



ADAPTIVE REUSE: A Catalog of Historic Military Buildings for Public and Private Use



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ERDC/CERL B-12-1
January 2012

Adaptive Reuse: A Catalog of Historic Military Buildings for Public and Private Use

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Final Report

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Acknowledgements

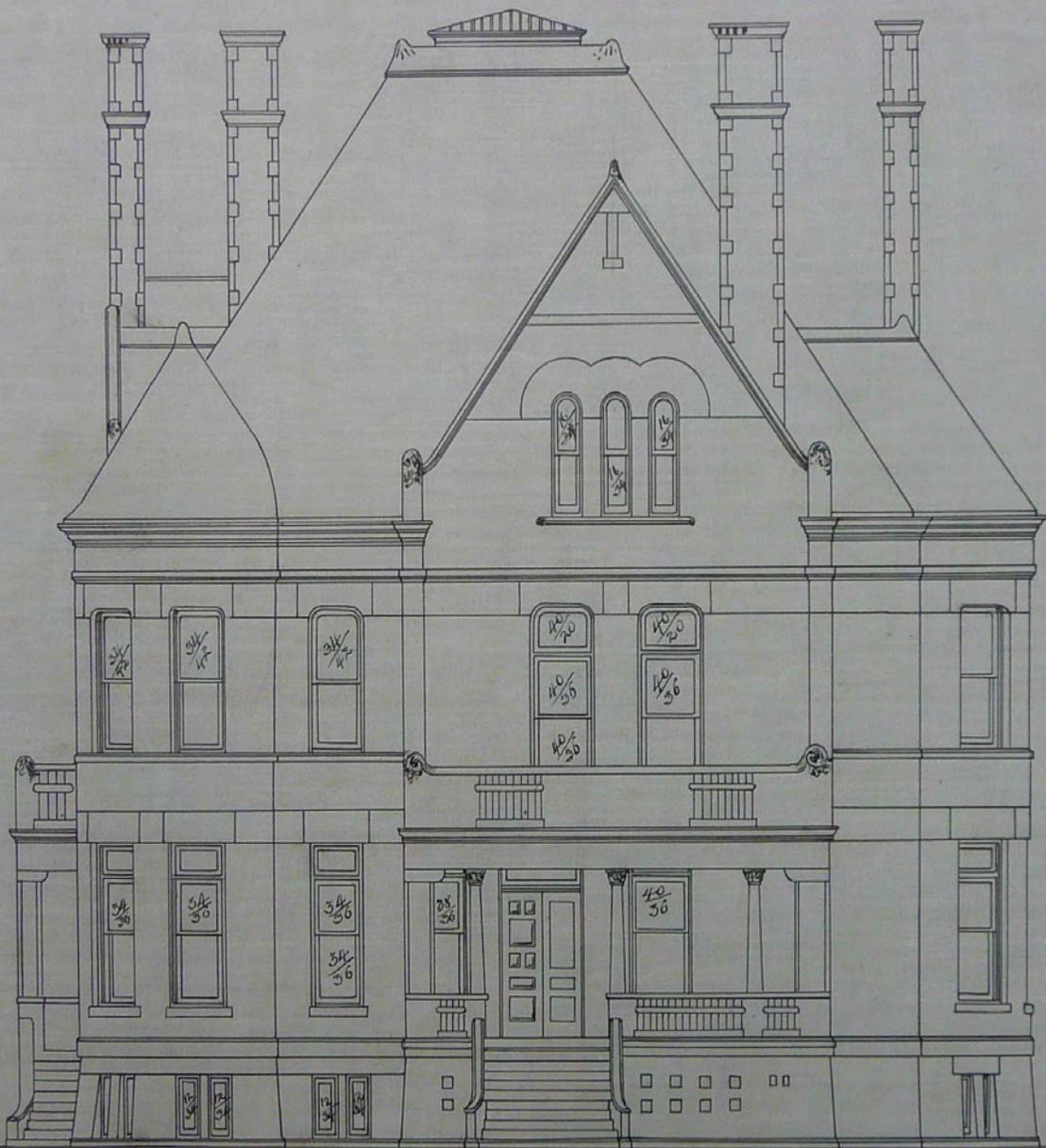
Adaptive Reuse: A Catalog of Historic Military Buildings for Public and Private Use was made possible with assistance from and general guidance of the Department of Defense (DoD) Legacy Resource Management Program, under project number 09-449.

The project team would like to thank the support of the Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC) Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) Land and Heritage Conservation Branch Chief Christopher White.

There will be a limited number of printed booklets and an electronic version will be available on the Defense Environmental Information Exchange (DENIX). An honest attempt was made for this booklet to depict as many different examples of adaptively reused military buildings as possible, formatted into as comprehensive and user-friendly of a report as possible.

Introduction

This project showcases the wealth of historic, adaptively reused military architecture on closed DoD installations. This project and publication is necessary from a regulatory standpoint. DoD is a Federal agency and is responsible for the stewardship of historic properties under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. As part of the Section 106 process, DoD cultural resources managers need to determine a variety of potential paths for their historic building inventory. Adaptive reuse is one of those paths. This booklet is to be used as a guide for the cultural resources manager and other DoD staff in determining how to best manage and adaptively reuse their historic buildings through what has already been accomplished by the private (and public) sector.



51
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Front Elevation.



Quarters





Original: Commandant's Quarters
Current: Office Space



The Army constructed the Commandant's Quarters (Benét House) in 1819 at the original location of the arsenal on the Savannah River. They moved it to the current location up on a hill in 1828 where it forms part of the original quadrangle. Its style is side-hall Federal with a two-story porch addition on one side. After its acquisition for Augusta Junior College, it was utilized as the President's House. The university adaptively reused the residence into office space for the Admissions Office. The Commandant's Quarters is on the National Register and also a National Historic Landmark.

The Augusta Arsenal moved to its present location in 1828. It was a large gun-manufacturing facility for the Army prior to the Civil War, and it produced gunpowder for the Confederacy during the Civil War. During the Spanish-American War and World War I, it repaired ordnance and arms. During World War II, the War Department expanded it greatly into a maintenance facility, but closed it in 1955 as surplus property. In 1957, it was transformed into Augusta Junior College, then into Augusta College, and finally into Augusta State University in 1996.

Quarters



Original: Commandant's Quarters
Current: Private Residence



The Army constructed the Post Commandant's Quarters in 1892. Holabird & Roche designed this building in the Richardsonian Romanesque style east of the parade ground and the 228 foot water tower and barracks. It is now a private residence.

The Army established Fort Sheridan in 1887. Most of the existing buildings were designed by Holabird & Roche, while the others followed Army Quartermaster Corps standardized plans. Landscape architect Ossian C. Simonds designed the layout of the fort. In 1989, Fort Sheridan landed on the first Base Realignment and Closure list, leading to its closure in 1993. The Town of Fort Sheridan was incorporated within the fort's old boundaries. Fort Sheridan is on the National Register and is a National Historic Landmark.

Quarters



Original: Admiral's Quarters
Current: Rental Facility

Quarters A was constructed as the admiral's quarters in 1900 in the Neoclassical Revival style. It is currently a rental banquet facility owned by the Mare Island Historic Park Foundation.

The Navy founded Mare Island Naval Shipyard in 1854, establishing the first United States naval facility on the new American West Coast. It expanded greatly during the next one hundred years to include all of the three-mile-long by one-mile-wide peninsula. The shipyard closed in 1996, and the city of Vallejo took over its administration and development through Lennar Mare Island. The Mare Island Historic Park Foundation owns four buildings in the historic district. The center of the old shipyard is on the National Register and is a National Historic Landmark.

Quarters



Original: Commanding Officer's Quarters
Current: Conference Center



The Army constructed the Commanding Officer's Quarters after the installation became Columbus Barracks in the 1880s. It was designed in the Italianate style and has later additions including the enclosed second floor porch. It is currently a conference facility for the Columbus Public Schools.

Founded as the Columbus Arsenal in 1863, the name changed to Columbus Barracks as its mission changed in 1875. It was renamed Fort Hayes in 1922. The fort, deemed surplus in 1971 by the Army, was purchased by the Columbus Public Schools in 1972, and most of the fort is now the Fort Hayes Metropolitan Education Center. It is on the National Register.

Quarters



Original: Commandant's Quarters
Current: Restaurant



The Army constructed the West Residence in 1870. It is currently learning space and a restaurant staffed by the students from the Arsenal Technical High School.

The Indianapolis Arsenal was founded by the state of Indiana in 1861. It was taken over by the U.S. Army in 1863. The Arsenal operated until 1902 when it was exsessed. It was purchased by the Winona Lake Technical and Agricultural Institution in 1903 which went bankrupt in 1909. It was purchased by the school board and was transformed into the Arsenal Technical High School which it is still today. The arsenal complex is on the National Register.

Quarters



Original: Commander's Quarters
Current: Office Space

The Army constructed the Commanding Officer's Quarters in the late 1880s. It is currently office space for the Mental Health Center.

Fort Logan was established south of Denver in 1887 and permanent construction ensued in 1888. Captain Lafayette Campbell designed the layout of the post while Frank Grodavent, a civilian architect, designed the original buildings. The post sent units to the Spanish American War and was a demobilization point for World War I. It became a sub-post of Lowry Field, and was closed in 1946. It temporarily became a Veteran's Hospital, and was given to the state of Colorado in 1960 where it became the Fort Logan Mental Health Center.

Quarters



Original: Commanding Officer's Quarters
Current: Museum

The Army constructed the Commanding Officer's Quarters in 1879. It is designed in the typical Italianate style of the Frontier/National Expansion Era. This example is utilized as the General Crook House Museum.

The Army founded Fort Omaha in 1868 as Sherman Barracks; it was quickly changed to Omaha Barracks, and finally to Fort Omaha in 1878. The Department of the Platte was headquartered here from 1875-1882 and 1886 to 1888. The brick Platte Headquarters building, Commanding General's quarters, and the guard house were built during this period. It was the Signal Corps Balloon School from 1905 until 1920. The Army declared it surplus in 1947; the Navy transformed it into a naval reserve training center, but declared it surplus in 1974, and the Metropolitan Community College acquired the property. Fort Omaha is a National Register historic district.



Original: Commanding Officer's Quarters
Current: Private Residence



The Army constructed the Commanding Officer's Quarters in 1915. It is of standardized plans and is in the typical Colonial Revival style of the Frontier/National Expansion Era, and was constructed on many Army installations throughout the United States. This example has been reused for a private residence.

The Army founded Madison Barracks in 1815 to protect the northern frontier and the eastern end of Lake Ontario. It closed right after World War II and was pretty much abandoned until the 1980s. Since then, it has slowly been revitalized through private ownership and initiative.

Quarters



Original: Lieutenant's Quarters
Current: Rental Facility

The Army constructed the Lieutenant's Quarters in 1861 in the Italianate style. It is currently a privately-owned wedding and event facility.

Benicia Arsenal was the Army's largest ordnance facility on the West Coast. It was founded in 1861 (the nearby Benicia Barracks was founded in 1862). The Army combined the arsenal and the barracks after the Civil War. The arsenal supplied ordnance and small parts to Army installations throughout the western United States. The Army declared the property surplus in 1963 and it closed in 1964. Most of the housing and office area is now work and studio space for artists, while the other areas are used for industrial and shipping purposes. It is on the National Register as a historic district.



Original: Captain's Quarters
Current: Private Residence

The Army constructed Building 12 - Captain's Quarters in 1892. Holabird & Roche designed this building in the Richardsonian Romanesque style east of the parade ground and the 228 foot water tower and barracks. It is now a private residence.

The Army established Fort Sheridan in 1887. Most of the existing buildings were designed by Holabird & Roche, while the others followed Army Quartermaster Corps standardized plans. Landscape architect Ossian C. Simonds designed the layout of the fort. In 1989, Fort Sheridan landed on the first Base Realignment and Closure list, leading to its closure in 1993. The Town of Fort Sheridan was incorporated within the fort's old boundaries. Fort Sheridan is on the National Register and is a National Historic Landmark.

Quarters



Original: Captain's Quarters
Current: Rental Facility

Quarters B was constructed as a captain's quarters in 1900 in the Neoclassical Revival style. It (like Quarters A) is currently a rental banquet facility owned by the Mare Island Historic Park Foundation.

The Navy founded Mare Island Naval Shipyard in 1854, establishing the first United States naval facility on the new American West Coast. It expanded greatly during the next one hundred years to include all of the three-mile-long by one-mile-wide peninsula. The shipyard closed in 1996, and the city of Vallejo took over its administration and development through Lennar Mare Island. The Mare Island Historic Park Foundation owns four buildings in the historic district. The center of the old shipyard is on the National Register and is a National Historic Landmark.

Quarters



Original: Officer's Quarters
Current: Leased housing



The Army constructed this Officers' Quarters in 1885. It is designed in the Queen Ann style. This example is utilized by the Presidio Trust for leased housing.

The Presidio of San Francisco was founded by Spain in 1776 to protect Alta California and the Bay of San Francisco. After Mexico's independence in 1821, it switched allegiances but not personnel. After the Mexican-American War, it transformed into an American Army fort. The Presidio of San Francisco is one of the few Army installations that has buildings not only from every military period, but many architectural periods. It was closed in 1994 and the National Park Service absorbed it into the Golden Gate National Recreational Area. The Presidio Trust is in charge of the daily operations and upkeep of the built environment. All buildings within the boundary are owned by the Presidio Trust and leased to outside entities. The Presidio of San Francisco is a National Register historic district and a National Historic Landmark.

Quarters



Original: Officer's Quarters
Current: Preschool

The Army constructed this Officers' Quarters in the 1890s. It is designed in the Second Empire style. This example is leased by the Presidio Trust to Cow Hollow School for use as a preschool.

The Presidio of San Francisco was founded by Spain in 1776 to protect Alta California and the Bay of San Francisco. After Mexico's independence in 1821, it switched allegiances but not personnel. After the Mexican-American War, it transformed into an American Army fort. The Presidio of San Francisco is one of the few Army installations that has buildings not only from every military period, but many architectural periods. It was closed in 1994 and the National Park Service absorbed it into the Golden Gate National Recreational Area. The Presidio Trust is in charge of the daily operations and upkeep of the built environment. All buildings within the boundary are owned by the Presidio Trust and leased to outside entities. The Presidio of San Francisco is a National Register historic district and a National Historic Landmark.

Quarters



Original: Officers' Quarters
Current: Office Space



The Army constructed this Officers' Quarters in 1862. It is designed in a simplified Greek Revival style. This example is leased by the Presidio Trust to various entities as office space.

The Presidio of San Francisco was founded by Spain in 1776 to protect Alta California and the Bay of San Francisco. After Mexico's independence in 1821, it switched allegiances but not personnel. After the Mexican-American War, it transformed into an American Army fort. The Presidio of San Francisco is one of the few Army installations that has buildings not only from every military period, but many architectural periods. It was closed in 1994 and the National Park Service absorbed it into the Golden Gate National Recreational Area. The Presidio Trust is in charge of the daily operations and upkeep of the built environment. All buildings within the boundary are owned by the Presidio Trust and leased to outside entities. The Presidio of San Francisco is a National Register historic district and a National Historic Landmark.

Quarters



Original: Field Officer's Quarters
 Current: College Guest Housing



The Army constructed this duplex as Field Officers' Quarters in 1905. It is of standardized plans and is in the typical Colonial Revival style of this era and was constructed on many Army installations throughout the United States. This example is utilized by the Metropolitan Community College as guest housing while the other two similar officer's quarters are student housing.

The Army founded Fort Omaha in 1868 as Sherman Barracks; it was quickly changed to Omaha Barracks, and finally to Fort Omaha in 1878. The Department of the Platte was headquartered here from 1875-1882 and 1886 to 1888. The brick Platte Headquarters building, Commanding General's quarters, and the guard house were built during this period. It was the Signal Corps Balloon School from 1905 until 1920. The Army declared it surplus in 1947; the Navy transformed it into a naval reserve training center, but declared it surplus in 1974, and the Metropolitan Community College acquired the property. Fort Omaha is a National Register historic district.



Original: NCO Quarters
Current: Office Space

This a typical, non-commissioned officers' quarters that the Army constructed throughout their installations circa 1900. The Fort Benjamin Harrison Reuse Authority transformed both sets of these quarters into small office space for lawyers, insurance sales, and the like.

The Army founded Fort Benjamin Harrison in 1908. It was briefly an Air Force base from 1948 to 1950. Headquartered here was the Chaplain School as well as the Interservice Postal School and the Defense Information School. The BRAC commission closed the fort in 1996, although the Defense Finance Accounting Service maintains a large presence. The Fort Benjamin Harrison Reuse Authority manages the overall adaptive reuse at the former installation. Fort Benjamin Harrison is on the National Register.

Quarters



Original: NCO Quarters
Current: Office Space

This a typical, non-commissioned officers' quarters that the Army constructed throughout their installations circa 1900. The Fort Benjamin Harrison Reuse Authority transformed both sets of these quarters into small office space for lawyers, insurance sales, and the like.

The Army founded Fort Benjamin Harrison in 1908. It was briefly an Air Force base from 1948 to 1950. Headquartered here was the Chaplain School as well as the Interservice Postal School and the Defense Information School. The BRAC commission closed the fort in 1996, although the Defense Finance Accounting Service maintains a large presence. The Fort Benjamin Harrison Reuse Authority manages the overall adaptive reuse at the former installation. Fort Benjamin Harrison is on the National Register.



Original: NCO Quarters
Current: Duplex



The Army constructed these NCO Quarters in 1892. Holabird & Roche designed this building south of the parade ground and the 228 foot water tower and barracks. It is now a privately owned duplex.

The Army established Fort Sheridan in 1887. Most of the existing buildings were designed by Holabird & Roche, while the others followed Army Quartermaster Corps standardized plans. Landscape architect Ossian C. Simonds designed the layout of the fort. In 1989, Fort Sheridan landed on the first Base Realignment and Closure list, leading to its closure in 1993. The Town of Fort Sheridan was incorporated within the fort's old boundaries. Fort Sheridan is on the National Register and is a National Historic Landmark.

Quarters



Original: Enlisted Quarters
Current: Duplex

The Army constructed this duplex as enlisted quarters in 1931. It is of standardized plans and is in the typical Colonial Revival style of the Interwar era and was constructed on many Army installations throughout the United States. This example is leased by the Presidio Trust to various entities as residences.

The Presidio of San Francisco was founded by Spain in 1776 to protect Alta California and the Bay of San Francisco. After Mexico's independence in 1821, it switched allegiances but not personnel. After the Mexican-American War, it transformed into an American Army fort. The Presidio of San Francisco is one of the few Army installations that has buildings not only from every military period, but many architectural periods. It was closed in 1994 and the National Park Service absorbed it into the Golden Gate National Recreational Area. The Presidio Trust is in charge of the daily operations and upkeep of the built environment. All buildings within the boundary are owned by the Presidio Trust and leased to outside entities. The Presidio of San Francisco is a National Register historic district and a National Historic Landmark.



Original: Enlisted Quarters
Current: Single Family Residence

The Army constructed this duplex as enlisted quarters in 1931. It is of standardized plans and is in the typical Colonial Revival style of the Interwar era and was constructed on many Army installations throughout the United States. This duplex example was sold by the redevelopment authority and was transformed into a single family residence.

The Army founded Lowry Army Airfield in 1937, and most of its historic buildings date from the late 1930s. It was greatly expanded during World War II. After that war, it trained technicians for all branches of DoD. The new Air Force Academy operated at Lowry from 1955 until 1957 as its new facilities were being constructed outside of Colorado Springs, Colorado. The Air Force located the first Titan I ICBMs here in 1958. Flight operations ceased in 1966 due to safety concerns with the rapidly building Denver suburbs and the base finally closed in 1994. There is no overarching historic district at Lowry, but many of its buildings individually are on the National Register.

Quarters



Original: Enlisted Quarters
Current: Office Space

The Army constructed this duplex as enlisted quarters in the 1930s. It is of standardized plans and is in the typical Colonial Revival style of the Interwar era and was constructed on many Army installations throughout the United States. This example is utilized by the Fort Logan Mental Health Center as office space

Fort Logan was established south of Denver in 1887 and permanent construction ensued in 1888. Captain Lafayette Campbell designed the layout of the post while Frank Grodavent, a civilian architect, designed the original buildings. The post sent units to the Spanish American War and was a demobilization point for World War I. It became a sub-post of Lowry Field, and was closed in 1946. It temporarily became a Veteran's Hospital, and was given to the state of Colorado in 1960 where it became the Fort Logan Mental Health Center.



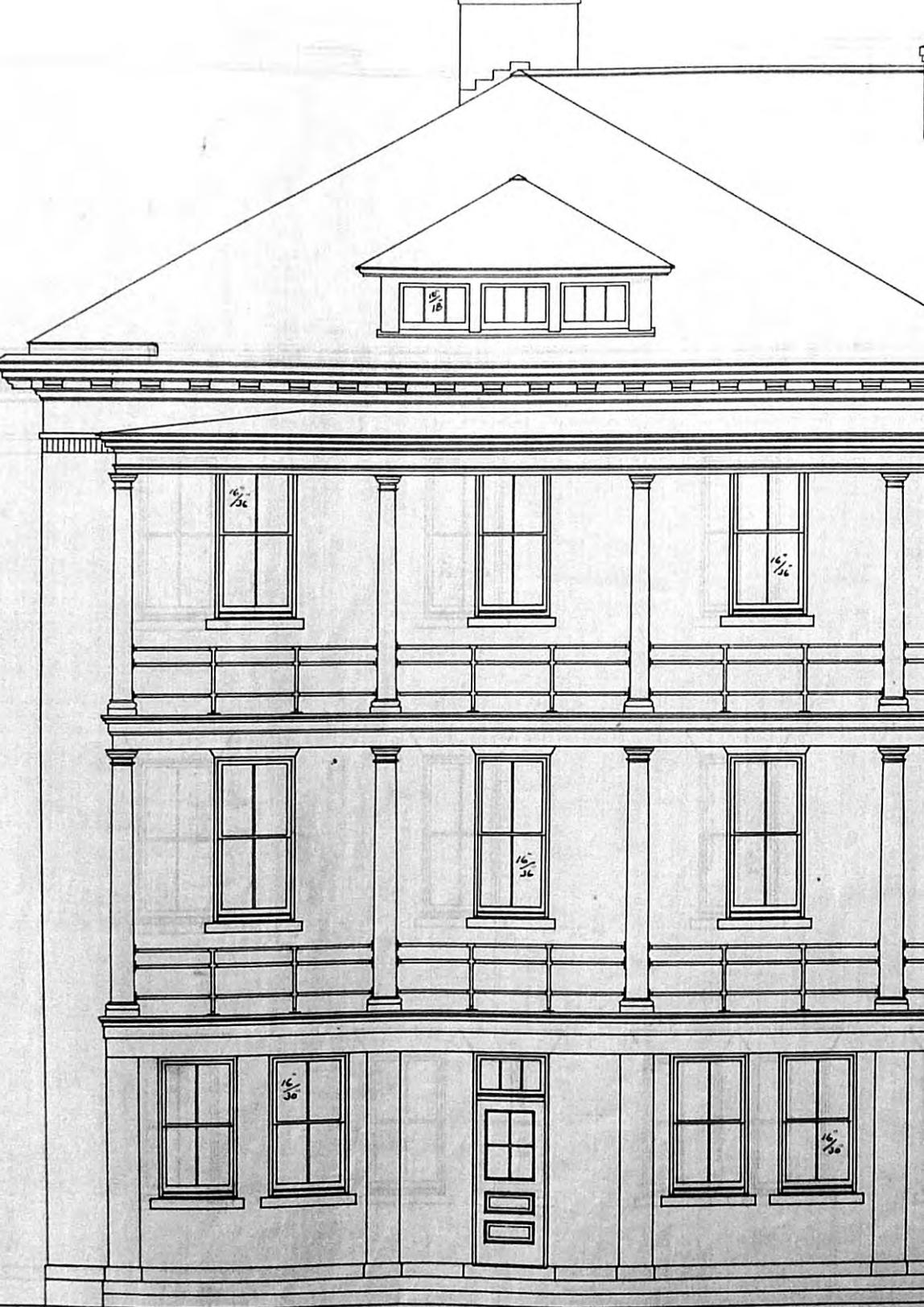
Original: Enlisted Quarters

Current: Stanley British Primary School

The Army constructed this double duplex as enlisted quarters in 1931. It is of standardized plans and is in the typical Colonial Revival style of the Interwar era and was constructed on many Army installations throughout the United States. This duplex example was sold by the redevelopment authority and was transformed into office space for a private elementary school.

The Army founded Lowry Army Airfield in 1937, and most of its historic buildings date from the late 1930s. It was greatly expanded during World War II. After that war, it trained technicians for all branches of DoD. The new Air Force Academy operated at Lowry from 1955 until 1957 as its new facilities were being constructed outside of Colorado Springs, Colorado. The Air Force located the first Titan I ICBMs here in 1958. Flight operations ceased in 1966 due to safety concerns with the rapidly building Denver suburbs and the base finally closed in 1994. There is no overarching historic district at Lowry, but many of its buildings individually are on the National Register.

Quarters



SIDE ELEVATION
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

FRONT ELEVATION



Barracks





Original: Enlisted Barracks
Current: Office Space

The Army constructed the Enlisted Men's Barracks in 1828 and it forms part of the original arsenal quadrangle. Its style is Federal with a two-story porch addition on the front which has been removed and replaced with a much smaller front stoop. The Army also utilized it as a mess hall and hospital during the Army's tenure. After its acquisition for Augusta Junior College, it was utilized as classrooms and is now the university's business office.

The Augusta Arsenal moved to its present location in 1828. It was a large gun-manufacturing facility for the Army prior to the Civil War, and it produced gunpowder for the Confederacy during the Civil War. During the Spanish-American War and World War I, it repaired ordnance and arms. During World War II, the War Department expanded it greatly into a maintenance facility, but closed it in 1955 as surplus property. In 1957, it was transformed into Augusta Junior College, then into Augusta College, and finally into Augusta State University in 1996.

Barracks



Original: Barracks
Current: Office Space



The barracks was constructed in 1876 in a modified Renaissance Revival style and was subsequently enlarged to the north after World War I. It currently holds a restaurant supply company with office space and storage.

Benicia Arsenal was the Army's largest ordnance facility on the West Coast. It was founded in 1861 (the nearby Benicia Barracks was founded in 1862). The Army combined the arsenal and the barracks after the Civil War. The arsenal supplied ordnance and small parts to Army installations throughout the western United States. The Army declared the property surplus in 1963 and it closed in 1964. Most of the housing and office area is now work and studio space for artists, while the other areas are used for industrial and shipping purposes. It is on the National Register as a historic district.

Barracks



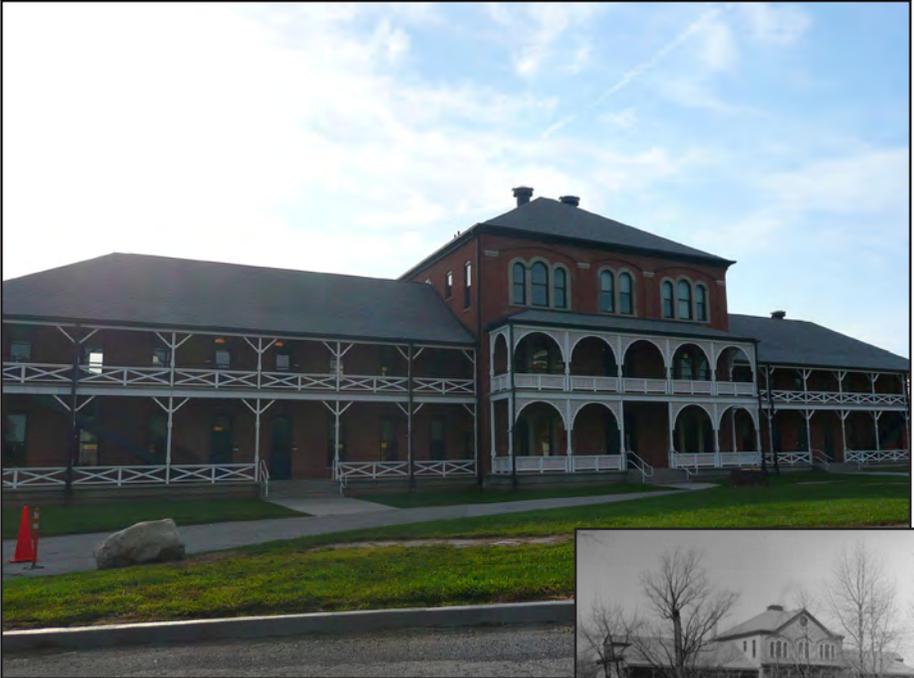
Original: Cavalry Barracks
Current: Office Space



The Army constructed these barracks in 1862. They are of standardized plans and are of typical Italianate design; at some the point the second floor porches were enclosed. This example is leased by the Presidio Trust as an office building.

The Presidio of San Francisco was founded by Spain in 1776 to protect Alta California and the Bay of San Francisco. After Mexico's independence in 1821, it switched allegiances but not personnel. After the Mexican-American War, it transformed into an American Army fort. The Presidio of San Francisco is one of the few Army installations that has buildings not only from every military period, but many architectural periods. It was closed in 1994 and the National Park Service absorbed it into the Golden Gate National Recreational Area. The Presidio Trust is in charge of the daily operations and upkeep of the built environment. All buildings within the boundary are owned by the Presidio Trust and leased to outside entities. The Presidio of San Francisco is a National Register historic district and a National Historic Landmark.

Barracks



Original: Barracks
Current: Classrooms

The Army constructed these barracks after the installation became Columbus Barracks in the 1880s. It is currently classrooms for the Fort Hayes Metropolitan Education Center.

Founded as the Columbus Arsenal in 1863, the name changed to Columbus Barracks as its mission changed in 1875. It was renamed Fort Hayes in 1922. The fort, deemed surplus in 1971 by the Army, was purchased by the Columbus Public Schools in 1972, and most of the fort is now the Fort Hayes Metropolitan Education Center. It is on the National Register.

Barracks



Original: Bachelor Officer's Quarters
Current: Condominiums



The Army constructed the Bachelor Officers' Quarters in 1892. Holabird & Roche designed this building in the Richardsonian Romanesque style on the opposite side of the parade ground from the 228 foot water tower and barracks. It is now a condominium with ten units.

The Army established Fort Sheridan in 1887. Most of the existing buildings were designed by Holabird & Roche, while the others followed Army Quartermaster Corps standardized plans. Landscape architect Ossian C. Simonds designed the layout of the fort. In 1989, Fort Sheridan landed on the first Base Realignment and Closure list, leading to its closure in 1993. The Town of Fort Sheridan was incorporated within the fort's old boundaries. Fort Sheridan is on the National Register and is a National Historic Landmark.

Quarters



Original: Barracks
Current: Condominiums



The Army constructed these barracks in 1892. Holabird & Roche designed this building in the Richardsonian Romanesque style south of the parade ground. They are now condominiums.

The Army established Fort Sheridan in 1887. Most of the existing buildings were designed by Holabird & Roche, while the others followed Army Quartermaster Corps standardized plans. Landscape architect Ossian C. Simonds designed the layout of the fort. In 1989, Fort Sheridan landed on the first Base Realignment and Closure list, leading to its closure in 1993. The Town of Fort Sheridan was incorporated within the fort's old boundaries. Fort Sheridan is on the National Register and is a National Historic Landmark.

Barracks



Original: Barracks
Current: Office Space



A 1900 era standardized barracks in the Colonial Revival style with brick columns. The Fort Benjamin Harrison Reuse Authority has transformed this former barracks (which was subsequently changed into classroom space by the Army) into office space.

The Army founded Fort Benjamin Harrison in 1908. It was briefly an Air Force base from 1948 to 1950. Headquartered here was the Chaplain School as well as the Interservice Postal School and the Defense Information School. The BRAC commission closed the fort in 1996, although the Defense Finance Accounting Service maintains a large presence. The Fort Benjamin Harrison Reuse Authority manages the overall adaptive reuse at the former installation. Fort Benjamin Harrison is on the National Register.

Barracks



Original: Barracks
Current: Walt Disney Family Museum



The Army constructed these barracks in the 1890s. It is of standardized plans and is in the typical Colonial Revival style of the Frontier/National Expansion Era and was constructed on many Army installations throughout the United States. This example is leased by the Presidio Trust to the Walt Disney Corporation for use as a museum.

The Presidio of San Francisco was founded by Spain in 1776 to protect Alta California and the Bay of San Francisco. After Mexico's independence in 1821, it switched allegiances but not personnel. After the Mexican-American War, it transformed into an American Army fort. The Presidio of San Francisco is one of the few Army installations that has buildings not only from every military period, but many architectural periods. It was closed in 1994 and the National Park Service absorbed it into the Golden Gate National Recreational Area. The Presidio Trust is in charge of the daily operations and upkeep of the built environment. All buildings within the boundary are owned by the Presidio Trust and leased to outside entities. The Presidio of San Francisco is a National Register historic district and a National Historic Landmark.

Barracks



Original: Barracks
Current: Apartments



An early 1900s-era standardized barracks in the Colonial Revival style. The original porches were removed at some point as shown in the historic photo, but were replaced when the barracks was adaptively reused. This barracks has been adaptively reused into an apartment complex.

The Army founded Fort Des Moines in 1903. In 1942, Fort Des Moines became home to the first Woman's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC), later renamed the Women's Army Corps (WAC). After World War II, Fort Des Moines was deactivated and parts of the post were sold to private owners and other parts were given to the Army Reserves.

Barracks



Original: Barracks
Current: Apartments

The Army constructed these barracks in 1915. It is of standardized plans and is in the typical Colonial Revival style of the Frontier/National Expansion Era, and was constructed on many Army installations throughout the United States. This example has been adaptively reused into apartments.

The Army founded Madison Barracks in 1815 to protect the northern frontier and the eastern end of Lake Ontario. It closed right after World War II and was pretty much abandoned until the 1980s. Since then, it has slowly been revitalized through private ownership and initiative.

Barracks



Original: Barracks
Current: Office Space



The Army constructed this barracks in 1905. It is of standardized plans and is in the typical Colonial Revival style of this era and was constructed on many Army installations throughout the United States. This example is utilized by the Metropolitan Community College as office space (note historic photo is of the rear of the barracks while the current photo is the front).

The Army founded Fort Omaha in 1868 as Sherman Barracks; it was quickly changed to Omaha Barracks, and finally to Fort Omaha in 1878. The Department of the Platte was headquartered here from 1875-1882 and 1886 to 1888. The brick Platte Headquarters building, Commanding General's quarters, and the guard house were built during this period. It was the Signal Corps Balloon School from 1905 until 1920. The Army declared it surplus in 1947; the Navy transformed it into a naval reserve training center, but declared it surplus in 1974, and the Metropolitan Community College acquired the property. Fort Omaha is a National Register historic district.

Barracks



Original: Barracks
 Current: High School

The Army constructed this barracks complex in 1912. It is of standardized plans in the Italian Renaissance style. The Army transformed this barracks into office space prior to World War II. The first floor porch, and the second floor balconies were removed at some point. This example is now the Bay School of San Francisco.

The Presidio of San Francisco was founded by Spain in 1776 to protect Alta California and the Bay of San Francisco. After Mexico's independence in 1821, it switched allegiances but not personnel. After the Mexican-American War, it transformed into an American Army fort. The Presidio of San Francisco is one of the few Army installations that has buildings not only from every military period, but many architectural periods. It was closed in 1994 and the National Park Service absorbed it into the Golden Gate National Recreational Area. The Presidio Trust is in charge of the daily operations and upkeep of the built environment. All buildings within the boundary are owned by the Presidio Trust and leased to outside entities. The Presidio of San Francisco is a National Register historic district and a National Historic Landmark.

Barracks



Original: Bachelor Officers' Quarters
Current: Condominiums

These Bachelor Officer's Quarters were constructed by the Army at Fort Moultrie in 1915 utilizing standardized plans in the Colonial Revival style. After the closure of the fort in 1947, the building was sold and it is now condominiums.

Fort Moultrie dates back to 1776, and the Army constructed a large brick fort in 1809. Most of the original brick fort was destroyed during the Civil War. The Army rebuilt in the 1870s and it became a dominant seacoast fort. The fort was deactivated in 1947. The brick fort is now part of the Fort Sumter National Monument while most of the other buildings were sold off to private individuals and are now private homes and apartment buildings. The portions of the fort that are not within the National Monument are part of a National Register historic district.



Original: Barracks
Current: Office Space

The Army constructed this barracks complex in 1902. It is of standardized plans. This example was transformed into an apartment complex.

The Presidio of San Francisco was founded by Spain in 1776 to protect Alta California and the Bay of San Francisco. After Mexico's independence in 1821, it switched allegiances but not personnel. After the Mexican-American War, it transformed into an American Army fort. The Presidio of San Francisco is one of the few Army installations that has buildings not only from every military period, but many architectural periods. It was closed in 1994 and the National Park Service absorbed it into the Golden Gate National Recreational Area. The Presidio Trust is in charge of the daily operations and upkeep of the built environment. All buildings within the boundary are owned by the Presidio Trust and leased to outside entities. The Presidio of San Francisco is a National Register historic district and a National Historic Landmark.

Barracks



Original: Bachelor Officers' Quarters
Current: Lodging



The Army constructed this barracks complex in 1903. It is of standardized plans. This example was transformed into lodging.

The Presidio of San Francisco was founded by Spain in 1776 to protect Alta California and the Bay of San Francisco. After Mexico's independence in 1821, it switched allegiances but not personnel. After the Mexican-American War, it transformed into an American Army fort. The Presidio of San Francisco is one of the few Army installations that has buildings not only from every military period, but many architectural periods. It was closed in 1994 and the National Park Service absorbed it into the Golden Gate National Recreational Area. The Presidio Trust is in charge of the daily operations and upkeep of the built environment. All buildings within the boundary are owned by the Presidio Trust and leased to outside entities. The Presidio of San Francisco is a National Register historic district and a National Historic Landmark.

Barracks



Original: Barracks
Current: Condominiums

The Army constructed this barracks complex circa 1910. It is of standardized plans from the Army Constructing Quartermaster. This example was transformed into condominiums.

The Army established Fort Sheridan in 1887. Most of the existing buildings were designed by Holabird & Roche, while the others followed Army Quartermaster Corps standardized plans. Landscape architect Ossian C. Simonds designed the layout of the fort. In 1989, Fort Sheridan landed on the first Base Realignment and Closure list, leading to its closure in 1993. The Town of Fort Sheridan was incorporated within the fort's old boundaries. Fort Sheridan is on the National Register and is a National Historic Landmark.

Barracks



Original: Barracks
Current: Office Space



A 1930s era standardized barracks in the Georgian Revival style. The Fort Benjamin Harrison Reuse Authority has transformed this former barracks into office space.

The Army founded Fort Benjamin Harrison in 1908. It was briefly an Air Force base from 1948 to 1950. Headquartered here was the Chaplain School as well as the Interservice Postal School and the Defense Information School. The BRAC commission closed the fort in 1996, although the Defense Finance Accounting Service maintains a large presence. The Fort Benjamin Harrison Reuse Authority manages the overall adaptive reuse at the former installation. Fort Benjamin Harrison is on the National Register.

Barracks



Original: Barracks
Current: Office Space

The backside of a 1930s-era standardized barracks in the Georgian Revival style with its original porches intact. The Fort Benjamin Harrison Reuse Authority has transformed this former barracks into office space.

The Army founded Fort Benjamin Harrison in 1908. It was briefly an Air Force base from 1948 to 1950. Headquartered here was the Chaplain School as well as the Interservice Postal School and the Defense Information School. The BRAC commission closed the fort in 1996, although the Defense Finance Accounting Service maintains a large presence. The Fort Benjamin Harrison Reuse Authority manages the overall adaptive reuse at the former installation. Fort Benjamin Harrison is on the National Register.

Barracks



Original: Barracks
Current: Apartments



The Army constructed these barracks in the Interwar Period, circa 1932. They are now apartments.

The Army established Hamilton Army Airfield in 1929. Most of the existing buildings were constructed in the 1930s and were designed by Captain Howard B. Nurse, Construction Quartermaster. It became an Air Force base in 1948. Parts of Hamilton were closed in 1974, and the rest in 1996. The Coast Guard currently owns the former officers' quarters. Hamilton Air Force Base is on the National Register.

Barracks



Original: Barracks
Current: Mixed Use Retail and Restaurants



The Navy constructed these barracks in the Interwar Period, circa 1932. This set of barracks is now retail designed for a grocery store, while other barracks of this style are designed for small-scale commercial retail.

The Naval Training Center San Diego was commissioned in 1923 as a Naval training station. The majority of the buildings were constructed in the 1930s and early 1940s. The NTC was officially closed by the Navy in 1997. It is now a mixed-used area of shops, gallery's, schools, and housing. The NTC is on the National Register.

Barracks



Original: Barracks
Current: Apartments



The Army constructed these barracks in the Interwar Period, circa 1932. They are now apartments.

The Army founded Lowry Army Airfield in 1937, and most of its historic buildings date from the late 1930s. It was greatly expanded during World War II. After that war, it trained technicians for all branches of DoD. The new Air Force Academy operated at Lowry from 1955 until 1957 as its new facilities were being constructed outside of Colorado Springs, Colorado. The Air Force located the first Titan I ICBMs here in 1958. Flight operations ceased in 1966 due to safety concerns with the rapidly building Denver suburbs and the base finally closed in 1994. There is no overarching historic district at Lowry, but many of its buildings individually are on the National Register.

Barracks



Original: Barracks
Current: Office Space

An example of a World War II-era standardized temporary barracks. This barracks has been adaptively reused into office space.

This barracks is located on the campus of the University of Southern California. Not much is known about its original location or use. While not currently on a closed military installation, it is shown here as an example of military temporary building reuse.

Barracks



Original: Barracks
Current: Apartments

Another example of a World War II-era standardized temporary barracks. This barracks has been adaptively reused into an apartments.

The Army founded Lowry Army Airfield in 1937, and most of its historic buildings date from the late 1930s. It was greatly expanded during World War II. After that war, it trained technicians for all branches of DoD. The new Air Force Academy operated at Lowry from 1955 until 1957 as its new facilities were being constructed outside of Colorado Springs, Colorado. The Air Force located the first Titan I ICBMs here in 1958. Flight operations ceased in 1966 due to safety concerns with the rapidly building Denver suburbs and the base finally closed in 1994. There is no overarching historic district at Lowry, but many of its buildings individually are on the National Register.

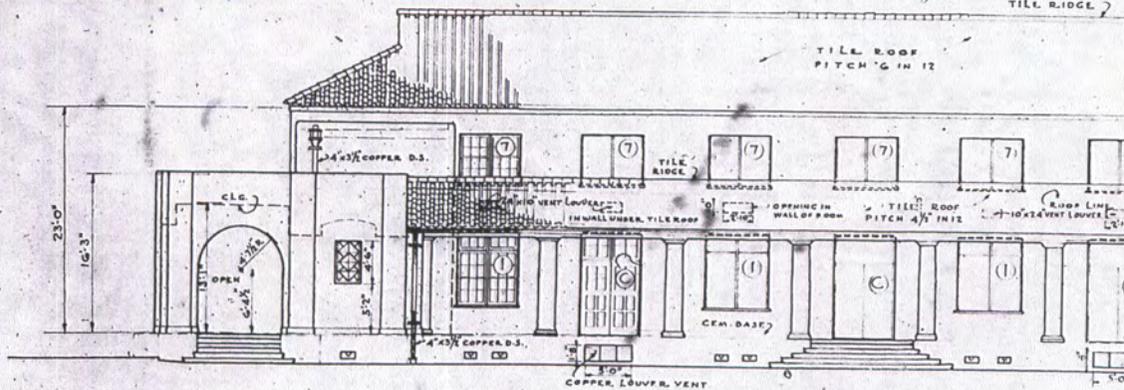


Original: Barracks
Current: Community College

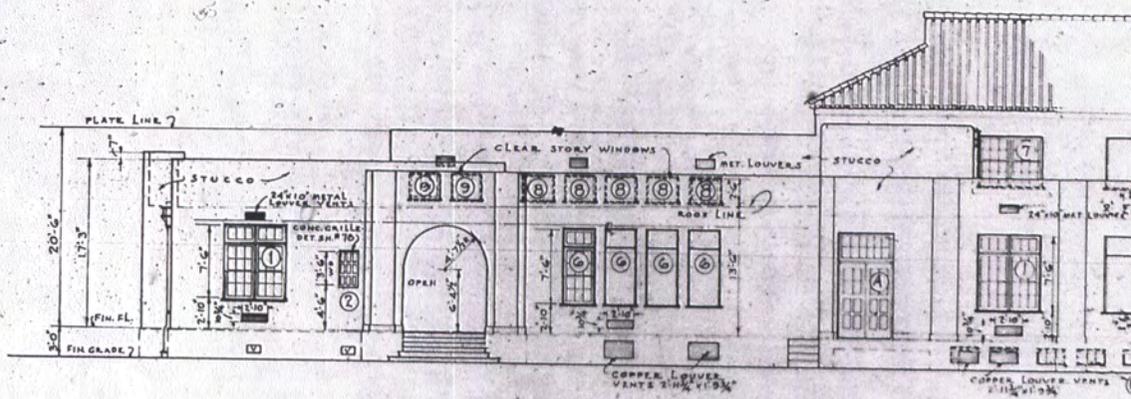
The Air Force constructed this barracks (dorms) in the 1960s. It is of standardized plans and is typical for Air Force bases from the Cold War era. These were constructed on many Air Force bases throughout the United States. This complex has been reutilized into a community college.

The Army founded Lowry Army Airfield in 1937, and most of its historic buildings date from the late 1930s. It was greatly expanded during World War II. After that war, it trained technicians for all branches of DoD. The new Air Force Academy operated at Lowry from 1955 until 1957 as its new facilities were being constructed outside of Colorado Springs, Colorado. The Air Force located the first Titan I ICBMs here in 1958. Flight operations ceased in 1966 due to safety concerns with the rapidly building Denver suburbs and the base finally closed in 1994. There is no overarching historic district at Lowry, but many of its buildings individually are on the National Register.

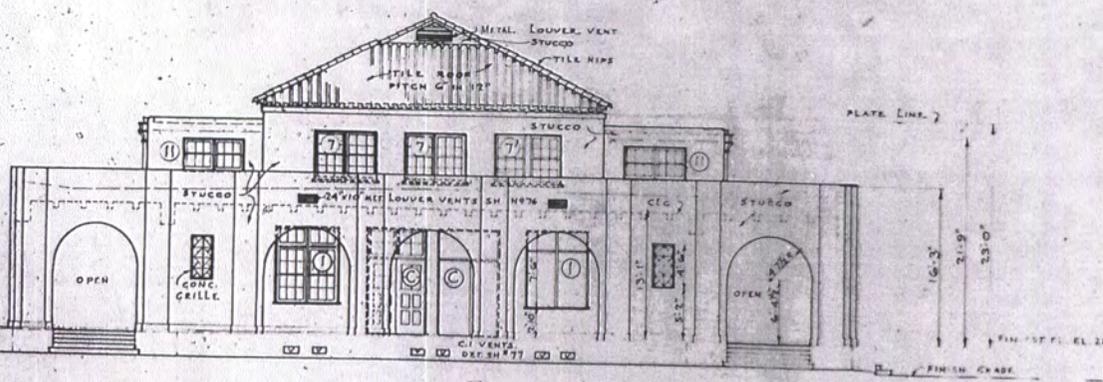
Barracks



SOUTH ELEVATION
 Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"



NORTH



EAST ELEVATION



Administrative Buildings





Original: Headquarters
Current: Office Space

The Army constructed the Arsenal's Headquarters Building in 1815, and it forms part of the original arsenal quadrangle. After its acquisition for Augusta Junior College, it was utilized as classrooms and is now offices.

The Augusta Arsenal moved to its present location in 1828. It was a large gun-manufacturing facility for the Army prior to the Civil War, and it produced gunpowder for the Confederacy during the Civil War. During the Spanish-American War and World War I, it repaired ordnance and arms. During World War II, the War Department expanded it greatly into a maintenance facility, but closed it in 1955 as surplus property. In 1957, it was transformed into Augusta Junior College, then into Augusta College, and finally into Augusta State University in 1996.

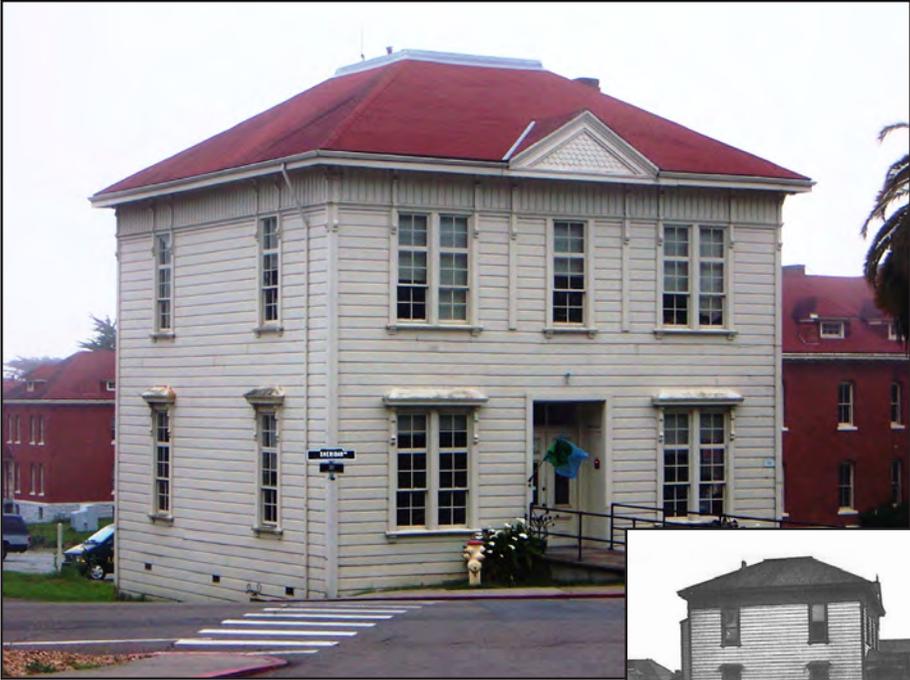


Original: Office Space
Current: Office Space

The Army constructed this office building in the 1890s in the Beaux Arts style.

Benicia Arsenal was the Army's largest ordnance facility on the West Coast. It was founded in 1861 (the nearby Benicia Barracks was founded in 1862). The Army combined the arsenal and the barracks after the Civil War. The arsenal supplied ordnance and small parts to Army installations throughout the western United States. The Army declared the property surplus in 1963 and it closed in 1964. Most of the housing and office area is now work and studio space for artists, while the other areas are used for industrial and shipping purposes. It is on the National Register as a historic district.

Administrative Buildings



Original: Administration/Quarters
Current: Office Space

The Sutler's Residence was constructed in 1885. The building was first adaptively reuse into office space by the Army, and the Presidio Trust currently leases it out as office space.

The Presidio of San Francisco was founded by Spain in 1776 to protect Alta California and the Bay of San Francisco. After Mexico's independence in 1821, it switched allegiances but not personnel. After the Mexican-American War, it transformed into an American Army fort. The Presidio of San Francisco is one of the few Army installations that has buildings not only from every military period, but many architectural periods. It was closed in 1994 and the National Park Service absorbed it into the Golden Gate National Recreational Area. The Presidio Trust is in charge of the daily operations and upkeep of the built environment. All buildings within the boundary are owned by the Presidio Trust and leased to outside entities. The Presidio of San Francisco is a National Register historic district and a National Historic Landmark.

Administration Buildings



Original: Administration
Current: Office Space

The Power Plant was constructed in 1874 and adaptively reused into a the depot's Headquarters Building in 1900. It currently office space utilized for the Jeffersonville, Indiana City Hall.

The Jeffersonville Quartermaster Depot opened in 1874 to consolidate a series of quartermaster facilities in the Jeffersonville area. It was designed by Montgomery C. Meigs. The original power plant in the center of the facility was transformed into the headquarters building in 1900. The facility was closed in 1958. A fire in 1993 destroyed the southeast quadrant. The city of Jeffersonville purchased the buildings to rehabilitate them and it was adaptively reused into a shopping center while the headquarters was transformed into the Jeffersonville City Hall. The complex is not on the National Register.

Administration Buildings



Original: Administrative and Storage
Current: Education Center

The Army constructed this arsenal administration building and storage building in 1863 utilizing a standardized plan. It is currently office space for the Fort Hayes Metropolitan Education Center.

Founded as the Columbus Arsenal in 1863, the name changed to Columbus Barracks as its mission changed in 1875. It was renamed Fort Hayes in 1922. The fort, deemed surplus in 1971 by the Army, was purchased by the Columbus Public Schools in 1972, and most of the fort is now the Fort Hayes Metropolitan Education Center. It is on the National Register.

Administrative Buildings



Original: Administrative and Storage
Current: Education Center



The Army constructed this arsenal administration building and storage building in 1863 utilizing a standardized plan. It is currently classroom and office space for Arsenal Technical High School .

The Indianapolis Arsenal was founded by the state of Indiana in 1861. It was taken over by the U.S. Army in 1863. The Arsenal operated until 1902 when it was exsessed. It was purchased by the Winona Lake Technical and Agricultural Institution in 1903 which went bankrupt in 1909. It was purchased by the school board and was transformed into the Arsenal Technical High School which it is still today. The arsenal complex is on the National Register.

Administrative Buildings



Original: Headquarters
Current: Education Center Office and Library



The Army constructed this Headquarters Building during the National Expansion Era in the early 1900s. It is currently office space for the Fort Hayes Metropolitan Education Center.

Founded as the Columbus Arsenal in 1863, the name changed to Columbus Barracks as its mission changed in 1875. It was renamed Fort Hayes in 1922. The fort, deemed surplus in 1971 by the Army, was purchased by the Columbus Public Schools in 1972, and most of the fort is now the Fort Hayes Metropolitan Education Center. It is on the National Register.

Administrative Buildings



Original: Headquarters
Current: Office Space

The Army constructed this Headquarters Building in the 1930s in the Spanish Revival style. It was converted over to office space after the arsenal closed.

Benicia Arsenal was the Army's largest ordnance facility on the West Coast. It was founded in 1861 (the nearby Benicia Barracks was founded in 1862). The Army combined the arsenal and the barracks after the Civil War. The arsenal supplied ordnance and small parts to Army installations throughout the western United States. The Army declared the property surplus in 1963 and it closed in 1964. Most of the housing and office area is now work and studio space for artists, while the other areas are used for industrial and shipping purposes. It is on the National Register as a historic district.

Administrative Buildings



Original: Headquarters
Current: Library



The Army constructed this Headquarters Building in 1879. It is designed in the Italianate style. This example is utilized by the Metropolitan Community College as the college's library.

The Army founded Fort Omaha in 1868 as Sherman Barracks; it was quickly changed to Omaha Barracks, and finally to Fort Omaha in 1878. The Department of the Platte was headquartered here from 1875-1882 and 1886 to 1888. The brick Platte Headquarters building, Commanding General's quarters, and the guard house were built during this period. It was the Signal Corps Balloon School from 1905 until 1920. The Army declared it surplus in 1947; the Navy transformed it into a naval reserve training center, but declared it surplus in 1974, and the Metropolitan Community College acquired the property. Fort Omaha is a National Register historic district.

Administrative Buildings



Original: Headquarters
Current: Office Space

The Navy constructed the Headquarters Building in 1942. The building is currently office space and a gallery.

The Naval Training Center San Diego was commissioned in 1923 as a Naval training station. The majority of the buildings were constructed in the 1930s and early 1940s. The NTC was officially closed by the Navy in 1997. It is now a mixed-used area of shops, gallery's, schools, and housing. The NTC is on the National Register.

Administrative Buildings



Original: Administration
Current: Commercial Space

The Army constructed this Headquarters Building in the 1930s from standardized plans. The village of Rantoul has converted the building into commercial space.

The Army established Chanute Field in 1917 as a temporary airfield during World War I. The Army's Constructing Quartermaster utilized standardized plans to rebuild the field in the 1920s and 1930s. It was scheduled for closure in the late 1980s and closed in 1993.

Administrative Buildings



Original: Administration
Current: Museum of Contemporary Art



The Army constructed the Headquarters Building for the Hamilton Army Airfield in the Interwar Period, circa 1932. This is now a museum.

The Army established Hamilton Army Airfield in 1929. Most of the existing buildings were constructed in the 1930s and were designed by Captain Howard B. Nurse, Construction Quartermaster. It became an Air Force base in 1948. Parts of Hamilton were closed in 1974, and the rest in 1996. The Coast Guard currently owns the former officers' quarters. Hamilton Air Force Base is on the National Register.

Administrative Buildings



Original: Administration
Current: Café

The Army constructed this Headquarters Building for the Hamilton Army Airfield during World War II. This is now a cafe.

The Army established Hamilton Army Airfield in 1929. Most of the existing buildings were constructed in the 1930s and were designed by Captain Howard B. Nurse, Construction Quartermaster. It became an Air Force base in 1948. Parts of Hamilton were closed in 1974, and the rest in 1996. The Coast Guard currently owns the former officers' quarters. Hamilton Air Force Base is on the National Register.

Administrative Buildings



Original: Photography School
Current: Allergy and Asthma Center

The Air Force constructed this office building for the photography school in 1942. This building has been reutilized into a medical facility.

The Army founded Lowry Army Airfield in 1937, and most of its historic buildings date from the late 1930s. It was greatly expanded during World War II. After that war, it trained technicians for all branches of DoD. The new Air Force Academy operated at Lowry from 1955 until 1957 as its new facilities were being constructed outside of Colorado Springs, Colorado. The Air Force located the first Titan I ICBMs here in 1958. Flight operations ceased in 1966 due to safety concerns with the rapidly building Denver suburbs and the base finally closed in 1994. There is no overarching historic district at Lowry, but many of its buildings individually are on the National Register.

Administrative Buildings



Original: Army Reserve Center
Current: Classroom and Office Space

The Army constructed this Army Reserve Center in the 1950s from standardized plans. Augusta State University acquired this property in the 1990s and transformed it into classroom and office space.

The Augusta Arsenal moved to its present location in 1828. It was a large gun-manufacturing facility for the Army prior to the Civil War, and it produced gunpowder for the Confederacy during the Civil War. During the Spanish-American War and World War I, it repaired ordnance and arms. During World War II, the War Department expanded it greatly into a maintenance facility, but closed it in 1955 as surplus property. In 1957, it was transformed into Augusta Junior College, then into Augusta College, and finally into Augusta State University in 1996.



Original: Administration
Current: Hotel

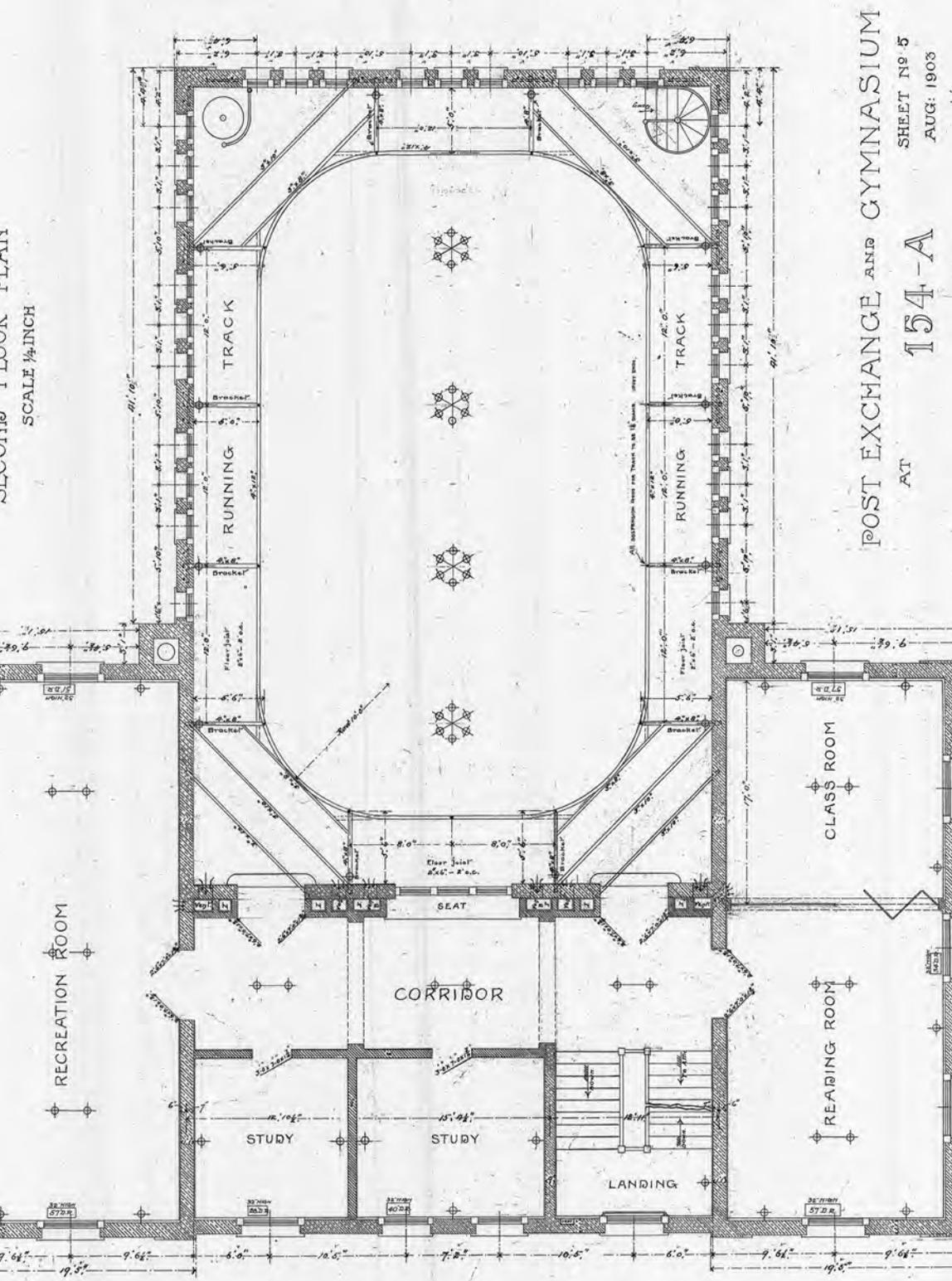


The Air Force constructed the Headquarters Building for the 12th Air Force in the 1960s. After Bergstrom closed and the Air Force base was transformed into the Travis-Bergstrom International Airport the headquarters building was transformed into a Hilton Hotel.

The Army established Del Valle Army Air Base in 1942. It was renamed Bergstrom Army Airfield in 1943, and then in 1947 with the creation of the Air Force it became an Air Force base. Most of the existing buildings were demolished in the 1990s when Bergstrom was closed and it became an international airport.

Administrative Buildings

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



POST EXCHANGE AND GYMNASIUM

SHEET No. 5
AUG. 1903

AT 154-A



Recreational Buildings





Original: Post Exchange
Current: Office Space

The Army constructed this Post Exchange Building during the National Expansion Era in the early 1900s. The post exchange during the Interwar Era was the recreational and social heart of the enlisted soldiers and usually had a library, soda fountain, and gymnasium. The larger ones usually had a bowling alley. It is currently office space for the Fort Hayes Metropolitan Education Center.

Founded as the Columbus Arsenal in 1863, the name changed to Columbus Barracks as its mission changed in 1875. It was renamed Fort Hayes in 1922. The fort, deemed surplus in 1971 by the Army, was purchased by the Columbus Public Schools in 1972, and most of the fort is now the Fort Hayes Metropolitan Education Center. It is on the National Register.

Recreational Buildings



Original: Post Exchange
Current: Condominium



The Army constructed this Post Exchange Building during the National Expansion Era in the early 1900s. The post exchange during the Interwar Era was the recreational and social heart of the enlisted soldiers and usually had a library, soda fountain, and gymnasium. The larger ones usually had a bowling alley. It is currently being transformed into condominiums.

The Army founded Fort Benjamin Harrison in 1908. It was briefly an Air Force base from 1948 to 1950. Headquartered here was the Chaplain School as well as the Interservice Postal School and the Defense Information School. The BRAC commission closed the fort in 1996, although the Defense Finance Accounting Service maintains a large presence. The Fort Benjamin Harrison Reuse Authority manages the overall adaptive reuse at the former installation. Fort Benjamin Harrison is on the National Register.

Recreational Buildings



Original: Post Exchange
Current: Private Residence



The Army constructed the Post Exchange at Fort Moultrie in 1915 from standardized plans utilizing the Colonial Revival style. The post exchange during the Interwar Era was the recreational and social heart of the enlisted soldiers and usually had a library, soda fountain, and gymnasium. The larger ones usually had a bowling alley. This one has been transformed into a large privately-owned home.

Fort Moultrie dates back to 1776, and the Army constructed a large brick fort in 1809. Most of the original brick fort was destroyed during the Civil War. The Army rebuilt in the 1870s and it became a dominant seacoast fort. The fort was deactivated in 1947. The brick fort is now part of the Fort Sumter National Monument while most of the other buildings were sold off to private individuals and are now private homes and apartment buildings. The portions of the fort that are not within the National Monument are part of a National Register historic district.

Recreational Buildings



Original: Post Exchange
Current: Museum



The Army constructed the Post Exchange in 1904. The post exchange during the Interwar Era was the recreational and social heart of the enlisted soldiers and usually had a library, soda fountain, and gymnasium. The larger ones (like this one) usually had a bowling alley. It is currently exhibit space for the Walt Disney Family Museum.

The Presidio of San Francisco was founded by Spain in 1776 to protect Alta California and the Bay of San Francisco. After Mexico's independence in 1821, it switched allegiances but not personnel. After the Mexican-American War, it transformed into an American Army fort. The Presidio of San Francisco is one of the few Army installations that has buildings not only from every military period, but many architectural periods. It was closed in 1994 and the National Park Service absorbed it into the Golden Gate National Recreational Area. The Presidio Trust is in charge of the daily operations and upkeep of the built environment. All buildings within the boundary are owned by the Presidio Trust and leased to outside entities. The Presidio of San Francisco is a National Register historic district and a National Historic Landmark.

Recreational Buildings



Original: Enlisted Club
Current: Mixed-use Retail

The Navy constructed the Enlisted Club in 1942. It was used as a club until the base was closed in 1997. It was been adaptively reused into mixed-use retail with restaurants and commercial space.

The Naval Training Center San Diego was commissioned in 1923 as a Naval training station. The majority of the buildings were constructed in the 1930s and early 1940s. The NTC was officially closed by the Navy in 1997. It is now a mixed-used area of shops, gallery's, schools, and housing. The NTC is on the National Register.

Recreational Buildings



Original: Enlisted Club
Current: Golden Gate Club (Rental Facility)



The Army constructed this Enlisted Club in the late 1940s. This example was transformed into a conference and event center.

The Presidio of San Francisco was founded by Spain in 1776 to protect Alta California and the Bay of San Francisco. After Mexico's independence in 1821, it switched allegiances but not personnel. After the Mexican-American War, it transformed into an American Army fort. The Presidio of San Francisco is one of the few Army installations that has buildings not only from every military period, but many architectural periods. It was closed in 1994 and the National Park Service absorbed it into the Golden Gate National Recreational Area. The Presidio Trust is in charge of the daily operations and upkeep of the built environment. All buildings within the boundary are owned by the Presidio Trust and leased to outside entities. The Presidio of San Francisco is a National Register historic district and a National Historic Landmark.

Recreational Buildings



Original: NCO Club
Current: Log Cabin (Rental Facility)

The Army constructed this NCO Club in 1938. It is now an events center for wedding receptions and other activities.

The Presidio of San Francisco was founded by Spain in 1776 to protect Alta California and the Bay of San Francisco. After Mexico's independence in 1821, it switched allegiances but not personnel. After the Mexican-American War, it transformed into an American Army fort. The Presidio of San Francisco is one of the few Army installations that has buildings not only from every military period, but many architectural periods. It was closed in 1994 and the National Park Service absorbed it into the Golden Gate National Recreational Area. The Presidio Trust is in charge of the daily operations and upkeep of the built environment. All buildings within the boundary are owned by the Presidio Trust and leased to outside entities. The Presidio of San Francisco is a National Register historic district and a National Historic Landmark.

Recreational Buildings



Original: Theater
Current: Montclair Academy

The Army constructed this movie theater during World War II utilizing standardized plans. This building has been reutilized into a school.

The Army founded Lowry Army Airfield in 1937, and most of its historic buildings date from the late 1930s. It was greatly expanded during World War II. After that war, it trained technicians for all branches of DoD. The new Air Force Academy operated at Lowry from 1955 until 1957 as its new facilities were being constructed outside of Colorado Springs, Colorado. The Air Force located the first Titan I ICBMs here in 1958. Flight operations ceased in 1966 due to safety concerns with the rapidly building Denver suburbs and the base finally closed in 1994. There is no overarching historic district at Lowry, but many of its buildings individually are on the National Register.

Theater



Original: Theater
Current: Classroom/Auditorium

The Army constructed this movie theater during World War II utilizing standardized plans. This building has been reutilized into a classroom space for the Valley Forge Christian College.

The Army constructed the Valley Forge General Hospital in 1942. It was scheduled for closure in 1950, but due to the Korean Conflict remained open. The Army's Medical Corps closed it finally in 1974. The entire complex has been transformed into the Valley Forge Christian College.



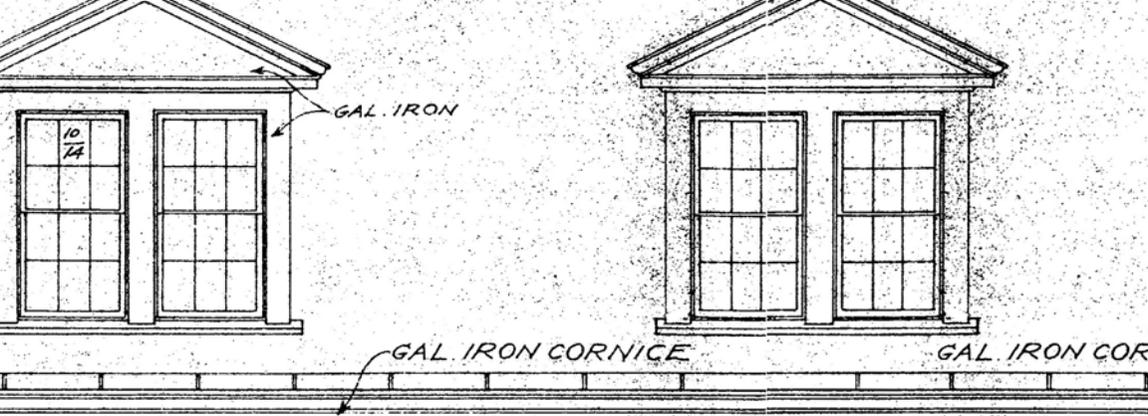
Original: Theater

Current: Mixed-use Retail/Office

The Air Force constructed this movie theater during the 1950s utilizing standardized plans. This building has been transformed into a mixed-use retail and office space complex.

Portsmouth, New Hampshire developed the land in the 1930s for an airport. The Navy acquired the property during World War II and it was transferred over to the Air Force in 1947. In 1951, the base was chosen for one of the Air Force's Strategic Air Command bases. It closed in 1991, and has been redeveloped by the State of New Hampshire and the city of Portsmouth.

Theater





Hospitals





Original: Hospital
Current: Bed and Breakfast



The Army constructed the Post Hospital during the National Expansion Era in the early 1900s. It is currently a bed and breakfast and event space.

The Army founded Fort Benjamin Harrison in 1908. It was briefly an Air Force base from 1948 to 1950. Headquartered here was the Chaplain School as well as the Interservice Postal School and the Defense Information School. The BRAC commission closed the fort in 1996, although the Defense Finance Accounting Service maintains a large presence. The Fort Benjamin Harrison Reuse Authority manages the overall adaptive reuse at the former installation. Fort Benjamin Harrison is on the National Register.



Original: Hospital
Current: College Instructional Design Services

The Army constructed this Post Hospital during the National Expansion Era in the early 1900s. It is currently office space for the Fort Hayes Metropolitan Education Center.

Founded as the Columbus Arsenal in 1863, the name changed to Columbus Barracks as its mission changed in 1875. It was renamed Fort Hayes in 1922. The fort, deemed surplus in 1971 by the Army, was purchased by the Columbus Public Schools in 1972, and most of the fort is now the Fort Hayes Metropolitan Education Center. It is on the National Register.

Hospital



Original: Hospital
Current: Office Space



The Army constructed the original Post Hospital in 1864. This example was transformed into office space.

The Presidio of San Francisco was founded by Spain in 1776 to protect Alta California and the Bay of San Francisco. After Mexico's independence in 1821, it switched allegiances but not personnel. After the Mexican-American War, it transformed into an American Army fort. The Presidio of San Francisco is one of the few Army installations that has buildings not only from every military period, but many architectural periods. It was closed in 1994 and the National Park Service absorbed it into the Golden Gate National Recreational Area. The Presidio Trust is in charge of the daily operations and upkeep of the built environment. All buildings within the boundary are owned by the Presidio Trust and leased to outside entities. The Presidio of San Francisco is a National Register historic district and a National Historic Landmark.



Original: Hospital
Current: Office Space



The Army constructed Letterman Army General Hospital in 1900, and it was designed by W.H. Wilcox. This example was transformed into office space.

The Presidio of San Francisco was founded by Spain in 1776 to protect Alta California and the Bay of San Francisco. After Mexico's independence in 1821, it switched allegiances but not personnel. After the Mexican-American War, it transformed into an American Army fort. The Presidio of San Francisco is one of the few Army installations that has buildings not only from every military period, but many architectural periods. It was closed in 1994 and the National Park Service absorbed it into the Golden Gate National Recreational Area. The Presidio Trust is in charge of the daily operations and upkeep of the built environment. All buildings within the boundary are owned by the Presidio Trust and leased to outside entities. The Presidio of San Francisco is a National Register historic district and a National Historic Landmark.

Hospital



Original: Hospital
Current: College



Two large wards were added to either side of the original Naval Hospital in the 1930s. They are currently being renovated for Touro University.

The Navy founded Mare Island Naval Shipyard in 1854, establishing the first United States naval facility on the new American West Coast. It expanded greatly during the next one hundred years to include all of the three-mile-long by one-mile-wide peninsula. The shipyard closed in 1996, and the city of Vallejo took over its administration and development through Lennar Mare Island. The Mare Island Historic Park Foundation owns four buildings in the historic district. The center of the old shipyard is on the National Register and is a National Historic Landmark.



Original: Hospital

Current: Community College

The Air Force constructed the Base Hospital in the 1960s. After Pease closed, the hospital was shuttered until it was transformed into the Great Bay Community College in the 2000s.

Portsmouth, New Hampshire developed the land in the 1930s for an airport. The Navy acquired the property during World War II and it was transferred over to the Air Force in 1947. In 1951, the base was chosen for one of the Air Force's Strategic Air Command bases. It closed in 1991, and has been redeveloped by the State of New Hampshire and the city of Portsmouth.

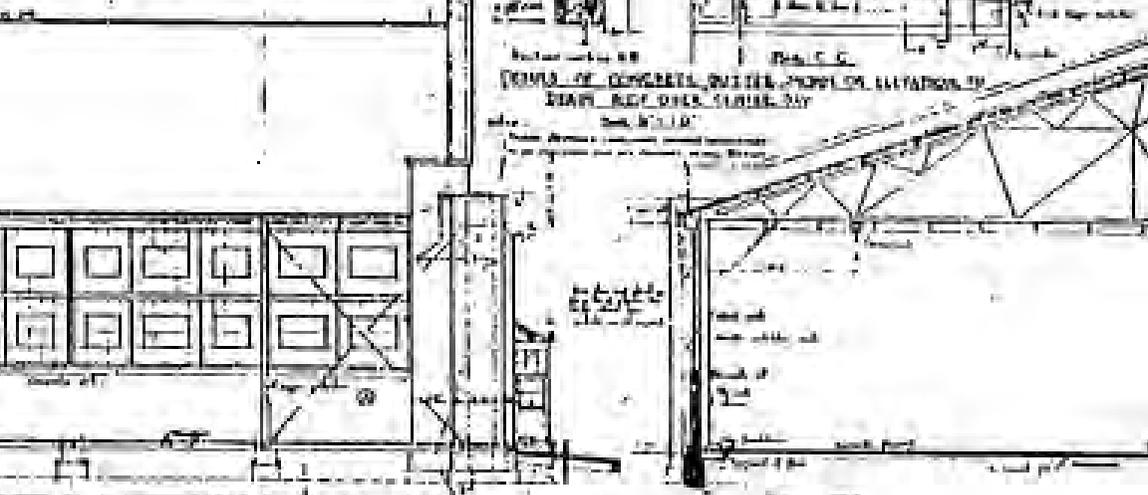
Hospital

AK 7890

The standard specification for the C. & G. is given in the Appendix to this drawing.

See the Appendix for details of the structure.

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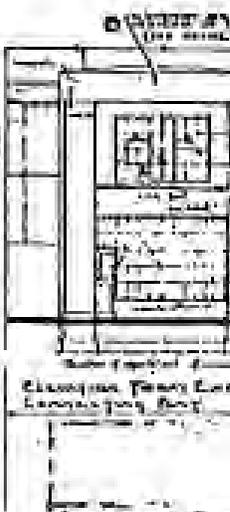
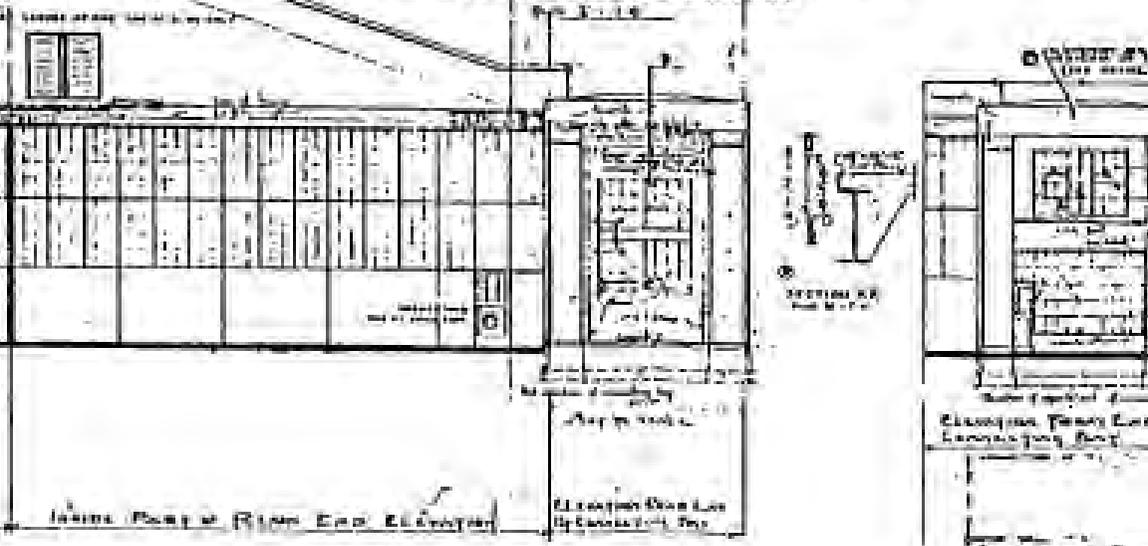


DECK OF CONCRETE, WITH FLOOR OF LATHING IN
 DECK AND OVER CURB AND
 SEE PLAN

NOTE:
 Exterior walls will be of fair brick with 1" plaster
 or of brick on outside as called for in the
 specifications.



THIS SECTION SHOWS FOUNDATION FOR WALL AND ROOF TRUSS



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Hangars





Original: Hangar No. 6
Current: Library, Offices, Shops, Café

The Army constructed this hangar as part of a larger complex of hangars during the Interwar Period, circa 1932. All of the 1930s era hangars have been adaptively reused in some manner with most of them being office space, but one is a public library.

The Army established Hamilton Army Airfield in 1929. Most of the existing buildings were constructed in the 1930s and were designed by Captain Howard B. Nurse, Construction Quartermaster. It became an Air Force base in 1948. Parts of Hamilton were closed in 1974, and the rest in 1996. The Coast Guard currently owns the former officers' quarters. Hamilton Air Force Base is on the National Register.

Hangars



Original: Hangar No. 1
Current: Museum

The Army constructed this hangar during World War II utilizing standardized plans. This building has been reutilized into the Wings Over the Rockies Museum.

The Army founded Lowry Army Airfield in 1937, and most of its historic buildings date from the late 1930s. It was greatly expanded during World War II. After that war, it trained technicians for all branches of DoD. The new Air Force Academy operated at Lowry from 1955 until 1957 as its new facilities were being constructed outside of Colorado Springs, Colorado. The Air Force located the first Titan I ICBMs here in 1958. Flight operations ceased in 1966 due to safety concerns with the rapidly building Denver suburbs and the base finally closed in 1994. There is no overarching historic district at Lowry, but many of its buildings individually are on the National Register.

Hangars



Original: Hangar
Current: Ice Arena

The Army constructed this hangar during World War II utilizing standardized plans. This building has been reutilized into an indoor ice rink for the Big Bear Ice Rink.

The Army founded Lowry Army Airfield in 1937, and most of its historic buildings date from the late 1930s. It was greatly expanded during World War II. After that war, it trained technicians for all branches of DoD. The new Air Force Academy operated at Lowry from 1955 until 1957 as its new facilities were being constructed outside of Colorado Springs, Colorado. The Air Force located the first Titan I ICBMs here in 1958. Flight operations ceased in 1966 due to safety concerns with the rapidly building Denver suburbs and the base finally closed in 1994. There is no overarching historic district at Lowry, but many of its buildings individually are on the National Register.

Hangars



Original: Hangar No. 2
Current: Shops, Café, and Storage



The Army constructed this hangar during World War II utilizing standardized plans. This building has been reutilized into a mixed-use facility with retail, restaurants, and a self-storage facility.

The Army founded Lowry Army Airfield in 1937, and most of its historic buildings date from the late 1930s. It was greatly expanded during World War II. After that war, it trained technicians for all branches of DoD. The new Air Force Academy operated at Lowry from 1955 until 1957 as its new facilities were being constructed outside of Colorado Springs, Colorado. The Air Force located the first Titan I ICBMs here in 1958. Flight operations ceased in 1966 due to safety concerns with the rapidly building Denver suburbs and the base finally closed in 1994. There is no overarching historic district at Lowry, but many of its buildings individually are on the National Register.

Hangars



Original: Hangar
Current: Distillery



This naval hangar which was constructed utilizing standardized plans has been adaptively reused into a distillery.

The Naval Air Station Alameda was constructed on landfill at the west end of Alameda Island in the early 1930s. The land was acquired from the Army Air Corps in 1936 and construction ensued on the naval air station. Most of the buildings were all designed at the same time in what I call Government Deco. NAS Alameda was closed in 1996.



Original: Hangars
Current: Various



These naval hangars which were constructed during the late 1930s utilizing standardized plans have been adaptively reused into factory space and offices.

The Naval Air Station Alameda was constructed on landfill at the west end of Alameda Island in the early 1930s. The land was acquired from the Army Air Corps in 1936 and construction ensued on the naval air station. Most of the buildings were all designed at the same time in what I call Government Deco. NAS Alameda was closed in 1996.

Hangars



Support Buildings





Original: Guard House
Current: Museum

The Army constructed the Guard House in 1866. The university has used the building for a variety of purposes over the years, but now it is a museum.

The Augusta Arsenal moved to its present location in 1828. It was a large gun-manufacturing facility for the Army prior to the Civil War, and it produced gunpowder for the Confederacy during the Civil War. During the Spanish-American War and World War I, it repaired ordnance and arms. During World War II, the War Department expanded it greatly into a maintenance facility, but closed it in 1955 as surplus property. In 1957, it was transformed into Augusta Junior College, then into Augusta College, and finally into Augusta State University in 1996.

Support Buildings



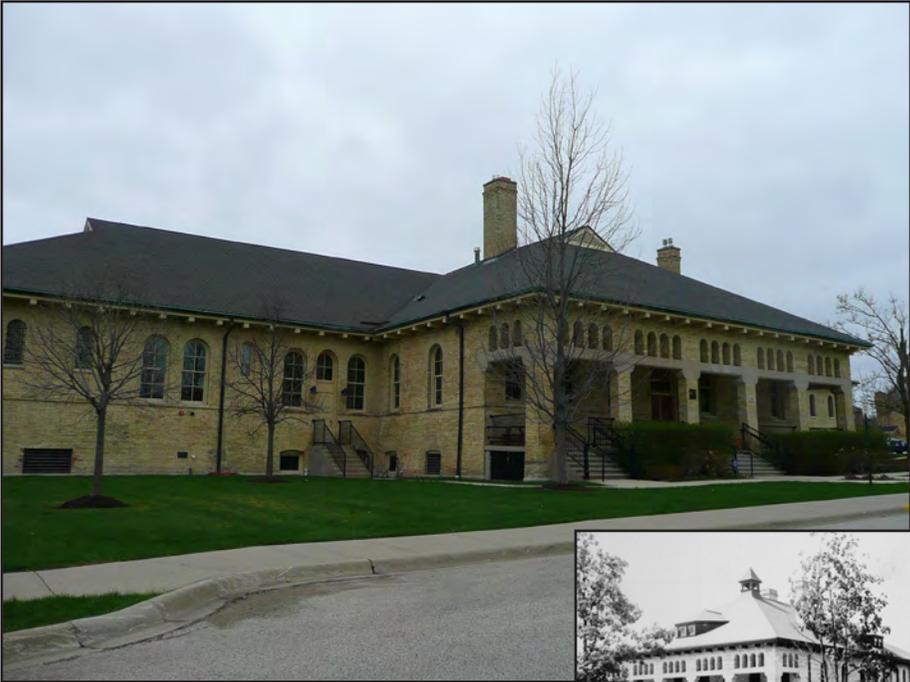
Original: Guard House
Current: Audio/Video Studio Space



The Army constructed the Guard House in 1872. It is currently a studio for an audio/visual development company.

Benicia Arsenal was the Army's largest ordnance facility on the West Coast. It was founded in 1861 (the nearby Benicia Barracks was founded in 1862). The Army combined the arsenal and the barracks after the Civil War. The arsenal supplied ordnance and small parts to Army installations throughout the western United States. The Army declared the property surplus in 1963 and it closed in 1964. Most of the housing and office area is now work and studio space for artists, while the other areas are used for industrial and shipping purposes. It is on the National Register as a historic district.

Support Buildings



Original: Guard House
Current: Artist Studios



The Army constructed the Guard House in 1892. Holabird & Roche designed this building in the Richardsonian Romanesque style west of the parade ground. It is now gallery space and artist studios.

The Army established Fort Sheridan in 1887. Most of the existing buildings were designed by Holabird & Roche, while the others followed Army Quartermaster Corps standardized plans. Landscape architect Ossian C. Simonds designed the layout of the fort. In 1989, Fort Sheridan landed on the first Base Realignment and Closure list, leading to its closure in 1993. The Town of Fort Sheridan was incorporated within the fort's old boundaries. Fort Sheridan is on the National Register and is a National Historic Landmark.

Support Buildings



Original: Mess Hall
Current: Condominiums



The Army constructed the Mess Hall in 1892. Holabird & Roche designed this building in the Richardsonian Romanesque style south of the parade ground. It is now condominiums.

The Army established Fort Sheridan in 1887. Most of the existing buildings were designed by Holabird & Roche, while the others followed Army Quartermaster Corps standardized plans. Landscape architect Ossian C. Simonds designed the layout of the fort. In 1989, Fort Sheridan landed on the first Base Realignment and Closure list, leading to its closure in 1993. The Town of Fort Sheridan was incorporated within the fort's old boundaries. Fort Sheridan is on the National Register and is a National Historic Landmark.

Support Buildings



Original: Quartermaster & Commissary Storehouse
Current: Condominiums

The Army constructed the this Quartermaster and Commissary Storehouse in 1892. Holabird & Roche designed this building in the Richardsonian Romanesque style south of the parade ground. It is now condominiums.

The Army established Fort Sheridan in 1887. Most of the existing buildings were designed by Holabird & Roche, while the others followed Army Quartermaster Corps standardized plans. Landscape architect Ossian C. Simonds designed the layout of the fort. In 1989, Fort Sheridan landed on the first Base Realignment and Closure list, leading to its closure in 1993. The Town of Fort Sheridan was incorporated within the fort's old boundaries. Fort Sheridan is on the National Register and is a National Historic Landmark.

Support Buildings



Original: Mess Hall
Current: Grocery Store

The Navy constructed this Mess Hall in the Interwar Period, circa 1932. It was greatly expanded during World War II and again in the 1960s when it became the Community Services Mall. This building is now retail designed for a grocery store.

The Naval Training Center San Diego was commissioned in 1923 as a Naval training station. The majority of the buildings were constructed in the 1930s and early 1940s. The NTC was officially closed by the Navy in 1997. It is now a mixed-used area of shops, gallery's, schools, and housing. The NTC is on the National Register.

Support Buildings



Original: Smithery, then Pipe Shop
Current: Museum



The Navy constructed the Smithery in 1855. It is currently a museum.

The Navy founded Mare Island Naval Shipyard in 1854, establishing the first United States naval facility on the new American West Coast. It expanded greatly during the next one hundred years to include all of the three-mile-long by one-mile-wide peninsula. The shipyard closed in 1996, and the city of Vallejo took over its administration and development through Lennar Mare Island. The Mare Island Historic Park Foundation owns four buildings in the historic district. The center of the old shipyard is on the National Register and is a National Historic Landmark.

Support Buildings



Original: Workshops
Current: Condominiums

The Army constructed these Workshops in 1892. Holabird & Roche designed this building in the Richardsonian Romanesque style south of the parade ground. It is now condominiums.

The Army established Fort Sheridan in 1887. Most of the existing buildings were designed by Holabird & Roche, while the others followed Army Quartermaster Corps standardized plans. Landscape architect Ossian C. Simonds designed the layout of the fort. In 1989, Fort Sheridan landed on the first Base Realignment and Closure list, leading to its closure in 1993. The Town of Fort Sheridan was incorporated within the fort's old boundaries. Fort Sheridan is on the National Register and is a National Historic Landmark.

Support Buildings



Original: Stables
Current: Office Space

The Army constructed these stables during the Civil War. The university has used the building for a variety of purposes over the years, but now it is office space.

The Augusta Arsenal moved to its present location in 1828. It was a large gun-manufacturing facility for the Army prior to the Civil War, and it produced gunpowder for the Confederacy during the Civil War. During the Spanish-American War and World War I, it repaired ordnance and arms. During World War II, the War Department expanded it greatly into a maintenance facility, but closed it in 1955 as surplus property. In 1957, it was transformed into Augusta Junior College, then into Augusta College, and finally into Augusta State University in 1996.



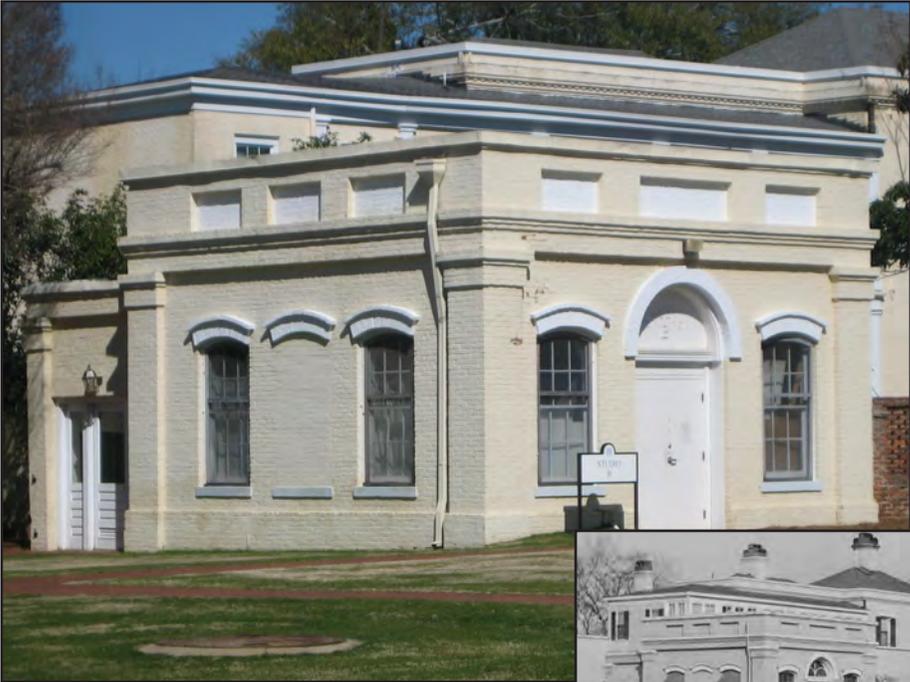
Original: Quartermaster Stable
Current: Condominiums



The Army constructed the Quartermaster Stables in 1892. Holabird & Roche designed this building in the Richardsonian Romanesque style south of the parade ground. It is currently being converted into condominiums.

The Army established Fort Sheridan in 1887. Most of the existing buildings were designed by Holabird & Roche, while the others followed Army Quartermaster Corps standardized plans. Landscape architect Ossian C. Simonds designed the layout of the fort. In 1989, Fort Sheridan landed on the first Base Realignment and Closure list, leading to its closure in 1993. The Town of Fort Sheridan was incorporated within the fort's old boundaries. Fort Sheridan is on the National Register and is a National Historic Landmark.

Support Buildings



Original: Coal Storage
Current: Studio B



The Army constructed this Coal Storage building during the Civil War. The university has used the building for a variety of purposes over the years, but now it is studio space for the art department.

The Augusta Arsenal moved to its present location in 1828. It was a large gun-manufacturing facility for the Army prior to the Civil War, and it produced gunpowder for the Confederacy during the Civil War. During the Spanish-American War and World War I, it repaired ordnance and arms. During World War II, the War Department expanded it greatly into a maintenance facility, but closed it in 1955 as surplus property. In 1957, it was transformed into Augusta Junior College, then into Augusta College, and finally into Augusta State University in 1996.

Support Buildings



Original: Filtration Plant
Current: Office Space

The Army constructed the Filtration Plant during the National Expansion Era in the early 1900s. It is currently office space for the Fort Hayes Metropolitan Education Center.

Founded as the Columbus Arsenal in 1863, the name changed to Columbus Barracks as its mission changed in 1875. It was renamed Fort Hayes in 1922. The fort, deemed surplus in 1971 by the Army, was purchased by the Columbus Public Schools in 1972, and most of the fort is now the Fort Hayes Metropolitan Education Center. It is on the National Register.

Support Buildings



Original: Commissary Storehouse
Current: Apartments

The Commissary Storehouse was constructed in 1905 from standardized Army plans. It was been converted into multi-unit residences.

Fort Moultrie dates back to 1776, and the Army constructed a large brick fort in 1809. Most of the original brick fort was destroyed during the Civil War. The Army rebuilt in the 1870s and it became a dominant seacoast fort. The fort was deactivated in 1947. The brick fort is now part of the Fort Sumter National Monument while most of the other buildings were sold off to private individuals and are now private homes and apartment buildings. The portions of the fort that are not within the National Monument are part of a National Register historic district.



Original: Storehouse
Current: Office Space



The Army constructed these storehouses from standardized plans which were utilized across the War Department during the Interwar Period. This series of warehouses at Fort Benjamin Harrison have been converted into office space.

The Army founded Fort Benjamin Harrison in 1908. It was briefly an Air Force base from 1948 to 1950. Headquartered here was the Chaplain School as well as the Interservice Postal School and the Defense Information School. The BRAC commission closed the fort in 1996, although the Defense Finance Accounting Service maintains a large presence. The Fort Benjamin Harrison Reuse Authority manages the overall adaptive reuse at the former installation. Fort Benjamin Harrison is on the National Register.

Storehouse



Original: Quartersmaster Storehouse
Current: Museum

These Army supply buildings (including this quartersmaster storehouse) were constructed circa 1900 utilizing standardized plans. These buildings were some of the first to be adaptively reused as the post was closing in the mid-1990s. They were converted into a museum utilized by the Bay Area Discovery Museum. The museum won a National Historic Preservation Award for their reuse.

Fort Baker dates back to 1872 with the construction of the Lime Point Military Reservation to assist in the protection of the Golden Gate. Most of the buildings were constructed around 1900 utilizing Army standardized plans in the Colonial Revival style and constructed out of wood. It was utilized as an Army post until 1996. It is now part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, and its uses include a Coast Guard station, a conference center, and a science museum.

Support Buildings



Original: Quartermaster Storehouse
Current: Mixed-use Retail

A fire destroyed the southeast quadrant of storehouses in 1993. The other three quadrants have all been adaptively reused into retail and restaurant spaces.

The Jeffersonville Quartermaster Depot opened in 1874 to consolidate a series of quartermaster facilities in the Jeffersonville area. It was designed by Montgomery C. Meigs. The original power plant in the center of the facility was transformed into the headquarters building in 1900. The facility was closed in 1958. A fire in 1993 destroyed the southeast quadrant. The city of Jeffersonville purchased the buildings to rehabilitate them and it was adaptively reused into a shopping center while the headquarters was transformed into the Jeffersonville City Hall. The complex is not on the National Register.

Support Buildings



Original: Guard House
Current: Office Space

The Army constructed the Guard House in 1915. It is of standardized plans and is in the typical Colonial Revival style of the Frontier/National Expansion Era, and was constructed on many Army installations throughout the United States. This example has been adaptively reused into office space for the leasing office.

The Army founded Madison Barracks in 1815 to protect the northern frontier and the eastern end of Lake Ontario. It closed right after World War II and was pretty much abandoned until the 1980s. Since then, it has slowly been revitalized through private ownership and initiative.

Support Buildings



Original: Storehouses
Current: Classrooms

These storehouses date from the Interwar Period, circa 1910. They have been adaptively reused into educational space for the Arsenal Technical High School.

The Indianapolis Arsenal was founded by the state of Indiana in 1861. It was taken over by the U.S. Army in 1863. The Arsenal operated until 1902 when it was exceded. It was purchased by the Winona Lake Technical and Agricultural Institution in 1903 which went bankrupt in 1909. It was purchased by the school board and was transformed into the Arsenal Technical High School which it is still today. The Indianapolis High School is on the National Register.

Support Buildings



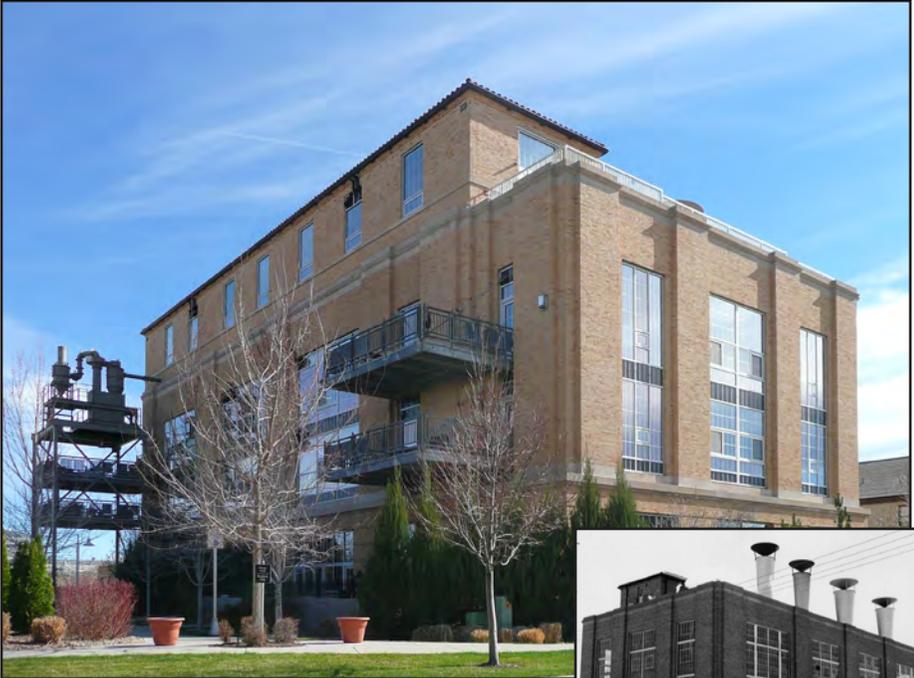
Original: Fire Station
Current: Colorado Free University



The Army constructed this during the Interwar Period utilizing standardized plans. This building has been reutilized into classroom space for the Colorado Free University.

The Army founded Lowry Army Airfield in 1937, and most of its historic buildings date from the late 1930s. It was greatly expanded during World War II. After that war, it trained technicians for all branches of DoD. The new Air Force Academy operated at Lowry from 1955 until 1957 as its new facilities were being constructed outside of Colorado Springs, Colorado. The Air Force located the first Titan I ICBMs here in 1958. Flight operations ceased in 1966 due to safety concerns with the rapidly building Denver suburbs and the base finally closed in 1994. There is no overarching historic district at Lowry, but many of its buildings individually are on the National Register.

Support Buildings



Original: Heating Plant
Current: Condominiums



The Army constructed this Power Plant in the Interwar Period, circa 1932. It was transformed into condominiums.

The Army founded Lowry Army Airfield in 1937, and most of its historic buildings date from the late 1930s. It was greatly expanded during World War II. After that war, it trained technicians for all branches of DoD. The new Air Force Academy operated at Lowry from 1955 until 1957 as its new facilities were being constructed outside of Colorado Springs, Colorado. The Air Force located the first Titan I ICBMs here in 1958. Flight operations ceased in 1966 due to safety concerns with the rapidly building Denver suburbs and the base finally closed in 1994. There is no overarching historic district at Lowry, but many of its buildings individually are on the National Register.

Support Buildings



Original: Classrooms
Current: Art Gallery

The Navy constructed these classrooms in 1942. At some point the Navy transformed the building into the base personnel office. This building is now art gallery and office space.

The Naval Training Center San Diego was commissioned in 1923 as a Naval training station. The majority of the buildings were constructed in the 1930s and early 1940s. The NTC was officially closed by the Navy in 1997. It is now a mixed-used area of shops, gallery's, schools, and housing. The NTC is on the National Register.

Support Buildings



Original: Classrooms
Current: Middle School

The Navy constructed these classrooms in 1962 for the Communications School. It is now a middle school.

The Naval Training Center San Diego was commissioned in 1923 as a Naval training station. The majority of the buildings were constructed in the 1930s and early 1940s. The NTC was officially closed by the Navy in 1997. It is now a mixed-used area of shops, gallery's, schools, and housing. The NTC is on the National Register.

Support Buildings



Original: Gun Assembly
Current: Office Space (exterior)

The Navy constructed Storehouse 10 during World War II. It was transformed into a mixed-used facility containing artist's space, a gallery, office space, and a restaurant.

The Charleston Naval Shipyard began operations in 1901 as a dry dock, and through World War II built ships, primarily destroyers. After World War II, it switched duties to a submarine overhaul facility, and during the height of the Cold War was the homeport to some of the ships of the Atlantic Fleet. It continued as a naval facility until 1996 when it was closed under BRAC. The Charleston Navy Yard Historic District is on the National Register.



Original: Gun Assembly
Current: Office Space (interior)

The Navy constructed Storehouse 10 during World War II. It was transformed into a mixed-used facility containing artist's space, a gallery, office space, and a restaurant.

The Charleston Naval Shipyard began operations in 1901 as a dry dock, and through World War II built ships, primarily destroyers. After World War II, it switched duties to a submarine overhaul facility, and during the height of the Cold War was the homeport to some of the ships of the Atlantic Fleet. It continued as a naval facility until 1996 when it was closed under BRAC. The Charleston Navy Yard Historic District is on the National Register.

Support Buildings





Conclusion



Conclusion

The Department of Defense (and the old War Department and Navy Department) have been adaptively reusing buildings for decades. The War Department transformed countless hotels and department stores into general hospitals during the Civil War. The Navy Department transformed a girls boarding school into offices for decoding submarine transmissions in World War II. The adaptive reuse ideas presented in this catalog are intended to be the starting point for any adaptive reuse project of historic DoD buildings. Some may state that DoD does not have the resources to adaptively reuse its historic buildings in a similar manner to the private/public entities as shown here; however, it remains the task of historic preservation personnel to seek out ideas prior to demolition. Who would have thought twenty years ago that an Air Force hangar could be a public library or that an arsenal building could be classrooms or that a headquarters could be a Hilton Hotel. Adaptive reuse of historic buildings can be complex, but with a wide and varied construction team the missions of both the DoD and cultural resources management can be satisfied.

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ERDC/CERL B-12-1