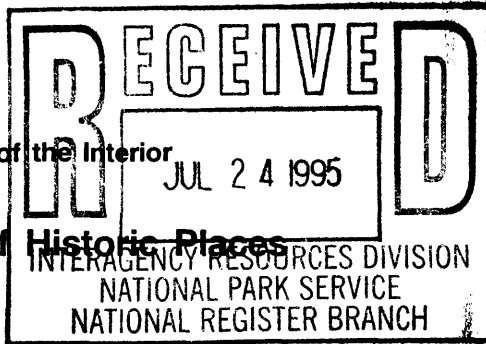


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**
INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER BRANCH



RECEIVED

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NATIONAL REGISTER

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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 an 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 Benjamin Harrison Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Fort Benjamin Harrison (East 56th Street) not for publication

city or town Indianapolis vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Marion code 097 zip code 46216

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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.)

Patrick R. Raboin

2-1-93

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Kevin D. Walker

11/23/93

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Environmental, Safety and Occupational Health) OASA (I,L&E)

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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 the Keeper

Patrick Andrus

Date of Action

9/6/95

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

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
XX 75	19	buildings
1	1	sites
3	3	structures
0	0	objects
79	23	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DEFENSE: Military Facility
 DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
 Multiple Dwelling
 Secondary Structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DEFENSE: Military Facility
 DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
 Multiple Dwelling
 Secondary Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone
 walls Brick
 roof Asphalt
 other Wood
 Tin Slate

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.)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Military

Community Planning and Development

Architecture

Period of Significance

1906-1910

1920-1937

1938-1945

Significant Dates

1908

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Army Quartermaster Corps

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(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:

Fort Benjamin Harrison Historic District
Name of Property

Marion County, IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 340 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	584871	4412877
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	16	584043	4411945

3	16	584871	4411969
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4	16	584043	4412877

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 Jare R. Cardinal, M.A., and David R. Bush, Ph. D.

organization D.E. McGillem & Associates/URS/David R. Bush date March 10, 1989/Rev. Dec. 21, 1990

street & number 77 S. Girls School Road telephone (317) 241-8336

city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46231

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 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 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 Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Continuation Sheet

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Resource count for Fort Benjamin Harrison Historic District

Contributing Buildings: 75	Non-contributing Buildings: 19
Sites: 1	Sites: 1
Structures: 3	Structures: 3
Objects: 0	Objects: 0
<hr/> Total: 79	<hr/> Total: 23

Buildings by date of construction:

1906-1910	WWI	1920-1938	WWII	Post WWII (NC)
# 13	<u>18</u>	6	613	33
17	(Total=1)	27	615	66
26		407-408	626-631	409
28		412-413	<u>633-641</u>	606-607
30-32		610-611	(Total=17)	609
404-406		<u>632</u>		612
411		(Total=9)		617-619
600				621-623
604-605				625
614				642
616 (Previously listed in NRHP)				901
624				3 sm. bldgs in
643-672				SE section of Parade
<u>900</u>				<u>Grounds (see p. 7-11)</u>
(Total=48)				(Total=19)

Contributing Structures:

Water Tower (#603)
Kent Ave. Bridge
Bandstand (#676)

Non-Contributing Structures:

Bleachers (#673)
Flagpole (#675)
Tennis Courts

Contributing Site:

Parade Grounds

Non-Contributing Site:

Cemetery (c. 1830-1900)

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1

The Fort Benjamin Harrison Historic District is situated in the south-central sector of the Fort Benjamin Harrison military installation. Its boundaries are defined by the buildings and structures remaining from the original fort complex, which was authorized by Congress in 1903 and constructed between 1906-1910. The district includes ninety-four buildings, six structures, and two sites. Forty-eight of the buildings, a bridge, a water tower, and the large parade grounds represent the self-contained military community of that era; twenty-seven other buildings and a bandstand help to document the growth of the installation until the end of World War II. Because many of these are similar in style, materials, and function to the original complex, they are considered to be secondary contributors to the district.

Nineteen additional buildings and three structures are from the post-War period and are considered to be intrusive at this time. A cemetery dating from c. 1830-1900 is also located on the grounds of the fort. It pre-dates the establishment of the fort, has no military association, and does not meet criteria consideration D. It is considered to be a non-contributing site.

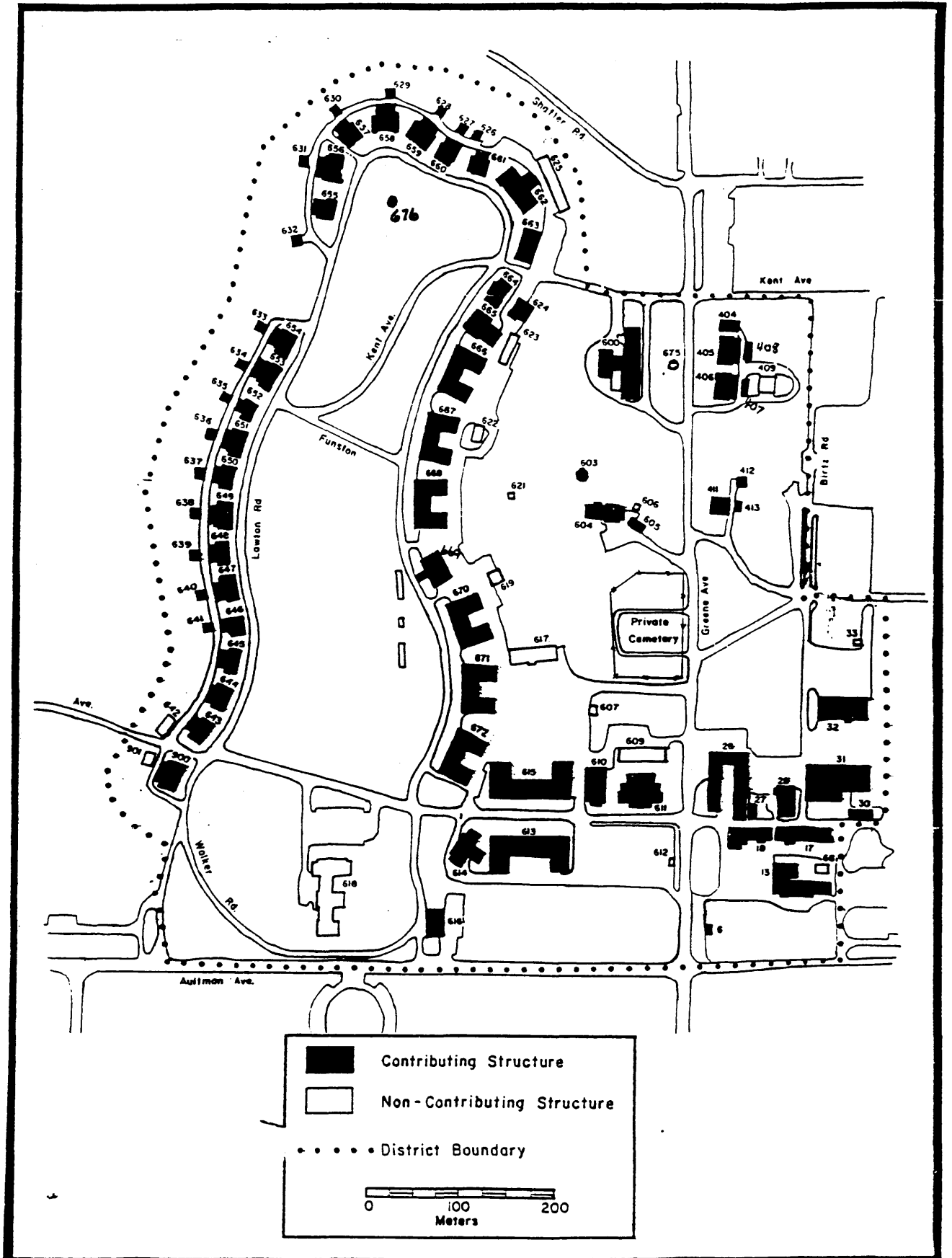
The region surrounding Fort Benjamin Harrison retains little of its original rural character as it has been subjected to rapid and extreme industrial and urban development. In contrast, a majority of the Fort's lands have been preserved in an undeveloped state as both an environmental preserve and military training area. As a result, the district presents an excellent slice of earlier American life, as well as a well-maintained turn-of-the-century military installation.

The buildings of the original fort complex are in British Adams-style Colonial Revival style and are constructed of similar materials. As such they form a visually cohesive and functionally self-contained community that, at the time of construction, formed the best and most modern Army post in the American military. All of the buildings were designed on symmetrical rectilinear plans of one or two stories. Foundations are poured concrete faced with coursed limestone up to a dressed limestone water table. Walls are common bond brick. Window and door frames have dressed limestone lug sills and flat or arched voussairs above. Gabled and hipped roofs were covered with slate tiles and have interior corbelled capped chimneys and gable returns. Porches are large, open verandas with rounded wood columns and balusters. Ornamentation, which is limited to roof line and window area, helps to define function and rank within the military system.

The buildings were built from stock plans designed by the Quartermaster General's Office and used throughout the nation during the first decade of the twentieth century. Many that were intended to serve similar functions were built from identical or similar plans. For example, along Lawton Road loop, eighteen officers' family residences use three set plans: six are O.Q.M.G. Plan 120-F, a duplex; eight use 142-B, also a duplex; and four use 145-D, a single family residence. The six large enlisted men's barracks located on the east side of the loop used O.Q.M.G. Plan 75-G. Two fourplexes located near the hospital use Plan 85-B; another duplex close by used Plan 85. Likewise, buildings found within the service/utility unit area use similar quartermaster plans: two stables used Plan 139, while the two wagon sheds (now one building) used Plan 60H.

FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON

HISTORIC DISTRICT



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Almost all of the original Fort complex buildings exist and many retain the function for which they were intended. For descriptive purposes, the district has been divided according to location and function, into three sections: **A**--the residential and administrative unit which occupies the area around the central parade grounds (Lawton Road area); **B**--the service/utility unit which includes the water and power plant east of the parade grounds (Greene Avenue), as well as the administrative services and storage buildings to the southeast (Otis Avenue/Birtz-Walker-Aultman Roads area); and **C**--the hospital unit, which includes the hospital and four residences to the east of the parade grounds on Green Avenue. Building 616, located on Walker and Aultman Roads, has already been listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a good example of a local Interurban Railway Station from the early twentieth century. These three units contain virtually all of the original Fort complex buildings with the exception of several storage buildings that were located to the southeast of the main Fort.

The plan, as conceived and developed by the Quartermaster General's Office, centers around a parade grounds located in the western section of the district. This large, open area is surrounded by large trees which shade the bordering officers' residences. As such, it offers a park-like setting in the middle of a modern military installation. The parade grounds is intersected on a diagonal by Kent Road and its associated concrete bridge which was constructed as part of the original complex. A bandstand, added in 1939, helps contribute to the park-like setting. Lawton Road follows the perimeter of the grounds and separates the area from the surrounding buildings. The lower section of the parade grounds is divided by Otis Avenue, a major east-west route that becomes the focus of the service/utility buildings to the east. Greene Avenue, which defines a third focus, runs perpendicular to Otis. It connects the hospital unit area to the service/utility unit and connects with Shafter Road and Aultman Avenue, which provides the north and south boundaries of the district, respectively.

The Residential/Administrative Building Unit, which surrounds the parade grounds area, forms the local point of the original Fort complex and the district. This includes buildings 614, 616, 624, 643-672 and 900 from the original Fort complex. Unless otherwise noted, all of these buildings have had their original slate roofs replaced with asphalt shingles, their 6/6 wooden sash windows replaced with vinyl clad aluminum frame thermal panes, and their original wood porch floors replaced with concrete. Interior changes have most often occurred in the administrative buildings on the east side of the loop. Buildings 624 and 626-641 are one and two-car garages built in the World War II era for use by the senior officers. They are located behind the residences and the structures are separated by a continuous alley. The garages are of materials that complement the original structures and, therefore, contribute to the character of the district. Buildings 623, 625, 642 and 901, which are concrete block, multi-car garages built in 1952, are considered to be intrusive. Similarly, Buildings 617, 618, 619, 621 and 622 and structure 673 (bleachers) are of modern construction and do not contribute to the district. These latter intrusive elements are located to the south and east of the immediate parade grounds area. Because of their location, they do not impede upon the visual character of the district. Likewise, because no construction has occurred on the west side of the loop, the officers' residences stand as a consistent, uninterrupted line of the early turn-of-the-century officers' quarters.

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The original and present function of the 1906-1910 era buildings, as well as general features for each, are given below. A more detailed synopsis of these and other structures are given at the end of this section.

Building 900: (Photos 1-6) Completed in 1910, this building was and remains a fourplex Officer's Family Residence. Its style and construction are consistent with the other residences within the district, although it varies in ornamental detail. The interior and exterior are original and in excellent condition. This, and two others found in the hospital unit area, are the only fourplexes in the original Fort complex.

Buildings 654, 656-661: (Photos 7-23, 32-34, 37-39) These buildings were and remain Officer's Family Residences. All are in excellent condition, except for modifications to utilities. All were completed in 1908. Of special interest are the several fireplaces in each dwelling and the ornate steam heat radiators in several dining rooms. The several residences are based on three Quartermaster General's Plans for duplexes and single resident dwellings. These examples are more ornate than the single officer's quarters found in the hospital unit area.

Building 655: (Photos 25-28) Built as the Commanding Officer's Residence in 1908, this has been divided into three apartments for officers' families. The exterior is unmodified and is consistent in style with the other officers' residences. The interior has been heavily modified with new walls that demarcate the present apartments. Originally, this was the most ornate residence within the Fort complex.

Building 662: (Photos 40-47) Built in 1908, this structure was and remains a Bachelor Officers' Quarters. This building and those others which line the east sector of the parade grounds are less ornate than the senior officers' quarters on the west. This structure also separates the senior officers' quarters from the other administrative buildings. It remains in excellent condition and is original except for the removal of a small porch and door on the rear wing.

Buildings 666-668, 670-672: (Photos 58-61) Originally the Enlisted Men's Barracks, these now serve as Bachelor Officers' Quarters. Although the exteriors of these buildings retain their original 1908 appearance--except for the removal of the two-story porches on the front and rear--the interiors have been heavily modified.

Building 664: (Photo 51) This served originally as barracks and practice rooms for a military band, but now is used as administrative and legal offices for the Fort. The exterior is in excellent and original condition. The interior has been slightly modified with dropped ceilings and paneling.

Building 663: (Photos 46-50) Built in 1908, this originally and still serves as administrative offices for the Fort. The exterior has been modified by the addition of a door to the southeast facade. The interior has been modified by the addition of some dropped ceilings, partitions, and a finished basement. Otherwise, the building is in excellent and original condition.

Building 665: (Photos 56-57) This was built as, and still remains, a Provost Marshal's office and guardhouse. The exterior is original, except for added doors on the rear wing. The interior has been altered entirely at least twice, and retains none of its original character.

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Building 624: (Photos 52-55) This was and still remains the Fire Station for the Fort. The building retains its original character and materials, although two wings have been added.

Building 669: (Photos 62-64) Originally built in 1908 as the Post Exchange, this now serves as the Noncommissioned Officers' Club. This building was slightly more ornate in its brickwork details than other original buildings, but now is heavily modified by bricked-in windows and doors as well as by added metal canopies at the entries. The interior also retains little of its original character.

Building 614: (Photos 65-66) Originally built as the Bakery for the Fort as well as a baker's training facility, this structure now serves as the headquarters for a military band unit. It has been heavily modified to such an extent that its original character is damaged. Changes include a rear addition and replaced or bricked in windows and doors. The interior has also been heavily modified.

Building 616: (Photos 67-69) Originally the Interurban Railway Depot for the Fort and now a Post Office, this building is already listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a surviving example of an Interurban station. It retains its original character and is in good condition. The roof, a rolled copper bell cast hip, has recently been replaced in the original style. The interior has been slightly modified with the addition of dropped light fixtures and partitions.

The Service/Utility Building Unit is located to the east of the parade grounds unit and lies on the north and south sides of Otis Avenue. This includes all of those original buildings which were used for storage facilities, utility structures, or administrative service officers. They were built from the same materials and in a similar, but less ornate, style as the Lawton Road structures. The buildings from the original construction period are: 13, 17, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 604 and 605 and structure 603. Building 18 is one of a few remaining structures from the World War I era to remain on the Fort grounds. Its style and materials do not match the original Fort complex, but its existence does help to document the Fort's role during times of war. Buildings 6, 27, 610 and 611 were built in the interwar years to serve as gas station, heating plant, theater and service club respectively. Buildings 610 and 611 complement the original complex in style and materials. Building 6 replaced the original Fort gas station and is of slightly different style than the others. Building 27 has little stylistic quality altogether. The latter two buildings are considered to contribute. Other buildings and structures within this unit area are of more modern construction and are considered to be intrusive. These include buildings 33, 66, 607, 609, 612 and 606. As with the Lawton Loop area, these intrusive elements do not overly detract from the original visual character of the district. The buildings listed below are from the original Fort complex period. More detailed descriptions of these examples and the later buildings are given at the end of this section.

Building 13: (Photos 106-110) This structure served as the Fort Commissary, but now is a supply warehouse. The exterior has some minor changes including the addition of an "L" shaped wing, the removal of a loading dock and doors on the north facade, a cold storage wing addition on the east and the replacement of the original roof with asphalt shingle. The interior is original with the exception of an added elevator shaft.

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Building 17: (Photos 104-105) Originally, this building was a Quartermaster Storehouse, but it now serves as a clothing sales branch and tailor shop. It has been heavily modified in both its exterior and interior. The original slate roof has been replaced with asphalt shingle.

Building 26: (Photos 108-109) Originally built as two separate gun storage sheds, this building is now joined and serves as offices and workshops for the Fort's Department of Engineering and Housing. This building has been heavily modified and retains some of its original character.

Building 28: (Photo 103) Built as a Quartermaster Corps office and barracks, this building now serves as offices for the Directorate of Installation Support. Although heavily modified in both the interior and exterior, it is still in good condition. The original slate roof has been replaced with asphalt shingle.

Building 30: (Photos 101-102) This is the Fort's blacksmith shop which has no present function. It is in excellent condition and is entirely original except for the removal of interior fixtures and the replacement of the slate roof with asphalt shingle.

Buildings 31 and 32: (Photos 99-100) These two buildings served as the original Fort's stables, but now are used as the library and administrative center respectively. Because their exterior and interior have been heavily modified, they retain little of their original character. Changes include bricked-in doors and windows, additions and new fenestration. The slate roofs have been replaced with asphalt shingle.

Building 603: (Photos 78-79) This structure is the original water tower for the Fort's water system and still is capable of serving that purpose. It is in original and excellent condition.

Building 604: (Photos 80-81) This structure was built as a pump house for the Fort's water system and still is used for that purpose. It is in excellent and original condition, with the exception of the replacement of the original pumping apparatus and the removal of a porch on the west facade.

Building 605: (Photos 82-84) This structure served as a transformer building for the Fort's power system, but now is used as a storage facility for pesticides. The exterior is in excellent condition and original except for the replacement of windows with metal covers. The interior was modified by the removal of original fixtures and converted into a storage place for hazardous materials.

The Hospital Unit area is located to the east of the Lawton Loop region and north of the Service/Utility unit. It consists of the hospital (600) and four officer residences (404-406, 411), all of which are less ornate than the structures found in the Lawton Loop area, but built in similar style, construction and materials as the others in the original Fort complex. There are few intrusive buildings in this area. Buildings 407, 408 and 413 are coal sheds built in 1931 for the officers' residences. Building 412, a two-car garage built in the same year, is similar in style and materials to the coal sheds, all of which have board and batten walls, asphalt shingle roofs and exposed rafters. Because they do not conform to the original buildings in style or materials, they do not contribute to the architectural integrity of the district, though they do add to the overall historic interest. Building 409 is of modern construction and is, therefore, intrusive. Structure 675 is a flagpole which is located in the open area outside the hospital.

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The buildings listed below are from the original Fort Construction period. A more detailed description of these, as well as the other structures in the unit area, is given at the end of this section.

Building 600: (Photos 85-87) Originally the Fort hospital, this building now serves as the headquarters for the Soldier Support Center. Although there are three additions to the structure, it still retains much of its original character. Its original slate roof has been replaced with asphalt shingle. The interior is somewhat modified with added partitions and removal of the original fixtures.

Building 404: (Photos 93-94) This single Officers' Family Residence is in excellent and original condition with the exception of the replacement of the wood porch floors with concrete. A kitchen wing was added to the structure in 1912.

Buildings 405 and 406: (Photos 95-96) These two fourplex Officer's Family Quarters are in excellent and original condition except for the addition of the rear entry vestibules to each wing and the replacement of the wood porch floors with concrete. Kitchen wings were added to the structures in 1912.

The buildings and structures that remain from the original Fort complex define and form the nucleus of Fort Benjamin Harrison Historic District. Because of this, all examples are listed as contributing elements to the district. Secondary consideration is given to those buildings from later periods which conform in style and materials to the original. Those examples that do not meet any of these qualifications are considered intrusive. Descriptions of all buildings are given below.

SECTION A: Lawton Loop--Residential styles and functions.

Building 900: (Photos 1-6) This four family residence sits at the southwest end of the horseshoe-shaped post plan and overlooks the parade ground to the north. It is a two-and-a-half story side-gabled, seven-bay-front structure with a hipped roof wing to form a "T" shape. There are exposed jigsawn rafters across the front and on the wing, one hipped dormer in front, two sets of linked interior end wall chimneys and one interior brick chimney. The main central front entrance has a single-pane glass and paneled double wood doors with five-light transom and segmented brick arch. Windows are paired and single 1/1 sash with segmented brick arches (first story front, sides and rear) or flat brick arches (second story) and stone lug sills. Front, two-story portico has brick pillars with paired wood columns, a striated wooden balustrade at second and brick cheekwall with concrete coping. It has been partially screened. There are two-story brick hexagonal bays on either side of the portico. Walls are common bond brick (five rows stretcher, one row header) with miscellaneous glazing. The foundation is concrete and brick with limestone water table. Exterior rear wooden staircases have been replaced with iron staircases. The interior is divided into four, three-bedroom units, two on each floor with north and south halves on each floor.

Buildings 643, 644, 645, 648, 650, 660: (Photos 7-8, 16-17, 34) These duplex officers' quarters were built in 1908 and use two-and-a-half story, tri-gable, six-bay front plan with overall dimensions of 48' x 63'. The rear wing has a hipped roof. Other features include: continuous raking, boxed cornice with returns at side gable ends, pedimented front gable with denticulated cornice and limestone belt course at side gable. The three interior chimneys (originally five) have corbelled caps. There are two off-center front

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entrances, each with single-glass light, paneled double wooden doors and four-light transoms. Windows are 3/2 sash with flat brick arches, limestone keystones and stone lug sills. Tripartite windows in the side gable areas are 6/2 flanked by 4/1 sash. The two separate screened side porches have limestone pier foundations with metal inserts, Tuscan columns on metal bases, plain entablature, column and rail balustrade and seamed metal hipped roof. The rear porches are open and have square chamfered wooden posts. Walls are stretcher bond brick with miscellaneous glazings. The foundation is coursed rock-faced cut limestone with cut limestone water table. The interior contains two separate, five-bedroom, three-level living quarters that mirror each other. Each apartment has two individually designed, classically-styled fireplaces (dining and living rooms).

Buildings 646, 652, 657, 661: (Photos 10-12, 37-39) These single field officers' quarters built in 1908 are two-and-a-half stories using a cross-gable, four-bay front plan and with overall dimensions of 30'6" x 27' and a 22' x 27' wing. The front has a projecting, three-bay gable. Other roof line features include continuous raking denticulated boxed cornices with returns at all gable ends. There are four interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps. The main entrance, which is located off-center in the projecting front gable area, has glass-light and paneled double wood doors, four-light transom and flat brick arch with limestone keystone. Windows are 6/2 sash with flat brick arches, limestone keystones and stone lug sills. There are some 4/2 sash windows in the gable areas. The projecting full facade wrap porch has limestone pier foundation with metal insets, wood Tuscan columns, column and rail balustrade and seamed-metal hipped roof. The rear open wood porches have chamfered square wood posts and metal railings. Walls are common bond brick and the foundation is coursed rock faced limestone with limestone water table. The three-story interior includes a six-bedroom plan with three classically influenced, individually designed fireplaces (living room, dining room and master bedroom).

Buildings 647, 649, 651, 653, 654, 656, 658, 659: (Photos 13-15, 18, 20-23, 32-33) These duplex officers' quarters built in 1908 are two-and-a-half stories and use a side-gabled, six-bay front plan (60' x 38') with hipped roof rear wing (48' x 24'). There are two pedimented front gables with applied pilaster surrounds. Other roof line features include continuous denticulated raking boxed cornice with returns at gable ends, pedimented side gables, and a brick belt course at eaves line. The three interior brick chimneys (originally five) have corbelled caps. The two main entrances, which are located in the center of each side elevation, have single-glass light and paneled wooden double doors, four-light transoms and flat brick arches with limestone keystones. Windows are 6/2 sash with flat brick arches, limestone keystones and stone lug sills. There are two separate wrap porches (open at front and screened at sides) with limestone pier foundations with metal insets, Tuscan columns with iron bases, plain wood entablature, column and rail balustrade and metal-clad hipped roof. Walls are stretcher bond brick with miscellaneous glazing. The foundation is rock-faced ashlar limestone with limestone water table. The interior contains two separate six-bedroom, three-level living quarters that mirror each other. Each contains a library and four individually designed, classically styled fireplaces.

Building 655: (Photos 25-28) Built in 1908 for the commanding officer, this residence sits on the northwest sector of the loop and overlooks the horseshoe-shaped parade grounds to the south and east. It is a two-and-a-half story front gable, two-bay front plan (34' x 56') with gabled wing (6' x 18') to form a "T" shape. Roof line features include continuous raking denticulated boxed cornice, pedimented front gable, gable dormer to side and copper gutters and downspouts. There are three interior brick chimneys

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with corbelled caps. The main entrance, which is located off-center front, has glass-light and paneled wooden double doors, four-light transom and flat brick arch with limestone keystone. Windows are 6/2 and 8/2 sash with flat brick arches, limestone keystones and stone lug sills. Full-facade wrap porch has limestone pier foundation with metal insets, Tuscan columns, column and rail balustrade and metal-clad hipped roof. There is also an open wood porch with chamfered square wood posts on the north side of the rear wing. The two-and-a-half story hexagonal projecting bay at the aside has a truncated conical roof. The walls are stretcher bond brick with miscellaneous glazing. The foundation is rock-faced ashlar limestone with limestone water table. The original interior plan included a two-story living quarters with four individually designed classically influenced fireplaces and attic servants' quarters. Although the interior has been drastically altered, the exterior retains most of its original character.

Building 662: (Photos 40-45) Built in 1908 as a bachelor officers' quarters, this is a two-story, gable, eleven-bay front plan with side-gable front (140' x 33') and hipped roof wing (45' x 33') to form a "T" shape. Roof line features include continuous raking denticulated boxed cornice and frieze with corner returns at gable area. There are two interior brick chimneys. Front, three-bay projecting entrance area has elliptical window in gable area and central entry way. Main door has single light and paneled double wooden door with four-pane transom flanked by eight light and paneled sidelights, each with two-pane transom. Windows are 1/1 sash with flat arch frames with limestone radiating voussoirs, keystones and stone lug sills. Projecting front gable porch has brick square capped columns with stone cornice. This is flanked by two-story verandahs with Tuscan columns, wooden column and rail balustrade and brick foundation with metal inset. Walls are common bond brick with coursed, rock-faced limestone foundation and plain cut limestone water table. The interior has been heavily modified by its division into seventeen single apartments.

Buildings 666, 667, 668, 670, 671, 672: (Photos 58-61) These open barracks, which were built in 1908, use a two-story, rectangular (150' x 42'6"), nine-bay front, side gable plan. Each has two, two-story gabled, rectangular back wings (59' x 39') to form a "U" shape. Two interior chimneys are located in the main section. Roof line has boxed eaves and cornices with returns at gable ends. There are fourteen entrances; the two main ones, with double doors, are located one on each wing. All have been replaced with metal and glass doors. Windows are 6/1 sash. Door and windows frames are flat arched with radiating voussoirs and lug sills. The original four porches -- a two-story verandah with round wood columns and metal pipe rails on front and back of main section, and a one-story verandah at each wing end doors -- have been removed and have been replaced with five modern porches. Second story access doors to the verandahs have been bricked in. Walls are common bond brick. Buildings have exposed full basements with coursed rock faced limestone foundation and limestone water table. The interior has been heavily modified by its conversion from open barracks to Bachelor Officers' Quarters in 1965. Changes include dropped ceilings, added partitions and doors, added kitchens (since removed), and modern utilities. Of special interest is the molded tin ceiling which is now covered by acoustical panels except in the basement stairwells. Exterior changes include replaced roof, windows, doors and removed and replaced porches.

Building 664: (Photo 51) This Army Band barracks, built in 1908, uses a two-and-a-half story, "H"-shaped (78' x 38') structure with cross gable plan. There are four interior brick chimneys. Other roof line features include boxed eaves and returns at gable ends. Front entrances (first and second floors) have

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large, single light and wood panel doors with transoms above. Windows are 1/1 sash. Window and door frames are arched with radiating voussoirs and lug sills. Front two-story verandah and rear one-story verandah have wooden Tuscan columns and pipe railings. Walls are common bond brick. The foundation is coursed rock-faced limestone with cut stone water table.

Building 632: (Photo 24) This three-car garage with gable slate roof, common bond brick walls and concrete foundation, was built in 1938. Although not part of the original Fort complex, it contributes to the overall architectural character of the area.

Buildings 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641: (Photos 9, 35-36) These one- and two-car garages have gable slate roofs with exposed rafters, common bond brick walls and concrete slab foundations. They were built in 1942 for use by the residents of Lawton Loop and contribute to the overall architectural character of the area.

Building 662: (Photos 40-45) This bachelor officers' quarters, built in 1908, uses a two-story "T" gable, eleven-bay front plan with side-gable front (140' x 33') and hipped roof wing (45' x 33') to form a "T" shape. Roof line features include continuous raking denticulated boxed cornice and frieze with corner returns at gable areas. There are two interior brick chimneys. Front three-bay projecting entrance area has elliptical window in gable area and central entryway. Main door has single light and paneled double wooden door with four-pane transom flanked by eight light and paneled sidelights with two-pane transom. Windows are 1/1 sash with flat arch frames with limestone radiating voussoirs, keystones and stone lug sills. Projecting front gable porch has brick square, capped columns with stone cornice. This is flanked by two-story verandahs with Tuscan columns, wooden column and rail balustrade and brick foundation with metal insets. Walls are common bond brick with coursed, rock faced limestone foundation and plain cut limestone watertable. The interior is divided into seventeen separate single apartments.

Buildings 623, 625, 642, 901: These concrete block, multi-car garages were built in 1952 to service the residents of Lawton Loop. They do not contribute to the overall architectural character of the area.

SECTION A: Lawton Loop--Administration styles and functions.

Building 676: (Photos 29-31) This bandstand was built in 1939 as an addition to the residential/administration building group of the original Fort complex. The structure is an open, one-story octagonal bandstand with a 20' diameter. The octagonal, pointed roof has composition shingles, plain eaves, exposed rafters and metal corner brackets. The roof is supported by eight round, wooden Tuscan columns. The foundation is brick and the platform is concrete. There are two wooden platform extensions, which are additions to the original structure, with square wooden balustrade and metal lattice insert frame. It adds to the overall architectural character of the area.

Building 663: (Photos 46-50) This structure, which was built in 1908 as Administrative Offices, has a two-story, rectangular (98' x 49') plan with hip gable roof. There are two interior brick chimneys and round wood cupola with dome roof at center ridge. Main entrance has single-light and paneled double doors with transom. Windows are 1/1 sash. Both windows and door frames are flat brick arched with radiating voussoirs. First floor frames have limestone keystones. Main entryway has open-portico with

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Tuscan columns and wooden balustrade. Walls are common bond brick with brick quoins at corners. The foundation is coursed rock-faced limestone with plain cut limestone water table. The interior has been modified somewhat by the addition of partitions, dropped ceilings in some rooms, and fluorescent light fixtures. The original molded tin ceiling is still visible in some areas. The exterior is original except for replaced ground level doors, replaced windows and replaced roof. It contributes to the overall architectural character of the area.

Building 665: (Photos 56-57) This structure, which was built in 1908 as a Guard House, is a one-story rectangular (64' x 43') building with wing (60' x 43'). Both sections have hipped roofs and boxed eaves. There is one interior brick chimney and one hipped dormer on the front. Main entry has double, solid wood, five-panel doors with transom above. Windows are 6/1 sash with original iron bars in place. Both window and original door frames are arched with radiating voussoirs and stone lug sills. Front has one-story verandah with Tuscan columns and pipe railings. Walls are common bond brick and the foundations coursed rock-faced limestone. Interior has been completely redone. It still contributes to the overall architectural character of the area.

Building 624: (Photos 52-55) This Fire House, which was built in 1908, is a one-story, rectangular structure (44' x 25') with hipped roof, and whose main ridge runs north and south. There is a square, hipped roof tower on the south side of the roof which has one, four-pane inset window on each side. Original double wood hinged fire truck doors have been replaced; other doors have nine-pane single lights with wood panels. Windows are original 6/6 sash. Door and window frames are arched with radiating voussoirs and lug sills. Walls are common bond brick with coursed cut limestone foundation. There are two additions including a restroom off the south side (1923) and a 44' x 20' room. Interior is original except for the removal of stall partitions and modifications to utilities.

Building 669: (Photos 62-64) This structure was built in 1908 as the Post Exchange for the original Fort complex. It has a one-story, rectangular (92'8" x 58'8") seven-bay plan with center false gable in front. Roof is hipped and it has boxed cornices and eaves. The main front entry is double with brick arcaded surround. Other door frames (nine in number) are flat arched with radiating voussoirs and lug sills. Windows are 1/1 sash with elliptical light above. Frames are arcaded with brick surrounds, arched with radiating voussoirs and lug sills. Several have been bricked in. Walls are common bond brick with brick quoins at ends. Building has full exposed basement and coursed rock faced limestone foundation and limestone water table. The interior has been heavily modified including added and removed partitions, dropped ceilings and modifications to utilities. The exterior has also been heavily modified with changes to windows (alterations and replacement), doors, roof and added aluminum canopies to the main facade. Because of these changes, the structure has lost some of its architectural significance.

Building 614 (Otis Avenue): (Photos 65-66) Built in 1908 as an instructional bakery, this one-story hipped-roof structure was originally a 56' x 41' main area with two wings (35' x 29' and 29' x 29'). A one-story 29' x 29' wing was added to the southeast side in 1917. Roof has boxed eaves and there is a two-row stretcher brick string course above the window level. Added connecting corridor has two double doors (one on each side of corridor) with single pane sidelights. These doors are replacements for the original. Most original doorways and windows have been bricked in or replaced. Existing frames are arched with radiating voussoirs and lug sills. Walls are stretcher bond brick. Foundation is coursed rock

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faced limestone with limestone water table. Interior has been heavily modified with dropped ceilings, added partitions, removal of original bakery fixtures (1960) and wall-to-wall carpeting (1984). Exterior is also heavily modified by bricked in or added doors and window and by the addition to the southeast. In spite of these changes, the structure still contributes to the overall architectural and historical significance of the district.

Building 616 (Walker and Aultman Roads): (Photos 67-69) Built in 1908 as the local Interurban Railway Station, this structure is already listed in the National Register of Historic Places. It uses a one-story rectangular (36' x 60') plan. Original bell cast hipped, copper roof has been replaced recently. Eaves are plain with exposed rafters and there is one interior chimney. Dormers on east and west sides have shed roofs and two, four-pane hinged windows with plain frames and lug sills. The main entrance has nine-pane single light and wood panel double doors; the door in the rear has been replaced. Windows are 6/6 sash. Frames are flat arched with radiating voussoirs and lug sills. Walls are common bond brick; foundation is concrete. The interior has been heavily modified with removed and added partitions, utility alterations and added post office fixtures. Exterior is original except for a replacement door.

PVB600 (Kent Road Bridge): Built in 1908 as part of the original Fort complex, this concrete arched structure has balustraded limestone railings and iron lamps. The original square posts were replaced with turned columns and the structure covered with gunnite finish in 1984.

PTN600 (Tennis Courts): Built in 1920 as an addition to the original Fort complex, this 213' x 127' site lies in close proximity to the Lawton Loop residential area. Its original bitumen surface has been replaced with concrete. Although its use is consistent with its original purpose, its appearance has been modified so that it no longer contributes to the architectural character of the Fort.

Parade Grounds: (Photos 71-74) This large (approximately 984' x 3,117') horseshoe-shaped parade grounds is the focal point of the original Fort complex. The tree-lined open space is outlined by several Neo-Colonial brick residences and administration buildings on Lawton Loop. The area is bisected by Funston Road. The upper half is cut diagonally by Kent Avenue which still has its original concrete arched bridge. A wooden octagonal bandstand was added in the northwest sector in 1939. The remaining area is relatively free of structures with the exception of three modern small buildings in the southeast section.

SECTION B: Otis/Aultman/Greene Avenues--Residential/Administrative.

Buildings 613, 615 (Otis Avenue): (Photo 70) Built in 1939 as additional barracks to the original Fort complex, these buildings use a two-story, gabled, "H" shape plan. The main section is 191'11" x 38'11" and there are two 112'11" x 33'11" wings to from the "H". Eaves are boxed and there are returns at gable ends. The ten gabled dormers have single 6/6 sash windows with plain frames and lug sills. There are six exterior end wall chimneys. The eight first-floor single entries have been replaced with metal and glass doors. Windows are 1/1 sash. Frames for both windows and doors are flat arched with radiating voussoirs and lug sills. The two-story front verandah has concrete floors and brick pillars; the one-story back porch is concrete. Both connect the two wings. Walls are common bond brick. Foundation is

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poured concrete with exposed full basement and limestone water table. The interior is original except for added partitions. The exterior is original except for replaced doors, windows and roof.

Building 28 (Otis Avenue and Birtz Road): (Photo 103) Built in 1908 as a barracks for the Quartermaster Corps, this is a two-story rectangular (33' x 47'6") low hipped-roof structure whose main ridge runs east-west. There is a one-story, low-hipped, rectangular (60' x 46'19") addition to the rear. The main section has two interior chimneys, boxed eaves and two hipped dormers, each with two six-pane single-hung windows. There are four entrances, the main one having a double door. All are metal and glass replacements. Windows are now 1/1 sash. Frames are arched with radiating voussoirs and lug sills on the main section and plain on the addition. The original wood main front entry porch has been replaced with an aluminum canopy. Walls are common bond brick; foundation is coursed rock-faced cut limestone with full exposed basement and cut limestone water table. The interior has been extensively modified. The exterior is original except for the replaced roof, windows, porch and doors, and the addition. Because of these changes, its architectural significance has decreased.

Building 610 (Otis Avenue): Built in 1929 as a theater, this is a two-story rectangular structure (106'10" x 51'2") with gabled roof and rectangular ventilation tower on the north end. Roof has boxed eaves and cornices. There are six entries with original doors. These include two double main entry doors (with newer aluminum canopies) and two single doors on front facade with nine pane light and wooden panels. Front windows are twelve-pane single-hung; other windows have been bricked in, including the three large arched windows in the front. Front doors and windows have plain frames with lug sills; other openings are flat arched with radiating voussoirs. Walls are common bond brick. Foundation is poured concrete with limestone water table. Interior is set up as a theater with a partial second story in the rear and a main floor sloping down toward it. Changes include an added stage and dressing room for live performances (1978) and dropped ceilings (1984). Exterior is original except for bricked-in windows and the aluminum canopy.

SECTION B: Otis/Aultman/Greene Avenues--Service/Utility Buildings.

Building 611 (Otis and Greene Avenues): Built in 1931 as a Service Club, this addition to the original Fort complex is a one-story rectangular (24'6" x 130'2") structure with gable roof and two shed roof additions in the rear. Eaves and cornices are boxed. There are two interior chimneys. Main front entry has arched double door with large elliptical light above; another double front entry retains its original six panel solid wood doors. Door frames have radiating voussoirs and lug sills. Each of these entries has a six-pane single light to the side and an elliptical window with wood tracery above. The open verandah on the front has square wood columns and poured concrete floor; other doorways have concrete stoops. Windows are 10/10 sash with flat arched frames, radiating voussoirs and lug sills. There are large single Palladian windows on the west and east sides, with four-pane side lights, sixteen-pane center lights and elliptical lights with tracery above. These windows are now covered with metal mesh grills on the outside. Walls are common bond brick; foundation is poured concrete. Interior is mostly original with two fireplaces, slate floor (now covered with glued wall-to-wall carpeting), some original fixtures and original built-in cabinets. Exterior is original except for replaced roof, window grills and additions mentioned above.

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Building 26 (Otis Avenue and Post Road): (Photos 108-109) Built in 1908, this gabled one-story, "U" shaped structure was originally two separate wagon sheds (each 30' x 180'10"). These are now joined by an addition at their north ends. The foundation is poured concrete and the original wood siding was overlaid with vinyl-clad aluminum in 1983. The original open bays on the inner walls were enclosed and partitions added at the time of the addition's construction. There are currently twelve single, ten double and one overhead entries all of which have metal panel doors with plain frames and lug sills. Windows are 6/6 sash with plain frames and lug sills. This structure still contributes to the overall architectural character of this district.

Building 27 (Otis Avenue): Built in 1920 as a heating plant for the Fort, this is a one-story, semi-subterranean structure (32'3" x 14'5") with side gable plan. Roof line has plain cornice and exposed rafters. There is a single-panel door, below ground level, on the east side with plain frame and lug sill. Windows are six-pane single-hung and have arched frames with radiating voussoirs and lug sills. One on the north side has been bricked in. Walls are wood frame on the south side and common bond brick on the north. Foundation is random rubble. This building contributes to the architectural character of the district.

Building 32 (Birtz Road): Built in 1909 as one of two stables for the artillery complex, this is a one-story, rectangular structure with monitor roof and one exterior chimney. There is one addition/entry vestibule on the south side. Roof line has plain cornices and eaves with exposed rafters. All original entrances have been bricked in or replaced. Windows are six-pane single-hung with 6/6 sash on rear facade. Frames are arched with radiating voussoirs and lug sills. Clerestory windows are in pairs, alternating blocked with six-pane single hung. Walls are common bond brick. Foundation is poured concrete. Interior is completely modified. Exterior is heavily modified; doors and windows are blocked and replaced, roof replaced and added entry vestibule. Although the exterior has been modified, this structure still contributes to the architectural character of the district.

Building 31 (Birtz Road): Built in 1908 as one of two stables for the artillery complex, this is a two-story, rectangular (185' x 65'7") structure with monitor roof. There are three additions (one in front, two in rear). Roof line has plain cornices and eaves with exposed rafters. Original first floor doors and windows were arched with radiating voussoirs and lug sills. These have been bricked in or removed. Present doorways have plain frames and lug sills with metal and glass replacement doors. Original clerestory windows are now blocked. Walls are common bond brick. Foundation is poured concrete with basement under back third of main section. Interior is completely modified. The exterior is heavily modified with additions and fenestration changes. Although changes have been made, the structure still contributes to the architectural character of the district.

Building 30 (Otis Avenue): (Photos 101-102) Built in 1908 as a blacksmith shop, this is a one-story, rectangular (25'10" x 66'7"), side-gable plan structure with two interior chimneys. Roof line has plain cornice and eaves with exposed rafters. There are four entrances on the front, three of which have large double doors with wood panels. Windows are 6/6 sash. Frames are arched with radiating voussoirs and lug sills. Walls are common bond brick. Foundation and water table are cut limestone. Interior is original except for removal of wood floor, partitions and coal stoves. Exterior is original except for roof replacement.

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Building 13 (Otis and Greene Avenues): (Photos 106-107) Built in 1908 as a commissary, this is a one-story, rectangular (120' x 32') gabled structure with two wings (cold storage and office with connecting corridor) to form a "J" shape. The four slate-faced gable dormers (two on each slope) have two plain framed 6/6 sash windows with lug sills, boxed eaves and cornices. A square, slate-faced cupola with gabled roof sits at center ridge. It has a six-pane single-hung window with plain frame on the north and south sides. There are three back entrances, each with six light wood panel doors. Windows are 6/6 sash. Frames are arched with radiating voussoirs and lug sills. There is a loading dock on the south side; an earlier dock on the north has been removed and bricked in when the office addition was built. Walls are common bond brick. Foundation is coursed rock-faced cut limestone with cut limestone water table. Interior is mostly original except for utility alterations. Exterior is also largely original except for changes/additions mentioned above. The additions do not detract from the building's overall architectural character as they are of the same style as the original.

Building 17 (Otis and Birtz): (Photos 104-105) Built in 1908 as a Quartermaster office and warehouse, this is a one-story, side-gabled rectangular (29'10" x 88'6") structure with one interior chimney. Roof line has boxed eaves and cornices. There are six slate-faced gabled dormers (three per slope), each with two 6/6 sash windows with plain frames and lug sills. There are two one-story additions on concrete block foundations off the south (back) facade. The two main front double doorways have been reduced to single entries and the door(s) replaced with metal and glass. Likewise, original entrance porches have been replaced with roofed stoops. Windows and door frames are arched with radiating voussoirs and lug sills. The original loading dock was removed when the additions were built. Walls are common bond brick. Foundation is coursed rock-faced cut limestone with cut limestone water table. Interior has been extensively modified. Exterior is original except for replaced roof, doors and windows, additions and altered porches. Because of these changes, the structure's contribution to the overall architectural character of the district has lessened.

Building 18 (Otis Avenue): Built in 1918 as a temporary administrative office, this is a one-story "L" shaped, gabled structure (140' x 32'). There are four entrances with plain frames and slip sills, whose doors have been replaced with steel. Windows are 6/6 sash. There is one vestibule (8' x 9'8") at the southeast entrance. Walls are wood frame and the original wood siding has been overlaid with matching vinyl-clad aluminum. Foundation is concrete block with an 8' x 20'6" basement. This is one of a few remaining temporary structures from the World War I era still existent at the Fort. The original wood siding is still in place.

Building 6 (Greene and Aultman): (Photo 110) Built in 1937 as a replacement for an earlier gas station (built in 1916), this is a one-story rectangular (15' x 20'10") structure with steeply gabled slate roof and one exterior chimney. Eaves and cornices are plain. There are two entrances (front and rear) with plain frames and lug sills. Doors are metal with single panes. Windows, also with plain frames and lug sills, are eight-pane double hinged casement, except for the four-pane single hinged examples on the south side. Walls are common bond brick. Foundation is poured concrete. There are four buried gas tanks associated with the structure.

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Building 603: (Photos 78-79) This 300,000 gallon capacity elevated water tank is 146'2" tall. The high circular tank is sided with riveted metal sheets and has a conical shaped top. It is supported by four girders with pyramidal concrete pier bases and two levels of horizontal bracing. This structure, which is part of the original Fort complex's water system, has not been altered, although it has been repainted.

Building 604: (Photos 80-81) This pumping station, which was built in 1908, is a one-story rectangular structure (42' x 26') with gabled slate roof and side gable plan. It has two, one-story wings on the east side (39' x 30' and 30' x 15'), both of which have gabled slate roofs whose ridges are shorter than that found on the main section. Other features include plain cornices, exposed rafters and one exterior chimney. The five entrances and several windows openings are flat arched with radiating voussoirs and lug sills. Doors are wood panel with six pane single light; the large overhead door on the front has been replaced (originally double wood panel hinged). Windows are 6/6 sash. The walls are common bond brick; foundation is coursed, rock-faced cut limestone with full basement. The interior has been heavily modified; the exterior is original except for door replacement.

Building 605: (Photos 82-84) This transformer station, built in 1908, is a one-story rectangular structure (30'9" x 20') with gabled slate roof. Other features include: plain cornices; exposed rafters; side gabled dormer. Windows and doors have arched frames with radiating voussoirs and lug sills. Those on the east side have been blocked with metal panels. Main entry in front has newer metal door. A metal shed roof addition on the west covers an external buried tank. Interior is slightly modified by the removal of the original transformer fixtures. Exterior is original except for features mentioned above.

Buildings 621, 606: These are buildings of modern construction that do not contribute to the architectural or historical character of the district.

Buildings 607, 609, 612, 66, 33: (Photos 75) These buildings are of more modern construction and do not contribute to the historic and original architectural character of the district.

SECTION C: Green Avenue Area--Original Hospital Unit/Residential and Service Structures.

Building 600: (Photos 85-87) Built in 1908 as the Fort hospital, this is a two-and-a-half-story rectangular (63'2" x 46') structure with gabled roof and two interior chimneys (cut off at roof line in 1975). There is one original two-story wing (27' x 27') off the back to form a "T" shape; two, two-story additions (1932) which serve as side wings (each is 84'6" x 42') and one two-story addition off the original wing (81'9" x 36'3"). All have gabled roofs. The main section and the two side wing additions have finished attics. There are fourteen pedimented gabled dormers with 6/6 sash windows (single on main section, double on additions), with plain frames and lug sills. Those found on the additions are faced with tin. All window and door frames are arched with radiating voussoirs and lug sills. The doors to the twenty-five entrances, including the main double doors at the front, have metal and glass replacements. The main entrance porch stoop has a hipped roof, square entablatured posts and iron pipe balustrade and rail. The wings flanking the main section of the building have two-story open verandahs which wrap around the exposed sides. The features match those found at the main entrance. The corners and sides are enclosed with wood frame walls. There is also a two-story verandah on the west wing with stone-capped brick pier that has been enclosed with wooden panels and window walls. The walls are common bond brick; the

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foundation is coursed rock-faced cut limestone with full exposed basement and cut limestone water table. The interior is heavily modified with added partitions, dropped ceilings, some paneled walls and some door replacements. The exterior is somewhat modified with newer roof, doors, windows, additions, and removal of exterior chimney brick.

Building 404: (Photos 93-94) Built in 1908 as a single family residence, this is a one-and-a-half-story rectangular gabled front structure (30' x 21'). The interior corbelled chimney is off ridge. Eaves are plain and there is a horizontal brace in the gable area. The one-story shed roof kitchen and porch addition in the rear (12' x 12') was added in 1909. The main entrance single door is wood panel with six lights; the kitchen door is wood panel with large single light. All window and door frames are flat arched with radiating voussoirs and stone lug sills; windows on addition are arched with a double row of header brick. The main front porch has square entablatured posts, concrete floor (replacing original wood) and screens. The shed roof entrance porch off wing side matches the front in features. Walls are common bond brick; foundation, with full exposed basement, is coursed rock-faced limestone with limestone water table. Interior has retained most of its original integrity. Minor changes have been made to the exterior including roof, window and porch floor replacements.

Building 405, 406: (Photos 95-96) These two, two-story fourplexes are rectangular (77' x 27'), gabled roof structures with side gable facing front. Both retain their original slate roofs. Eaves and cornices are boxed, with returns at gable ends. There are four interior chimneys. The two back wings are each 27'3" x 18' and have roofs that cross gable with main ridge. Each apartment has two entrances: the front examples are single wood panel with nine lights and transom; rear doors are single wood panel with six lights. With the exception of these latter entries, all door and window frames are flat arched with radiating voussoirs and lug sills. The open verandah has square posts, concrete floor (replacing original wood) and extends across the entire front of the building. It has been screened into four compartments. The two rear porches have been replaced with brick vestibules (1974) which have flat roofs, poured concrete foundations and stoops, and a large 1/1 window. Walls are common bond brick. Foundation is coursed rock-faced cut limestone with water table. The basement is exposed under wings and rear section only. The interior has four equal apartments which divide the building north/south on both floors and in the basement. It is original except for an added first floor bathroom and modifications to kitchen, bath and utilities. Exterior is original except for replaced porches, window replacements, and partial window fenestration changes in kitchen area.

Buildings 407 and 408: These four-bin coal sheds, built in 1931, are one-story rectangular structures (48' x 10') with shed roofs covered with asphalt shingle. Other features include: exposed rafters, board and batten walls and poured concrete foundations. Each is divided into four equal bays with single door and coal chute for each bay. The buildings are entirely original except for some replaced doors.

Building 411: (Photos 97-98) Built in 1908 as a duplex, this is a two-story rectangular (39' x 27'), six-bay front gabled structure with side gable plan. It retains its original slate roof and has boxed cornices and eaves with returns at gable ends. There are two, two-story gabled wings off the back (18' x 14' each), each with one interior corbelled chimney. The four first floor entrances have single doors. Those on the front are single wood panel with nine lights; the rear examples are single wood panel with six lights. Windows (6/6 sash) and front doors are flat arched with radiating voussoirs and lug sills. Window heads

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also have keystones. The front verandah, which extends across the entire facade, has paneled square posts, wooden square post balustrade and concrete floor (which replaces original wood floor). It has been screened into two sections. The back entrance porches have been replaced with enclosed brick vestibules with low hipped roof. Walls are common bond brick; foundation is coursed, rock-faced cut limestone and stone water table. Interior is divided into two equal sized quarters. Both are original except for added first floor bath (1974) and remodeled kitchens, baths and utilities. Exterior is original except for replaced porch floor, added vestibule and some fenestration changes in kitchen area.

Building 412: This is a one-story, rectangular (20' x 15') two-car garage built in 1931. It has an asphalt shingle gable roof with exposed rafters, wood frame walls and poured concrete foundation. It is entirely original.

Building 413: Built in 1931 as a coal shed, this is a one-story rectangular structure (24' x 10') with asphalt shingle shed roof with exposed rafters, board and batten walls and poured concrete foundation. It is divided into two equal bays, each with a single door and coal chute. The building is entirely original except that some doors may have been replaced.

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The Fort Benjamin Harrison Historic District occupies approximately 340 acres in the south-central portion of Fort Benjamin Harrison, which is located north of Indianapolis, Indiana. It consists of ninety-four buildings, six structures, and two sites that includes the original fort complex established by Congress in 1903. Of this number forty-eight buildings, a bridge, a water tower, and the parade grounds are from the original building period (1906-1910). One building is from the World War I era, nine are from the interwar period (1920-1938), seventeen buildings and a bandstand are from the World War II era (1939-1945), and nineteen buildings and three structures are from the post-war period. One site, a cemetery, pre-dates construction of the fort.

The Fort Benjamin Harrison Historic District represents the standard built environment plan of a single-purpose organization (in this case, the American military) in the years immediately following the Spanish-American War (1898-1901). When considered together, the layout and the original buildings form a planned, architecturally and functionally integrated community whose social hierarchy is reflected by building location and stylistic detailing. The remaining buildings within the district, although not from the original construction era, reflect the normal growth of the installation through times of war and peace. Many of these structures complement the original style and community development established in the fort complex during the pre-World War I era. Those that do not meet these requirements are considered non-contributing.

The fort was established by Congress in 1902 as a regimental infantry post to help supply housing and support facilities for an army that had doubled in size during the Spanish-American War. Lieutenant Colonel Russell Harrison, the grandson of former United States President Benjamin Harrison, recommended the Civil War-era Indianapolis Arsenal as the site for construction, but this plan was opposed by the city's residents because of its proximity to their growing residential and business communities. Through Harrison's efforts, however, 2,415 acres of woodland and farmland located in Marion County, north of Indianapolis, were purchased for \$279,000 to complete the project. This military installation site was named Fort Benjamin Harrison by President Theodore Roosevelt to honor the late president and his grandson's efforts.

The fort was designed to be a self-contained community set in a rural area that was close to a developing urban center. The rural setting provided a large expanse of rolling and level land for troop maneuvers. Its proximity to Indianapolis guaranteed easy access to railroad transportation, civilian labor, and supplies. At the same time, the facility was far enough away from the city to deter and negative impact upon residential and business areas associated with a major non-military population.

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Construction of the original Fort complex began in 1906 and continued through 1910, although a majority of the structures were completed in 1908. The first permanent infantry garrison occupied the post in 1908. The overall layout and buildings were designed by the Army Quartermaster Corps which incorporated standardized plans used nationwide during the first decade of the twentieth century. All of the structures were intended to be permanent and were built of quality materials. The buildings at the post were arranged in a manner that emphasized purpose and military hierarchy. The focus of the complex is the central parade grounds with service buildings constructed to the east. Streets were named for heroes of the Spanish-American War.

Design is based on the Colonial Revival style which reflects the country's nostalgic/nationalistic attitude of the time and its need to re-establish fundamentals after a chaotic period of great economic, industrial and artistic growth. Social/military hierarchy within the original community is expressed both in residential pattern and stylistic detail. Officer quarters are separated clearly from enlisted men's housing and service areas. Ornamentation differentiates senior officers from subordinates, married from bachelor, administrative from service/utility.

The forty-nine buildings and structures from this period share stylistic design, construction techniques and materials and were designed to function as a cohesive, self-sufficient unit. They include quarters for married and single officers, enlisted men's barracks, an administrative office building, Provost Marshall's Office and stockade, an interurban station, bakery and commissary facilities, warehouse, stables, gun sheds, blacksmith shop, hospital, and an independent water and power system. These complexes were constructed on level lands in the southern part of the original farmlands. The original large expanse of wooded rolling hills to the north was used as a training area.

All of the buildings in the original Fort complex are symmetrically arranged and clean of line, with ornamentation limited to eaves and cornices, gables, windows, doors and residential interior fireplaces. Detail on each building varies according to function. The most elaborate can be found on the senior officers' family quarters which are located on the north and west sides of the parade grounds (Lawton Loop area). Even within the five building types included here, there is variation in detail according to rank within the officer system. Bachelor officer quarters are less individualized and have simpler trim and less ornate porches than the family officers' residences. The bachelors' quarters separate the officers' quarters from the administrative buildings located on the east side of the parade grounds. The hospital complex with its less imposing officers' quarters, which is located to the east of the parade ground loop, is at the same stylistic level as the bachelor quarters and administrative buildings. Enlisted men's quarters--the large barracks--have little ornamentation except for their columned porches and stylized brick work above the windows. At the lowest end of the spectrum are the service buildings--warehouse, stables, commissary, utility buildings, etc.--which have only the basic structure and materials common to all original Fort complex buildings. Individually, these structures are well preserved examples of a style common throughout the United States during the first quarter of the twentieth century. Together, however, they contribute to an overall integrity of design, setting, materials and workmanship that reflects a controlled, patriotic community unique to the military.

From the time of its construction until the First World War, the Fort served as a garrison for the 10th and 23rd U.S. Infantries and as a training center for the Indiana State Militia. It was the most modern army post in the United States at this time and served as a major center for the development of

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military preparedness as well as a center for local employment. Buildings constructed in the following years complement this purpose in both style and function.

With the advent of World War I in 1916, the Fort experienced a tremendous development in both its scope and purpose. During this period, the Fort grew in national importance as it served as a major mobilization center for national defense (servicing a five-state area) and as a training ground for Regular Army Officers. Many of the structures built during this period were not intended to become part of the permanent Fort complex and, therefore, did not conform to the original style and materials. These wooden buildings, which no longer exist, were located to the west and east of the parade grounds complex. In 1918, the Fort became an Army railroad transport center and the existing service/utility structures remaining from the period reflect that purpose. Building 18, located in the southeast sector of the District, is one of the four structures remaining from this era. It served as a temporary administrative office.

Following the War, the Fort served as a training camp for civilian military groups (National Guard and Civilian Conservation Corps). During this period, it took on a more state/local significance as it brought a boost to the regional economy. The Camp Glenn complex, located to the west of the district, became the focal point of these training facilities. The Fort also served as a training center for engineers in railroad management and as an Army Air Corps airfield (Schoen Field). Many of the buildings constructed during this period were meant to become a permanent part of the Fort and, therefore, were built in styles and with materials similar to those found in the original Fort complex. Those found within the district are located to the southeast and east of the parade grounds. Four (407, 408, 412 and 413) are adjuncts to officer housing found in the hospital complex area (coal sheds and a garage). These were not intended to be permanent structures and, therefore, do not complement the styles and materials of the original Fort, although they do enhance the historic element. The other four (6, 27, 610, 611) are located in the service/utility area and include a theater (610), service club (611), heating plant (27) and gas station (6). Although some have been slightly modified from their original forms, they still maintain their original materials, character and function.

During World War II, Fort Benjamin Harrison was considered to be too small for adequate troop training; instead, it became an induction center for the Midwest as well as a logistical support center. The Army built a large hospital complex here (Billings Hospital, no longer in existence) and several specialization schools: the Finance School, Chaplain School, and the Baker and Cooks School. From 1944-45, the Camp Glenn complex was used as a prisoners-of-war camp. Italian and German prisoners worked as construction and maintenance workers throughout the Fort. The structures from this period that are located within the boundaries of the district include two barracks, a parade grounds, bandstand, and several garages for the officers' residences. They complement the original Fort complex in style and materials and, therefore, contribute to the overall interest of the district because of construction and historical association.

After World War II, Fort Benjamin Harrison's future was uncertain; finally, in 1947, it was abandoned. Civilians utilized some of the buildings until 1948 when the Army repossessed the Fort and turned it over to the Air Force. The following year, the Fort was reopened as an administrative and training center. It has served this mission since that time. The structures within the district from this period do not meet the fifty-year criterion, and most do not complement the styles and materials

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established in the original Fort complex. They are considered to be non-contributing to the district at this time.

Military installations present a special built environment within the surrounding landscape. Although they do have an impact on the immediate local economy and social community, they remain a separate and self-sufficient unit. To the outside world, the installation symbolizes America's strength, permanence and confidence in the future. Within the boundaries, the built environment represents the function and social hierarchy unique to a specialized, single-purpose community. The focus of the Fort Benjamin Harrison Historic District is the forty-nine buildings and structures remaining from the original construction period (1906-1910), all of which reflect the previously mentioned external and internal qualities. Their unity of style and construction, as well as the continued upkeep by the United States Army, have helped to maintain the essence of the original Fort complex. Structures added in subsequent years have largely enhanced this original environment as the essential purpose of the community has not changed since its inception. Individually, these buildings and surrounding landscape represent singular examples of a style common in the United States during this period. Their architects were unknown members of a large organization, and their designs were duplicated at numerous installations throughout the United States. As such, the structures lack the architectural significance necessary for inclusion, individually, in the National Register. The major factor of continuance and control has been the United States Army which is solely responsible for the maintenance of the community's character. Because of this presence, the buildings, when taken as a unit, exhibit complete integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association as required for inclusion in the National Register as a district. Together, they retain the essence of a turn-of-the-century military community.

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1988 The Making of an Institutional Landscape: Case Studies of Air Force
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of Illinois, Urbana/Champaign, Illinois.

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1987 Dept. of Army, Study/survey of Historically Significant Army Family
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Verbal Boundary Description: The boundary lies along the back lot line on the north and west sides of Lawton Loop continuing east along Aultman Avenue, then north on the driveway after Greene Avenue. The boundary continues north behind (east) Bldgs. 30-33 to Hawkins Road. The boundary follows Hawkins Road west, turns north along Birtz Road to Kent Avenue. The boundary continues west along Kent Avenue to the back (east) lots of Building 663 where it turns northward as previously described.

Boundary Justification: These boundaries incorporate the original Fort Benjamin Harrison structures.

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PHOTOGRAPH INFORMATION

The following information is the same for each photograph:

Fort Benjamin Harrison Historic District

Indianapolis, Indiana

David R. Bush, photographer

10-21-87

Negatives on file at Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio

- #1 Building 900
Front; camera direction, northwest
- #2 Building 900
Back; camera direction, northeast
- #3 Building 900
back corner
- #4 Building 900
South-side corner
- #5 Building 900
Profile of front; camera direction, north
- #6 Building 900
Front door; camera facing west
- #7 Building 643
Back; camera direction, southwest
- #8 Building 644
Back; camera direction, north
- #9 Building 641
Garage; camera direction, north
- #10 Building 646
Front and side; camera direction, northwest
- #11 Building 646
South side; camera direction, northeast

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- #12 Building 647
Front; camera direction, northwest
- #13 Building 647
Front; camera direction, west
- #14 Building 647
South side; camera direction, north
- #15 Building 647
Street behind houses; camera direction, north
- #16 Building 650
Front; camera direction, northwest
- #17 Building 650
Back and side; camera direction, northeast
- #18 Building 651
Front and side; camera direction, north
- #19 Building 634
Front; camera direction, southwest
- #20 Building 653
Front; camera direction, northwest
- #21 Building 653
Back and side; camera direction, northeast
- #22 Building 653
Back porch; camera direction; northeast
- #23 Building 653
Foundation detail
- #24 Building 632
Side; camera direction, south
- #25 Building 655
Front; camera direction, west
- #26 → Building 655
Front; camera direction, west

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- #27 Building 655
Side; camera direction, north
- #28 Building 655
Side and back; camera direction, south
- #29 Building 676
Front of gazebo; camera direction, north
- #30 Building 676
Gazebo
- #31 Building 676
Gazebo detail
- #32 Building 658
Front; camera direction, north
- #33 Building 658
East side; camera direction, north
- #34 Building 660
Side; camera direction, southeast
- #35 Building 627
Front and side; camera direction, northwest
- #36 Building 626
Front and side; camera direction, east
- #37 Building 661
Front; camera direction, northeast
- #38 Building 661
Back; camera direction, east
- #39 Building 661
Back and side
- #40 Building 662
Front; camera direction, north
- #41 Building 662
Back wing; camera direction, southwest

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- #42 Building 662
Back; camera direction, northwest
- #43 Building 662
Front door detail
- #44 Building 662
Side; camera direction, northwest
- #45 Building 662 and 623
Drive behind Building 662
- #46 Building 663
Front; camera direction, east
- #47 Building 663
Front detail; camera direction, east
- #48 Building 663
Side; camera direction, northeast
- #49 Building 663
Back; camera direction, southwest
- #50 Building 663
Front; camera direction, northeast
- #51 Building 664
Front; camera direction, east
- #52 Building 624
Fire Department; camera direction, southeast
- #53 Building 624
Fire Department; camera direction, northeast
- #54 Building 624
Fire Department; camera direction, south
- #55 Building 624
Fire Department; camera direction, south
- #56 Building 665
Front, Police Station; camera direction, southeast

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- #57 Building 665
Back; camera direction, northwest

- #58 Building 666
Camera direction, southeast

- #59 Building 666
Back; camera direction, northwest

- #60 Building 666
Front; camera direction, east

- #61 Buildings 666, 667, 668
Back of buildings; camera direction, south

- #62 Building 669
Camera direction, southeast

- #63 Building 669
Back; camera direction, west

- #64 Building 669
Courses detail; camera direction, east

- #65 Building 614
Back; camera direction, north

- #66 Building 614
Camera direction, south

- #67 Building 616
East side; camera direction, southwest

- #68 Building 616
West side; camera direction, east

- #69 Building 616
Corner of Aulton; camera direction, north

- #70 Building 615
Camera direction, east

- #71 [~] Parade Grounds
From Kent and Lawton Loop; camera direction, southwest

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- #72 Parade Grounds
Camera direction, southwest from in front of Building 666

- #73 Parade Grounds
Corner of Hunston and Loop Roads; camera direction, west

- #74 Corner of Lawton Loop and Otis
Camera direction, northwest

- #75 Building 609
Camera direction, southwest

- #76 Building 617
Building 671 in distance

- #77 Cemetery
Camera direction, northwest

- #78 Building 603
Water Tower

- #79 Building 603
Water Tower; camera direction, west

- #80 Building 604
Front; camera direction, north

- #81 Building 604
Back; camera direction, south

- #82 Building 605
South side; camera direction, northeast

- #83 Building 605
North side; camera direction, southwest

- #84 Building 605
Back; camera direction, southeast

- #85 Building 600
Front; camera direction, northwest

- #86 Building 600
East toward Building 600 along Greene Road; camera direction, northwest

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- #87 Building 600
2-story addition on southwest corner; camera direction, northeast
- #88 Kent Avenue Bridge
North face; camera direction, southwest
- #89 Kent Avenue Bridge
North face; camera direction, southwest
- #90 Kent Avenue Bridge
South face; camera direction, north
- #91 Bridge, Kent Road
Camera direction, southwest
- #92 Bridge
On top; camera direction, southwest
- #93 Building 404
Back; camera direction, northwest
- #94 Building 404
Camera direction, east
- #95 Building 405
Front; camera direction, southeast
- #96 Building 405
Back; camera direction, back
- #97 Building 411 A & B
Front; camera direction, northeast
- #98 Building 411 A & B
Back; camera direction, southwest
- #99 Building 32
Camera direction, northeast
- #100 Building 32
Camera direction, southwest
- #101 Building 30
Camera direction, west

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- #102 Building 30
Camera direction, northwest
- #103 Building 28
Front; camera direction, northeast
- #104 Building 17
Front; camera direction, southwest
- #105 Building 17
Back; camera direction, northeast
- #106 Building 13
West side; camera direction, east
- #107 Building 13
South side; camera direction, north
- #108 Building 26
Front; camera direction, northwest
- #109 Building 26
Back; camera direction, west
- #110 Building 6
Camera direction, west
- #111 Corner of Post
Greene and Aultman; camera direction, northeast
- #112 Corner of Greene and Gay
Camera direction, northeast :