium and chapel. The building is designed with a recessed central block flanked by U-shaped wings that project from the north and south elevations. The building has a hipped roof with a modillioned cornice. The main entrance is ornamented with a two-story pedimented portico supported by Doric columns and has a denticulated cast stone surround around the doorway. Secondary entries are ornamented with segmental-arched surrounds that enclose fanlights above the doorways. The windows are double-hung sash units containing nine-over-nine-lights topped by flat arches.

The Medical School complex, **Building 625** is a two-story, T-shaped building. The main entrance includes a two-story, flat-roofed, monumental portico supported by paired columns with a roof balustrade. The main doorway is defined by a broken pediment. The entry portico is flanked by two-story verandas supported by paired square columns. Secondary entrances open onto the veranda and include paired ten-light French doors. Windows are double-hung sash containing nine-over-nine-lights and sixteen-over-nine-lights. The hipped roof features arched ventilation dormers.

The buildings in the barracks and classroom area of the training complex are in good condition. The original slate roofs have been replaced with composition roll roofing. Many of the original doors have been replaced with modern plate glass doors with aluminum frames. Windows throughout the area were originally double-hung sash units and included six-over-six-lights, nine-over-nine-lights, twelve-over-twelve-lights, and sixteen-over-twelve-lights units. In the barracks buildings, modern window replacement units have been installed. The educational buildings retain many of the original windows.

Non-contributing buildings in this area include small, one-story utility buildings, many of which currently are used as trash storage facilities or small substations. Buildings 470 and 701, constructed in 1942, have been substantially altered and do not retain their integrity from the period of their construction. Building 216, originally constructed in 1918, also does not retain its architectural integrity. Building 1982 was constructed as the chapel in 1961. The structure is not considered a contributing building in the historic district due to its recent age. However, the building continues the tradition of brick construction and does not detract from the integrity of the area as a whole. Other buildings constructed in this area during the 1950s and 1960s are small utility or recreational structures that do not detract from the integrity of the historic district.

Officer Housing Area

Housing for officers and student officers is located north of the classroom and barracks area, separated by the drill field and athletic fields. The plan of the area takes advantage of the natural topography and buildings are sited along a slight ridge. The area is landscaped with mature trees and ornamental vegetation. The area consists of eleven single-family officer's quarters, nine apartments for student officers, and a bachelor officers' quarters with mess hall. Colonial Revival motifs are continued throughout the housing area. The buildings in the housing area are in good condition and retain much of their original fabric. Original windows and doors have been retained. Original roofing materials have been replaced by composition roll roofing.

The single-family officer's quarters, **Quarters 12-22**, are two-story dwellings faced with red brick. The front elevations include two-story verandas supported by two-story square columns. Porches are enclosed with screens secured by beveled wood frames. The second story of the verandas feature diamond-patterned wood balustrades. Paired French doors open onto the verandas; windows are six-over-six-light, double-hung sash units. The hipped-roof of each structure is covered with composition roll roofing and feature three arched ventilation dormers.

Each of the apartment buildings, **Quarters 23-31**, contain four units. The buildings were constructed originally to house student officers. The apartment buildings are brick, fifteen bays wide, and feature a central one-story entry with a cast stone surround. The hipped roof features arched ventilation dormers. Two-story sleeping porches project along the front and sides of the buildings. The sleeping porches are supported by two-story square columns. The porches are screened using a wooden frames and feature wood balustrades. Windows are six-over-six-light, double-hung sash units with concrete sills.

The bachelor officers' quarters and detached mess hall, **Buildings 600 and 600A**, are sited between the single-family dwellings and the apartment buildings and link the two areas. Building 600 is three stories, I-shaped, and faced in brick. Its front facade features a brick-arcaded first story topped by a two-story, open veranda supported by square wood columns, which are paired at the corners, and ornamented with wrought iron balustrades and a modillion cornice. Multiple doorways with transoms open onto the veranda. Windows are double-hung sash containing six-over-six-light, nine-over-nine-light, and twelve-over-twelve-light units. Its hipped roof features pedimented gabled dormers and massive brick interior end wall chimneys. Building 600A is a one-story, T-shaped building located at the rear of Building 600. A covered walkway connects the two buildings. The hipped roof building features eight-over-eight-light and eight-over-twelve-light double-hung sash windows.

The non-contributing structures in the housing area comprise twenty small, concrete block garbage stands constructed during the 1970s to camouflage trash cans.

Airfield

The airfield is located east of the classroom and barracks area and north of the original Navy Yard. The airfield complex consists of a line of four one-story hangars, **Buildings 630, 607, 606, and 627**, and an air assembly building, **Building 631**. The hangars and air assembly building are faced with brick and feature pavilions at each corner. Corner pavilions are ornamented with brick quoins and a cast concrete belt courses. Pedestrian entries are located in the corner pavilions and feature cast stone surrounds. Large movable hangar doors are prominent features on all the buildings. The roofs are flat with a parapet wall. Copper-clad parapets are located on the north and south elevations of each hangar above the original sliding hangar doors. Building 631 is located east and south of the line of hangars. Similar in design to the airplane hangars, this building is notable for its size; the structure covers approximately three acres. The airfield buildings are in good condition; minimal alterations have been undertaken since their construction.

The following is a list of contributing and non-contributing buildings documented in this amendment to the Pensacola Naval Air Station Historic District (Boundary Increase):

Facility Number	Historic Use	Current Use	Date	Contributing	Class Non-contrib.
Q-12	Officer's Qtrs	Officer's Qtrs	1937	Contributing	B
Q-13	Officer's Qtrs	Officer's Qtrs	1937	Contributing	B
Q-14	Officer's Qtrs	Officer's Qtrs	1937	Contributing	B
Q-15	Officer's Qtrs	Officer's Qtrs	1937	Contributing	B
Q-16	Officer's Qtrs	Officer's Qtrs	1937	Contributing	B
Q-17	Officer's Qtrs	Officer's Qtrs	1937	Contributing	B
Q-18	Officer's Qtrs	Officer's Qtrs	1937	Contributing	B
Q-19	Officer's Qtrs	Officer's Qtrs	1937	Contributing	B

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form
Pensacola Naval Air Station Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Escambia County, Florida

Q-20	Officer's Qtrs	Officer's Qtrs	1937	Contributing	B
Q-21	Officer's Qtrs	Officer's Qtrs	1937	Contributing	B
Q-22	Officers' Qtrs	Officers' Qtrs	1937	Contributing	B
Q-23	Officers' Qtrs	Officers' Qtrs	1937	Contributing	B
Q-24	Officers' Qtrs	Officers' Qtrs	1937	Contributing	B
Q-25	Officers' Qtrs	Officers' Qtrs	1937	Contributing	B
Q-26	Officers' Qtrs	Officers' Qtrs	1937	Contributing	B
Q-27	Officers' Qtrs	Officers' Qtrs	1937	Contributing	B
Q-28	Officers' Qtrs	Officers' Qtrs	1937	Contributing	B
Q-29	Officers' Qtrs	Officers' Qtrs	1937	Contributing	B
Q-30	Officers' Qtrs	Officers' Qtrs	1937	Contributing	B
Q-31	Officers' Qtrs	Officers' Qtrs	1937	Contributing	B

Facility Class Number	Historic Use	Current Use	Date	Contributing Non-contrib.	Contributing
54	Flagpole	Flagpole	1939	Non-contrib.	O
216	Unknown	Administration	1918	Non-contrib.	B
332A	Drill Field	Drill Field	1941	Contributing	S
407	Utility	Utility	1932	Non-contrib.	B
470	Filling Station	Commercial	1942	Non-contrib.	B
600	BOQ	VOQ	1937	Contributing	B
600A	Mess Hall	Administration	1937	Contributing	B
601	Barracks Facility	Dining	1936	Contributing	B
602	Barracks	Barracks/ Cafet.	1936	Contributing	B
606	Hangar	Paint Hangar	1937	Contributing	B
607	Hangar	Plant Services	1937	Contributing	B
623	Barracks	Barrack 1939		Contributing B	
623B	Utility Vault	Transformer	1942	Non-contrib.	B
624	Barracks	Barracks	1939	Contributing	B
624A	Utility	Storage	1939	Non-contrib.	B
625	Clinic	Clinic	1936	Contributing	B
625B	Clinic	Storage 1941		Contributing B	
625C	Clinic	Administration	1942	Contributing	B
625D	Clinic	Classroom	1942	Contributing	B
626	Barracks	Barracks	1939	Contributing	B
626A	Classroom	Classroom	1939	Contributing	B
626B	Storage	Storage 1939		Non-contrib. B	
626D	Transformer Vault	Transformer Vault	1939	Non-contrib.	B
627	Hangar	Paint Hangar	1939	Contributing	B
630	Hangar	Maintenance	1940	Contributing	B
631	Assembly/ Rep Shop	Maintenance	1940	Contributing	B
633	School Welfare Building	Administration	1941	Contributing	B
634	Chapel/ Auditorium	Adm/Exchange	1940	Contributing B	
634B	Substation	Substation	1942	Non-contrib.	B

Facility Historic Number	Historic Use	Current Use	Date	Contributing	Non-contrib.	Class
635 B637	Administration Storage Support	Administration Personnel	1940 1940	Contributing	Contributing B	B
680	Warehouse	Industrial	1940	Contributing		B
701	Administration	Administration	1942	Non-contrib.		B
710	Correctional Facility		1943	Contributing		B
1958	Substation	Substation	1959	Non-contrib.		B
1808	Reviewing Stand	Reviewing Stand	1956	Non-contrib.		S
1976	Gasoline Pmps	Gasoline Pmps	1959	Non-contrib.		S
1982	Chapel	Chapel	1961	Non-contrib.		B
1992	Storage	Storage	1960	Non-contrib.	B	
1997	Substation	Substation	1950	Non-contrib.	B	
2653	Chapel Marquee	Chpl Marquee	1962	Non-contrib.		S
2676	Bus Station	Bus Station	1986	Non-contrib.		B
2687	Reviewing Stand	Reviewing Stand	1952	Non-contrib.		S
2688	Reviewing Stand	Reviewing Stand	1952	Non-contrib.		S
2699	Volleyball Court	Volleyball Court	1963	Non-contrib.		S
3265	Substation	Substation	1967	Non-contrib.	B	
3291	Utility	Utility	1969	Non-contrib.		B
3381	Garbage Stand	Garbage Stand	1970	Non-contrib.	S	
3382	Garbage Stand	Garbage Stand	1970	Non-contrib.	S	
3383	Garbage Stand	Garbage Stand	1970	Non-contrib.	S	
3384	Garbage Stand	Garbage Stand	1970	Non-contrib.	S	
3385	Garbage Stand	Garbage Stand	1970	Non-contrib.	S	
3386	Garbage Stand	Garbage Stand	1970	Non-contrib.	S	
3387	Garbage Stand	Garbage Stand	1970	Non-contrib.	S	
3388	Garbage Stand	Garbage Stand	1970	Non-contrib.	S	
3389	Garbage Stand	Garbage Stand	1970	Non-contrib.	S	
3390	Garbage Stand	Garbage Stand	1970	Non-contrib.	S	
3391	Garbage Stand	Garbage Stand	1970	Non-contrib.	S	
3413	Garbage Stand	Garbage Stand	1970	Non-contrib.	S	
3414	Garbage Stand	Garbage Stand	1970	Non-contrib.	S	

Facility Number	Historic Use	Current Use	Date	Contributing Non-contrib.	Class
3415	Garbage Stand	Garbage Stand	1970	Non-contrib.	S
3416	Garbage Stand	Garbage Stand	1970	Non-contrib.	S
3417	Garbage Stand	Garbage Stand	1970	Non-contrib.	S
3418	Garbage Stand	Garbage Stand	1970	Non-contrib.	S
3419	Garbage Stand	Garbage Stand	1970	Non-contrib.	S
3420	Garbage Stand	Garbage Stand	1970	Non-contrib.	S
3421	Garbage Stand	Garbage Stand	1970	Non-contrib.	S
3458	Substation	Substation	1972	Non-contrib.	B
3650	Bus Shelter	Bus Shelter	1986	Non-contrib.	S

Note: B = Building
S = Structure

Summary

Pensacola Naval Air Station Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1976. The district is significant under Criterion A for its association with the development of on-shore naval facilities during the nineteenth century and for its association with naval aviation training during the twentieth century. The period of significance was identified in the 1976 historic district nomination as 1825-1911 and 1914-present (1976). The boundaries of the 1976 Pensacola Naval Air Station Historic District included historic properties representing the nineteenth century shipyard and the early naval air station.

The significance of Pensacola Naval Air Station as the primary training center for naval aviators continued throughout the 1930s and World War II. The importance of the Pensacola Naval Air Station to the Navy's aviation training program was reflected in the construction of the new training complex known as the "Annapolis of the Air" between 1935 and 1945. Although the importance of this training facility was documented in the 1976 historic district nomination, the buildings associated with the "Annapolis of the Air" were excluded from the district because they were not fifty years old. This amendment to the Pensacola Naval Air Station Historic District extends the 1976 historic district boundaries to encompass the buildings associated with the "Annapolis of the Air." These historic resources are significant nationally for their association with the principal training program that prepared naval aviators for duty during World War II (Criterion A). The training complex comprises a cohesive group of resources that reflect the integration of planning, architecture, and function into a distinguishable entity (Criterion C). The period of significance for the historic district, with boundary increase, is 1825-1911 and 1914-1945.

Historic Context

During World War I, aircraft was proven as a valuable tool for the military. During the inter-war years, aviation technology advanced in sophistication and naval aviation slowly increased in importance. Pensacola Naval Air Station was established as the Navy's primary naval aviation training center in 1914, and remained the primary training center for naval aviators during the inter-war years.

A 1929 visit to the naval air station by Navy officials reaffirmed the Navy's commitment to aviation training and to the advancement of naval aviation tactics and technologies. During the visit, officials commended the training program, but found that the existing facilities were inadequate to support the training mission. In 1929, Pensacola's training facilities comprised the industrial buildings located within the original walled shipyard, seaplane hangars along Pensacola Bay, and a landing field for lighter-than-air craft located north of the original wall. The facility lacked an airfield to train pilots in the use of land-based aircraft to land on aircraft carriers.

Primitive aircraft carriers first were developed during the 1920s. By the 1930s the numbers of aircraft carriers had increased and carrier landings became an important concern in the training agenda.

In response to naval recommendations, Congress appropriated funds for new training facilities later in 1929. Actual construction of the facilities was delayed. Despite delays, preparations for new construction began at Pensacola. During the early 1930s, the Navy relocated the town of Warrington west of the shipyard to accommodate new barracks, classrooms and a housing area. The lighter-than-aircraft landing field was razed to make room for a new landing field. While the Navy was proceeding with construction preparations in 1931 and 1932, the service was not authorized to purchase additional aircraft. As a result, pilot training was suspended during these years. Training resumed in 1933, and, in 1935, Congress authorized the enlistment of student fliers in the Navy as Naval Aviation Cadets.

Construction of the new training facilities at Pensacola Naval Air Station also began in 1935. Envisioned as the aviation complement to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, the new complex integrated monumental buildings designed in the Georgian Colonial Revival Style. The plan of the training complex was organized into three areas according to function and took advantage of existing topography. A grid system was adopted for areas devoted to classrooms, barracks, the medical school, and school support buildings. The officer housing area was arranged in a park-like setting located on a ridge north of the drill field. Chevalier Field, the new landing field, was organized in a linear plan and comprised land-based aircraft hangars and an assembly and repair building.

In addition to pilot training, other specialized instruction also was offered at Pensacola. In 1939, a School of Naval Aviation Medicine opened and was housed in Building 625. The purpose of the new school was to familiarize Navy doctors with the medical problems associated with aviation and to conduct medical experiments on the effects of aviation technology on pilots. In 1940, a school opened to train mechanics in aviation equipment maintenance and repair.

As a result of expansion during the late 1930s, Pensacola Naval Air Station was equipped to respond to the demands of war mobilization with a fully developed training program and up-to-date facilities. During World War II, thousands of naval pilots and aviation mechanics were trained at Pensacola Naval Air Station. The Assembly and Repair Department (Building 631) employed thousands of civilian workers and over 2,000 naval personnel to overhaul aircraft. However, the impressive statistics on the training program and the accomplishments of its graduate naval pilots reflect the significance of the historic properties associated with the "Annapolis of the Air." This significance is summarized in the 1976 Pensacola Naval Air Station Historic District nomination as:

Within 9 days [of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941], Pensacola was able to adjust its training schedule to accommodate 2,300 students per month, an increase in numbers of trainees by 300 per cent...by mid-1943, the station had produced some 20,000 pilots. By the end of the war, Pensacola-trained Navy and Marine fliers had sunk 63 German submarines and 161 Japanese warships and destroyed more than 15,000 Japanese aircraft. Pensacola pilots lost only 451 aircraft to Japanese fliers.

Conclusion

In summary, the buildings of the "Annapolis of the Air" are nationally significant for their role in the primary naval aviation training program that prepared naval aviators for duty during World War II (Criteria A). The training complex, constructed between 1935 and 1945, illustrates conscious efforts on the part of the Navy to plan a training facility that incorporated a full complement of classroom buildings, barracks, officer housing, airfield, and support buildings. This training complex is a cohesive group of resources that integrate planning, architecture, and function into a distinguishable entity (Criteria C). This amendment to the Pensacola Naval Air Station Historic District amends the 1976 historic district boundaries to the buildings associated with the "Annapolis of the Air," an area that epitomizes the importance of the Navy's primary aviation training during the 1930s and is now over fifty years of age.

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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 1 Pensacola Naval Air Station Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Escambia County, Florida

Coletta, Paolo E., ed. *United States Navy and Marine Corps Bases, Domestic.* Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1985.

Correspondence from the Florida State Historic Preservation Office. Files of the Directorate of Public Works, Naval Complex, Pensacola, 1991.

Goodwin, R. Christopher & Associates, Inc. "National Historic Context for Department of Defense Installations, 1790 - 1940." Draft MSS, Baltimore District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1993.

Historic Property Associates. "Architectural and Historical Survey of the Naval Air Station, Pensacola." MSS, Directorate of Public Works, Naval Complex, Pensacola, 1986.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 1 Pensacola Naval Air Station Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Escambia County, Florida

Verbal Boundary Description

The amended boundary starts at the point on the south side of Radford Boulevard where the present boundary of the Pensacola Naval Air Station Historic District turns south and proceeds west along the south side of Radford Boulevard to the intersection of Asher Avenue. The boundary then turns north following the east side of Asher Avenue to the intersection of Moffett Avenue. The boundary line turns west on Moffett Avenue, following the south side of Moffett Avenue to the intersection of Hughes Court. The line proceeds south along Hughes Court, following the northern side until Hughes Court ends behind Q-31. The boundary continues along the curve of Hughes Court to a point opposite the west end of Q-31. The line proceeds north to the south side of Cabaniss Crescent. The boundary follows the south side of Cabaniss Crescent to the intersection of Cabaniss Crescent and Moffett Avenue and proceeds west along the north side of Moffett Avenue to the intersection of Hughes Court. The line then proceeds north and east following the south side of Hughes Court until Hughes Court intersects with Road Q. The boundary proceeds north along the east side of Road Q until Road Q turns east behind Building 600A. The line then follows a southeast diagonal line, to include Building 600, to intersect with Service Road behind Building Q-22. The boundary then proceeds north along the east side of Service Road to the intersection of Road Q and turns east along Road to the intersection of Billingsley Drive. The line extends south along the west side of Billingsley Drive to the intersection of Moffett Avenue and proceeds east along Moffett Avenue to Murray Road. The boundary extends south along the east side of Murray Road to a point opposite of a paved apron behind Building 630. The boundary then turns east and proceeds along the paved apron just north of Buildings 630, 607, 606, and 627 to a point past the northeastern end of Building 627. Proceeding south, the boundary extends to the northwest corner of Building 631, and turns east following the northern end of Building 631 to the water edge of Pensacola Bay. The boundary extends south, following the water edge to the southeast corner of Building 631, turns west, following the southern end of Building 631, crossing East Avenue to the original wall of the Navy Yard and the existing historic district boundary. The amended boundary follows the wall proceeding north along the west side of East Avenue, west along the south side of Saufley Street, south along the east side of West Street, west along the south side of North Street, and south along the wall to the intersection of Radford Boulevard. The boundary line proceeds west along the south side of Radford Boulevard to the point of origin.

Boundary Justification

The expanded boundaries encompass facilities constructed for the training complex now known as the "Annapolis of the Air." Facilities include barracks, classroom buildings, instruction buildings, officer housing, and the aviation training field and support facilities. The training facilities were constructed to train naval aviators who served with distinction during World War II.

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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photos Page 1 Pensacola Naval Air Station Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Escambia County, Florida

The following information is the same for all photographs:

1. Pensacola Naval Air Station Historic District (Boundary Increase)
2. Escambia County, Florida
3. Katherine Grandine
5. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
337 E. Third Street, Frederick, Maryland 21701

PHOTO #

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | 1. Building 623
4. 2/1992
6. View facing north |
| 2 | 1. Buildings 623, 602, 601
4. 2/1992
6. View facing southeast along Turner Road |
| 3 | 1. Building 626
4. 12/1992
6. View facing northeast |
| 4 | 1. Building 633
4. 12/1992
6. View facing west |
| 5 | 1. Building 634
4. 12/1992
6. View facing northeast |
| 6 | 1. Building 625
4. 12/1992
6. View facing southwest |
| 7 | 1. Building Q-21
4. 12/1992
6. View facing north |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photos Page 2 Pensacola Naval Air Station Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Escambia County, Florida

PHOTO #

- | | | |
|----|----|-----------------------|
| 8 | 1. | Building Q-24 |
| | 4. | 12/1992 |
| | 6. | View facing northwest |
| 9 | 1. | Building 600 |
| | 4. | 2/1992 |
| | 6. | View facing northwest |
| 10 | 1. | Building 606 |
| | 4. | 2/1992 |
| | 6. | View facing southeast |

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

=====

1. Name of Property

=====

historic name: Fort Barrancas Cantonment Historic District
other names/site number: N/A

=====

2. Location

=====

street & number: Naval Complex Pensacola
not for publication: N/A
city or town: Pensacola Vicinity: N/A
state Florida: code: FL county: Escambia code: 033
zip code: 30258-5000

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3. State/Federal Agency Certification

=====

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide ___ locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

=====
4. National Park Service Certification
=====

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- ____ entered in the National Register _____ See continuation sheet.
- ____ determined eligible for the _____ National Register
- ____ See continuation sheet.
- ____ determined not eligible for the _____ National Register
- ____ removed from the National Register _____
- ____ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

=====
5. Classification
=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- ____ private
- ____ public-local
- ____ public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- ____ building(s)
- district
- ____ site
- ____ structure
- ____ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Non-contributing
<u>45</u>	<u>7</u>
buildings	buildings
_____	_____
sites	_____
_____	_____
structures	_____
_____	_____
objects	_____
<u>45</u>	<u>7</u>
Total	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National

Register 0

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

=====

6. Function or Use

=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Defense	Sub:	Military Facility
	Domestic		Institutional Housing

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Defense	Sub:	Military Facility
	Domestic		Institutional Housing

=====

7. Description

=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian
Colonial Revival
Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Concrete
roof: Asphalt
walls: Wood
Asbestos
other: Brick

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

=====

8. Statement of Significance

=====

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions):

Military
Education
Architecture

Period of Significance: 1840-1945

Significant Dates: N/A

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Quartermaster Corps

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

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: _____

=====

10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property 57.9

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

Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
1 16 472080 3357760	3 16 471560 3357160
2 16 472200 3357230	4 16 471575 3357600
<input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

=====

11. Form Prepared By

=====

name/title: Katherine Grandine/Historian
organization: R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc.
date: May 1993
street & number: 337 East Third Street
telephone: 301-694-0428

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city or town: Frederick
state: Maryland
zip code: 21701

=====

Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

=====

Property Owner

=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name
street & number
telephone
city or town _____ state ___ zip code

=====

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Fort Barrancas Cantonment Historic District was established as an Army garrison to house personnel assigned to Fort Barrancas, a coastal fortification constructed during the nineteenth century to protect the Pensacola Naval Shipyard. The cantonment is located east of the fort and occupies a flat plain that is slightly elevated above sea level. South of the cantonment area, the land slopes to meet the waters of Pensacola Bay.

The Fort Barrancas cantonment illustrates the typical evolution of an Army garrison between 1840 and 1947. The plan of the cantonment includes an open rectangular parade ground as is characteristic of nineteenth century Army garrisons. The parade ground serves as the central focus of the historic district and is lined by officer housing, barracks, non-commissioned officer housing, and an administrative building. Development of the cantonment proceeded from east to west; the earliest extant buildings are located along the eastern edge of the parade ground. The cantonment was expanded in response to the number of Army personnel assigned to garrison the fortifications in the vicinity.

The buildings were constructed during four periods of major Army construction: pre-Civil War, 1870-1900, 1901-1910, and the inter-war period 1919-1940. The historic district is predominately residential in character and includes quarters for officers, non-commissioned officers, and enlisted personnel. The historic district also contains administrative, support, and recreational buildings necessary to maintain the post. While the original parade ground is retained as open space, housing areas are landscaped with live oaks, evergreen trees, and ornamental shrubbery. Some of the walkways are lit by street fixtures dating from the 1930s.

Buildings erected prior to the Civil War are characterized by wood frame construction and utilitarian design. The earliest extant building is **Building Q-39**, the original hospital traditionally dated to 1840. The building is a one-story, wood-frame structure, sheathed in asbestos shingle siding. A complex roof incorporating a gable on hip roof form and a full-facade screened veranda dominate the front facade of the structure. Originally clad during the nineteenth century with wood shingles, the roof currently is covered with composition roll material. Multiple doorways open onto the porch. The windows are six-over-six-light, double-hung sash.

Officers' quarters line the eastern and southern edges of the parade ground and are examples of the types of Army officer housing constructed between 1850 and 1910. Today, the quarters are similar in external design. The buildings are two-story, wood-frame structures, adapting functional designs enlivened with minimal ornamentation. **Quarters 36, 45, and 46, and Bachelor Officers' Quarters 40**, constructed during the first decade of the twentieth century, feature simple Colonial Revival ornamentation, the style frequently applied to buildings by the Army during the first decade of the twentieth century. In addition, Quarters 40 and 46 feature Palladian tripartite windows. Dominant features of the quarters are wide, full-facade porches that provide shade and ventilation. The porches are two-story and are supported by square wood posts. The units currently are screened. The windows located on the first stories of the buildings are often tall two-over-two-light, single-hung sash. Other windows are generally double-hung sash with a variety of window lights. During the 1950s, all the wood-frame, wood-sided buildings were covered with asbestos shingle siding.

Archival evidence suggests that the physical similarities among the officers quarters that line the parade ground may be the result of building renovation and construction efforts that occurred during the first decade of the twentieth century. Building plans located in the Cartographic Branch of the National Archives (RG 77, Fort Barrancas) indicate that the officers quarters constructed in 1870, were one-story over an

exposed basement, with full-facade verandas located on the first story. Each floor contained two rooms. The rooms on the elevated first story were accessed by an exterior stairway. During the first decade of the twentieth century, map evidence suggests that the 1870 quarters were moved slightly and realigned along the eastern edge of the parade ground to accommodate the construction of new officers' quarters. It appears that during this time, two-story porches were added to the 1870s quarters and the original slope of the roof line was altered to provide more living space.

A non-commissioned officer (NCO) housing area is located north of the parade ground. The Army first constructed separate single-family and duplex housing for non-commissioned officers during the last decades of the nineteenth century. Separate housing was provided first for hospital stewards. At Fort Barrancas cantonment, the hospital steward occupied **Building Q-47**, constructed in 1894. This L-shaped, one-story building is a wood-frame structure, that is now sheathed with asbestos shingles. An integral one-story wrap-around porch supported by square wood posts with brackets is incorporated in the plan.

Between 1901 and 1910, additional NCO housing was constructed using standardized Quartermaster plans. **Quarters 48, 49, 50, 51, and 52** are gable-fronted two-story buildings that feature a one-story wrap-around porch supported by chamfered square wood posts. **Quarters 58** is an example of a two-story duplex with a side-gabled roof. The wood-frame buildings are now clad in asbestos shingle siding. A simple raking board accents the gables. The windows are enframed by wide wooden surrounds.

The former headquarters building, **Building 1754**, stands on the south edge of the parade ground directly south of the main barracks. This two-story, wood-frame building is spanned by a full one-story open porch along its front facade. The gabled roof is sheathed with composition roll material and the windows are modern six-over-six-light, double-hung sash replacement units.

Logistical support and utility buildings were added to the cantonment between 1870 and 1910. These buildings included the commissary warehouse, the post commissary, a stable, maintenance buildings, and a pumphouse. In general, the logistical support and utility buildings are utilitarian in design and incorporate little architectural ornamentation. Their inclusion in the historic district documents the complete complement of buildings necessary to maintain the Army cantonment.

The commissary warehouse, **Building 1534**, is a typical standardized Quartermaster warehouse plan. Constructed in brick, the one-and-a-half story building has a slate gable roof with hipped dormers. The building has segmental-arched windows and multiple door openings for loading and unloading supplies. North of the warehouse are the Quartermaster stable and maintenance area (**Buildings 1565, 1579, and 1580**). These buildings are wood-frame structures covered in asbestos shingle siding. Though altered, these buildings retain their overall architectural integrity and illustrate their original uses as a stable (Building 1565), wagon shed (Building 1580), and support building (Building 1579). The post commissary (**Building 1524**) was constructed in 1901 and expanded with a rear addition in 1943. The wood-frame, asbestos-sided building rests on a rock-faced stone foundation. The pumphouse (**Building 1538**) is a one-story, L-shaped, brick building constructed in 1903.

New buildings were constructed at Fort Barrancas during the 1930s and included NCO housing, barracks, administration buildings, and recreational facilities. A new barracks replaced the nineteenth-century barracks and was sited in the same location overlooking the parade ground. Other buildings were added to the quartermaster support area and the NCO housing area was expanded with new structures.

Quarters 53-57 were constructed to house non-commissioned officers. The buildings are examples of standardized Quartermaster designs and incorporate Spanish Mission Revival ornamentation. The two-story duplexes feature side porches, enclosed with screens. Windows are wood-framed, six-over-six-light and four-over-four-light, double-hung sash framed with vertical board shutters with ornamental metal hinges.

Fort Barrancas barracks, **Building 1500**, commands the northeast edge of the parade ground. It is a symmetrical, three-story building supported by a raised basement and flanked by two-story wings. Designed using Spanish Mission Revival motifs, the stuccoed building features a red tile roof. Other Spanish Mission stylistic elements include arched doorway surrounds and ornamental cast-stone balconies supported by brackets. The six-over-six-light, double-hung sash windows are symmetrically spaced; these units are both single and paired.

Additional buildings constructed during the inter-war period include recreational and administrative buildings. **Building 1519**, constructed in 1936, is a one-story, brick building that served as the post office. Recreational buildings included a theater (**Building 1504**) and an assembly hall (**Building 1750**). The theater, constructed in 1937, is a one-story, brick building with brick quoins. It has a one-bay, wooden entry porch supported by paired square wooden columns with a balustrade above. The assembly hall, constructed in 1929, is a one-and-a-half story building with a gable on hip roof. Originally wood-sided, the building is sheathed with asbestos shingles. Ventilation openings appear below the roof line. A pent roof skirt with exposed rafter ends surrounds the building. The porch under the pent roof is partially enclosed, but the original wood porch posts are still evident.

Eight detached garages and one wash house also contribute to the historic district. Constructed in 1935, the detached garages illustrate the growing importance of personal automobiles to Army officers. The buildings are one-story, wood-frame structures, clad with asbestos-shingles. They are utilitarian structures with little architectural ornamentation.

Non-contributing buildings include Buildings 1523, 1527, and 1536. The front section of Building 1536, the original bowling alley, was removed when the road system was realigned. All that remains of the building is the alley length of the building. Buildings 1523 and 1527 have been remodeled extensively and do not retain their architectural integrity from their periods of construction.

The following list details the contributing and non-contributing historic properties contained in the Fort Barrancas Cantonment Historic District.

Facility Historic Number	Historic Use	Current Use	Date	Contributing	Non-contrib.
Q-33	Officer Quarters	Officer Qtrs	1928	Contributing	
Q-33A	Garage	Garage	1935	Contributing	
Q-33B	Wash House	Wash House	1935	Contributing	
Q-34	Officer Quarters	Officer Qtrs	1870	Contributing	
Q-35	Officer Quarters	Officer Qtrs	1850	Contributing	
Q-36	Officer Quarters	Officer Qtrs	1906	Contributing	
Q-37	Officer Quarters	Officer Qtrs	1870	Contributing	
Q-39	Officer Quarters	Officer Qtrs	1840	Contributing	
Q-39A	Garage	Garage	1935	Contributing	
Q-40	Bachelor O Qtrs	Officers' Qtrs	1904	Contributing	
Q-40A	Garage	Garage	1935	Contributing	
Q-41	Officer Quarters	Officer Qtrs	1870	Contributing	
Q-41A	Garage	Garage	1935	Contributing	
Q-42	Officer Quarters	Officer Qtrs	1870	Contributing	
Q-42A	Garage	Garage	1935	Contributing	
Q-43	Officer Quarters	Officer Qtrs	1870	Contributing	
Q-43A	Garage	Garage	1935	Contributing	
Q-45	Officer Quarters	Officer Qtrs	1906	Contributing	
Q-45A	Garage	Garage	1935	Contributing	
Q-46	Officer Quarters	Officer Qtrs	1903	Contributing	
Q-46A	Garage	Garage	1935	Contributing	
Q-47	Hospital Steward's Quarters	NCO Qtrs	1894	Contributing	
Q-48	NCO Quarters	NCO Qtrs	1905	Contributing	
Q-49	NCO Quarters	NCO Qtrs	1905	Contributing	
Q-50	NCO Quarters	NCO Qtrs	1903	Contributing	
Q-51	NCO Quarters	NCO Qtrs	1902	Contributing	
Q-52	NCO Quarters	NCO Qtrs	1902	Contributing	
Q-53	NCO Quarters	NCO Qtrs	1939	Contributing	

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 Escambia County, Florida
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Facility Historic Number	Use	Current Use	Date	Contributing Non-contrib.
Q-54	NCO Quarters	NCO Qtrs	1939	Contributing
Q-55	NCO Quarters	NCO Qtrs	1939	Contributing
Q-56	NCO Quarters	NCO Qtrs	1939	Contributing
Q-57	NCO Quarters	NCO Qtrs	1939	Contributing
Q-58	NCO Quarters	NCO Qtrs	1910	Contributing
1500	Barracks	Applied Instr.	1939	Contributing
1504	Theater	Theater	1937	Contributing
1518	Fire house	Administration	1910	Contributing
1519	Telephone Exchange	Administration	1936	Contributing
1523	Machine shop	Storage	1935	Non-Contributing
1524	Commissary	Warehouse	1901	Contributing
1527	Warehouse	Warehouse	1918	Non-Contributing
1531	Warehouse	Warehouse	1984	Non-Contributing
1534	Commissary storage	Administration	1910	Contributing
1536	Bowling Alley	Warehouse	1908	Non-contributing
1538	Pumphouse	Storage/Pump Station	1903	Contributing
1565	QM Stable	Storage	1907	Contributing
1579	Unknown	Shops	1870	Contributing
1580	Wagon shed	Maintenance	1918	Contributing
1750	Assembly Hall	Maintenance	1929	Contributing
1753	Utility	Storage	1918	Non-contributing
1754	Post Headquarters	Administration	1905	Contributing
1980	Bus Shelter	Bus Shelter	1950	Non-contributing
3378	Snack Stand	Snack Stand	1973	Non-contributing

Summary

Fort Barrancas Cantonment Historic District possesses local significance in military history (Criterion A) and architecture (Criterion C). The district documents the evolution of separate cantonments for troops assigned to masonry coastal fortifications. The cantonment's buildings comprise housing, logistical support, and utility buildings constructed during the late nineteenth century through the 1930s. These buildings illustrate major periods of Army construction between 1840 and 1947 and form a distinguishable entity that illustrates the development of a typical Army post. (Criterion C).

During the twentieth century, Fort Barrancas cantonment was regionally important as the headquarters for the coastal artillery and as a major training center for coastal artillery in the south (Criterion A). The buildings and installation plan retain their overall integrity.

Historic Context

The cantonment was established to support personnel assigned to Fort Barrancas, a coastal fortification constructed as part of the "Third System." Coastal fortifications were established to protect and defend vital harbors and navy yards during the nineteenth century. Nineteenth-century coastal defenses employed a system of masonry fortifications supplemented by secondary fortifications, called redoubts. These fortifications were sited to protect water approaches. Between 1816 and 1864, the Army constructed a permanent and integrated system of harbor defenses known as the "Third System." When the Navy established a shipyard on Pensacola Bay, the Army also constructed a series of fortifications and redoubts to protect the new shipyard. The system included: Fort Pickens, constructed between 1829 and 1834; Fort McRee, 1834-1837; Fort Barrancas, constructed between 1839 and 1844; and several redoubts.

In peacetime, fortifications generally required few permanent personnel. Often fortifications were designed to house personnel in casemates, a fortified chamber in the wall from which guns were fired through embrasures. However, dark and humid casemates did not provide a healthy living environment. As some forts, the perimeter of the fortification included enough land to accommodate housing sites. At other forts, such as at Fort Barrancas, separate cantonment complexes were established outside the fort walls. At Fort Barrancas, the original cantonment was small and comprised only a few buildings including a small hospital, officer housing, and a barracks. The hospital and officer housing are extant and illustrate the beginnings of the Army's attempts to provide services, such as medical care, to troops.

Construction of masonry fortifications continued through the Civil War, though the introduction of rifled cannon and steel-clad ships made masonry coastal fortifications obsolete. The Army was reluctant to leave the nation's seacoasts unprotected while the coastal defensive mission was redefined. The Gulf Coast, in particular, was perceived as susceptible to attack from Spain or countries in Latin America.

During the 1870s, the Army began a nation-wide construction program to improve living conditions and upgrade buildings. The Fort Barrancas cantonment, which garrisoned 125 enlisted men and six officers, was expanded during this construction program. A large parade ground was established as the central element of the expanded cantonment; its eastern and southern edges were lined by the new officer housing. The barracks building sat within the confines of the parade ground. The new buildings were modest, wood-frame versions of housing constructed at the Army's western frontier installations. The quarters were designed with full-facade verandas in response to the hot Florida climate.

The Fort Barrancas cantonment area rose to local prominence with the installation of the first of ten Endicott batteries in the Pensacola Bay area, in 1894. Endicott batteries were concrete gun emplacements that replaced Third System masonry forts. They were defensive installations that provided little or no housing or other personnel support structures. Fort Barrancas cantonment area became the main cantonment area for troops stationed at all artillery batteries throughout the Pensacola Bay area.

With the Army reorganization in 1901, Fort Barrancas cantonment was selected as the headquarters for Pensacola Bay's coastal artillery. In addition, the cantonment housed and supported personnel responsible for the maintenance of fixed and movable artillery for land and coast defense, including torpedo and submarine defenses. In 1924, Fort Barrancas cantonment became the headquarters of the 13th Coast Artillery Regiment. The cantonment retained this function until the Coast Artillery post was deactivated in 1947.

At Fort Barrancas, the physical plant of the main cantonment was expanded gradually during the twentieth century. Each building reflected the Army's major periods of permanent construction in 1901-1910 and 1930-1939. The buildings illustrated the Army's increasing efforts during the twentieth century to improve living conditions and to provide recreational facilities.

During the first decade of the twentieth century, a post headquarters and new officers' quarters were constructed. In addition, older quarters were renovated. Many of these buildings have restrained architectural detailing derived from Georgian Colonial Revival motifs then popular in Army construction. Logistical support and utility buildings included the commissary warehouse, the post commissary, a stable, a pumphouse, fire house, and maintenance buildings. In general, the support buildings are utilitarian in design with little architectural ornamentation. Their inclusion in the historic district reflects the complete complement of buildings necessary to maintain the cantonment.

During the twentieth century, Fort Barrancas cantonment was a major Coast Artillery training post in the South. New Army recruits, the National Guard, the Citizens Military Training Corps, and Reserve Officers were trained in the use of modern coastal artillery weapons at the surrounding batteries. During war, the cantonment supported military personnel stationed to watch and defend the seacoasts.

During the 1930s, new buildings constructed at Fort Barrancas cantonment included a new barracks, non-commissioned officer housing, and a theater. The new construction was part of a nation-wide Army construction program designed to meet the housing and hospital needs of Army troops. As initially planned, the cost of the program was estimated at \$110 million over a ten year period. In 1927, the first \$7 million was made available, and targeted primarily for barracks and hospital construction. During the 1930s, additional funds were made available through the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 and through the Work Relief and Public Works Appropriation Act of 1938.

This permanent construction program had a widespread impact on Army installations. Many installations acquired permanent facilities during this period. Moreover, facilities at older installations, such as at the Fort Barrancas cantonment, were improved. Design and construction of permanent housing and support facilities was orchestrated by the Quartermaster Corps. A major planning effort using the services of trained architects, planners, landscape architects, and engineers resulted in the development of standardized plans to provide acceptable housing, administration, health care, community support, and functional support buildings. The basic buildings were designed to be constructed of different materials with

appropriate ornamentation to reflect the architectural tradition and climates in the region of the United States where the buildings were constructed. The building designs were available in two styles: Georgian Colonial Revival and Spanish Mission Revival. At Fort Barrancas, buildings were constructed using both Spanish Mission Revival and Georgian Colonial Revival architectural styles. Non-commissioned officer housing and the barracks reflect Spanish Mission Revival ornamentation and the theater reflects Georgian Colonial Revival.

Conclusion

In summary, Fort Barrancas cantonment gained regional significance during the twentieth century as the headquarters for the coastal artillery and as a major southern training center for coastal artillery. The historic buildings contained in the cantonment illustrate the evolution of Army planning and construction between 1840 and 1947. The ensemble of buildings, including barracks, NCO housing, recreational, logistical support, and utility buildings form a cohesive historic district that retains its overall integrity and serves as an example of the evolution of a typical Army cantonment during the period.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 1

Fort Barrancas Cantonment
Historic District

Escambia County, Florida

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 1

Fort Barrancas Cantonment
Historic District
Escambia County, Florida

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Verbal Boundary Description

Starting at the point where Jordan Road intersects Dallas Street, the boundary of the historic district proceeds west along Dallas Street to the intersection of Slemmer Road. Crossing Slemmer Road, the boundary follows the ten-foot contour line depicted on the USGS map to a point at the northeast corner of Building 1750. The boundary then proceeds south along the eastern side of Building 1750, turns west along the south facade of Building 1750, and turns north at the southwest corner of Building 1750 to include Building 1750 within the district boundaries. The boundary proceeds north from the southwest corner of Building 1750 parallel to the west facade until to the point of intersection with the ten-foot contour line. The boundary proceeds west along the ten-foot contour line to the intersection with the reservation boundary of the Gulf Island National Seashore. The district boundary follows the reservation boundary north to the intersection of Hatch Road. The boundary then follows the east side of Hatch Road to the intersection of Hovey Road. Turning east, the boundary proceeds along the south side of Hovey Road to a point opposite the southwest corner of Building 1565. The line turns north along the west side of Building 1565 to a point just past the northwest corner of Building 1579 and turns east along the north side of Building 1579 to the intersection of Chase Road. The boundary turns south along the west side of Chase Road to the intersection of Hovey Road and proceeds east along the south side of Hovey Road to the northeast corner of Building 1538. Turning south, the boundary follows the east side of Building 1538 and proceeds in a straight line to the intersection of Jordan Road. The boundary follows the south side and then the east side of Jordan Road to the intersection with the point of origin at the intersection of Jordan Road and Dallas Street.

Boundary Justification

The historic district boundaries include the facilities constructed in the Fort Barrancas Cantonment between 1840 and 1947. The boundaries encompass housing for the artillery garrison stationed at the fort and includes housing for officers, non-commissioned officers, and enlisted personnel. In addition, the historic district includes administrative, recreational, logistical support, and ability buildings for the garrison.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section PHOTOS Page 1

Fort Barrancas Cantonment
Historic District

Escambia County, Florida

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The following information is the same for all photographs:

1. Fort Barrancas Cantonment Historic District
2. Escambia County, Florida
3. Katherine Grandine
4. 12/1992
5. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates
337 E. Third Street, Frederick, Maryland 21701

PHOTO #

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | 1. Quarters 39
6. View facing northeast |
| 2 | 1. Quarters 34
6. View facing southeast |
| 3 | 1. Quarters 42
6. View facing northeast |
| 4 | 1. Quarters 36
6. View facing northeast |
| 5 | 1. Quarters 47
6. View facing northeast |
| 6 | 1. Quarters 48
6. View facing southwest |
| 7 | 1. Quarters 53
6. View facing northwest |
| 8 | 1. Building 1500
6. View facing northwest |
| 9 | 1. Building 1754
6. View facing northwest |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

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Fort Barrancas Cantonment
Historic District
Escambia County, Florida

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- | | | |
|----|----|-----------------------|
| 10 | 1. | Building 1504 |
| | 6. | View facing northeast |
| 11 | 1. | Building 1750 |
| | 6. | View facing northwest |
| 12 | 1. | Building 1534 |
| | 6. | View facing northeast |
| 13 | 1. | Building 1565 |
| | 6. | View facing northwest |