The report should include the periods of significance for Fort Wayne.

In the boundary justification – what is meant by “similar to the boundaries for the National Register listing?” Are they the same? If so, it should be clearly stated in the report. If they are different, the report should explain how they are different and why.

On page 3, paragraph 4 on the Underground Railroad should cite the historic accounts that might substantiate this claim. Since this was a federal installation, this does not seem plausible. Speculation should not be included in the report and this paragraph should be deleted if documentation is not available.

On page 4, the short paragraph on World War I and the Depression-era is insufficient to explain the significance of these periods to the history of the Fort. More information should be included on the African American Signal Corps that was housed there in World War I. The Descriptions section indicates that significant physical changes occurred to the Fort under the WPA during the 1930s. Therefore, the Depression-era period and they changes that occurred then should be more thoroughly discussed. Also, “Shoreline Improvements” are listed as a non-contributing resource. Were these improvements made by the WPA in the 1930s? If so, they might be considered a contributing resource as part of the larger work program undertaken by the WPA. This was typical of the type of work the WPA did. What was the CCC working on while housed here?

The report notes that the World War II period was one of the most significant for the Fort but it does not seem to make the case, stating simply that it was a “supply center.” Why was this period so significant? The explanation should be expanded.

Is there any information available about how many Star Forts are still in existence in the United States and when they were built to give some perspective on the fort’s significance in U.S. military history?

Beyond the Parade Ground and the Garden area are there any significant landscape features such as mature trees, walkways, etc. that should be included as contributing resources? Anything that should go before the Historic District Commission for review should be included.

The wording of the statement located at the end of the contributing/non-contributing list, which states “Any resource not included in either list should be considered noncontributing unless further research suggests otherwise” is not in the best interest of retaining the historic integrity of the fort. Fort Wayne would be better served if the statement read “Research must be done on any resource not listed above to determine its historical significance and integrity before any work is undertaken to that resource. Such research would be overseen by the Detroit Historical Commission and must be presented to the Commission for a determination of contributing or non-contributing for the resource.” (Once a local district is established, administrative actions regarding the district fall to the Historic District Commission.
unless it is a modification of a boundary or elimination of a district, then Public Act 169 states a study committee must be appointed.)

The list of contributing and non-contributing resources should be keyed to the site map.

A preliminary report does not mean an incomplete report. The statement “Areas of Significance will be evaluated in a forthcoming Final Report” is not acceptable and does not meet the requirements of Section 399.203 (d) of Public Act 169 of 1970, as amended, which state that the study committee must “prepare a preliminary history district study committee report that addresses at a minimum all of the following. . . (vi) the significance of each district as a whole, as well as a sufficient number of its individual resources to fully represent the variety of resources found within the district, relative to evaluation criteria.”

The site map should include the name of the municipality, the county and the date. It would be helpful if maps from the different periods of significance were included in the report so that changes to the site could be seen over time.
Preliminary Report
Proposed Fort Wayne Historic District
April 16, 2015
OVERVIEW

By a resolution dated November 25, 2014, the Detroit City Council charged the Historic Designation Advisory Board, a study committee, with the official study of the proposed Fort Wayne Historic District in accordance with the procedures and evaluation criteria described in Chapter 25 of the 1984 Detroit City Code and the Michigan Local Historic Districts Act.

As the site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1971, the historic significance of Fort Wayne is previously documented in an associated National Register nomination form; applicable areas of significance are identified as “Aboriginal (historic)” “Engineering,” and “Military.” More recent conditions are described in detail in the 2003 *Historic Fort Wayne Master Plan*, produced by SmithGroup, and elaborated upon in a 2008 *Program of Preservation and Utilization*, a document prepared by the City of Detroit Recreation Department and based largely on the *Master Plan*.

A synthesis of the information contained in these and other sources, this report finds that Fort Wayne retains “integrity,” as defined by the National Register Bulletin *How To Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, and continues to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A, B, C, and D, as well as the evaluation criteria for local historic districts recognized by the Historic Designation Advisory Board.

This report also identifies additional areas of significance—Architecture, Archaeology¹, Entertainment/Recreation, Ethnic Heritage, and Social History—and applies the evaluation criteria to provide a list of contributing and noncontributing buildings as required by the Michigan Local Historic Districts Act.

BOUNDARIES

The boundaries of the proposed district are as follows:

On the north, the centerline of Jefferson Avenue;
On the south, the Detroit River harbor line;
On the east and west, the boundaries, as extended, of all that part of PCS 32 and 268 lying south of Jefferson Avenue and occupied by Fort Wayne.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the proposed Fort Wayne Historic District, similar to the boundaries of the National Register listing, include the entire historic extent of the facility—extending from the former Revere Copper and Brass plant on the east to the Detroit Edison property on the west, between Jefferson Avenue and the Detroit River.

HISTORY

Construction of Fort Wayne began in 1842 under concerns of an invasion from British-controlled

¹ Including prehistoric, historic-aboriginal, and historic-non-aboriginal sub-areas. “Aboriginal” is no longer used by the National Register as a standalone Area of Significance.
Upper Canada. It was named after Brigadier General “Mad” Anthony Wayne, who served in the U.S. Army during the Revolutionary War and the Northwest Indian War, and strategically located on a gentle bluff overlooking the narrowest part of the Detroit River. The significance of the site, however, predates U.S. occupation of the area, and reflects the history and influence of prehistoric, Potawatomi, French, British, and other cultures which settled in the area now known as southwest Detroit. Significantly, a single burial mound, still in existence at Fort Wayne today, stands as the only visible remnant of Late Woodland cultures which occupied the region into the fifteenth century. These people constructed numerous mounds and other earthworks throughout the area, including a chain of four mounds along the Detroit River.

At the time of Euro-American settlement, Potawatomi and Ojibwe villages were dispersed throughout the area now known as southeast Michigan\(^2\), and additional villages were soon established along the river, likely to take advantage of opportunities for commerce with French and, later, British traders.\(^3\) The present-day site of Fort Wayne—known by English-speaking settlers as Springwells (in some accounts, Spring Wells or Spring Well), and by the French as Belle Fontaine, due to the elevated, sandy soil which produced numerous natural springs—would have provided an excellent village site.\(^4\) Although the precise location of neither the springs, nor the villages, are known, a 1763 map depicts the village as located atop a prominent hill at Springwells, apparently the Fort Wayne site.

The earliest depiction of the site is shown on a map from 1749, which shows “Ecores de Sable”—sandy bluffs—at a point downstream from the town of Detroit.\(^5\) Although the bluffs seem to have since been diminished in size by the construction of the fort and surrounding development, they were once a prominent feature: “an immense hill of yellow sand, that always looked, from the city, like a yellow patch on the landscape.”\(^6\)

The site was owned by John Askin, a prominent Irish-Canadian fur trader who served as justice of the peace in Detroit, until the city was ceded to the United States\(^7\) by the 1796 Jay Treaty. Askin operated a windmill and racetrack where the fort is now located. Although the land was not suitable for farming, Askin was a slave owner, raising the possibility that African American slave labor may have contributed to the development of the site.\(^8\)

In July of 1812 the strategic location played a role in one of the earliest battles of the War of 1812, when Michigan militia used artillery stationed atop the sandy bluffs to bombard the town of Sandwich, located across the river in Canada. Two months later, British and American Indian forces commanded by General Isaac Brock crossed the river, landing at Springwells to begin a 13-month occupation of Detroit. The war would formally conclude with the Treaty of Spring Wells, a peace agreement signed at or near the future Fort Wayne site on September 8, 1815, by William Henry Harrison (representing the United States) and the leaders of eight American Indian bands who had fought against the United States in the war (the United States and Great Britain had previously ended hostilities with the Treaty of

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\(^3\) Brian Leigh Dunnigan, *Frontier Metropolis*, 12.

\(^4\) Thomas Killion (archaeologist, Wayne State University Department of Anthropology), in discussion with the author, April 2015.

\(^5\) Dunnigan, 43. This map, however, depicts the *Village de Pouteoutamis* as located somewhat further east.


\(^7\) Detroit was founded by French settlers in 1701, and control was ceded to Great Britain at the conclusion of the Seven Years’ War in 1763.

\(^8\) James Conway, in discussion with the author, March 2015.
Ghent, ratified earlier that year). The surrounding area was incorporated as Springwells Township in 1818.

Peace between the United States and Great Britain was threatened during the Rebellions of 1837 in Upper Canada. Although the United States attempted to remain neutral in the conflict, many American citizens near the border were assisting the Canadian revolution, prompting fears of a British counterattack. In 1841, Congress authorized the construction of Fort Wayne as part of a series of defenses along the U.S.-Canadian border. Fort Wayne is significant as one of the few remaining examples of a star fort in the United States. Fewer still were built by U.S. forces; these include Fort Mifflin in Pennsylvania, Fort Delaware in Delaware, and Fort Ontario in New York.

Military engineers had long recognized the bluffs at Springwells to be a preferred location for a fort, beginning with the British lieutenant John Montressor in 1763. As early as 1815, Brigadier General Duncan MacArthur suggested “at Spring Well, there is a natural position which completely commands the surrounding country and river for several miles.” James Monroe, then Secretary of War, ordered an investigation. In response, Major Charles Gratiot found the site to be ideal, “within shot range of Sandwich.”

Construction of the star fort at Springwells began in September 1843, when a stone-filled wharf was built on the river, and concluded in 1851, supervised by Montgomery C. Meigs, a U.S. Army civil engineer and architect. Meigs was also responsible for Fort Mifflin, Fort Delaware, Fort Montgomery in New York, and the Washington Aqueduct, including the Union Arch Bridge, and was construction manager for part of the United States Capitol. During the Civil War, he served as Quartermaster General for the U.S. Army. Meigs’ design was influenced by the doctrines of French military engineer Sébastien de Vauban. Limestone for the fort and barracks was quarried at Kelley’s Island, on the Ohio side of Lake Erie, and the latter structure was finished in 1848.

The newly constructed Fort Wayne, however, sat unused for some time thereafter. Some speculation suggests that the site may have been used during this period as part of the Underground Railroad. Certainly, the site would have been favorable—completed shortly after the passage of the 1850 Fugitive Slave Act, it provided an expanse of vacant land directly across from the town of Sandwich, a major underground destination, then (as well as today) an African Canadian population and cultural center. The site provided a large dock, and the entire complex was guarded only by a single, civilian watchman.

The fort became an active military installation only in 1861, at the dawn of the Civil War. It served primarily as a “camp of instruction” for organizing and training recruits, first the 1st Michigan Infantry Regiment in April of that year, and later the 3rd U.S. Cavalry in December, followed by the 19th U.S. Infantry, who remained through the end of the war. The masonry wall surrounding the star fort was added in 1863. During the war, the fort quickly went from vacant structure to a focus of activity of the city. According to William Phenix, “The arrival of volunteer regiments, musters, martial exercises and

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9 Fort Shelby (built by British forces in 1778 as Fort Lernoult), which had twice unsuccessfully defended the city during the War of 1812, was commonly understood by both British and American military analysts to be in a poor location. It was allowed to fall into disrepair and finally given to ownership by the city, who demolished the structure in 1827. Brian Leigh Dunnigan, Frontier Metropolis, 56, 105, 146.

10 Ibid., 146.


12 James Conway, in discussion with the author, March 2015.

13 City of Detroit Recreation Department, Historic Fort Wayne Program of Preservation and Utilization, 4.
picnic excursions from Detroit gave the fort a new prominence in the social affairs of the city.”

Exceeding the capacity of the fort, men were housed in temporary shelters and in steamboats on the river.

Though the fort was designed to bear defensive weaponry, this was never installed. After the war, from 1866 through 1868, the fort’s demi-lune was improved, being brought to its present configuration, and officers quarters, which had burned in 1850, were demolished. By this time, the fort had become “one of the finest examples of vertical-walled masonry fortifications in America.” Not long after, however, the design of the fort was rendered obsolete by advances in military technology, including rifled artillery, and the threat of war in the Great Lakes region rapidly subsided. Still, the site continued to serve as an infantry garrison and, later, a supply and logistics center.

To serve these new roles, the fort complex continued to expand, with new buildings constructed to the west of the star fort, including a series of homes for officers that were built in the 1880s. During the 1889 Spanish American War, troops from the facility were deployed to Cuba and the Phillipines. After the war, an increase in American military strength corresponded with the construction of additional residential, administration, and headquarters buildings at the fort in the early 1900s.

In the twentieth century, Fort Wayne provided construction troops during World War I, including 1,300 African American (the U.S. Army remained segregated until after World War II) soldiers of the Signal Corps. Fort Wayne also began its role as a motor vehicle supply center during this time. After the war, the fort briefly served as a detention center during the Red Scare of 1920–1921. During the Great Depression, the site housed both Civilian Conservation Corps workers as well as people who had become homeless. The fort continued to expand, with a row of duplexes for non-commissioned officers (“NCO Row”) constructed in 1938.

Arguably the most significant chapter of the fort’s history, however, was yet to come. James Conway, historian and curator of Fort Wayne, describes the outbreak of World War II as the dawn of the fort’s “most important military period,” when it served as a supply center for war materiel, especially vehicles, produced in the Detroit area. The fort officially ceased serving as an infantry garrison in 1940, and the Fort Wayne Ordnance Depot prepared vehicles and vehicle parts for shipment from the Port of Detroit, helping the city to earn the nickname “Arsenal of Democracy.” During this time, infantry barracks were converted to house civilian employees, and many more buildings were constructed, (few of which, however, remain) to support the needs of this operation, including a massive reinforced concrete warehouse on the Parade Ground, which no longer exists. Late in the war, the fort served as a training facility for the Red Ball Express, a predominately African American mobile force that supplied the advancing allied front in Europe in 1944. The fort also housed Italian prisoners of war captured in North Africa, many of whom immigrated directly to the United States after the war and settled in Detroit.

Ownership of a portion of the fort was given to the city of Detroit in 1949, beginning a gradual decommissioning process, with the remainder transferred by 1956. Although the Detroit Historical Museum began to operate much of the fort as a museum, and the U.S. Department of Labor established

15 Phenix, 21.
16 Phenix, 26.
18 Phenix, 26.
a Job Corps training center at the site, some of the buildings remained in military use. The site served as a military induction center during the Korean and Vietnam wars, and as a military police post and a site for repairing guided missiles in the late 1950s.

With the facility now under city ownership, museum and interpretive functions were expanded, though some of the buildings continued to serve other uses, even providing temporary housing for people displaced by the city’s 1967 riot. By the early 1970s, the Detroit Historical Museum had intended to demolish most of the twentieth-century buildings surrounding the original star fort, with the intent of “opening [the earthworks] up to view and recreating the landscape as it was when the fort was built.” This, however, never occurred.

The Detroit Historical Museum operated the facility for some time, and kept a number of buildings open to the public with staffed, interpretive exhibits. The fort today is operated by the city’s Recreation Department and hosts a wide variety of events, including athletic events and historic reenactments.

The future of the site may be impacted by the completion nearby New International Trade Crossing, which will include a customs plaza located directly across from Fort Wayne on Jefferson. The Michigan Economic Development Corporation is studying potential new uses for the fort, with a report expected at the end of 2015.

DESCRIPTION

Fort Wayne is located in southwest Detroit, about three miles downriver from the central business district, on a gentle slope overlooking the Detroit River and just north of the confluence between the Detroit and Rouge rivers. The fort sits just south of Jefferson Avenue, at the foot of Livernois Avenue (formerly Artillery Avenue). Much of the surrounding riverfront area is devoted to industrial uses; to the north lies the neighborhood of Delray. The fort is situated at the narrowest point on the Detroit River, across from the neighborhood of Sandwich, one of the oldest towns in Ontario, now incorporated as part of the city of Windsor. Although development has altered the surrounding topography, the riverbank was formerly defined by a series of bluffs and number of natural springs, giving the area the name of Springwells, incorporated as Springwells Township before the area was annexed by the city of Detroit in 1885 and 1906.

Presently, the site of Fort Wayne occupies 96 acres, 83 of which are managed by the city’s Recreation Department; the remainder serve as a boatyard for the Detroit District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The fort is divided roughly in half on a north-south axis by an extension of Livernois Avenue known as Brady Street; to the east sits the original star fort and several large, twentieth-century administrative buildings, as well as the Army Corps of Engineers facilities. The western portion of the site is devoted to detached residential buildings, a large parade ground, several warehouses, and is the location of the burial mound.

Existing conditions and uses are described in detail in the 2008 Program of Preservation and Utilization; this report summarizes that information.

Burial Mound (c. 1300, excavated and reconstructed around 1944)

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19 City of Detroit Recreation Department, Historic Fort Wayne Program of Preservation and Utilization, 6.
20 Phenix, 28.
21 National Register of Historic Places, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, National Register #71000425.
Early historic accounts describe a series of four burial mounds along the Detroit River in the vicinity of Springwells. Two of these are depicted on a topographic survey created prior to the construction of Fort Wayne; the locations of the others are unknown. An archaeological excavation conducted in 1944, and subsequent analysis, dated its contents to the Late Woodland period, approximately 1300.

An early description of the mound is provided by Bela Hubbard in 1887, who recalls several decades earlier having observed two extant mounds in the vicinity. Referencing the location of a larger mound, likely the one destroyed by the construction of Fort Wayne (described below), Hubbard notes “Several rods below [the larger mound] was a smaller tumulus in a field, then covered with forest. It did not exceed six feet in height, and is still in good preservation.”

Excavations of the mound were conducted in 1876 and in 1944; the latter was conducted by the Aboriginal Research Club, an organization of amateur archaeologists, who removed almost all of the human remains and associated artifacts to the University of Michigan. Study of the mound provided information pertaining to Late Woodland material culture, including the discovery of a type of pottery described as “Wayne Ware.”

Although the mound would have been nearly leveled during the excavation, common practice (even for an amateur club) would have been to replace the original soil, returning the mound to its prior appearance. It is also likely that a few burials and artifacts still remain near the base of the mound. Thus, although the mound is largely reconstructed, it retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and stands as the only remaining example of the Late Woodlands burial mounds that were once common in the region.

Star Fort, Demilune, and Powder Magazine (1842–1851)

After the burial mound, the oldest structure on the site is the original star fort. Although the fort was completed in 1851, its present configuration is the result of a succession of alterations over the next hundred years, especially during the Civil War and World War II. Although two of the Springwells burial mounds had been situated on the site that would become Fort Wayne, one of them, as shown in early topographic maps of the area, was destroyed when the eastern wall of the fort was constructed.

The square-shaped, four-bastioned star fort was originally constructed with oak revetments and a brick and limestone postern and sally port. A date stone, reading “1845,” remains in place beside the sally port. In 1863, during the Civil War, work supervised by Thomas Jefferson Cram reinforced the walls by replacing the oak revetments by a concrete-backed brick scarp that incorporated the original postern and sally port. Army engineer Joseph Totten, designed additional elements to be added to the fort, including casemates with rifle galleries and powder magazines for each of the four bastions. Totten also designed gun ports with wrought-iron shutters.

In 1938 access to the star fort was enlarged with an arched entryway to accommodate military vehicles; during World War II the arches were removed to further widen the opening. As the Program for

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23 Halsey, 124–127.
24 Killion.
27 Halsey, 79.
Preservation and Utilization describes the current appearance:

The Star Fort is a four point star-shaped structure approximately 560 feet long on each side, with clay brick masonry scarpes backed by concrete approximately twenty-two feet high, and six feet thick. The center 1/3 of each side wall is set back to form a recess flanked by cannon embrasures. Perimeter walls are topped with cast-in-place concrete caps. At roughly the 1/3 points of each side of the fort are casemates, totaling eight for the whole fort. Two of these are accessible by posterns from the inside floor of the fort, and along with the two sally ports, originally provided the only grade-level access to the fort. The other six casemates are accessible via stairways from the tops of the earthen embankments that abut the interior of scarp, and originally had wood and canvas curved roofs.

Cannon emplacements are located at the top of the fort at each star point. Although cannon were never installed, the bases and pivots on which they were to rest still exist. Limestone slabs in iron frames form the breast-height walls over which cannon were to fire. The casemates and access tunnels are clay brick masonry vaulted structures within the embankments and fort walls, and are covered by earth. The embankments are higher than the masonry scarp, and there are trenches in the embankment behind the scarp extending around the perimeter, except where interrupted at eight locations where there is casemate construction below. The two sally ports and posterns are terminated on each end with massive wood doors with hand-wrought iron hardware believed to be original. The current grade-level west entrance to the star fort is not original, having been built by cutting through the wall and interior embankment after the fort ceased to be a defensive installation.

Surrounding the fort is a dry moat formed by the outer masonry scarp and a secondary embankment, the height of which roughly matches the height of the scarp. The embankment was a part of the forts original passive defenses. The current interruption in the west outer embankment is not original, having been made at the time that the new west entry to the fort was made. The ramped access road on the east of the fort is believed to be original.

The interior spaces of the Star Fort consist of the casemates beneath the inner embankments, two posterns, two sally ports, and the interiors of the two powder magazines. All of these interiors consist of brick masonry walls supporting vaulted brick ceilings. Floors of these spaces are also brick.28

On the outer perimeter of the star fort, facing the river, is a V-shaped demilune, designed to house heavy guns that would defend the fort against a naval attack. According to the Program for Preservation and Utilization:

It was designed to be a coastal defensive emplacement with its breast-high limestone walls in iron frames, and cannon pivots and tracks still intact. Within the "V" is another powder magazine intended to serve the demilune. This structure has a brick and stone masonry facade with a wood door facing north. The remainder of the structure extends south and then angles to the southeast into the embankment. The interior ceiling is brick masonry, and the exterior roof consists of rocks set into mortar. It is unclear if this structure ever had a secondary wood framed roof.29

Another significant structure, set into the walls of the fort, is the powder magazine:

Built with exterior walls constructed of massive limestone blocks, the Powder Magazine is set into the earthen embankment in the southwest corner of the fort. It is surrounded on all sides by a secondary set of massive stone walls extending to the building's eave height, and spaced approximately 4 feet from the building's walls. The secondary wall is interrupted only by an access passage into the magazine. It retains the earthen embankment, and braces the building walls with large limestone

28 191–192.
29 191.
blocks located at various points around the perimeter. The structure has a wood entrance door, and a thin brick barrel-vaulted ceiling, with a wood-framed and wood shingled roof.30

The National Register nomination briefly mentions other buildings, formerly located within the walls of the star fort, which no longer exist. They are identified only as “World War II intrusions used today for offices, laboratories, storage, and shops.”31

Barracks/“Old Barracks” (Building 507, 1848)

The most prominent structure within the Star Fort, and the largest building at Fort Wayne, is the original Barracks building. As described by the Program for Preservation and Utilization:

The Old Stone barracks is a three story coursed and roughly squared limestone masonry structure, built in the late Georgian, or Adam style. It is five bays wide and has a side gabled roof with the center bay projecting and having a front gable. Eight dormers are located on the front roof slope, and ten are located at the rear. The rear elevation features a three-story porch extending the full length of the building, interrupted with 5 vertical brick masonry towers. The porch floors at the second and third floor are formed by brick masonry vaults supported on cast iron beams and columns. The porch and masonry towers are old, but not original. Window openings are formed by limestone lintels (some have been replaced by concrete), and limestone sills. The tops of the stone walls terminate in brick dentils and cut stone cornices which once carried built-in gutters. The five entrance doors at the front elevation have Roman arches. The barracks has 6 brick masonry chimneys, with concrete caps. Roof construction is wood framing, and roofing is currently random size contemporary three-dimensional asphalt shingles. Modern aluminum gutters have been installed atop remainders of modified stone cornices. Windows are wood double-hung, typically twelve-over twelve. Front entrance doors are nine panel rail and stile doors, with Adam style fan light transom windows.

This three-story building with attic is the oldest and most significant structure besides the original star fortification at Fort Wayne. In was constructed in five identical sections with brick firewalls between. Each section contains a stair hall with steel plate stairs serving the upper three floors. The first floor was built with a mess hall and a kitchen in each section. Upper floors served as dormitory living quarters. No indoor sanitary facilities were included in the original construction. When Civil War troops were housed in the barracks it was found that the outside toilets were both impractical and unsanitary. As a result brick additions were constructed on the west rear side of the building to house new toilets. This provided verandas between. The building had a unique structural system with the upper two floors suspended from the roof with metal rods. Cast iron columns supported the lower floors. In 1934 it was reported that the building was in poor condition due to failure of the roof system. Apparently many of the rods had been cut to provide better access on the upper floors. In 1956 the building was repaired and now appears to be in good structural condition. In the 1970's the lowest two floors were developed as museum space with military exhibits and period rooms. Most of these have been removed during the 2004-2006 remodeling. These two floors are in relatively good condition. The two upper floors, however, are in very poor condition.32

A date stone on the exterior of the building reads “1848.”

Officer’s Row (1890–1906)

A line of residential buildings fronting on Gibbs Street, Officer’s Row consists of six duplexes built in 1890 and altered in the 1930s (Buildings 105, 106, 107, 108, 111, and 112), an 1890 Officers’ Club, also modified in the 1930s (building 109), a Commanding Officer’s House (building 110), which had

30 192.
31 National Register of Historic Places, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, National Register #71000425.
32 187.
been altered but has been restored to its 1890 appearance, three duplexes built in 1898 (Buildings 102, 103, and 104), and two larger quarters buildings (114 and the Married Officers’ Quarters, 117) built in 1906.

Buildings 105–108, 111, and 112

were originally Victorian style wood frame construction, but were clad with brick veneer during the 1930’s by WPA workers. They are two-story units with storage attics and are currently identical in exterior and interior configurations and details. The resulting exterior brick, detailing and general appearance is similar to buildings 216–219.33

Window openings are rectangular and are formed by steel lintels. Each building has a brick masonry chimney on each gable end. Roof construction is wood framing, and roofing is currently asphalt shingles. Eaves feature crown molding trim. Windows are wood double-hung, typically six-over-six, with some four-over-four. There is a single front porch on the south elevation serving the two dwelling entrances, with a demising dividing wall. The porch has a brick masonry base that may date from the original Victorian construction, which is parged with a cementitious coating. The current Colonial porch has three wood columns and a low sloped roof. At the rear are enclosed utility entries, with trash access openings and concrete steps. These entries appear to have been added during the 1937–1939 renovations.34

The Officers’ Club

was originally a Victorian style 2-story wood frame single-family house … extensively modified inside and out as part of the Depression-Era WPA program in the 1930s, including recladding of the exterior with brick veneer. Today it is a two-story unit with a storage attic. In 2006, heat and a functional half bath were restored to the building when it was used as a preservation skills training location by the Detroit Public Schools Philip Randolph Vocational Technical School. It was converted to an Officer’s Club—presumably in the 1930s, when an addition was made to the rear.35

The Commanding Officer’s House was at one time of similar appearance to the Officers’ Club; however:

The masonry cladding was removed and building was faithfully restored to its original appearance in the 1970s … it was clad with brick veneer during the 1930s between 1937 and 1939, resulting in a side-gabled Colonial style exterior, with a subordinate off-center perpendicular gable at the east side that formed a side yard … window openings are rectangular and are supported by steel lintels. The building has five restored brick chimneys. Roof construction is wood framing, and roofing is currently cedar shingles. Eaves feature restored brackets and molding trim. Windows are wood double-hung, typically six-over-six, with some four-over-four. There is a full width front porch on the south elevation and a rear kitchen porch on the north and east elevations.36

Buildings 102, 103, and 104 are mostly identical three-story structures that mostly retain their original, simplified Queen Anne appearance. Each is

a brick masonry bearing wall building, on a coursed ashlar base, [with] symmetrical massing, and features a prominent front center gable, with a subordinate cross gable. At the rear are two rear-gabled wings, forming a “U”-shaped footprint. There are two wood framed dormers at the front, and one at the rear. Window openings are mostly arched with jack arches, with roman arches at the front and side

33 37.
34 57.
35 37–38.
36 87.
gables. Dormers have rectangular window openings. Windows are wood double-hung, with several different muntin configurations. Roof construction is wood framing, and roofing is currently asphalt shingles. Eaves feature crown molding trim, and wood cornices define the lower side of the front and side gables. There are two hip-roofed front porches at the front corners of the building with concrete porches on brick masonry bases.\textsuperscript{37}

**Building 114**

is a Colonial Revival brick masonry bearing wall building, on a coursed ashlar limestone base. Joints in brickwork are pointed with red tinted mortar … window openings are topped by jack arches, and have limestone sills. Windows are wood double-hung, with six-over-two muntin configurations. The building has two brick masonry chimneys. Roof construction is wood framing, and roofing is currently asphalt shingles. Eaves feature crown molding trim. The front wing features a wide frieze with dentils which wraps around the building and form wood cornices which define the lower side of the side gables.\textsuperscript{38}

**Building 117** is similar in style to Building 114; however,

the building’s footprint is cruciform in shape. The building does not have a clearly defined “front,” since the main entrances to the units are on two different and opposite sides.

Non-original brick veneer entry vestibules and trash enclosures on concrete bases have been added at the rear, which are of similar construction to those found on Type 5 buildings, and are believed to date from the same period—the 1930’s WPA modifications era. Window openings are topped by jack arches, and have limestone sills. Windows are wood double-hung, with several different muntin configurations. The building has one brick masonry chimney. Roof construction is wood framing, and roofing is currently asphalt shingles. Eaves feature crown molding trim, and wood cornices define the lower side of the front gables. There are hip-roofed front porches on the south and north elevations. Their concrete bases suggest that they are not original, and they likely also date from the 1930s.

**NCO Row**

The ten duplexes that comprise NCO Row (Buildings 210–219) are somewhat similar in outward appearance, despite having been constructed in three phases beginning in 1897 and concluding in 1939.

**Buildings 212, 213, and 214**, two-story structures,

are nearly identical in exterior appearance, with the only differences being use of jack-arch masonry openings for windows on some. They … have non-original enclosed entry vestibules, sunrooms and rear porches.\textsuperscript{39}

This simple duplex unit’s style generally reflects Georgian Colonial influences. Foundations are coursed ashlar limestone, supporting red brick masonry bearing walls with jack or segmental arch window openings. There are two brick masonry chimneys with corbelled tops and concrete caps. Roof construction is wood framing, and roofing is currently asphalt shingles. Eaves feature crown molding trim. Windows are wood double-hung, typically six-over-six. Enclosed front porches and open rear concrete porches are not original. There appear to have been at least one previous version of the rear porch prior to the current one.\textsuperscript{40}

\textsuperscript{37} 41.
\textsuperscript{38} 102.
\textsuperscript{39} 37.
\textsuperscript{40} 139.
These three buildings are presently in poor condition and intended for demolition.  

Buildings 210, 211, and 215 are each two stories and are identical in plan, and nearly identical in exterior appearance, with the only differences being the use of two types of detailing of the door casings and transoms at the entry vestibules ... they are generally unmodified from their original configurations, except that sun porches have been removed from buildings 211 and 215.

This simple duplex unit is in the Colonial Revival style, similar, but not identical to the earlier … units, which have somewhat less refined detailing and trim. Foundations are formed concrete, extending above grade to the first floor line. Walls are tan brick masonry bearing walls. Roof construction is wood framing, and roofing is currently slate. Eaves feature crown molding trim. Windows are wood double-hung, typically six-over-six. Enclosed front entrances and small porches for each dwelling unit are centered as a single piece of construction on the north elevation. Combined open rear concrete porches do not appear to be original. One-story sunrooms were located at each end but are now gone, except for their foundations.

Building 210 houses the National Museum of the Tuskegee Airmen.

Buildings 216–219, each two stories, are all built on the same plan, and have the same general exterior configuration, however two have hip roofs and a Federal style front porch, while the other two have gabled roofs and a more elegant Georgian style front porch. The brick and concrete work are very close to that found in the WPA-era cladding treatment of the officers residences (buildings 105–112), and was presumably part of the same construction effort … they are generally unmodified from their original configurations.

The roof is a wood framed hip, and roofing is asphalt shingles. Eaves feature crown molding trim. Windows are wood frame double-hung, typically six-over-six. Basement windows are steel. Enclosed front entrances and for each dwelling unit are centered as a single piece of construction on the north elevation. The entrances are wood framed with an elegant panel treatment under double hung windows. Combined open rear brick masonry rear porches are located on the south elevations, with exterior basement stairs extending under the porch floors. One-story sunrooms are located at each end.

Post Engineer’s Storehouse (Building 201, 1897)

This structure is a simple one-story brick masonry bearing wall utilitarian structure on a low rough coursed limestone masonry foundation. Openings are formed by segmental arches. Original windows are wood hoppers, with six light muntin configurations. Additional non-original steel sash industrial windows have been added at three locations. Doors appear to be original, and are of rail-and-stile construction with diagonal wide bead board panels … at the east gable end is a brick masonry wall with a parapet extending above the roof. The wall is partially painted and shows evidence that it was at one time an interior wall for a now-demolished addition.

Post Quartermaster (Building 202, 1890)

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41 James Conway, in discussion with the author, January 2015.
42 City of Detroit Recreation Department, 37.
43 37.
44 160.
45 112.
Although this is a utilitarian building, it has attractive detailing in the Colonial Revival style. It is a rectangular brick masonry bearing wall building, on a coursed ashlar limestone base. The building features a side gable roof, with a center dormer that may not be original. There have been several modifications to window openings, with some original openings blocked up, and new openings added. Original window openings have limestone lintels and sills, except basement and gable end windows have rowlock arches. New openings have a mix of stone and steel lintels. Windows are primarily wood double-hung, with six-over-six or four-over-four muntin configurations. Some windows are paired casements with ten-light sash. Doors to the main level are non-original hollow metal; the door to basement level is old – possibly original – wood. The building has one brick masonry chimney. Roof construction is wood framing, and roofing is currently asphalt shingles. Eaves feature a wide fascia with crown molding trim, and wood cornices with modillions at the eaves and rake. There is a small wood-sided structure attached to the north side of the building. There is a concrete loading dock located at the south elevation that does not appear to be original, containing aggregate similar to other concrete installed at the fort during the 1930s.46

Guard House/“Old” Guard House (Building 205, 1889)

This symmetrical side gabled building with a secondary front gable exhibits stylistic hallmarks of the Greek Revival style, with Italianate influences such as the full length open front porch and brackets at eaves. There are wood steps at the rear door with anachronistic 2 x 4 rails. The foundation is rough coursed limestone to the first floor, with exterior walls above the floor line being unpainted brick masonry with a bond course every seven courses. There are two brick chimneys, with stepped and corbelled tops. Limestone lintels finished with a margined pointed work support masonry over openings; except at the rear door, which is supported by a jack arch. Similarly finished limestone forms sills at windows. The roof is wood framed with wood shingles; front porch roof is wood framed low slope hipped with a membrane roof. Windows are wood double hung. Most are six-over-six, with some three-over-three, with four narrow one-over-one casements at the rear.47

Post Headquarters (Building 207, 1905)

The Post Headquarters building is a large brick building erected in 1904 to house the Fort Wayne commanders office, adjutants office and featured a large second floor ballroom for meetings and other group functions. The interior was restored to its original layout by the Historical Museum in the 1970s. During the 1990s, the building was leased to the Detroit Public Schools for the Medicine Bear Academy and the interior was remodeled to support school code operation. Fire doors and additional partitions were added. After Medicine Bear left, the building was leased to the Detroit Head Start program to be used as a training center, with minor interior modifications.48

Stable (Building 222, 1890)

The most defining feature of the stable is a full-length monitor roof—a feature typical of late 19th century military stables and small industrial buildings. It is a brick masonry bearing wall structure, with its first floor at grade. Openings in masonry are formed by segmental arches. Windows are a mixture of wood inswinging hoppers with six lights (at the lower level), and small wood double hung windows with six-over-six muntin patterns (in the monitor). Doors are wood rail and stile. The roof is asphalt shingles, and eaves feature exposed rafters with tails cut into curves. The building contains much of its original exterior construction fabric.49

Warehouses (1942)

46 115.
47 119.
48 123.
49 148.
At the southern corner of the site, separated from the Parade Ground by a tall earthen berm, are Warehouses 2A, 2B, and 2C, as well as the concrete slab foundation of a fourth warehouse which has since been demolished.

Dating from the World War II era, the three remaining warehouses are described by the *Historic Fort Wayne Program of Preservation and Utilization* 2A as possessing and “unique character because of its original use” and “associative historical significance/artifact value in that it is one of three surviving structures on the property dating to what may be the most important episode of Fort Wayne’s history—the World War II Arsenal of Democracy era, when Fort Wayne served as a major marshalling and distribution point for the tremendous amount of war materiel manufactured in Detroit.”

Despite a prior State Historic Preservation Office determination to the contrary, this report finds Warehouses 2A, 2B, and 2C to be contributing to the historic character of Fort Wayne.

Each building, as described by the *Program for Preservation and Utilization*, is

… a utilitarian warehouse structure constructed of concrete block perimeter bearing walls on a concrete foundation. The building is partially painted. Original window openings were rectangular formed by precast concrete lintels and had precast sills. Steel lintels formed openings for large overhead doors. All original window openings blocked up. The roof structure is constructed of wood, supported on interior wood columns. The roof is low sloped, with built-up ballasted roofing, and drains to the west.

Building 2C has been extensively remodeled to provide controlled archives and artifact storage for the Detroit Historical Museum.

Openings have been much modified, with original window openings being blocked up, and new openings added along the west side to accommodate office use. The roof structure is wood, supported on interior wood columns (refer to interior description for detailed information). The roof is low sloped, and is assumed to have membrane roofing of unknown composition.

**Guard House (Building 302, 1942)**

This building, which was erected during the Spanish-American War, replaced the original guardhouse. It was the subject of a restoration effort in 1984. According to the *Program for Preservation and Utilization*, it

is a brick masonry bearing wall building, on a coursed ashlar limestone base. It reflects simplified Colonial Revival characteristics, however its single hipped-roof front dormer with rounded forms flanking the windows is a Shingle Style influence. Joints in brickwork are pointed with red tinted mortar. The building’s footprint is an elongated “T”-shape, with hipped roofs on both masses. Window openings are formed by shallow rowlock arches at the front building mass, and roman arches at the rear mass. All windows have limestone sills. Windows are wood double-hung, with a variety of muntin configurations. Some windows have been blocked over, and some have been replaced. The building has one brick masonry chimney, and two large round metal sheet metal ventilators with star ornaments on top. Roof construction is wood framing, and roofing is currently asphalt shingles. Eaves

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50 City of Detroit Recreation Department, *Historic Fort Wayne Program of Preservation and Utilization*, 151.  
51 Ibid.  
52 154.  
53 158.
are enclosed and have a plain fascia, however the dormer eave features crown molding trim, suggesting that the lower fascia may have been modified. There is a full nearly width concrete front porch on the south side, with a hipped roof supported on brick masonry columns. The concrete porch does not appear to be original, and the columns are identical to those found on Building 312, built in 1939, suggesting that this porch and columns may have also been built at that time.54

**Theater (Building 303, 1939)**

The theater is a one-story front gable brick veneer structure, with Colonial Revival detailing, including Georgian quoins on the four corners of the main mass of the building. A secondary brick veneer mass is located on the back (north) side of the building. The building sits on a formed concrete base with exposed course aggregate extending to just above the first floor line. Red brick in a common bond pattern, with header courses every 7th course, extends from that point to the roof. Masonry above window and door openings on the front elevation are topped with jack arches. These arches are largely ornamental, as they are supplemented with steel lintels. All other openings have standard common bond over the top, with steel lintels. The asphalt single roof sits on steel trusses. Windows are six-over-six wood double hung. Paired front entry doors are wood rail-and-stile, with 12 glass lights. Secondary doors are wood rail-and-stile with wood panels. The building has a columned front porch, with crown molding on the fascia. Eaves and rakes are trimmed with crown molding.55

**Barracks (Building 311, 1890)**

This building is a two and one-half-story brick masonry bearing wall building with a partially exposed basement, on a coursed ashlar limestone base. It reflects simplified Colonial Revival characteristics, however its hipped-roof dormers with rounded forms at the corners is a Shingle Style influence. Joints in brickwork are pointed with red tinted mortar. The building's footprint is a "U"-shape, with hipped roofs on all three legs. Window openings are formed by elegantly detailed wedge-shaped brick jack arches at the first and second floors. Basement window openings are formed by limestone lintels. All windows have limestone sills. Windows are wood double-hung, with two-over-two muntin configurations. The building has several brick masonry chimneys. Roof construction is wood framing, and roofing is currently asphalt shingles. Eaves are enclosed. There is a concrete front porch on the west side, with a hipped roof supported on brick masonry columns. The concrete porch does not appear to be original, and the columns are identical to those found on Building 312, built in 1939, suggesting that this porch and columns may have also been built at that time. There are remnants of open porches at the east (rear) side within the "U" and at the ends of each leg of the "U". Because of the concrete construction of these porches, it is believed that they are not original.56

**Recreation Center/Visitors Center (Building 312, 1909–1939)**

This building consists of a front 1939 building with Colonial Revival details, and Georgian quoins, and a later rear addition, which is a modern utilitarian design, with only limited distinguishing stylistic features on the rear. Both are of brick masonry bearing wall construction. The front building is on a coursed ashlar limestone base. Joints in brickwork are pointed with red tinted mortar. The original building's footprint is an cruciform in shape, with a front gable and hipped roofs on the wings. Window openings are formed by jack arches. All windows have limestone sills. Windows are wood double hung, with ten-over-ten and sixteen-over-sixteen muntin patterns. Roofing is asphalt shingles. Eaves feature crown molding trim. Brick masonry has corbelled courses near the tops of the walls, with brick dentils at the eaves. This area is currently painted to resemble a frieze board. Two entry porches flank the center mass. Porches are concrete, with brick masonry columns (identical to those at building 302) supporting the roof.

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54 161.

55 164.

56 171.
The newer rear building rests on a concrete base. It is rectangular in plan. Window openings are formed by steel lintels. All windows have limestone sills. Windows are steel, with a nine-light configuration on the sides, and aluminum on the rear elevation. The building has a large brick masonry chimney… Under the gutter area are corbelled and denticulated brick masonry courses.  

**Barracks (Building 314, 1906)**

This building is a two and one-half-story brick masonry bearing wall building with a partially exposed basement, on a coursed ashlar limestone base. It reflects simplified Colonial Revival characteristics. Joints in brickwork are pointed with red tinted mortar. The building's footprint is a "U"-shape, with front gabled roofs on two legs, joined by a sloped roof between the two legs. Window openings are formed by jack arches at the first and second floors. Basement window openings are formed by limestone lintels. All windows have limestone sills. Windows are wood double-hung, and two-over-two muntin configurations predominate. The building has several brick masonry chimneys. Roof construction is wood framing, and roofing is currently asphalt shingles. Eaves are enclosed. There are two concrete front porch on the west side, with hipped roofs supported on brick masonry columns. The concrete porches do not appear to be original, and the columns are identical to those found on Building 312, built in 1939, suggesting that this porch and columns may have also been built at that time. There are remnants of open porches at the east (rear) side within the "U" and at the ends of each leg of the "U". Because of the concrete construction of these porches, it is believed that they are not original.

**Parade Ground**

A large open space, the parade ground, extends along the Detroit River between the star fort and the 1942 warehouse buildings, bounded by Gibbs and Bradys streets and a tall earthen berm at its southern end. This area was expanded, between 1880 and 1896, by grading over swampy land and reclaiming a portion of the riverbank. Reclamation efforts have been ongoing, undertaken by the Works Progress Administration, and later the Detroit Department of Public Works and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Coastal Zone Management Program.

The parade ground was used initially as a drill space. A number of large warehouse buildings, however, were constructed on the site during World War II and demolished shortly thereafter. Today, the parade ground provides a dramatic view of the Detroit River and contributes significantly to the aesthetic value of the site. A row of mature trees along Gibbs Street, defining the northern boundary of the parade ground, appear in World War II-era photographs as recently planted, and likely date from the 1930s.

Remains of a possible Potawotami village location, as depicted in early historic maps and established as a response to Euro-American settlement, may exist beneath the parade ground. 1944 excavations revealed a concentration of domestic artifacts surrounding the adjacent burial mound, suggesting a village site is likely to exist in close proximity—a possibility which may be explored by non-invasive techniques, including magnetometry and ground-penetrating radar, in the near future. As the northern portion of the parade ground has seen little historic development or other disturbance, such a village would be well-preserved and demonstrate a high degree of information potential.

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57 175.
58 181.
59 Phenix, 22.
60 Thomas Killion (archaeologist, Wayne State University Department of Anthropology), in discussion with the author, April 2015.
Gardens

Gardens, formerly located between Meigs Street and Jefferson Avenue, no longer exist; the area is presently occupied by an open lawn. The Fort Wayne Master Plan and Program for Preservation and Utilization call for further research to determine the historic appearance of these gardens in order to guide potential restoration efforts. Although the gardens have been eliminated, their site is nonetheless listed by this report as a contributing resource due to the vital relationship between open space and adjacent structures that it continues to provide.

Shoreline Improvements

The shoreline is stabilized with broken concrete rubble of unknown origin, listed as a noncontributing resource. Around the time of the fort’s construction, the shoreline was occupied by shrub-scrub wetlands including willow trees. 61

Chapel/Workshop

At the eastern end of the site, south of the star fort, stand seven buildings and a boat slip operated as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Detroit District boat yard and presently off-limits to visitors. Of these, two are significant.

The first, a multipurpose, World War II-era building, first housed a chapel, and later provided workshop space in the 1950s. It is presently used as a garage. The single-story brick building features a dome-shaped roof, steel windows, and a stepped parapet facade.

Mule Stables

Formerly a pair of mule stables flanking a central yard, only the western building remains intact, as the second significant building on the Army Corps of Engineers property. This tall, gable-roofed building consists of a single story with a hay loft. It features high, round-arched windows, prominent, hip-roofed ridge vents, and a hay door made of wood. The eastern stable building, however, was greatly altered and incorporated into a 1960s office building.

LIST OF RESOURCES

Contributing Resources

Burial Mound
Gate House
Star Fort, Demilune, and Powder Magazine
Building 507/Barracks
Building 102
Building 103
Building 104
Building 105
Building 106
Building 107

61 City of Detroit Recreation Department, Historic Fort Wayne Program of Preservation and Utilization, 201.
Building 108
Building 109/Officer’s Club
Building 110/Commanding Officer’s House
Building 111
Building 112
Building 114
Building 117/Married Officer’s Quarters (Woodland Indian Museum)
Building 201/Post Engineer’s Storehouse
Building 202/Post Quartermaster
Building 205/Guard House (“Old” Guard House)
Building 207/Post Headquarters
Building 210 (National Museum of the Tuskegee Airmen)
Building 211
Building 212
Building 213
Building 214
Building 215
Building 216
Building 217
Building 218
Building 219
Building 222/Stable
Warehouse 2A
Warehouse 2B
Warehouse 2C
Building 302/Guard House
Building 303/Theater
Building 311/Barracks
Building 312/Recreation Center (Visitors Center)
Building 314/Barracks
Parade Ground
Gardens
Chapel/Workshop
Mule Stables, western building only

Noncontributing Resources

Wayne Street Garage
Shoreline Improvements
Army Corps of Engineers Boat House and Boat Slip
Army Corps of Engineers Detroit District office building
Mule Stables, eastern building
“Fort Wayne” Michigan Historic Site Marker

*Any resource not included in either list above should be considered noncontributing unless further research suggests otherwise.*

CRITERIA
The proposed Fort Wayne historic district appears to meet the first and third criteria adopted by the Historic Designation Advisory Board: (1) Sites, buildings, structures, or archaeological sites where cultural, social, spiritual, economic, political or architectural history of the community, city, state or nation is particularly reflected or exemplified; (3) Buildings or structures which embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural specimen, inherently valuable as a representation of a period, style or method of construction.

Fort Wayne appears to meet National Register criterion A due to its direct association with U.S. military response to the Canadian Rebellions of 1837, Michigan’s involvement in the Civil War, and the region’s contribution to the World War II “Arsenal of Democracy. The site appears to meet criterion C as an outstanding example of an American-built star fort representing the work of Montgomery C. Meigs, Thomas Jefferson Cram, and Joseph Totten, as a “significant and distinguishable” collection of twentieth-century Works Progress Administration and military architecture, and for the “distinctive characteristics” embodied in the only remaining example of the Late Woodland burial mounds that were once commonplace throughout southeast Michigan. Criterion D also appears to be satisfied, as archaeological research at the site has yielded, or is likely to continue to yield, insight into Late Woodlands burial practices and pottery techniques, historic-era Potawatomi village life and its relationship with Euro-American settlement, and 19th century social and military history.

“Areas of Significance” will be evaluated in a forthcoming Final Report.

COMPOSITION OF THE HISTORIC DESIGNATION ADVISORY BOARD

The Historic Designation Advisory Board has nine members, who are residents of Detroit, and three ex-officio members. The appointed members are Kwaku Atara, Melanie A. Bazil, Keith A. Dye, Zené Frances Fogel-Gibson, Edward Francis, Calvin Jackson, Harriet Johnson, Victoria Byrd-Olivier, and Kari Smith. The ex-officio members, who may be represented by members of their staff, are the Director of the Historical Department, the Director of the City Planning Commission, and the Director of the Planning and Development Department. Ad hoc members for this study are Alicia Bradford, Director of the Recreation Department, and Amy Swift of Preservation Detroit.

BIBLIOGRAPHY


Building 109/Officer’s Club

Building 110/Commanding Officer’s House

Building 111

Building 112
Building 314/Barracks

Parade Ground

Chapel/Workshop

Mule Stables, eastern building