

APPENDIX A
HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY
APRIL 2020
FORT WAYNE HISTORIC DISTRICT



HISTORIC FORT WAYNE LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS

FORT WAYNE VEHICULAR AND PEDESTRIAN ACCESS SYSTEM

Constructed: 1860s

Landscape Improvements: ca. 1938-1971

The street grid was established in the 1860s when the area to the west of the star fort began to be developed. From the outermost road near the north perimeter of the fort to the Detroit River, the series of roads that are oriented northeast/southwest are Meigs, Signal, Harrison and Gibbs streets. Intersecting these at right angles, from southwest to northeast, are Edison, Shelby and Brady streets. A shorter road, Cram Street, serves as the northeast boundary. The northeast/southwest streets define the subdivision of land use that transitions from Non-Commissioned Officers' housing along Meigs Street, to administrative/support and office buildings between Signal and Harrison streets, to Officers Quarters along Gibbs Street. Gibbs Street divides building development from the parade ground. Most historic street curbs have been replaced with concrete, although sandstone curbs remain in some areas of Officers Row and the Non-Commissioned Officers Row; these are in various states of disrepair. Many curbs are painted yellow, somewhat obscuring the historic features. Paralleling the streets are concrete sidewalks. A campaign of improvements, including single rows of trees adjacent to the sidewalks, were undertaken by the Works Progress Administration beginning in 1938. A number of mature elm trees (*Ulmus Americana*) appear in World War II-era photographs as recently planted. These trees are suffering from Dutch Elm disease and many have been cut down in recent years, leaving behind visible stumps.

NORTHEAST ENTRANCE GATES & PERIMETER FENCE

Constructed 1905

Located toward the northeastern part of the district, the northeast entrance gate faces north onto Jefferson Avenue. It served as the main entrance to the fort until 1938. The entrance consists of coursed ashlar wing walls, which is all that remains of the original 1905 design. Originally the wingwalls flanked chamfered ashlar piers, into which were set arched pedestrian entryways. The piers supported a pair of iron gates. Atop each pier was a stone sculpture—a mortar on the western pier and a cannon on the eastern one. Today, the piers and gate no longer exist, having been replaced with an aluminum chain-link, barbed wire gate. The mortar and canon sculptures were moved to sit atop the 1938 entrance to the star fort.



MAIN ENTRANCE GATE

Constructed 1938

The current main entrance to Fort Wayne was created in 1938 to replace the northeast entry gate, which could not accommodate large vehicles. The main entrance gate is located at the foot of Livernois Avenue and Brady Street, allowing convenient access to the 1938 western entrance to the star fort. This newer entrance consists of a double-wide chain link gate hung from random ashlar piers that have pyramidal stone caps and concrete foundations. Each pier formerly featured a metal plaque; these have since been replaced by signs identifying the site as Historic Fort Wayne, on one side, and the Army Corps of Engineers, on the other. The entrance originally had a decorative iron gate.



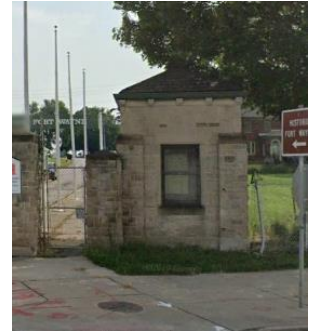
The gate appears to be in good condition.

Building 229: SENTRY BOX

Constructed 1939

Immediately west of the present main entrance gate, beyond a pedestrian entrance, is the sentry box. It is constructed of random ashlar, with molded masonry corbel brackets beneath the asphalt shingled, pyramidal roof. It has corner pier buttresses and windows centered in each face. Both main entry gates and the sentry box are linked by an aluminum chain link fence which extends around the perimeter of Fort Wayne.

No longer in use as a sentry box, the building appears to be in good condition.



PARADE GROUND

Constructed: 1860s

Enlarged: 1880-1896

Modified: 1940s

Rehabilitated: 1970s

The Fort Wayne parade ground, originally used as a drill space, consists of a large grassy open space that extends along the Detroit River between the star fort to the northeast and the 1942 warehouse buildings to the southwest. The parade ground is bounded on the north by Gibbs Street. A tall earthen berm dating to the 1970s screens views of the warehouse buildings. A row of mature trees is located along the south side of Gibbs Street, on the parade ground. The archeological remains of a possible Potawatomi village location, as depicted in early historic maps and established as a response to Euro-American settlement, may exist beneath the parade ground. Non-invasive techniques, including magnetometry and ground-penetrating radar, may confirm the presence and extent of this feature. As the northern portion of the parade ground has seen little historic development or other disturbance, such a village may be well-preserved and include important cultural and scientific information.



The parade ground was originally smaller, as in the mid-19th century the Detroit River shoreline was occupied by shrub-scrub wetlands. This area was expanded between 1880 and 1896 by grading over swampy land and reclaiming a portion of the riverbank. A number of large warehouse buildings were constructed on the southern half of the site during World War II, although some space remained undeveloped and used for parking and vehicle storage during the war. A portion of the parade ground was used in the 1940s for recreational purposes and included a baseball diamond. The World War II buildings were demolished in the 1970s. The city's Recreation Department graded the site in 1971, creating a visible slope in the approximate historical location of the riverbank. The final wartime-era frame structures on the parade ground were razed in 1976.

Stabilization of the parade ground riverbank has occurred over a period of time, undertaken by the Works Progress Administration in the 1930s, and later the Detroit Department of Public Works and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Coastal Zone Management Program. The riverbank is stabilized with riprap, the most visible portions of which consist of broken concrete and rebar deposited in the 1970s as part of the demolition of the World War II-era buildings. Other portions of riprap are large, rectangular blocks of sedimentary rock, apparently placed to shore up the bank during land reclamation efforts of the late nineteenth century.

FORT WAYNE MOUND

Constructed ca. 750

Excavated: 1876, 1944–1945

Reconstructed: 1945

The Fort Wayne Mound is the only above-grade prehistoric structure within the Historic District, and the only surviving mound of at least four mounds described in early historic accounts that were once present along the Detroit River in this greater area, known as the Springwells Mound Group. A mound to the northeast was destroyed when the Star Fort and demilune was built. An archaeological excavation and analysis dated the contents of this remaining mound to within the Late Woodland period—approximately 750—place it temporally in context with the balance of the Springwells group. The Fort Wayne Mound stands about six feet tall. It is covered with grass mowed regularly by volunteers of the All Nations Veterans Council. The mound is enclosed by a rectangular vinyl-coated chain link fence, eight feet high, preventing unauthorized access. Within the enclosure are several trees of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) surrounding the mound, and one cherry tree (*Prunus cerasus*) growing directly on the mound towards its eastern edge. Numerous prayer ties are left upon the surrounding fence, highlighting the continued cultural significance of the site to Native American visitors.



Archeological investigations disturbed the mound in 1876 when the Detroit Scientific Association cut two trenches through it. The mound was documented at the time as nearly circular, measuring seventy feet in length and five feet tall, but reduced in size from an earlier appearance due to erosion. A circular feature beyond the mound, measuring about ten to twelve feet in width and one foot tall was surmised to be deposited from the mound by erosion. At the time, several oak trees less than 50 years old grew next to the mound. The mound was documented to contain both prehistoric and historic burials. The mound was left open after the excavation, leaving it susceptible to further erosion. Additional and a nearly complete excavation of the mound occurred in 1944 and 1945. By this time several small holes had been dug in its surface, and the creation of an Officers Row sidewalk had cut slightly into the mound's northern edge. Although the 1876 work had created only two intersecting trenches, the 1940s excavation almost completely leveled the mound, sparing only the small section that was covered by the concrete sidewalk. A few burials continue to exist within the mound, although 42 sets of human remains have been removed in 1876 and the 1940s. The mound was restored after the 1940s excavations, returning to an approximation of its prior appearance, although the highest point of the mound was moved about eight feet in order to create a somewhat gentler slope facilitating the future use of lawn mowing equipment.¹ The sidewalk present in the 1940s is gone, although the grass has not yet fully recovered within its former footprint.

FORT WAYNE STAR FORT COMPLEX

STAR FORT and DEMILUNE

Constructed: 1842-1851

Altered: 1863, 1938

The star fort is a four-point, star-shaped structure approximately 560 feet long on each side, with clay brick masonry scarps backed by concrete approximately twenty-two feet high, and six feet thick. The center third of each side wall is set back to form a recess flanked by cannon embrasures. Perimeter walls are topped with cast-in-place concrete caps. At roughly the one-third points of each side of the fort are casemates, totaling eight for the whole fort. Two of these are



¹ The location of human remains removed in 1876 is not known, although they may have been sold to the Peabody Museum at Harvard University. The human burials exhumed in 1944 and 1945 were removed to the University of Michigan, where they are presently scheduled for repatriation.

accessible by posterns from the inside floor of the fort, and along with the two sally ports, originally provided the only grade-level access to the fort. The other six casemates are accessible via stairways from the tops of the earthen embankments that abut the interior of scarp, and originally had wood and canvas curved roofs. Cannon emplacements are located at the top of the fort at each star point. Although cannons were never installed, the bases and pivots on which they were to rest still exist. Limestone slabs in iron frames form the breast-height walls over which cannon were to fire. The casemates and access tunnels are clay brick masonry vaulted structures within the embankments and fort walls and are covered by earth. The embankments are higher than the masonry scarp, and there are trenches in the embankment behind the scarp extending around the perimeter, except where interrupted at eight locations where there is casemate construction below. The two sally ports and posterns are terminated on each end with massive wood doors with hand-wrought iron hardware believed to be original. The current grade-level west entrance to the star fort dates to 1938 when a vehicle opening was cut through the wall and interior embankment. To the side is a separate pedestrian entrance. Surrounding the fort is a dry moat formed by the outer masonry scarp and a secondary embankment, the height of which roughly matches the height of the scarp. The embankment was a part of the fort's original passive defenses. A ramped access road on the east side of the fort is believed to be original.

The interior spaces of the star fort consist of the casemates beneath the inner embankments, two posterns, two sally ports, and the interiors of the two powder magazines. All of these interiors consist of brick masonry walls supporting vaulted brick ceilings. Floors of these spaces are also brick. Interior passages and other spaces show no apparent sign of alterations since their construction, although some wear to the interior brick walls attests to the fort's long history of military use. Graffiti left behind by military personnel stationed at Fort Wayne is carved into the brickwork in places.

DEMILUNE:

On the outer perimeter of the star fort, facing the river, is a V-shaped demilune, designed to house heavy guns to defend the fort against a naval attack. It has breast-high limestone walls in iron frames and retains its original cannon pivots and tracks. Within the "V" is another powder magazine intended to serve the demilune. This structure has a brick and stone masonry façade with a wood door facing north. The remainder of the structure extends south and then angles to the southeast into the embankment. The interior ceiling is brick masonry, and the exterior roof consists of rocks set into mortar. It is unclear if this structure ever had a secondary wood framed roof.

BUILDING 503: STAR FORT POWDER MAGAZINE

Constructed: 1842-1851

Set into earthen embankment of the star fort at the southwest corner is the powder magazine. The powder magazine has exterior walls constructed of massive limestone blocks. It is surrounded on all sides by a secondary set of massive stone walls extending to the building's eave height and which are spaced approximately four feet from the building's walls. The secondary wall is interrupted only by an access passage into the magazine. It retains the earthen embankment and braces the building walls with large limestone blocks located at various points around the perimeter. The building has a wood entrance door, and a thin brick barrel-vaulted ceiling with a wood framed and wood shingled roof.



BUILDING 507: STAR FORT BARRACKS

(OLD BARRACKS/OLD STONE BARRACKS)

Constructed: 1848

Addition: 1862

Rehabilitation: 1956

Restoration: 2004-2006

Building 507 is both the most prominent structure within the star fort and the oldest and the largest building at Fort Wayne. Located within the western perimeter of the star fort, the three-and-one-half-story building is constructed of coursed and roughly squared limestone masonry, built in the Federal/Adam style. Its front (east) façade is organized into five bays beneath a side-gabled, wood-frame roof, its center bay projecting slightly



and bearing a pedimented gable with an oblong, subdivided window. Each bay contains its own entrance, which includes a nine-panel rail and stile door, and an Adam-style fan light transom window above. Eight gabled dormers, two per bay flanking the central bay, are located on the front roof slope and supported by Ionic columns, and ten are located on the rear side. At the end of each bay, straddling the ridge of the roof, is a brick masonry chimney with a concrete cap (a total of six chimneys). The tops of the stone walls of the front and side façades terminate in brick dentils and cut stone cornices which once carried built-in gutters. Roofing is currently contemporary three-dimensional asphalt shingles. Recent aluminum gutters have been installed atop remainders of modified stone cornices. Regularly spaced window openings on the front and rear are formed by limestone lintels (some have been replaced by concrete), and limestone sills. Sash windows are wood double-hung, typically twelve-over-twelve. The rear (west) elevation features an 1862 addition of five vertical red-brick towers, containing kitchen and washroom facilities, with three-story porches extending between the towers. The porch floors at the second and third floor are formed by brick masonry vaults supported on cast iron beams and columns. The walls of the gable-ended side elevations are blank. Ceramic drain pipes along the foundation of Building 507 filled an underground cistern, intended for use as an emergency water source in the event of a siege.

In plan, the barracks was constructed in five identical sections with brick firewalls between. Each section contains a stair hall with steel plate stairs serving the upper three floors. The first floor was built with a mess hall and a kitchen in each section. Upper floors served as dormitory living quarters. The first floor features a brick surface, while upper floors are wood. The building incorporates an uncommon structural system with the upper two floors suspended from the roof using metal rods. Cast iron columns supported the lower floors.

By 1934 the building was in poor condition due to failure of the roof system; many of the rods had previously been cut to provide better access on the upper floors. Repairs in 1956 corrected this issue and the building now appears to be in good structural condition. In the 1970s the lowest two floors were developed as museum space with military exhibits and period rooms. These items were removed, however, during a 2004–2006 restoration of the interior to its prior character. Above the second floor, the upper floors demonstrate poor condition.

FORT WAYNE OPERATIONAL & ENTERTAINMENT BUILDINGS

Building 201: POST ENGINEER'S STOREHOUSE

Constructed: 1897

Altered: Unknown dates, ca. 1930

The Post Engineer's Storehouse is located on the northwest corner of Harrison Street at Edison Street. It is a simple, one-story, rectangular, brick masonry bearing-wall structure on a low, rough-coursed limestone masonry foundation which transitions to concrete on the north side. Its front façade faces south. The shallow gable roof of Building 201 is wood framed with a modern membrane covering and penetrated by several non-original ventilators. There is a tall brick chimney, more than twice as tall as the remainder of the building, at the northeast corner, with a coal chute at its base. At the east gable end is a brick masonry firewall with a stepped parapet extending above the roof. The wall is partially painted and shows evidence that it was at one time an interior wall of a since demolished part of the building. Original openings in wall surfaces are formed by segmental arches. Original windows are small, square, inward-swinging wood hoppers, with six-light muntin configurations. The front (south) façade is symmetrically arranged with three wood double doors of rail-and-stile construction, with diagonal wide panels, situated between four small windows. Two of the three concrete stoops on the south side of the building appear to be non-original, their concrete resembling that used in the late 1930s on other porches at Fort Wayne. While the front façade maintains its original appearance, changes have been made to window and door openings on the north and west exterior walls, such as the addition of steel sash industrial windows.



The open interior is five bays wide by nine bays wide, each bay approximately ten feet by twelve feet in dimension. A room on the northeast corner, one bay in size, has brick interior walls. The floor is concrete and the ceiling is the

underside of the roof structure with exposed truss components. The interior, which is used for storage, has been altered with the addition and removal of many partitions, along with other changes over its lifetime.

The roof consists of relatively new materials and is in good condition. However, the character defining wood double doors show signs of water damage. The masonry has many open joints and steel windows show rust, but the building remains in use and is otherwise well maintained.

Building 202: POST QUARTERMASTER

Constructed: 1890

Rehabilitated: 20th century

The single-story Post Quartermaster Building has detailing in the Colonial Revival style. It has a full basement and storage attic. Located at the northwest corner of Harrison Street and Shelby Street, its front façade is oriented towards the south. It has a long rectangular footprint and brick masonry bearing walls set on a coursed ashlar limestone base. Building 202 features a side-gable, wood-framed, asphalt-shingled roof with an off-center gable dormer and a brick chimney at its western end. Eaves feature a wide fascia with crown molding trim, and wood cornices with modillions at the eaves and rake. Window and door openings on the front (south) and side walls have been modified, with some original openings bricked in and new openings added. Original window and door openings have limestone lintels and sills, and are primarily wood double-hung, with six-over-six muntin configurations. Some windows have been replaced with paired, subdivided casements with transoms. Rectangular windows in openings with rowlock arches puncture the stone foundations of the front and rear façades. Double doors to the primary entrance on the front façade are non-original hollow metal. They are accessed from side-facing concrete steps to a concrete loading dock missing its roof that once extended door to door. The gabled end walls feature a segmentally arched window opening near the top of each gable end. Fenestration on the rear wall consists of eight evenly spaced windows and rowlock arched basement windows. The grade slopes down slightly towards this rear (north) wall in order to accommodate the wooden double walkout door on the west-facing wall. A small wood-sided structure is attached at the northeast corner of the rear of the building.



The building has twelve ten-foot bays along its length, and a row of columns at the center of the building. The interior has been rehabilitated to house a maintenance shop, storage areas, offices, and training facilities.

The building is generally in good condition, although wood trim, windows, brick, and mortar show signs of deterioration. Little historic fabric remains in the interior.

Building 204: ELECTRICAL TRANSFORMER STATION

Constructed: 1930s

This small, one-story utilitarian building is immediately north of Building 202. It has a flat concrete roof and square floor plan, is of brick masonry construction and sits on a concrete foundation. Centered in its north facade is a single metal door with metal strap hinges and door lock. A small six-pane metal window is centered on the south side.

Building 205: GUARD HOUSE/OLD GUARD HOUSE

Constructed: 1889

Restored: 1980s

Building 205 is on the northeast corner of Harrison and Shelby streets, facing Harrison Street. Its rear yard is enclosed by a white stockade fence that defines a former exercise area for prisoners. The guard house is frequently referred to as the “Old Guard House” as its function was eventually replaced by a newer guard house (Building 302) in 1905. This one-story brick building has a gabled roof oriented on a east/west axis and sits on a rough



coursed limestone foundation. It exhibits stylistic hallmarks of the Greek Revival style, with its centrally positioned secondary gable that forms a frontal pediment inset with an ocular window beneath its peak. The building also contains elements of the Italianate style with its wide, simply molded cornice and brackets under the eaves. The cornice along the front and rear walls form returns on the side elevations. The eaves of the full-length wood porch are supported by smaller brackets. Two brick stepped and corbeled chimneys and a central, low, louvered belfry project from the ridgeline of the wood-shingled roof. The front porch, sitting at grade on brick piers, is wood frame with a low slope supported on eight slender, square wood columns with simple trim forming the capitals. It extends the full length of the front (south) façade. The central and west bays of the three-bay façade feature a paneled double-door entrance with limestone lintels finished with margined pointed work that support masonry over the openings. These entrances are flanked by rectangular wood frame openings with six-over-six double-hung windows with limestone lintels and sills. The east bay contains square three-over-three windows, also with limestone lintels and sills. Similar type windows, with the addition of four narrow one-over-one casements flanking the single paneled door, are at the rear (north). The rear doorway features a molded, segmentally arched transom. There are wood steps at the rear door with anachronistic two-by-four rails. It is flanked by two small, slender one-over one windows, and has two three-over-three windows on the easternmost end and a six-over-six window on its westernmost end. The east and west gable end walls have two symmetrically arranged square, three-over-three windows identical to those of the front and rear façades.

The building's main entrance is on the south façade and leads directly into a large guardroom at the center of the building. This served four small cells to house prisoners on the north side of the room and two larger rooms to the east and west. Building 205 was restored in the late 1980s to the Spanish-American War period to be used as a museum. Some interior spaces were repurposed but some of the significant spaces, such as the cells, remain. The east rooms were probably both intended to house prisoners, but one is used today as a mechanical equipment room. The west rooms are today identified as a commander's room and a wash room.

Although the exterior of Building 205 appears to be in good condition, it shows signs of wood deterioration, particularly at the eaves, fascia and front step.

Building 207: POST HEADQUARTERS

Constructed: 1905
Restoration: 1970s
Rehabilitation: 1990s

The Post Headquarters Building is a substantial two-and-one-half story, horizontally rectangular, slightly T-shaped building constructed in the Colonial Revival style of red brick. It is supported by a limestone base. The main wood frame hip roof of Building 207 is intersected on its western entrance bay by a cross gable that forms a slightly projecting front-facing pediment containing a simple Palladian window and a denticulated cornice with returns, the cornice also extending beneath the eaves of the additional three bays. Hip roof dormers are centered over the side walls, and a corbeled chimney projects from the ridge of the cross-gable roof. The east side of the westernmost bay features a modest hip roofed porch with square brick columns providing the main entry, which is now composed of a double metal replacement door with transom above. All of the bays are similarly fenestrated with two, one-over-one windows and foundation windows, the exception being that an original window on the first floor of the easternmost bay was converted into a secondary egress with wooden stairs. The west side wall is fenestrated with two pairs of similar windows per floor. The fire exit stairway on the north side off of the second floor has been covered with an enclosure. The rest of the exterior has remained unchanged.



The interior of the Post Headquarters was restored to its original layout by the Detroit Historical Museum in the 1970s. This included the second-floor ballroom, utilized for meetings and other group functions. During the 1990s, however, fire doors and additional partitions were added when the building was leased to the Detroit Public Schools and the interior was remodeled to support school code operation.

Condition:

Building 222: STABLE

Constructed: 1890 (most sources)

or

1908 (maintenance log)

Located at the northwest perimeter of the site near West Jefferson Avenue and South Rademacher Street, the stable is oriented towards the east, where it has two arched entryways now opening onto a large grass lawn and loft access. The Stable Building is a unique late nineteenth-century utilitarian structure that retains its specialized architectural character and integrity. Its most prominent character-defining feature is its full-length monitor roof, a feature typical of late nineteenth-century military stables, barns, and small industrial buildings. The Stable Building is a brick masonry bearing wall structure, with its first floor at grade. It is thirteen bays long by six bays wide. Openings in masonry are formed by segmental arches. Windows at the lower level are wood, in-swinging hoppers with six lights; windows in the clerestories of the monitor alternate between small pairs of wood double-hung windows with six-over-six muntin patterns and same-sized openings with louvered vents. Wide double doors, two on each of the end walls, are wood rail and stile; one similar door originally on each of the long sides is now filled in and reduced to a window. One-over-one sash windows flank the entrance of the east elevation; centered above in the gable is an arched opening into the loft containing a wood double door with six lights in its upper portion. A metal extension over the opening indicates that a pulley existed over the loft doors. The roof is asphalt shingles, and eaves feature exposed rafters with tails cut into curves. The building contains much of its original exterior fabric.



On the inside, each of the thirteen bays measures approximately ten feet square. The plan is laid out with two single-bay-wide aisles, one bay from the north and south exterior walls running the length of the building and a double bay down the center. The southern exterior bay contains a rest room, a boiler room, offices and miscellaneous storage compartments. The exterior bay on the north has two enclosed rooms in the corners but is open the remaining length of the building. There is a thirty-foot-wide crossover in the center bays about thirty feet from the west wall. A stair toward the east end of the center section leads to a second-floor loft. The insides of the exterior walls are exposed unpainted brick. Interior walls and partitions are wood framed with wire mesh or covered on one side with plywood or horizontal wood boarding. The ceiling of the main level is exposed loft floor construction composed of beams, joists, and the underside of the loft flooring. The floor is brick in the main and crossover aisles and concrete in remaining areas. In some concrete floor locations, the floor is raised with floor joists and wood flooring with asphalt tile, plywood or Masonite surface. The loft is open with an exposed roof structure with a wood floor and wire mesh partitions for storage.

This building is very utilitarian and serviceable but in poor condition from lack of maintenance. The brick masonry exhibits signs of rising damp conditions. Wood trim, paint, and the roof show signs of weathering as well.

Building 302: GUARD HOUSE/NEW GUARD HOUSE

Constructed: 1905

Addition: 1930s

Located just inside the main gate to Fort Wayne, east of its main entrance at the foot of Livernois Avenue and Jefferson, the guard house faces Meigs Street (south) near the corner of Brady Street. It is located north of the star fort's northern berm. Most of the front (south) yard of the guard house is now paved in concrete squares and a replica of the Liberty Bell and a cannon are set upon them. The building is one story with brick load-bearing walls, and sits on a tall, coursed ashlar limestone base. Joints in the running bond brickwork are pointed with red tinted mortar. Its footprint is an elongated T-shape, with hip roofs over the front (south) and rear (north) masses. The building reflects simplified Colonial Revival characteristics; however, its single hip roof dormer with rounded corners is a Shingle-style element. The building has one brick masonry chimney located between the two masses and two large, round sheet metal ventilators with star ornaments on top, the front (south) one centered on the ridge of its hip roof and the rear (north) one towards the rear of its main ridge, all in a line. The roofs are wood framed with asphalt shingles. Eaves are enclosed and have a plain fascia,



although the dormer eave features crown molding trim, suggesting that the lower fascia may have been modified. Rectangular, three-light hopper windows are regularly spaced in the base of the front mass but there are none in the rear. Window openings are formed by shallow rowlock arches at the front building mass, and Roman arches at the rear mass, all with limestone sills. Windows are wood double-hung, with a variety of muntin configurations. The front façade windows are two-over-two. Some windows have been blocked over, and some have been replaced over time. The full-width concrete porch on the front façade is covered with a copper hip roof supported on brick masonry columns. The concrete porch does not appear to be original, and the square brick columns with two bricks standing vertically between a projecting brick band and concrete cushions are identical to those found on nearby Building 312 (built in 1939), suggesting that this porch and columns may have also been built at that time. Tubular steel railings are attached to the columns. Steps centrally placed lead to the double-door entrance, and side-facing steps on the west side of the porch lead to a single paneled door.

On the interior, the front (south) section of the guard house has a full basement, while the rear (north) section, approximately five feet lower in grade, has no basement. The single door entrance on the west of the front façade now leads to facilities used by security guards which include an office, rest room and stairs to the basement. The centrally located double door entrance opens into the large room that fills out the remainder of the south section of the building. At the rear of this room is a door leading downstairs to another large room that fills the entire north wing.

Structural deficiencies in the roof were corrected and a new asphalt roof was installed in 1984. Visible on the exterior is brick and mortar deterioration, weathering of wooden elements such as windows and eaves, missing rear steps and the installation of anachronistic steel rear doors. Currently in use, the Guard House appears to be adequately maintained.

Building 303: POST THEATER

Constructed: 1939

The Post Theatre is a small-scale, dedicated theater building located on the north side of Meigs Street, east of the guard house (Building 302). Its front façade is oriented towards Meigs Street to the south, across from the northern berm of the star fort. A wide concrete walkway leads to the front steps of the building. Mature trees are situated on the flat, ample lawn at the building's sides. Colonial Revival in style, the Post Theatre is a tall, single-story, symmetrical, front-gabled, brick-veneer structure with quoins outlining all four corners of the main mass of the building. Crown moldings trim the rakes and eaves, forming returns. The building sits on a formed concrete base with exposed, coarse aggregate extending to just above the first-floor line. Red brick in a common bond pattern, with header courses every sixth course, extends to the roofline. The front façade of the Post Theatre is articulated as two stories. Centered on the first story are concrete steps leading up to the porch, comprised of slender squared columns and crown molding on the fascia. A pair of wood rail-and-stile entry doors with twelve glass lights provides access into the building. To each side of the porch is a double-hung sash window with six-over-six lights. Above the porch are three windows, the central one with six-over-six lights and the outer two with four-over-four lights. A wood balustrade once sat atop the porch roof. A single, recessed, rectangular brick panel is located to each side of the three windows. Towards the peak of the gable is an ocular window with louvers. Masonry above window and door openings on the front façade are topped with jack arches, which are largely ornamental, as they are supplemented with steel lintels. All other walls have openings with standard common bond over the top, with steel lintels. Windows on side walls are six-over-six wood double hung. Secondary doors, of which there are two on each side - the forward one up three stairs and the rear at ground level, are wood rail-and-stile with wood panels. A coal chute cover is located near the northwest corner of the west elevation. A small shed-roofed section that appears to be original extends from the back (north) of its otherwise rectangular footprint. Two windows, originally containing six lights, are off-center on the rear wall. The west side has double-doors leading to the basement. An off-center corbel chimney projects from the rear of the gable roof where it joins with the shed roof.



The entrance to the building, under the protective exterior porch, is through the double doors into a small lobby. Within the lobby is a concession stand and, to the left (west), three steps lead through another set of double doors to the rear of the auditorium. From here approximately 165 theater seats are attached to a floor sloping gently to the stage. The

proscenium wall has a rectangular proscenium opening at its center flanked by two doors that lead up to the stage and theater exits. The stage is raised without fly space and has minimal wings. Behind the stage is a property/storage room with exterior access from the west. At the rear of the auditorium are two more exit doors and small restrooms.

The building appears to be in good condition, though wood elements, such as windows and cornices, show signs of weathering. Damage to the roof structure was repaired in the 1980s and a flat shingle asphalt roof was applied.

Building 312: SERVICE CLUB & RECREATION CENTER

Constructed: 1903

Addition: 1939



Situated between the Enlisted Men's Barracks (Buildings 311 and 314), Building 312 consists of a front building erected in 1903, that is oriented west towards Cram Street and the star fort; a later and massive rear addition was built in 1939 as the Post Gymnasium. The original section of the building has Colonial Revival details and Georgian quoins, while the later one is utilitarian in design with its red color and some stylist allusions to the earlier building. Both portions are of brick masonry bearing wall construction. The original building footprint is cruciform in shape, with a front gable and hipped roofs on the wings. Its roofing is asphalt shingles, and eaves feature crown molding trim. Courses of brick are laid near the tops of the walls with brick dentils at the eaves, painted white to resemble a frieze. The building rests on a coursed ashlar limestone base, above which joints in its brickwork are pointed with red-tinted mortar. Window openings in the symmetrical façade are formed by jack arches and have limestone sills. Windows are wood, double-hung, with sixteen-over-sixteen muntin pattern in the central mass and nine-over-nine on the wings. A rectangular louvered roof vent opening is set in the frontal gable. An entry porch is located on both the north and south sides of the projecting central mass, accessed up concrete steps that join a concrete walkway leading from the sidewalk along Meigs Street. Porches are concrete, with brick masonry columns (identical to those at Building 302) supporting the roof. One wood, two-paneled door with a three-light transom faces sideways into the front mass; the other identical door faces frontally at the corner of the wing. A concrete ramp with narrow metal railings runs along the front of the north wing of the building. A secondary entrance on the asymmetrically arranged east end of the side wing elevations, accessed by a newer wooden porch, is flanked by a nine-over-nine sash window on the east and two smaller subdivided windows to its west.

The rear addition, built in 1939, is rectangular in plan and rests on a concrete base. It was built as a gymnasium and is articulated as two tall stories on a basement. Accessed through the older building to the west of it, it can also be entered on the north elevation through a double entrance door with transom and flat porch cover above, served by concrete steps with metal tubular railing. A wood-framed, clapboarded shed flanks the stairs. Window openings are formed by steel lintels, and all windows have limestone sills. Windows are steel, with a nine-light configuration on the sides, and aluminum on the rear elevation. A large brick chimney projects from the roof, which is believed to be shallow-sloped, with an unknown roofing material. The building has parapets on two opposite sides and gutters on the remaining opposite sides. Under the gutter area are corbeled and denticulated brick masonry courses.

Originally constructed as an enlisted men's recreation center, it was adapted as the fort's visitor center when Fort Wayne was regularly open to the public in the 1970s. Today the building is still fully operational and in use for meetings and recreational activity, although the interior of the earlier building was radically changed and no longer retains its original features. This building has been kept in active use and is in relatively good condition.

Building 313: POST BAKERY/POST PAINT SHOP

Constructed: 1904

Located near the northeast corner of Fort Wayne, the Post Bakery is accessed from a drive off of Cram Street behind Buildings 311 and 312. It is surrounded by grass turf. The relatively small, one story, brick masonry building has a gabled roof and sits on a masonry foundation. The building has a rectangular footprint, with a wood frame extension at its

southern end. This extension is clad in clapboards. On top of the high gable roof at its south end is a corbeled brick chimney; a metal ventilator is located centrally at the ridge of the roof, and a simple brick chimney extends from the east façade. The off-center doorway on the main, west façade has been altered, as it was originally wider as indicated by the width of the masonry steps and change in brickwork. The door opening, and the segmental arched windows, two to the side of the doorway and one to the north, are secured with metal bars. A segmentally arched door opening at the north end of this façade is bricked in. The openings on the east wall, a window to either side of the doorway, the single door, and a smaller window at the north end are also bricked in or boarded. The north gable end wall, now visible due to the removal of a ghosted addition, originally had two evenly spaced segmental arched windows with masonry sills; one is now replaced by a door at its lower level. Above these openings are two quarter-round windows. The frame extension on the south end has quarter-round windows in the gable. Adjoined to the west side of the addition is a small, vertical board-clad shed. A molded cornice, now partially missing, trims the overhanging end gables, and an unadorned wooden frieze marks the top of the east and west façades.

Condition:

Warehouses 2A, 2B, and 2C: COLLECTIONS RESOURCE CENTER

Constructed: 1942

Rehabilitated: 1970s (2C)

At the southern corner of the site, separated from the parade ground by a tall earthen berm, are warehouses 2A, 2B, and 2C, three connected structures adjacent to the concrete slab foundation of a separate, fourth warehouse which has since been demolished. Warehouse 2C shares its south wall with the north wall of Warehouse 2B and formerly shared its long, western wall with Warehouse 2D, which has been demolished. The three World-War II-era, single-story utilitarian buildings are constructed of concrete block perimeter bearing walls on a concrete foundation. The building exteriors are partially painted. The original rectangular windows are formed by precast concrete lintels and precast sills. Steel lintels provided openings for large overhead doors. All original window openings on 2A and 2B are now blocked up. Their roof structures are constructed of wood, supported on interior wood columns. The roofs are low sloped, with 2A and 2B having built-up ballasted roofing, and drain to the west. Warehouse 2C is assumed to have membrane roofing of unknown composition. Warehouses 2A and 2B have seven-bay-long monitor roofs that have operating windows to admit light and air. Warehouse 2C does not have a monitor roof.

The interiors of all three buildings exhibit similar characteristics, although Warehouse 2C has several differences. Warehouse 2A and 2B are twenty bays in length and seven bays in width, each bay measuring approximately seventeen by fifteen and a half feet. Warehouses 2A and 2B share a long interior wall; interior walls are bare concrete block. The few interior partitions that exist in 2A are concrete block or wood studs covered with drywall or horizontal V-groove wood paneling. The ceilings of 2A and 2B are drywall applied directly to the underside of wood roof rafters. Structural columns are eight-inch-square wood, supporting exposed, heavy, built-up wood girders with wood diagonal bracing. The floor is concrete generally sloping to the south. Warehouse 2C has been extensively remodeled to provide controlled archives and artifact storage for the Detroit Historical Museum. Openings have been much modified, with original window openings being blocked up and new openings added along the west side to accommodate office use.

Warehouse 2C is eighteen bays long and seven bays wide, each bay measuring approximately twenty feet by fifteen feet. The west portion of the building is dedicated to office staff, workrooms and archival storage. These areas are finished with painted drywall walls, glass and drywall partitions, vinyl tile floors, and open, painted roof framing serving as a ceiling.



The rest rooms are finished with ceramic tile floors and base and painted plaster walls and ceiling. The east portion contains extensive artifact storage. It is finished with painted concrete floors and painted open structure and roof framing.

Warehouse 2B, although its construction is identical, is in better condition than Warehouse 2A, which has a damaged envelope. Warehouse 2C has additional interior finishes and is in very good condition.

FORT WAYNE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING TYPES –BARRACKS

Building 311: ENLISTED MEN'S BARRACKS

Constructed 1890

Altered: ca. 1939



Building 311 is located at the northeastern corner of the district, oriented to the west. It sits opposite a parking lot where two additional, similar barracks once stood, demolished in the 1970s. Building 311 was built to standardized plans developed by the Army Quartermaster Division and with the two other (demolished) barracks, were the first at Fort Wayne to provide indoor plumbing and central heat for enlisted soldiers. Building 311 reflects simplified Colonial Revival characteristics in its symmetrical massing and regularly arranged fenestration. With Building 314, it is among the largest buildings at Fort Wayne. The barracks is a two and a half story brick masonry wall building set on a coursed ashlar limestone foundation. The footprint forms a U-shaped plan, the legs of which form an open court in the rear (east). The building exhibits late nineteenth-century eclecticism in its hip-roof dormers with rounded corners, a Shingle-style influence. Minimal detail includes visible eave brackets and a narrow course of brick projecting above the second story. Joints in brickwork are pointed with red tinted mortar. Wood-framed hip roofs with visible eave brackets cover the front of the building and its side wings and are now clad in asphalt shingles. A firewall is centered perpendicular to the front of the building and large metal ventilators rise from the roof, as do several brick corbeled chimneys. The front (west) façade is divided into four sections, the outer two projecting slightly with hip roofs overhead. The double entrance is in the center of the front façades. Window openings are formed by brick segmental arches at the first and second floors; basement window openings are formed by limestone lintels; all have limestone sills. Windows are wood double-hung, with two-over-two muntin configurations. The concrete front porch with a hipped roof supported on brick masonry columns does not appear to be original; its columns are identical to those found on Building 312 (built in 1939), suggesting that they may have been built at that time. There are remnants of open porches at the east (rear) side within the "U" and at the ends of each leg of the "U". Their concrete construction also appears not to be original.

The interior is two-and-one-half stories with a full basement and is divided in half with both sides a precise match. Each side's first floor contained an entrance toward the center of the building leading to a vestibule and main stair hall. This led to a secondary hall flanked on one side with rooms for the company office, a sergeant's room with storage, and on the other with a noncommissioned officer's room and a passage leading to the rear stair. This same hall led directly to a large dormitory behind which were a mess hall and a large kitchen. The latter two functions were accessed from the rear stair with no connection between the dormitory and the mess hall. On the second floor the front and rear stairs connected in a hall that served a day room, two large dormitories and a cook's room, a barber shop and a tailor shop. In the basement the main lavatory was located that provided the only wash sink, toilet, urinal, and shower facilities for all the occupants in one half of the building. Also in the basement were the boiler room and large spaces for storage. It can be seen that each half of the Building provided complete living facilities for the large group of men assigned.

The entire building is in severely deteriorated condition and open to the elements. The roof has collapsed and many openings are boarded. Where they are not, window glass and door panels are absent. Brick and mortar show extreme signs of weathering. However, the foundations appear intact.

Building 314: ENLISTED MEN'S BARRACKS

Constructed: 1906

Porch Addition: ca. 1939

Rehabilitated: 1970s, 1980s



Located southeast of Building 311, Building 314 is similar to the earlier enlisted men's barracks, but there are differences, mainly with regard to roof construction and entrance placement. Building 314 shows influences of the Colonial Revival and Shingle styles. It has front gabled roofs on two legs, joined by a sloped roof between them. The masses formed by the legs project slightly from the front (southwest) façade, forming front-facing gable ends featuring a box cornice with returns. Roof construction is wood framing and roofing is currently asphalt shingles. The central part of the front (west) façade is divided in half by a brick firewall that rises into two corbeled chimneys, front and back. Two other brick, corbeled chimneys rise from the front slope of the roof, and four large, metal ventilators rise from the cross-gables. Unlike the central porches of Building 311, the two entry porches of Building 314 are tucked on the sides of the central section of the front façade, with hipped roofs supported on brick masonry columns. Their concrete porches do not appear to be original. Their square brick columns are identical to those found on adjacent Building 312, built in 1903 and 1939, suggesting that this porch and columns may have also been built at that time. Window openings are formed by jack arches at the first and second floors. Basement window openings are formed by limestone lintels, and all windows have limestone sills. Windows are wood double-hung, and two-over-two muntin configurations predominate, although many have been replaced. There are remnants of open porches at the east (rear) side within the "U" and at the ends of each leg of the "U". Because of the concrete construction of these porches resembling those put on other buildings in the 1930s, it is believed that they are not original.

Like Building 311, the interior is two-and-one-half stories with a full basement and is divided in half. Both sides were originally a precise match, but due to alterations, are not today. Each side's first floor contained an entrance at the base of the "U" leading to a vestibule and stair hall. This led to rooms toward the center of the building that probably housed the company office, sergeant's room, and noncommissioned officers room. This stair hall also led directly to the large north and south wings which almost certainly contained a dormitory, mess hall and kitchen. On the second floor the main stairs connected to several rooms above the offices below and the upper level of the north and south wings that undoubtedly contained dormitories and facilities for cooks, the barber, and tailor. The basement houses the restroom and shower facilities for all the occupants in one-half of the building. Also in the basement were the boiler room and large spaces for storage.

During the 1970s and 1980s, the south half of the building had been rehabilitated as collections storage facilities for the Detroit Historical Museum, including lighting and HVAC improvements. Both halves of this large building are presently unoccupied and share deteriorated roofing, eaves, brick, and fenestration.

FORT WAYNE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING TYPES –FAMILY HOUSING

In addition to barracks, there are a number of one- and two-family Officers' and Non-Commissioned Officers' (NCO) residential buildings at Fort Wayne that date to a variety of periods between 1897 and 1939. The buildings were constructed in discrete campaigns where several buildings of the same design were built over a period of a few years. Because of similarities between buildings within each campaign, it is useful to consider buildings as part of a group, in addition to looking at them individually. Therefore, one- and two-family residential buildings have been classified as one of six "types":

- **Type 1 (Buildings 212, 213, 214), built 1897 - 1905**

These duplex NCO residential units were built over a nine-year period and are the oldest duplex units on NCO Row (located along the south side of Meigs Street). They are two story units with a basement and storage attic. They are identical in plan, and nearly identical in exterior appearance, with the only differences being use of jack-arch masonry openings for windows on some. They are similar in overall size and number of rooms to the Type 1 and Type 3 units

but have slightly different interior arrangements. Type 1 buildings all have non-original enclosed entry vestibules, sunrooms and rear porches. Otherwise, they are generally unmodified from their original configurations.

- **Type 2 (Buildings 210, 211, 215), built 1931**

These three duplex NCO residential units were built in the same year. They are two story units located on the south side of Meigs Street and have basements and habitable attics. They are identical in plan, and nearly identical in exterior appearance, with the only differences being the use of two types of detailing of the door casings and transoms at the entry vestibules. They are similar in overall size and number of rooms to the Type 1 and Type 3 units but have slightly different interior arrangements. The three duplexes also display slightly more refined detailing and trim than earlier units on NCO Row. They are generally unmodified from their original configurations, except that sun porches have been removed from Buildings 211 and 215.

- **Type 3 (Buildings 216, 217, 218, 219), built 1939**

These four duplex NCO residential units were built in the same year and were the last NCO duplexes built at Fort Wayne. They are two story units with a basement and storage attic. They are identical in plan, and nearly identical in exterior appearance, with the only differences being the use of two types of detailing of the door casings and transoms at the entry vestibules, and alternating use of hipped and gabled roofs. They are similar in overall size and number of rooms to the Type 1 and 2 units but have slightly different interior arrangements. They are generally unmodified from their original configurations.

- **Type 4 (Buildings 102, 103, 104), built 1898**

These three Commissioned Officers' duplex units located on the north side of Gibbs Street were all built in the same year in the Colonial Revival/Free Classic style. They are large and stately two and one-half-story units, with full basements. They all have identical interiors and exteriors, except for minor modifications. They are generally unmodified from their original configurations. The Type 4 Officers' duplexes are among the oldest brick masonry structures remaining on the site.

- **Type 5 (Buildings 105, 106, 107, 108, 111, 112), built 1890, modified 1930s**

These six Commissioned Officers' duplex residential buildings were built in the same year. The buildings comprise a row of nearly identical buildings that face south towards the parade ground and set on the north side of Gibbs Street. They were originally Italianate style wood frame buildings. They are two-story units with storage attics. They were extensively modified inside and out as part of the Depression-Era WPA program in the 1930s, including recladding of the exterior with brick masonry, resulting in the current Colonial Revival style exteriors. In exterior brick cladding, detailing and general appearance, they resemble the Type 3 NCO residences (Buildings 216 – 219, built in 1936). They are currently identical in exterior and interior configuration and details. The buildings are generally unaltered from its late 1930s appearance.

- **Type 6 (Buildings 109, 110), built 1890, modified 1930s**

These 2-story, wood frame houses were originally built as Italianate style single family residences, possibly with a habitable attic. They are located on the north side of Gibbs Street, and east of Shelby Street. The two houses were extensively modified inside and out as part of the Depression-Era WPA program between 1937-1939, including recladding of the exterior with brick masonry. This resulted in a side-gabled Colonial style exterior. Building 109 was originally identical to Building 110, which has been restored to its original appearance.

TYPE 1 RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS:

Building 212: NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER'S DUPLEX

Constructed: 1904

Altered: 1930s

Facing Signal Street, this is chronologically the second of three duplex NCO residential units built over a nine-year period, being the oldest duplex units on NCO Row. It has enclosed entry vestibules, two-story sunrooms, rear porches on concrete bases, all of which are not original; otherwise, it is generally unmodified from its original configuration. The straightforward style of these duplex units generally reflects Georgian Colonial influences. Two brick corbeled chimneys with concrete caps rise from the firewall dividing the units. Foundations are coursed ashlar limestone, now mostly parged, and support brick masonry bearing walls that contain segmental arch window openings with masonry sills. Windows are wood, double-hung sash, typically six-over-six. The front (north) façade has six fenestrated bays, the outermost bays containing the entry vestibules to each unit containing a single door beneath a gable roof. Both stories of the four bays in between are composed of the typical windows, with spacing wider between bays three and four to accommodate the common wall. Two-story sun porches with paired, typical six-over-six windows share a common sill that extends the width of the façade to the east and west. On their east and west sides, the flat-roofed porches have two sets of paired windows. The rear (south) sides, like the north, have single doors into each unit on the outer bays, with small windows on the second story level and typical arrangements on the four inner bays. The full width porches that once existed are absent.



Each unit's first floor consists of a living room, dining room, and kitchen plus an enclosed front entrance porch and side sunrooms. The stair to the second floor is open to the living room. Second floors contain a stair hall, two bedrooms, and a full three-piece bathroom. A stair leads from the second floor to a finished attic. The two main floor levels have fully plastered walls and ceilings. All original plaster and woodwork was removed and replaced in the late 1930s. Floors are wood with the kitchen floor covered with linoleum. The bathroom has plastered walls and a ceramic tile wainscot and floor, also dating from the late 1930s. The attic is finished with plaster and the basement is partially finished.

The general condition of this building is very poor and has been impacted by deteriorating and collapsing roof structures. Missing doors and windows, rusted lintels and deteriorated mortar and brickwork are also major problems. The foundations appear to be intact.

Building 213: NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER'S DUPLEX

Constructed: 1905

Altered: 1930s

Building 213 resembles Building 212 in appearance and condition.



Building 214: NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER'S DUPLEX

Constructed: 1897

Altered: 1930s

The earliest among the otherwise-identical Buildings 212, 213, and 214, this differs from the others in that it features jack-arch masonry openings over windows, as opposed to segmental arches on the others. Also, visible eaves feature a modillion cornice. Its poor condition is similar to Buildings 212 and 213.



TYPE 2 RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS:

Building 210: NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER'S DUPLEX

Constructed: 1931

Rehabilitated: 1988-1989

Building 210 is a Colonial Revival style residential duplex. The foundation is poured concrete, extending above grade to the first-floor line, above which are variegated brick masonry load bearing walls. Gable roof construction is wood framed, and roofing is currently asphalt shingles. Eaves feature crown-molding trim. A brick masonry chimney with a concrete cap is located at each end of the gable roof. Basement windows are steel; all others are wood double-hung sash, typically six-over-six, with rectangular tops supported by concealed steel lintels. The front (north) entrance to each unit of Building 210 is through a central, combined brick vestibule with two single doors in Colonial Revival enframements with arched fanlights. Open concrete porches do not appear to be original. To each side of the entry vestibule is a large window opening composed of the typical six-over-six double-hung window, flanked by narrow side lights of four panes. Four typical six-over-six windows are regularly arranged on the second story. The one-story sun porches on the side (east and west) gabled end walls of Building 210 have been reconstructed. One window opening is positioned to the south of the side porch locations, with a window to each side of the chimney on the second-story level. Louvered openings are set near the top of the side gables. The two center bays of the four fenestrated bays of the rear (south) wall feature an open front porch supported by square wood columns at its outer corners and center. Two sets of double doors provide a secondary access into the building. A ramp with a metal railing leads up to the porch from the west side of the building. A single window flanks the porch on the outer bays; four regularly spaced identical windows occupy the second story.



Each unit's first floor had originally consisted of a living room, dining room, and kitchen plus an enclosed front entrance vestibule, with the staircase to the second floor open to the living room. Second floors contained a stair hall, three bedrooms, and a three-piece bathroom. Building 210 was adapted by the Detroit Historical Museum to house the National Museum of the Tuskegee Airmen, which opened in 1989. During the 1988–1989 rehabilitation, the building was extensively modified in its interior to accommodate the museum. The two residential units were joined by the removal of the interior firewall. The second floor and ceiling were removed in the rear of the building to create a two-and-a-half-story atrium and exhibit space with skylights. The sun porches were rebuilt to house a model of Tuskegee Army Airfield and a memorial to the airmen.

Remaining in use, the building is in good condition.

Building 211: NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER'S DUPLEX

Constructed: 1931

Rehabilitated: 1988-1989

This building is similar to Building 210, except that its sun porches have been removed. The concrete slab floor of each side porch is all that remains. This building also retains its original configurations, and features original fully plastered walls and ceilings, and wood floors. The bathroom has plastered walls and ceramic tile wainscot and floor that are different in color and size than the typical green/black remodeling tile of other buildings remodeled in the late 1930s and therefore may be original to the 1931 construction date.



Building 211 is open to the elements and appears to be in very poor condition. Roof structures are visible and show signs of deterioration. Steel lintels are rusted, and some windows and doors are absent or boarded.

Building 215: NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER'S DUPLEX

Constructed: 1931

Rehabilitated: 1988-1989

Like Building 211, this building also is similar in design to Building 210, except its sun porches have been removed leaving only a concrete slab foundation. Building 215 has a different arrangement to its front (north) entry from otherwise similar Buildings 210 and 211, in that it has a rectangular fanlight above the door. Also like Building 211, this building also retains its apparently original interior finishes, likely unaltered since 1931.



This building is in a similar state of disrepair to Building 211.

TYPE 3 RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS:

Building 216: NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER'S DUPLEX

Constructed: 1939

Part of the westernmost group of NCO duplexes and the last built on Officers Row, this Colonial Revival style, two-story building has a formed concrete foundation and brick masonry bearing walls. The four fenestrated bays of the front (north) and back (south) façades have jack arch window openings supported by concealed steel lintels and contain wood frame double hung sashes, typically six-over-six. The building has a hip roof, with a brick masonry chimney located at each end of the building; eaves feature crown molding trim. The façade facing north towards Meigs Street features Federal-style enclosed wood porches in the center, with two sets of concrete stairs leading up to each side-facing entrance. To the sides of each entry vestibule is a large window opening composed of the typical six-over-six double-hung window, flanked by narrow side lights of four panes. Four typical windows are regularly arranged on the second story. One-story, flat roofed, brick sunrooms are located at each end, continuing window arrangements similar to the rest of the building. Open brick masonry porches supported by square wood columns at its outer corners and center lead to two sets of double doors that provide a secondary access into the building. A single window flanks the porch on the outer bays; four regularly spaced identical windows occupy the second story.



On the interior, each unit's first floor consists of a living room, dining room, kitchen, enclosed side porch, and a separate enclosed front entrance vestibule for each unit. The stair to the second floor is open to the living room. Second floors contain a stair hall, three bedrooms, and a bathroom. The two main floor levels have original fully plastered walls and ceilings and floors are wood, except where covered. The bathroom has plastered walls and original ceramic tile wainscot and floor.

The general condition of this building, like its three companion buildings and like much of NCO Row, is very poor. It is exposed to the weather through deteriorating and collapsing roof structures. Missing doors and windows, rusted lintels and deteriorated mortar, brickwork and concrete are also major problems. The foundations appear to be intact.

Building 217: NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER'S DUPLEX

Constructed: 1939

The exterior and interior of this building is similar to Building 216 in appearance and condition, but it has a gable roof and Georgian-style porches.



Building 218: NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER'S DUPLEX

Constructed: 1939

The exterior and interior of this building matches Building 216 in appearance and condition.



Building 219: NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER'S DUPLEX

Constructed: 1939

The exterior and interior of this building is similar to Building 216 in appearance and condition, but it has a gable roof and Georgian-style porches.



TYPE 4 RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS:

BUILDING 102 A / B: OFFICER'S QUARTERS DUPLEX

Constructed: 1898

Altered 1930s

This large duplex residence is a brick masonry building, set on a coursed ashlar base. It is located north of the berm located at the corner of Gibbs Street and Edison Street at the west end of Officers Row and is generally unaltered from its original appearance. Symmetrical in massing, it features two side-by-side units sharing a common wall. The building has a wood frame, side-facing gable roof and subordinate cross gables, one projecting forward to form the pedimental gable over the central section of the front façade and the other two over the rear side wings. Two chimneys in line with the common wall extend upward through the parlor and dining room of each unit. Eaves on all elevations feature simple crown molding trim, and wood dentil cornices. Two wood-framed pedimental gabled dormers containing paired, rectangular six-over-two double-hung sash windows, crown the outer bays of the front façades. The central projecting gable wall occupies the bulk of the front façade, its regularly arranged fenestration providing a wider gap in the center of the wall between the second and third windows to accommodate the common wall that rises through to the attic, separating the two units. Rectangular windows composed of two lights are set in the coursed ashlar foundation wall, above which first- and second-story window openings, four across, have brick jack arches and masonry sills, and two-over-two wood double-hung sash windows. Above them, in the gable, are four six-over-two windows in rounded arched openings with brick window hoods. A pair of small arched, louvered vents are situated near the apex of the gable. For each unit, the two receding outer bays contain the primary first floor entrances, which are composed of a precast concrete porch on a brick masonry base and stairs (added in the 1930s), with a shallow, partial hip roof supported by slender square wood columns sheltering the porch. On the inner side of the single wooden entry doors is a window identical to those on the central section; above, centered over the porch on the second story, is a similar but wider window. Window arrangements on the side and rear elevations are not symmetrical but are similar to the wood, double hung sash varieties



seen on the front façade. The side elevations feature a stair window with a transom, adding to its height. The side gables bear two round-arched windows identical to those on the front gable, symmetrically arranged with a single louvered window near the apex. At the rear elevation of each building are two gabled wings with returns extending from the side cornices. A wood basement door at grade leads to each unit; a bricked-in entrance opening at first floor level, near the outside corners of each building, indicates rear entrances with steps and a modest porch. There is a metal fire escape from each outer attic story window opening. Centered in the recessed wall between the two wings are two wide, six-over-two, double-hung windows, and at ground floor are the additions of brick masonry trash enclosures.

Each unit's first floor consists of an entrance vestibule, lavatory, front hall, living room, dining room, pantry, kitchen, and rear stairway and entrance. The front stair to the second floor is open to the front hall. The second floor contains a stair hall with extension, four bedrooms, closets, a two-piece lavatory, and a full three-piece bathroom. The rear stair leads from the second floor to an attic that is separated into several finished rooms. The two main floor levels have fully plastered walls and ceilings. All original plaster and woodwork were removed and replaced during the years 1935 through 1939. Primary floors are wood, some of which are covered with asphalt tile. The entrance vestibule has a quarry tile and ceramic tile wainscot, and the bathrooms have ceramic tile floor and wainscot (both circa 1935-1939). The attic is finished plastered walls with wood floors. The basement is subdivided into five rooms and a central hall. Major walls are masonry and there are plastered ceilings throughout.

Building 102 is generally in poor condition. Brick and mortar, asphalt roof shingles, and wood elements, such as windows, dormers and cornices, display deterioration. The ashlar foundations remain in good condition. The building is otherwise unchanged from its original exterior configuration, except for the addition of a brick masonry trash enclosure, of unknown date, at the rear.

BUILDING 103 A / B: OFFICER'S QUARTERS DUPLEX

Constructed: 1898

Altered 1930s

The exterior and interior of this duplex residence is identical to Building 102 A/B in appearance and condition.



BUILDING 104 A / B: OFFICER'S QUARTERS DUPLEX

Constructed: 1898

Altered 1930s

The exterior and interior of this duplex residence is identical to Building 102 A/B in appearance and condition.



TYPE 5 RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

BUILDING 105 A / B: OFFICER'S QUARTERS DUPLEX

Constructed: 1890

Altered 1930s

This duplex building was originally a wood frame Italianate style building on a brick foundation. It was re-clad with brick veneer between 1937 and 1939, with an intersecting perpendicular gable at the rear. All visible exterior surfaces and detail except the windows date from the late-1930s recladding, although the general massing and T-shape footprint stem from the original 1890 configuration. The building is symmetrical, composed of a front horizontal section beneath a side gable roof, and a centered perpendicular rear section



under a cross-gable roof. The side gable roof has a brick masonry chimney on each end of the front slope and a fan window in the attic. Roof construction is wood frame, covered with asphalt shingles dating from the 1970s. Eaves feature crown molding trim. The circa 1937 brick veneer exterior is supported on a concrete foundation that extends a few feet below grade and is connected to the original brick foundation. The concrete foundation extends upwards to first floor level, approximately thirty-six inches above grade. The south-facing front façades consist of two identical halves separated internally by a common wall. The central, double Colonial porch has three wood columns supporting a partial hip roof; each half of the porch contains entry into one of the two units through a paneled door with slender sidelights. The porches have brick masonry bases that may date from the original construction period, which are pargetted with a cementitious coating. Located to each side of the double porch is a group of three windows within a single opening sharing a stone sill; the center one with six-over-six lights and the outer ones narrower, four-over-four. At the second story level are four windows, two per unit, with typical six-over-six lights. Side elevations, composed of the gable wall and the recessed outer wall of the rear gable section, have symmetrical window arrangements as well. Exterior basement access stairs are located on the east and west walls. At their rear corners, attached to the rear elevations, are single-story, hip-roofed vestibules that serve as utility entries, with concrete stairs and tubed metal railing leading to a single wood-paneled door with a subdivided window. These entries appear to have been added during 1937 to 1939 renovations.

On the interior, each unit's first floor consists of a front entrance vestibule, front hall, living room, dining room, pantry, half bath, kitchen, and rear entrance. The front stair to the second floor is open to the front hall. The rear stair to the second floor is accessed from the kitchen. The second floor contains a stair hall, three bedrooms, closets, and two full three-piece bathrooms. The two main floor levels have fully plastered walls and ceilings. All original plaster and woodwork were removed and replaced during remodeling from 1935 through 1939. Primary floors are wood, some of which are covered with carpet. The entrance vestibules have a quarry tile and ceramic tile wainscot, and bathrooms have ceramic tile floors and wainscots (all circa 1935 through 1939). The basements are generally subdivided into several separate rooms and a central hall. Major walls are masonry and there are plastered ceilings throughout.

The foundation of Building 105 is in good condition, but the asphalt roof shows extreme wear with structural damage to the framing within. The 1930s brick facade shows rusted lintels, which have shifted the brick veneer. The front porches have masonry deterioration as well. Wooden elements, such as fascias, porch columns and windows, have been painted in recent years. Interior features and details, such as fireplaces and trim, are still intact; their condition varies.

BUILDING 106 A / B: OFFICER'S QUARTERS DUPLEX

Constructed: 1890

Altered 1930s

The exterior and interior of this duplex residence is identical to Building 105 A/B in appearance and condition.



BUILDING 107 A / B: OFFICER'S QUARTERS DUPLEX

Constructed: 1890

Altered 1930s

The exterior and interior of this duplex residence is identical to Building 105 A/B in appearance and condition.



BUILDING 108 A / B: OFFICER'S QUARTERS DUPLEX

Constructed: 1890

Altered 1930s

The exterior and interior of this duplex residence is identical to Building 105 A/B in appearance and condition.



BUILDING 111 A / B: OFFICER'S QUARTERS DUPLEX

Constructed: 1890

Altered 1930s

The exterior and interior of this duplex residence is identical to Building 105 A/B in appearance and condition.



BUILDING 112 A / B: OFFICER'S QUARTERS DUPLEX

Constructed: 1890

Altered: 1930s

Rehabilitated: 2012

This duplex residence is similar to Building 105 A/B in appearance and condition. This building, however, has been partially rehabilitated to accommodate its function as the offices of the Recreation Department's Historic Fort Wayne project manager and the Fort Wayne Coalition. A new roof was put on the building in 2012.



The interior is similar to Building 105 A/B in appearance and condition. This building, however, has been partially rehabilitated to accommodate its function as the offices of the Recreation Department's Historic Fort Wayne project manager and the Fort Wayne Coalition. The restroom and kitchen were remodeled around 2012.

TYPE 6 RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

BUILDING 109: OFFICER'S QUARTERS DUPLEX

Constructed: 1880

Altered: 1930s

This single-family residence sits on a brick foundation. It is the second building east of Shelby Street on Officers Row, facing south towards the parade grounds. All visible exterior surfaces and detail except windows date from the 1930s re-cladding. The general character of the re-clad building is similar to Buildings 105 through 108. The general building massing and L-shaped footprint are from the original Italianate style configuration; however, a one-story wing was added to the northeast around 1937 to provide additional interior space when the building became the Officers Club. Building 109 has a side-gable roof, with a subordinate perpendicular gable roof extending back (north) from its west side and a one-story addition extending from its east side. The building has two brick chimneys, one projecting from the east wall and the other from the rear-facing (north) gable. Roof construction is wood framing, and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles applied in the 1970s. Eaves feature crown molding trim. The brick veneer that replaced the original wood clapboard on Building 109 around 1937 is supported on a concrete foundation that extends a few feet below grade and is connected to the original brick foundation. The veneer foundation extends upward to the first-floor level, approximately thirty-six inches above grade. On the front (south) façade is a single Colonial Revival front porch with four wood, square columns (two attached) and a front pedimental gable roof. The paneled door is flanked by narrow sidelights. The brick



masonry base of the porch dates from the 1930s remodeling and is parged with a cementitious coating. The original window openings are rectangular and are formed by steel lintels. Windows are wood double-hung, typically with six-over-six lights on the front façade.

The building contains two stories of living space with full basement and a storage attic. Gutted and totally remodeled in the late 1930s by the WPA, it was converted to serve Fort Wayne as a social club for officers. The first floor consists of an entrance vestibule and front stair hall leading to a long room on the east (originally a double parlor with the separating wall removed); on the west are two rooms that served the club for dining and entertainment. To the rear of the first floor are a pantry and kitchen with a rear stair to the basement and the second floor. The one-story addition constructed at the northeast corner contained several medium-sized rooms, two half baths (one with a shower), several closets and a rear entry hall. The second floor contains a major stair hall, five bedrooms, three full baths, and closets. All original plaster and woodwork were removed and replaced during the 1930s with the exception of remnants of a coved plaster cornice in several first floor rooms. Floors are wood. The entrance vestibule has a quarry tile and ceramic tile wainscot; bathrooms have ceramic tile floor and wainscot. The basement is subdivided into several rooms and an access hall. Major basement walls are masonry and ceilings are plastered throughout. In 2006 heat and a functional half bath on the first floor were restored to the building when it was used as a preservation skills training location by the Detroit Public Schools Philip Randolph Vocational Technical School. Some windows and plasterwork were also repaired.

Building 109, like others with brick veneer façades applied in the late 1930s, exhibits signs of rusted lintel, which has led to jacking and cracking of the brick veneer. The front porch has masonry deterioration as well. Its roof shows some deterioration at the valleys.

BUILDING 110: COMMANDING OFFICER'S QUARTERS

Constructed: 1890

Altered: 1930s

Restored: 1986



The Commanding Officer's House faces south towards the tree-lined perimeter of the parade ground and is located in the middle of its block between Brady Street and Shelby Street. It is the only house on Officers Row with a fenced back yard, which is enclosed with a wood board fence. A concrete walkway extends northward across the broad grass turf lawn through to Harrison Street from the rear of the dwelling. Built as a single-family residence, the building is a restored, wood frame, clapboard-sided, Italianate style building on a brick foundation, crowned with a side-facing gable roof with a subordinate off-center perpendicular gable at the east side, forming a rear (north) wing. It had previously been clad with brick veneer dating from WPA alterations begun around 1937, which resulted in a side-gabled Colonial-style exterior similar to other buildings on Officers Row. All presently visible exterior surfaces and detail, however, date from a 1980s restoration by the Detroit Historical Museum, except for the windows, which were replaced. The general massing and L-shaped footprint of Building 110 remain from the original configuration. The 1930s concrete foundation has been cut off a few feet below grade but is connected to the original brick foundation. The restored original brick foundation extends upwards to the first-floor level, approximately 36 inches above grade. The building has five reconstructed brick corbeled chimneys, two centered near the outer walls of each of the front and back slopes of the main gable, and the fifth projecting from the rear (north) end of ridge of the subordinate gable. Roof construction is wood framing, and roofing is currently cedar shingles. Eaves feature ornate restored brackets and molding trim. Window openings are rectangular and are supported by steel lintels, generally ornamented with molded cornices above and simple bracketed sills below. Windows are regularly arranged, wood double-hung sash, typically with six-over-six lights. The front (south) façade is symmetrically arranged, with a full-width porch with slender, square, bracketed columns supporting the gently sloping copper roof spanning its first floor. The central, solid wood paneled double-door entrance has a rectangular four-light transom above and is flanked by two windows on either side. Three second-story windows above and two on the north elevation extend upward into the attic, rising above the roofline of the main gable roof, resulting in pedimented dormers trimmed in wood. A rear kitchen porch spans the east elevation of the rear (north) wing. Both front and back porches have brick masonry pier bases that date from the 1980s remodeling, and wood lattice panels enclose the spaces under them. The east side gable wall is symmetrical, with two windows on each story and a diamond-shaped vent window near its apex. The west side and rear elevations are asymmetrical due to the position of the wing, but display regular fenestration nonetheless.

On the interior, the first floor consists of an entrance vestibule and front staircase. On the east side is a double parlor. On the west are two rooms interpreted as a downstairs bedroom and dining room. To the rear of the first floor are a pantry (converted to a half-bath) and kitchen with a rear stair to the basement and the second floor between. The second floor contains a major stair hall, five bedrooms, one restored full bath and a number of closets. The two main floor levels have fully plastered walls and ceilings. All original plaster and woodwork were removed and replaced in the 1930s, but plaster cornices shown in original construction drawings were reconstructed as part of the restoration. Primary floors are wood. The basement is a large open space with an unused masonry coal bin and houses two newer HVAC units. Major basement walls are masonry with a ceiling of exposed wood joists overhead.

As this building was restored and maintained as a house museum from 1986 into the 2000s, it has been kept in good condition. An exception is some moderate weather-related deterioration of wood elements such as porches, window surrounds and trim.

ADDITIONAL FORT WAYNE RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

BUILDING 114: OFFICER'S QUARTERS

Constructed: 1896 or 1906

Interior Alteration: 1937-1939

Rehab/Restoration: 2005-2006

This two and one-half story, Colonial Revival style building was originally designed with three residential units. Built on a random ashlar limestone foundation, its load-bearing brick walls are pointed with red colored mortar. Although it is located east of Brady Street, Building 114 continues the facade plane of Officers Row (along Gibbs Street) and is accessed by an extension of the sidewalk that also passes in front of the other Officers Row buildings. Its plan is symmetrically arranged, with a "T"-shaped footprint. The roof is wood framed and composed of a side gable roof across the front (south) and a hipped roof with two corbeled chimneys over the rear. Two wood-framed, pedimented dormers with paired double-hung sash windows project from the front slope of the gable roof; a hip roof dormer projects from each of the east- and west-facing slopes of the rear hip roof. Roofs are now clad in asphalt shingles. Capping the front façade is a wood cornice with a wide frieze with dentils, which wraps around to the side elevations to define the lower edge of the side gables; the rear mass of the building displays a narrower version of this frieze. Random ashlar foundations are punctured on each end of the front façade with rectangular window openings containing three lights. Concrete steps lead to the centrally located front porch, which features a pedimental gable supported by narrow, square columns. The multi-paned door is flanked by narrow, multi-paned sidelights, set within a classical enframing. Two similar windows are positioned on each side of the prominent, centrally located, front entry. Regularly spaced, double-hung, sash windows with six-over-two muntin configurations, topped by jack arches and resting on limestone sills are positioned on each side of the porch. Stretching across the second story of the front façade are six similar windows. The side and rear elevations are also symmetrical in their arrangement of windows and doors. Rectangular, triple-light windows regularly puncture the foundation of the west elevation; these have been altered on the east elevation to accommodate basement modifications. Two windows per floor, similar to those on the front façade, are located on the outer ends of the east and west elevations with a pair of smaller double-hung sash windows in the center. The gabled ends of the front roof have two windows similar to those on the front façade. There are two rear doors that rise slightly from the grade of the rear (north) elevation, their concrete porch slabs accessed by a single concrete step.



The first floor has a self-contained apartment on each side of a central hall, with an common vestibule that served all apartments in the building. The common front entrance vestibule provides direct access to both the first floor units and a stair leading to the second and third floor units. A number of changes have been made to the interior, and likely took place between 1937 and 1939. They included wall additions and removals, ceiling changes, the alteration of openings and spatial configurations, as well as the destruction of much original interior detail. Walls and ceilings are plastered throughout. The entrance vestibule has a quarry tile floor and ceramic tile wainscot.

In 2005-2006 numerous modifications were made to the building. The entire basement level was rehabilitated and converted to handicapped accessible restrooms, locker rooms, shower rooms, mechanical rooms and storage rooms. Two new gas fired furnaces with ductwork were added to heat the entire building. A high capacity water heater was also installed. All plumbing and electrical service above the basement level were disconnected during the project. No work was done on the upper floors interior spaces. This building has undergone considerable renovation to adapt for museum display and interpretation. Existing openings have been closed, new openings constructed, and considerable original detail removed or destroyed. The exterior was restored, except for the original slate roof, which was replaced with asphalt shingles. A ramp and stairs descending to the basement level were added to the east side of the building to provide public access. Building 114 remains in good condition as a result of 2005–2006 interventions.

BUILDING 117: OFFICER'S QUARTERS DUPLEX

Constructed: 1906

Interior Alterations: 1930s

Interior Rehabilitated: 1970s



This large duplex residence is a Colonial Revival style brick masonry bearing wall building located at the intersection of Brady and Harrison streets. It sits on a coursed ashlar limestone base. Joints in brickwork are pointed with red tinted mortar. The Building does not have a clearly defined front, as the main entrances to the duplex units are on two identical but opposite sides (north and south). The street façade faces eastward towards Brady Street, where walkways running perpendicular to the street and sidewalk link to side-facing concrete steps leading to the entry porches on the north and south elevations. An additional concrete walkway off of Harrison Street extends to a service vestibule at the rear and continues along the west side of the building through to Wayne Street. The footprint of Building 117 is cruciform in shape. It has a wood-framed roof structure and intersecting roofs consisting of a front gable with its gabled end facing east, a subordinate cross gable running north-south, and a rear (west) hip roof. Its eaves feature crown molding trim and wood molded cornices. At the ridge of the east-facing gable roof is the only chimney, which is corbeled. Multiple paned window openings in the foundation are generally square and correspond in placement to the windows in the floors above. Window openings are generally topped by jack arches and have limestone sills, and windows are generally wood double-hung, with six-over-two lights. Different muntin configurations exist in the attic story windows. The visually prominent façade facing east towards Brady Street is capped with a cross gable in the form of a triangular pediment with a molded cornice, containing two double-hung sash attic windows above a denticulated frieze. The symmetrical façade is composed of four windows per floor, the two middle ones spaced further apart to accommodate the party wall between the two units. The projecting cross-gabled ends of the asymmetrical but identically arranged south and north elevations feature a front porch with a shallow hip roof, beneath which are wood double doors with a subdivided transom above. Their concrete, side-facing steps and bases likely date from circa 1937 WPA modifications. Roofing is currently asphalt shingles. Non-original brick veneer entry vestibules and trash enclosures on concrete bases have been added at the rear (west) and may also date from the late 1930s.

The building is two-and-one-half stories with full basement. It was among the group at the post that were gutted and totally remodeled in the late 1930s. In the 1970s it was altered again for museum exhibit space on the first and second floors. Each unit's first floor originally consisted of an entrance vestibule and an "L" shaped front hall with an open stair to the second floor. Bedrooms were on the second floor. All original plaster and woodwork were removed and replaced between 1935-1939. For museum use new heating and air conditioning were introduced that resulted in major alterations to walls and particularly ceilings. Many other alterations were made for museum use. Although the museum display cases and much of the exhibit lighting is still in place, all interpretive exhibits have been removed. Primary floors are wood most of which has been carpeted. An additional rest room was added to provide facilities for men and women during its life as a museum. Both of these rest rooms were floored with vinyl tile.

Closed to the public, the building has suffered water damage to the brick, rusting lintels, and deterioration of the roof, concrete, and wooden features due to lack of maintenance and protection from the elements.