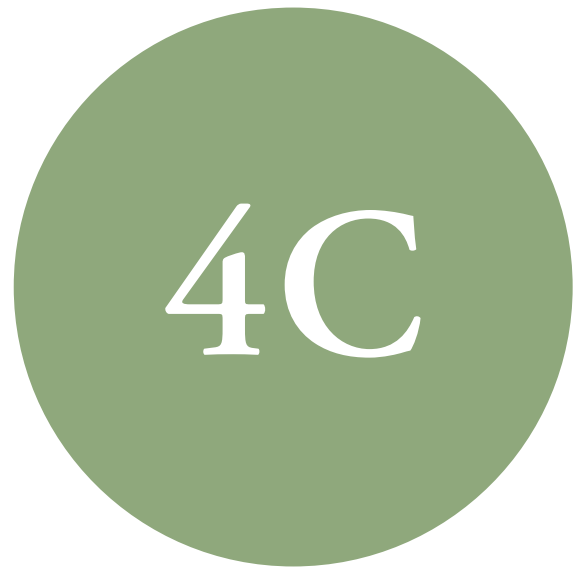


Other Resources



Fort Monroe
resource inventory



DATE OF CONSTRUCTION
1875

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE
Venacular

HEIGHT AND AREA
One story;
N/A

USE (ORIGINAL / CURRENT)
Servant's Quarters / Workroom, Garage

DESCRIPTION

Located within the boundaries of the original historic fort, Building T-28 is a one-story wood-frame building with an attached metal lean-to shed. It is clad in wood siding, with an asphalt shingle gable roof. Most of the fenestration, including two single-leave paneled wood doors and three two-over-two-light double hung sash wood windows, are located on the east façade of the original wood-frame building, facing Building 19 and a wood-fenced square yard. Another two-over-two-light double-hung sash window is located on the north façade of the wood-frame building, with a garage door on the same side of the metal shed.

HISTORICAL DATA

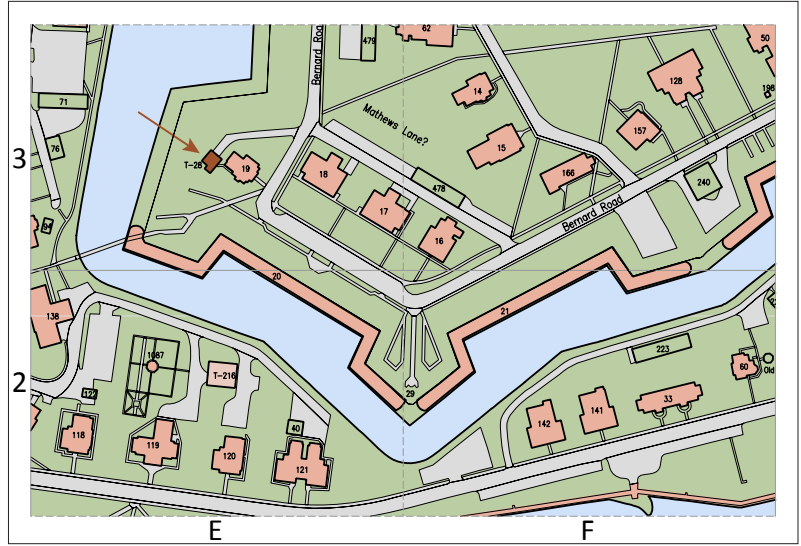
Building T-28 was constructed as the servant's quarters for Building 19 in 1875 and remains in the rear yard. The metal shed, added in the 1930s, serves as a one-car garage. The wood-frame building now is used as a workroom and storage building.

LOCATION
 Moat, Fort Monroe
 Hampton, Va.

MANAGEMENT ZONE
 Zone E - Stone Fort and Moat

CLASSIFICATION
 Contributing Structure

CONDITION
 #####



PRESERVATION CONSIDERATIONS

Building T-28 is historically associated with Building 19. These two buildings should be preserved as a group. The function of building T-28 as a support structure is an important historic feature to be preserved.



DATE OF CONSTRUCTION
####

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE
Venacular

HEIGHT AND AREA
One story;
####

USE (ORIGINAL / CURRENT)
Garage / same

DESCRIPTION

The Wherry Housing is a group of 31 remaining multi-plex houses just north of the old fort. They are located between Fenwick Road and the shoreline, with a semicircular section west of Fenwick. Most of the housing lines Fenwick Road and the water with the main entrances.

The Wherry houses were designed with very similar house plans but with a few variations. They are typically two-story quadplexes; only three (300, 301, and 306) remain as single-story duplexes. They are all frame buildings with running bond brick veneer sitting on raised concrete foundations. The roofs are mostly asphalt shingle gable with white wood siding on the sided gable. Some have dormers; some houses feature hipped roof. Buildings 314 and 322 have a projecting middle portion roof, supported with three-bay two-story wood square columns.

The fenestration includes fairly modern two- or three-paneled horizontal sliding windows and Colonial-Revival-style doors. They are all in white frame and surrounds, consistent with the color theme of the housing complex. The windows are featured with rowlock sills and no heads; some buildings feature soldier-course stringers on the second floor at the window sill location. The exterior doors are paneled wood doors, glazed or unglazed. Every single one of them is covered with wood-framed porches featuring various roof types—gabled roof with white wood siding, hipped roof, lean-to roof, or flat roof. The main entrances of buildings 314 and 322 feature highly styled Baroque broken pediments and sidelights.

HISTORICAL DATA

After World War II, the post became headquarters for a series of major commands of the U.S. Army. An influx of officers arrived with the Army Ground Forces in 1946, and there was a shortage

of family housing on post. In support of this new mission, the Wherry Housing area, consisting of 53 buildings and 206 housing units was built in 1953 just north of the old fort and surrounding Batteries DeRussy and Church. The Wherry Housing complex was constructed at the sites of Endicott-era batteries, Montgomery and Eustis. Batteries Montgomery and Humphreys were demolished in the early 1950s to make room for Wherry housing units, and the emplacements for Batteries Bomford and Barber also were removed.

Historically, the housing area extended all the way to the old Officers' Beach Club (Building 185). Today only 31 of the original 53 units remain.

PRESERVATION CONSIDERATIONS

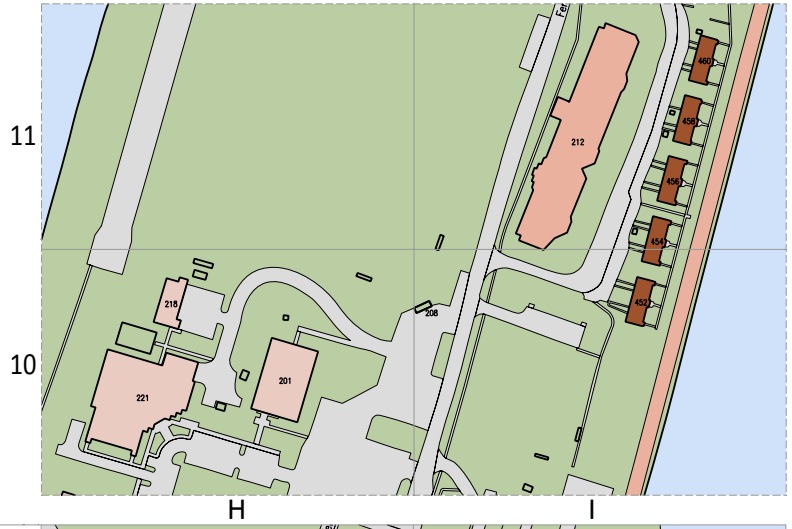
The remaining Wherry housing appears to have good integrity. The buildings are intact and have many of the defining characteristics of Wherry housing, the simple and straightforward house plans, wide curving roads, grassy common areas, orderly rows of homes, and consistent setbacks and orientation towards the street. These characteristics should be maintained.

LOCATION
 300-324, 342-356 Fenwick Road,
 452-460 Gulick Drive
 Fort Monroe
 Hampton, Va.

MANAGEMENT ZONE
 Zone E - Stone Fort and Moat
 Zone B - East Peninsula, Wherry Quarter

CLASSIFICATION
 Contributing Structure

CONDITION
 #####



LANDSCAPE

The landscape features of Fort Monroe comprise a variety of parks, plantings, structures, and objects, which contribute to the overall visual quality of the post.

Cannon Park

Ingalls Road, the main road running through the entrance gate of Fort Monroe to the Continental Park waterfront, forms a triangle in front of the entrance and sally port to the fort. In the center of this triangle is Cannon Park. Cannon Park is a character-defining landscape feature for the Main Gate, the Fitness Center (YMCA), and the Headquarters.

The cast-iron cannon in Cannon Park should be maintained by removing accumulated rust and the proper rust-inhibiting paint should be preserved. Where damaged, stone or concrete cannon supports should be repaired or replaced. The supports should be designed or altered to eliminate the accumulation and ponding of water between cast iron and concrete.

Place historic cannons and guns in Cannon park so that visitors, residents and staff can learn about the historic defense of the Chesapeake.

Cadet Battery/Park

At Cadet Battery, three cannons set in a small landscaped area proclaim the virtues of Duty, Honor, and Patriotism. The cannons are placed on Patch Road in front of Building 243, which has a blank brick elevation, and remind visitors of the Fort's military history and mission. Cadet Battery is a character-defining feature for the Patch Road waterfront at the moat and east gate view shed. Prevent rust by maintaining paint coatings. Consider using rust consolidator.

Continental Park

Continental Park is a triangular grassy lawn east of the Chamberlin Hotel, shaped by Ingalls Road, Fenwick Road and the water side. It has been accented with formal planting beds over the years, especially before the addition of the bandstand. The Continental Army Band plays regularly scheduled concerts in the bandstand. Easter services have been held in Continental Park since the 1950s. Continental Park is a character-defining feature for the Fort Monroe waterfront and Fenwick Road.

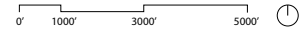
Reeder Circle

Right after WWI, Reeder Circle was designed for the Liberty Theater, which stood at the end of the circle. This theater was replaced in 1938 by the Fort Monroe Theatre, and the terminus is now a tennis court. This landscape is a character-defining feature of the mix of the interwar Georgian Revival duplexes and multifamily homes to the west along Ingalls Road and the more utilitarian WWII landscapes to the east.





CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURE, OBJECT, & LANDSCAPE



Parade Ground

The Parade Ground is at the heart of the National Historic Landmark. Though a simple field of mown grass, lined with live oaks, quarters, and administration buildings, and not often used for ceremonies, it is an essential feature of Fort Monroe.

According to the March 7, 1936, entry and the March 23, 1936 entry in the third diary of the Adjutant Officer in charge of Public Works, fill was brought to increase the height of the Parade Ground several times, circa 1906, 1907, and 1936.

The southwest corner of the Parade Ground used to be a trophy and artillery park, until WWII when much of the artillery was used for scarp. The trophy and artillery parks should be restored if possible.

In recent decades the parking area adjacent to Building 5 was expanded into the Parade Ground, resulting in adverse effects that should be considered for elimination in the future. The Parade Ground interacts with the buildings surrounding it, especially building 5, 10, and 138. Restoring the original façades of these buildings might have positive impacts on bringing back the historic feel and setting of the Parade Ground.

Lincoln Gun

Cast in 1860, the Lincoln Gun was used to bombard Confederate batteries on Sewell's Point. The gun bears the serial number 1, and its nickname pays tribute to Lincoln's interest in weaponry (Morando, 55). In March 1861, Fort Monroe received a prototype 15-inch Rodman smooth bore gun, named "The Lincoln Gun," for testing. The gun remains today as a prominent remnant of the Civil War at the edge of the parade ground inside Fort Monroe. The bottle-shaped barrel is 15 feet and 10 inches in length with its widest diameter at 4 feet. It weighed 49,000 pounds when built.

The view from the "Lincoln Gun" toward Building 5 has been featured in many photographs and postcards over the years. Lined with the live oaks, quarters, and administration buildings, the Lincoln Gun is an essential feature of Fort Monroe.

Jefferson Davis Arch/Park

The open framework of small gauge steel members comprising the double-arched gate to Jefferson Davis Memorial Park commemorates both the Confederacy's president and the end of the Fort's viability as a defense structure. The groundbreaking ceremony for the park was held in October 1955, and the dedication ceremony was held in May 1956, with the arch donated by the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The terreplein is now a park marked with benches and abandoned gun emplacements.



The gate is a whimsical landscape feature that should be preserved. Damaged elements of the gate should be repaired in place by contractors experienced in working with wrought iron. Maintain the Jefferson Davis Memorial Park gate; repair areas where rust has resulted in significant loss of material.

Fort Monroe Live Oaks

The live oaks are the most characteristic tree within the Fort and at the perimeter of the Fort. These beautiful trees grow 45 to 65 feet tall, but their crowns can spread as wide as 140 feet. The oldest of these trees range from 200 to 300 years old. The oldest live oak among them, estimated to be nearly 500 years old, is known as the Algernourne Oak. Fort Monroe was once called Fort Algernourne (1609–1612). The trees are evergreen, with new leaves budding in spring. Coastal Virginia is the northernmost habitat for these hardy trees. Live oak can be damaged by persistent cold weather but they thrive in salt air. The trees at the edge of the Parade Ground are critical to the character of the place.

There are now fewer live oak trees and some are missing branches, most likely due to Hurricane Isabel in 2003. They must be protected from heavy loads imposed by traffic, parking, or construction. Oak wilt is the most significant disease threat to live oaks. If symptoms of the disease are detected (yellow and light green or reddish-brown discoloration on leaves, brown leaf tips, or wilting progressing inward from leaf tips), a tree specialist should be consulted as quickly as possible. The fungus can spread from tree to tree and there is a rapid mortality in 30 to 90 days. Live oaks also suffer due to drought or over-watering. If trees need to be pruned, they should be pruned in late winter or early spring. Pruning is advised if roots will be cut back due to construction. Dead limbs should be removed at all times of the year.

Pet Cemetery

Residents at Fort Monroe have used the terreplein park (Jefferson Davis Memorial Park) for a pet cemetery, fixing head stones both crude and finished in memory of deceased dogs and cats. This practice has a few drawbacks, the most significant of which seems to be use of loose stones from the Fort walls as memorial markers on pet graves. It was a long-standing practice for base residents to bury their pets on the top of Fort Monroe's walls. In 1988, the Army ordered all pet cemeteries on its bases to close. There are no definitive documents that establish when the first pet was buried—the oldest surviving gravestone is from 1936. There is a trail that follows the entire perimeter of the wall. The pet cemetery should be preserved, as well as the walking trail.



Coast Artillery School Green Space

The Coast Artillery School Green Space is defined as the symmetrical courtyard enclosed by buildings 45, 51, and 52, with enormous landscape and geometrically designed tracks.

The majority of Fort Monroe's historic buildings date to the construction period of the Coast Artillery School from 1906 to 1914. Construction from this period is stylistically cohesive, and derived from Colonial Revival standardized plans. This style was continued through the Interwar period along the northern end of Ingalls Road. In 1927, a nationwide Army building program was initiated to upgrade living conditions for officers, enlisted men, and noncommissioned officers (NCOs). As part of this program, nine Colonial Revival-style "student apartments" were constructed for the Coast Artillery School along Ingalls Road, Reader Circle, and Pratt Street (Buildings 34, 35, 43, 44, 45, 51, 52, and 54).

The Coast Artillery School Green Space is a character-defining feature for the Ingalls Road Street landscape. The tree type is important to preserve for keeping a consistent landscape view for Ingalls Road.

