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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Staff Row and Old Post Area [Boundary Increase; Additional Documentation]

other names/site number Original Fort McPherson (Northeast Corner of Post)

2. Location

street & number 1777 Hardee Avenue SW

not for publication

city or town Atlanta

vicinity

state Georgia code GA county Fulton code 121 zip code 30330

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

H. Wolfe, DAS(ESOH) / ARMY HISTORICAL PRESERVATION OFFICER 20130703
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

HQ Department of the Army Washington, DC
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

David C. Crass
Signature of commenting official

8/27/12
Date

DR. DAVID C. CRASS
Title DIVISION DIRECTOR / DEPUTY SHPO HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION, GEORGIA DNR
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

other (explain): _____

Lois Blum
Signature of the Keeper

9/4/13
Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only one box.)

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- Private
- public – Local
- public – State
- public – Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
70	56	buildings
3	5	sites
0	4	structures
0	0	objects
73	65	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

42

6. Function or Use

Historic
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Functions

Current
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Functions

DOMESTIC/Institutional Housing

DOMESTIC/Institutional Housing

DEFENSE/Military Facility

DEFENSE/Military Facility

7. Description

Architectural
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Classification

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne

foundation: Brick

LATE VICTORIAN/Romanesque Revival

walls: Brick

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

Wood/Weatherboard

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

roof: Metal/Tin

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Bungalow/Craftsman

other:

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page

Materials

walls: SYNTHETICS/vinyl

roof: STONE/slate

ASPHALT

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Located within the Fort McPherson military installation on the south side of Atlanta, Georgia, the Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [boundary increase] includes residential, administrative, institutional, and service buildings and planned and natural landscape features directly adjacent to the existing Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District. Standing on the northeastern side of Fort McPherson, the boundary increase encompasses 149 acres of land and contains 73 contributing resources and 65 non-contributing resources. The buildings included within the boundary increase contribute to the character of the existing district and represent common nineteenth- and twentieth-century architectural styles utilized by the American military. Landscape features within the expanded district include a man-made lake, natural streams and ravines, low rolling hills, and planned park-like open spaces. The Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [boundary increase] expands the boundaries of the original district to include contiguous historic buildings and remains in good condition. The district retains its original configuration and location within the larger post, while its buildings remain well-preserved with most of the original buildings' exteriors largely intact. The district's setting within the original boundaries of Fort McPherson, south of downtown Atlanta, and the condition and scale of the installation's architecture still conveys a strong sense of time and place. Retaining its architectural and historical integrity, the Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [boundary increase] continues to illustrate the evolution of contemporary military philosophies, goals, and objectives and is linked directly with the development of the United States into a world military power.

This nomination updates and expands the description, period of significance, and statements of significance for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-listed Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District through additional documentation. This nomination also increases the boundaries of the Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District to include the intact, contiguous historic resources associated with the development of Fort McPherson through 1959. The NRHP-listed FORSCOM Command Sargent Major's Quarters (Building 532) constructed in 1887 is included within this nomination.

Narrative Description

Fort McPherson is located in the Piedmont Plateau region of Fulton County, Georgia, just south of Atlanta's central business district. Owned by the United States Department of the Army, the military installation encompasses 504.9 acres of land, consisting of natural and planned landscapes and a variety of residential, administrative, institutional, and service buildings and facilities. Fort McPherson is situated in the midst of a mixed residential, commercial, and industrial area located next to US Highway 29 (Lee Street) and Georgia Route 166 (Lakewood Freeway). Located in the northeastern corner of Fort McPherson, the Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [boundary increase] encompasses the original historic district and the immediately adjacent areas. Maps providing the layout of the original district and its expanded boundaries are provided in the attached continuation sheets.

Arranged in a quadrangle layout, the central core of the original historic district consists of buildings from the post's earliest period of development. The centerpiece, Hedekin Field, is a grassy, rectangular parade field surrounded on the north by the houses of Staff Row (Buildings 1-15 and 17-20), the south by buildings of Troop Row (Buildings 56-63 and 65), and the east by the old post house (Building 41), the chapel/guardhouse (Building 42), and Pershing Hall (Building 40). The original historic district also includes the current Department of Public Works (DPW) facility (Building 181) and Rice Hall (Building 184), which are located south of Troop Row on Cobb Street. To the east of the quadrangle, the guardhouse/chaplain office (Building 51) and the Red Cross facility (Building 53) stand between Hardee Avenue and the post's Lee Street boundary. Fort McPherson's original hospital facility (Building 171), along with other administrative and service buildings (Buildings 100-104), are located southeast of Troop Row on Hardee Avenue.

The Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [boundary increase] expands the boundaries of the original district to include contiguous historic buildings. Within the boundary increase, buildings directly adjacent to the original historic district, including buildings associated with the hospital (Buildings 128-131, 162, 167-170, and 180), the post theatre (Building 183), a mess hall (Building 132), and the boiler house (Building 160), stand to the south of Troop Row. To the

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north of Staff Row, the Staff Row garages (Buildings 23-26 and 29-35) and the former nurses' quarters (Building 22) are also included in the boundary increase, while a cluster of administrative and service buildings (Buildings 46-47, 50, 52, and 54) to the east of the quadrangle stand within the expanded boundaries. A number of residential and recreational buildings are also situated within the district and stand to the west and south of the old post's central core. On a small hill off Walker Avenue, one-story, brick residences for non-commissioned officers' (Buildings 136-142) are tightly arranged in an east-west row, while a frame chapel (Building 240) is situated on Thorne Avenue, just south of the non-commissioned officers' housing. Across the street, a baseball field (Gammon Field) and a softball field (Talmadge Field) provide recreation for the residents of Fort McPherson. Located south of Gammon and Talmadge fields, two housing blocks (Buildings 409 and 410) are accessible by Thorne Avenue. Three other clusters of family and transient housing units (Buildings 506-510, 512, 515, 522-528, 532, 533-538, and 601-605) can be found on Miller Lane, Murphy Circle, and North Miller Drive, all located west of the central quadrangle and northwest of Gammon and Talmadge fields.

Shaped by the changing missions and needs of the military, the buildings within the Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [boundary increase] stand within a park-like setting that is populated by planned rows of hardwoods, natural clusters of trees, and green open spaces. Like the district's architecture, the landscape of the installation has also evolved over time. Dating to the post's earliest period of development, the original Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District maintains its late-nineteenth-century plan based on formal geometry and symmetry. Focused on Hedekin Field, the original historic district includes the rectangular parade ground and its surrounding buildings, all situated in a quadrangle layout. The strict formality of the quadrangle plan influences the use of its immediate landscape features, as linear rows of trees appear along Staff and Troop rows. This symmetry ties the landscape and vegetation directly to the physical layout of the district's buildings.

Outside of the original quadrangle, the post's setting incorporates a more organic approach to landscape design, one that follows the natural contours of the site. Soft rolling hills, a man-made lake (Photograph 6), and natural springs contribute to the picturesque nature of the expanded district, while winding paved roads weave through groups of trees and connect the district's buildings. Within the boundary increase, natural park-like landscapes appear on the western and southern portions of the district. Here, flowering shrubs, clusters of trees, irregular-shaped open spaces, and water features follow the natural forms of the site.

The buildings and landscapes of Fort McPherson are tied together with a system of roads. The roads define the physical form of the post, mark its boundaries, organize its spaces, and connect military personnel to the different activities associated with the base's mission. While the quadrangle design shaped Fort McPherson's early road system and dictated a strict formality and symmetry, later development within the district focused on a more organic system of curving roads and winding drives. Standing in contrast to the roads and landscapes of the original quadrangle, many of the streets and landscapes of the later post were built to satisfy immediate needs and utilized a more casual approach to planning rather than the rigidity of a formal design.

The Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974 under Criterion C, "Architecture." The district is associated with Fort McPherson's historical development from 1889 to 1910. The district currently encompasses 41 resources, including the buildings of Staff Row and Troop Row, the post headquarters, a guardhouse, a hospital, and other support buildings. An active military installation, Fort McPherson is a good example of a late-nineteenth-century military post that developed and expanded according to the standardized planning of the United States Quartermaster Department. The Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District serves as a representative collection of the architectural styles and residential building forms that appeared on US military bases during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The period of significance for the district is 1889 to 1910. This period represents the earliest buildings constructed on the post and embodies a cohesive collection of Victorian-era military buildings. While Building 103 (coal chute/storage building), a contributing resource to the historic district, has been demolished, all other buildings listed within the original NRHP nomination remain and maintain their structural and material integrity.

The Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [boundary increase] contributes to the character of the original district and represents the development of the urban Army installation from a small, nineteenth-century, ten-company post to a thriving Army Hospital and Personnel Center during the twentieth century. The Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [boundary increase] includes 73 contributing resources and 65 noncontributing resources. The suggested expansion areas are recommended eligible under NRHP Criteria A and C because they further the understanding of Fort McPherson as a significant late-nineteenth- and twentieth-century urban Army post and as a reflection of the national architectural trends utilized by the United States military. The Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [boundary increase] is locally significant in the areas of local military history and architecture.

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The boundaries of the Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [boundary increase] follow the northern border of Fort McPherson from Lee Street to the 500 and 600 family housing areas. On the west side of the district, the boundary follows the edge of the 600 family housing area and crosses Miller Drive before turning east towards Lake No. 3. At the lake, the boundary turns southeast, crosses Thomas Avenue, and runs behind Building 410. At the family housing complex (Buildings 409 and 410), the boundary turns to the east and then follows Walker Drive to the northeast. From Walker Drive, the boundary travels east, passing behind the post chapel (Building 240) before merging with Fort McPherson's eastern border on Lee Street. The eastern boundary of the district follows the Lee Street border. Within the new boundaries of the Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [boundary increase], the original district is expanded to include buildings outside of the original quadrangle.

Building stock in the proposed Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [boundary increase] includes a mix of residential, institutional, and administrative buildings. Originally laid out in 1885 in a quadrangle, the northeast side of Fort McPherson includes the earliest buildings constructed on the base. The centerpiece of the early Fort McPherson plan is Hedekin Field, surrounded by officers housing on the north, troop housing on the south, and the old post headquarters, guardhouse/chapel, and Pershing Hall on the east. There are no buildings lining the western side of the parade grounds.

Within the district, surviving buildings range in scale from two-story Italianate duplex units and Queen Anne institutional buildings from the 1880s and the 1890s to Colonial Revival office buildings and residential resources constructed in the 1940s and 1950s. Throughout time many of the district's buildings have undergone minor modifications in the addition of wings, the enclosure of porches, or the installation of synthetic siding. The Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [boundary increase] retains its architectural integrity of design and has maintained its historical associations.

While the current Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District was listed on the NRHP in 1974, the original nomination offers an incomplete view of Fort McPherson's historical development and significance.¹ This nomination includes a more detailed description and comprehensive inventory of the base as well as a fuller and more sophisticated discussion of the appropriate NRHP criteria, areas of significance, and period of significance, not only for the resources included in the original district, but also for those now being added in the boundary increase. A summary and description of the buildings within the entire district are provided below.

Architectural Development of the Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District (1889-1910)

On August 11, 1885, the United States Army purchased the original tracts of land that would become Fort McPherson under the authority of the Sundry Civil Act. The tracts of vacant woodland and farmland contained easy access to rail lines, favorable terrain, and convenient proximity to Atlanta's downtown. After several conveyances during the following year, the boundaries of the new post contained more than 236 acres of land situated along the Central of Georgia railroad line, four miles south of downtown Atlanta.² Named in memory of Major General James Birdseye McPherson, Commander of the Union Army of Tennessee, and the highest ranking Union officer killed in action during the Civil War, Fort McPherson originally housed ten companies of soldiers and provided a general prison.³

In the fall of 1885, the Army charged Captain Joshua West Jacobs of the Quartermaster Department with control of the design and construction of the new post. Highly regarded by his peers, Jacobs designed the initial master plan for the post, prepared detailed plans and specifications for the buildings, and initiated building contracts. After selecting the site for the Fort McPherson's new buildings, a large scale grading operation took place to ready the terrain for construction. New water and sewage lines followed, further prepping the site for the new post.⁴

By 1889, the plan for Fort McPherson was complete and the construction of several brick buildings had begun at the post. Typical of many nineteenth-century Army posts in the United States, the architectural plan for Fort McPherson was composed of a basic grid form, or a quadrangle, oriented around a central parade ground. The central parade field, called

¹ The 1974 NRHP nomination does not include a list of non-contributing resources or a thorough description of district boundaries.

² Land in both Fulton and DeKalb Counties was purchased for the post.

³ Panamerican Consultants, Inc., *Military Historic Context Emphasizing the Cold War Including the Identification and Evaluation of Above Ground Cultural Resources for Thirteen Department of Defense Installations in the State of Georgia* (Tuscaloosa, Alabama: Panamerican Consultants, Inc., 2006), 115.

⁴ Louis M. Martinez, *Fort McPherson: The First Hundred Years, 1885-1985* (Atlanta: US Army Garrison, Public Affairs Office, 1986), 107.

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Hedekin Field (Photographs 12, 37, 38, 39 and 41) is a large rectangular grass field lined on the north and south sides by large trees, including water oaks, silver maples, southern red maples, elms, and pecan trees. Officer housing lines the north side of the parade field, while the Troop Row, barracks for enlisted soldiers, lines the south side. The headquarters building stands on the east end of the parade ground. Removed from the activities of Hedekin Field, the post hospital stands southeast of the headquarters building. As planning commenced and construction began, the Army officially named the post Fort McPherson.⁵

The earliest buildings constructed on the new post included Fort McPherson's first housing units. During the 1880s and 1890s, the Army made a concerted effort to construct buildings of greater architectural stature and made an attempt to standardize officer housing for better cost control. In some cases, civilian architects or engineers designed housing in contemporary, nationally popular architectural styles. In November 1886, the Army awarded Henry A. Howard, an Atlanta-based firm, a contract for the construction of the first four double housing units on the post. Construction of Quarters 1-4 (Photograph 1) on Staff Row began at the east end of the parade field, with each building spaced 20 feet apart. The two-story double units have T-shaped cores, hip roofs of hand-seamed metal, common bond brick exteriors, and brick foundations. Each building has an identical symmetrical front façade. On the first floor, a one-story square projection extends from the front façade and is ornamented with two double-hung windows, each with a brick jack arch and a stone sill. A terra cotta beltcourse wraps around the one-story projection. One-story shed porches that are now screened flank both sides of the projection and are supported by slender classical columns. Two-over-two double-hung windows with brick arches and rough-cut stone sills appear on the second floor. A thin terra cotta beltcourse of round geometric forms intersects the second-floor row of windows. A brick parapet marks the center of the building, adding visual separation to the two units, while large brick chimneys with decorative chimney tops rise from the front slope of the roof. An Italianate-style cornice with simple brick brackets wraps around the entire building ornamenting all four symmetrical elevations. The rear elevation consists of a one-story brick projection with a shed roof containing entrances to the rear of the house. Paneled doors with simple transom windows are flanked by double-hung windows with brick jack arches and stone sills. An exterior brick chimney rises from the center of the projection's metal roof and separates two rectangular windows. One-story screened porches with shed roofs stand on each side elevation. Construction of the first four quarters finished in 1889, and reports show the costs of construction at approximately \$12,000 for each building.⁶

Captain Jacobs granted the next construction contract to the Harris Company in August 1887 for Quarters 6, 7, and 8 (Photograph 42) on Staff Row. After leaving space for the future site of Quarters 5, the construction of these two-story housing units continued westward with the standard 20-foot interval between each building. Each of the three units follows an identical plan. The two-story double-units have rectangular cores, common bond brick exteriors, brick foundations, and hand-seamed metal roofs. The symmetrical façade of each building has two front gables, which are visually divided by the central brick chimney. The gables are ornamented with a continuing Italianate-style bracketed cornice and a stone beltcourse that creates the illusion of a pedimented gable. Paired attic vents with round brick arches ornament the gable ends. A row of six double-hung windows with brick jack arches and stone sills stretch across the front façade. Each brick arch is connected by a brick course that wraps around the four elevations, while the same stone from the rough-cut sills also continues around the entire building. On the first floor of each quarter's front façade, paired arched windows and recessed paneled doors with fanlights reminiscent of the Federal Style are found on each separate unit. Brick pilasters supporting a brick arch ornaments each door. Each front façade also includes a one-story screened porch with a hip roof supported by square posts. Two gables with decorative bracing project from the hip porch. On each side elevation a two-story gable bay projects from the wall. The first floor of the bay projection has a recessed panel with triple windows each with decorative fanlights, brick arches, and stone sills. Two rows of decorative brickwork with projecting brick headers top the recessed panel. Above, a recessed panel with three double-hung windows and a central fanlight is crowned by a large brick arch. This second floor panel arrangement recalls an exaggerated Federal-era Palladian window. The rear elevations consist of two one-story projections, double-hung windows with brick jack arches on both floors, and a broken fanlight vent in the gables. Providing housing for another six families, each dwelling had two units with 4,181 square feet of space. Quarters 6, 7, and 8 each cost over \$14,000. With the completion of the first seven dwellings (Buildings 1-4 and 6-8) on Staff Row, the War Department granted approval for the assignment of the first troop garrison on post.⁷

Aside from Staff Row quarters, 1889 saw the construction of other buildings around the post. Three years earlier, Captain Jacobs awarded Henry A. Howard the contract for the construction of a guardhouse (Photograph 10) on the eastern end of the parade ground in accordance with Fort McPherson's original master plan. Guardhouses served as installation prisons and the office of the guard. Generally, guardhouses were one-story, rectangular buildings with full-façade verandas or

⁵ Martinez, 7-11.

⁶ Jean Paul Pentecoteau, *Building Inventory for Fort McPherson* (Atlanta: US Department of the Army, 2008), 2.

⁷ Martinez, 109.

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porches and simplified Victorian-era decorative features. Costing \$4,498.69 to construct, the original guardhouse (Building 42) at Fort McPherson was a one-story, red brick building with a hand-seamed metal roof. The main entrance stood in the middle of an open porch, which ran the entire length of the western elevation facing the parade ground. Three small cells stood at the northern end of the building, while a tool room could be found along the east side of the guardhouse. Separate offices for the Officer and Sergeant of the Guard stood opposite of the prisoner cells. A large guard room occupied the central portion of the building, while a prison room and a combined washroom and water closet made up the southern end of the guardhouse. Open fireplaces provided heat to the interior of the building.⁸

Around the time construction of the guardhouse ended, the Quartermaster General rejected plans to build a separate chapel and school house on the grounds. In the 1890s, the Army made the decision to convert the guardhouse to a Protestant Chapel, while constructing a new guardhouse nearby. During the early years of the post, the original guardhouse may have been used for a variety of purposes due to its simplified floor plan that allowed for functional versatility. The building may have functioned as a prison, chapel, school house, and recreation hall during the post's early years. As a chapel the one-story building maintains its original rectangular core, common bond brick exterior, brick foundation, and hand-seamed metal roof. The east elevation facing Hardee Avenue has seven double-hung windows with brick jack arches and stone sills. Central double doors with stained glass windows and a transom mark the center of the building and are shaded by a gable porch with classical columns and decorative machine-cut detail. The original full-length porch on the west elevation has been enclosed with synthetic siding and two-over-two double-hung windows. In 1921, the building underwent renovations which included the addition of interior oak detailing, the installation of new pews, and the addition of 11 stained glass windows and transoms on the exterior. Later changes to the exterior of the building consisted of the relocation of the main entrance to the building's north elevation and the addition of a gable porch.⁹

On June 30, 1886, the Quartermaster's Office granted the contract for construction of the first barracks on Troop Row (Photographs 2, 38, and 40) to W.F. Bowe. Built in stages in 1889 and 1891, the troop barracks stand along the south side of the parade field. The original plan for Fort McPherson included the construction of four two-story double barracks with triple barracks in the center of the line. Each double barrack would house 10 dismantled batteries of an artillery regiment, approximately 400 men, while the triple barracks would house another two companies along with the regimental band. The buildings would stand 30 feet apart and stretch along the entire length of the parade field opposite Staff Row. In 1889, construction of the first double barracks (Building 56) began at the east end of the parade field, while work on the triple barracks (Building 60) started in the middle of the proposed row. Building 56 consists of a rectangular core sheathed in common bond brick with a hand-seamed metal roof and a brick foundation. Two two-story gables project from the front façade, while a long two-story porch stretches across the front face of the building. Slender classical columns with chamfered braces ornament the porch. At each projecting gable, a gable porch projects from the façade and is ornamented with paired columns and decorative machine-cut detail that features curvilinear forms. Symmetrically arranged double-hung windows with brick jack arches and stone sills allow light into all four elevations. The rear elevation also features a two-story porch with classical columns and chamfered braces. Gable dormers stand on the front and rear slopes of the roof providing ventilation to the attic story. A bracketed cornice wraps around the entire building. The triple barracks (Building 60) echoes the form of Building 56 but includes a third bay. Both of these buildings were completed in 1891 at a cost of \$22,740 for the double barracks and \$29,420 for the triple barracks.¹⁰ Two years later, Troop Row barracks 58 and 62 were completed.

Also constructed in 1889, Buildings 101 and 102 stand alongside the railroad spur adjacent to Lee Street. Originally, Building 101 (Photograph 53) stood as two separate storehouses. Built by W.F. Bowe, the northern section served as a commissary storehouse, while the southern section was a quartermaster storehouse constructed by the Harris Company. In 1899, the buildings consolidated and provided space for quartermaster offices, clothing rooms, issue rooms, and storerooms. Building 101 is a two-story warehouse with a common bond brick exterior, a gable roof of composition shingle, and a brick foundation. On the first floor, double-hung windows and glazed and paneled doors are crowned by brick jack arches. On the second floor of the front façade, double-hung windows are arranged in an asymmetrical manner, but often include brick arches and painted stone sills. Two hip dormers stand on the front slope and the rear slope of the roof and provide ventilation for the building. While the rear elevation facing the railroad tracks is similar to the front façade, the two gable ends include two exterior staircases that allow access to the second story of the building. In 1936, the Army converted the building into a hospital ward for use by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) personnel. Throughout

⁸ Martinez, 122.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid., 117.

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history, the building has also functioned as a prison mess hall, a finance office, and a post office. Today the building houses the Directorate of Public Safety and the Provost Marshall.¹¹

Adjacent to Building 101, the post bakery (Building 102) (Photograph 17) cost \$2,730 to construct and originally consisted of a one-story brick building with three rooms and two ovens. Constructed as the central facility for large-scale bread production, Building 102 currently stands as a one-story building with a common bond brick façade, a gable roof of composition shingle, and a brick foundation. Double-hung windows with brick jack arches and stone sills appear on the north, east, and west elevations, while six-over-six double-hung windows with stone sills can be found on the west and south elevations. Paneled doors with enclosed transoms allow entry to the interior of the building. A one-story concrete block addition is located on the east elevation. In 1928, the building served as an ordnance warehouse and an administrative space until 1949 when the building was renovated into administrative office space. Today, the bakery functions as the Military Police Station.¹²

Located opposite of Buildings 101 and 102, the original post hospital (Building 171) (Photograph 19) stands at the corner of Cobb Street and Hardee Avenue, south of the first troop barracks. The Army constructed military hospitals for the medical care of military personnel, civilian employees, and dependents. The size of a hospital directly related to the size of the installation or to the geographical area it served. Nineteenth-century post hospitals evolved from the early system of Army medical care. The improvement of medical treatment of soldiers and advancing technology led to the standardization of hospital plans and the construction of separate hospital buildings, which often resembled the quarters or barracks.¹³ In 1886, the Army awarded the contract for the hospital to Henry A. Howard. While building construction was underway, an additional ward was added to the building plans to bring the hospital into compliance with the standardized plan for a regulation army hospital. Howard completed the hospital in January 1889 at a total cost of \$11,973.¹⁴ Consistent with the standard post hospital design developed in 1871, the post hospital consisted of a two-story central block flanked by one-story wings and surrounded by wide verandas. Originally, the building was a two-story administration building with one-story wings functioning as hospital wards on each side. Currently the two-story building has an irregular footprint, a common bond brick exterior, a brick foundation, and a hip roof of composition shingle. A central hip bay projects from the central portion of the original building, while a two-story porch, similar to those found on the barracks of Troop Row, stretches along the original front façade. Central glazed doors with transom windows are flanked by double-hung windows with brick arches and stone sills. This type of window is echoed on all of the original elevations. Throughout the last century, the post hospital has undergone a number of modifications and additions that have changed the original footprint of the building. Buildings 169 and 170 (Photographs 54 and 55) are nearly identical in design and are connected to the original post hospital. These two brick buildings are connected to one another by a brick hyphen. Both buildings have a red brick exterior, a rectangular core, and a projecting central gable located on the north and south elevations respectively. Constructed in 1930 (Building 170) and 1939 (Building 169), the Classical Revival-style buildings have deep wooden cornices with cyma- and ovolo moldings and a narrow frieze, hipped roofs of slate, and a symmetrical arrangement of six-over-six double-hung windows with three light transoms. On the east and west elevations, eight-over-eight double-hung windows can be found with four light transoms. Brick arches and concrete sills articulate the window openings. The partially exposed basement wall is covered in concrete. Over time other major alterations have included the addition of a second story to each hospital wing and the addition of a new wing on the south end of the building (Building 171B). The building currently serves as Installation Management Command offices.

Shortly after the first troops arrived at Fort McPherson in late May 1889, contracts for another round of major construction work were awarded. On June 10, 1889, the Army awarded Charles Sundberg and Company of Chicago, Illinois, the contract for three more residences on Staff Row, including one double unit, Quarters 9 and, and two single field officers' quarters, Quarters 5 and 10. After the Army found Charles Sundberg and Company in default nearly a year later, the award was redirected to Nicholas Ittner.¹⁵ Construction of Quarters 5, the field officer's quarters, occurred on the site previously set aside between Quarters 4 and 6. Quarters 5 (Photograph 7) is a three-story brick residence reminiscent of the Richardsonian Romanesque style. The dwelling has a rectangular core, a gable roof of hand-seamed metal, common bond brick sheathing, and a brick foundation. The asymmetrical front façade consists of a rounded tower with a conical-

¹¹ Pentecouteau, 12.

¹² Pentecouteau, 12.

¹³ Deborah K. Cannan, Leo Hirrel, Katherine E. Grandine, Kathryn M. Kuranda, Bethany M. Usher, Hugh B. McAloon, and Martha R. Williams, *Historic Context for Department of Defense Installations, 1790-1940, Volume I* (Frederick, Maryland: R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, 1995), 104.

¹⁴ Pentecouteau, 13.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 2.

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shaped metal roof. A Palladian window with a stained glass fanlight and sidelights featuring a floral design, stone sills, and a brick jack arch ornament the center of the tower. A recessed porch is found under the roof line of the tower and is supported by squat columns with classical capitals and decorative fan-like brackets. Weatherboard siding sheathes the exterior of the tower's porch. An asymmetrical arrangement of rectangular and square window openings with brick lintels and stone sills allows light into the interior of the residence, while a wraparound porch with a hip roof extends from the south façade to the east elevation. Weatherboard siding sheathes the interior of the porch. A deep wood cornice extends across the front façade of the building, intercepted by the curved shingled wall of the tower. A shed dormer stands on the front slope of the house. The east elevation continues the asymmetrical nature of the front façade and includes a rounded bay projection and double-hung windows with stone sills. The deep wooden cornice of the front façade is echoed on the rear elevation, which consists of a two-story shed projection, double-hung windows with stone sills, a shed dormer, and a one-story porch with a flat roof. The west elevation is characterized by a decorative brick chimney detail flanked by a broken fanlight window. Quarters 5 cost \$12,864 to complete, which included a \$235 charge for a change in plans that provided a finished attic. This unit provided 6,383 square feet of space, including four rooms and a kitchen on the first floor, five rooms and a bath on the second, three rooms in the attic, and a cellar with laundry, storage, and furnace rooms.¹⁶

More than two months after the completion of Quarters 5, the Nicholas Ittner Company finished construction on Quarters 9 (Photograph 3), continuing the westward expansion of Staff Row. Built according to the same style and plan as Quarters 6, 7, and 8, Quarters 9 cost \$17,208 to construct.¹⁷

The Nicholas Ittner Company began construction of Staff Row's Quarters 10 after they received the building contract from the Army in 1889. As the centerpiece of Staff Row, Quarters 10 (Photographs 3 and 33) would house the Commanding Officer and cover over 9,000 square feet. The Army justified the size and expense of the house because of the various standards of military protocol and traditions at the time. These standards required that the Commanding Officer utilize suitable quarters for the reception and entertainment of important guests. Therefore, there were a number of rooms devoted to socializing and entertainment. Today, Quarters 10 stands as a three-story Victorian-period residence with elements of both Queen Anne and Italianate styles. The house has an irregular core, a common bond brick exterior, a brick foundation, and a hip and gable hand-seamed metal roof. The visual focus of the asymmetrical front façade is a large two-story tower crowned by a conical roof. An exterior brick chimney with patterned brickwork and organic floral-influenced terra cotta details rises the length of the tower. The tower is divided by a patterned brick course, while an Italianate-influenced cornice with decorative dentils or brackets wraps around the tower and continues around the four elevations of the house. A second conical tower cantilevers out from the corner of the second floor. On the first floor, double-hung windows with transoms are crowned by wooden pediments with a central arch and rosette motif supported by scrolled brackets. The second floor windows have a top sash with a central pane surrounded by a border of twenty square lights. The windows carry elaborate pediments with sharp central arches and rosettes supported by ornate cornices. A one-story porch with a corner projection wraps around the south and east elevations. Single and paired classical columns with carved bases and a wooden balustrade support the porch, while a delicate spindlework frieze ornaments the porch's roofline. The east elevation continues the use of asymmetrical forms with differing wall textures and shapes. A gabled bay projects from the façade. A deep cornice is supported by classical brick pilasters, while a patterned brick course visually connects the triangular pediment. In the gable, a small pair of single-paned windows has a brick arch with a terra cotta keystone and a rough-cut stone sill. Below the gable, a Palladian window has a stained glass fanlight with a floral motif and is crowned by a brick arch with a terra cotta keystone. Several additions are visible on the east elevation. The rear elevation has visible alterations, including a sleeping porch on the second floor. The west elevation has a central gabled bay projection with a chimney patterned with decorative brickwork and terra cotta detailing. Four windows flank the chimney, each with a decorative fanlight and stone sills.

The interior layout of Quarters 10 proceeds from an entrance vestibule and a reception hall to a parlor on the left and a study on the right. Both of these rooms are accented by open fireplaces and windows facing the parade ground. The reception hall leads to a main central stair that provides access to the upper levels of the house, while a dining room and library are to the left behind the front study. Open fireplaces flanked by oak bookcases accent the library, while a spacious dining room was originally marked by two large chandeliers. The back of the house contains the kitchen. The upstairs includes four bedrooms along with a set of servants' quarters. Like Quarters 5, the attic story was finished with the addition of a bedroom and a storeroom. The cellar also contains a set of servants' quarters.¹⁸

¹⁶ Pentecouteau, 2.

¹⁷ Ibid., 4.

¹⁸ Martinez, 110-112.

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During Franklin D. Roosevelt's presidency, he frequently stopped at Fort McPherson enroute to and from his retreat in Warm Springs, Georgia. In 1935, renovations to Quarters 10 were underway to suit the President's needs. In order to accommodate his wheelchair, a second-story sleeping porch was added to the rear of Quarters 10. The porch remains visible today.

After the construction of Quarters 5, 9, and 10, the Quartermaster Department granted another contract to Nicholas Ittner for the construction of Quarters 11, 12, 13, and 14 (Photograph 4) at a cost of \$15,860 each. The two-story double unit dwellings are reminiscent of architect Andrew Jackson Downing's Italianate-influenced architecture popularized in mid-nineteenth century pattern books. The symmetrical residences have a rectangular core, a common bond brick exterior, a brick foundation, and a cross-gable roof of hand-seamed metal. The front façade has a central two-story gabled bay with a projection on the first floor. The gable is ornamented with an Italianate-style wooden cornice with decorative brackets supported by two brick pilasters. An arched vent ornaments the gable and has a brick arch and a stone sill. Below the vent, a patterned brick course connects the gable's pediment form. The deep wooden cornice continues around all four elevations. The first floor projection has a flat roof and a decorative wooden cornice with scrolled brackets at each end. One-story screened porches flank the projection. Two-over-two double-hung windows with brick jack arches and stone sills are symmetrically arranged on all elevations. The same windows, cornice, and decorative details continue to the side elevations, which also include one-story shed porches. The rear of the house is a simple gable with a symmetrical arrangement of windows and little architectural detail. With the construction of these four buildings, nearly three-quarters of the proposed line of Staff Row had been completed.

Standing at the eastern end of the parade ground, the original post headquarters (Building 41) (Photographs 9 and 11) was also constructed by Nicholas Ittner in 1891. The headquarters building functioned as the main office building on the installation and represented its administrative center. During the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the post headquarters usually occupied a prominent location facing the parade ground. Often times the most elaborate building at a permanent military installation, the post headquarters usually exhibited high-style architectural design features typical of its period of construction and embodied the general architectural character of the post. Fort McPherson's post headquarters consists of a two-story core with two wings extending to the north and south of the central part of the building. With a common bond brick exterior, a brick foundation, and a hip roof of hand-seamed metal, this two-story building utilizes decorative elements found on many of the Staff and Troop Row buildings. The symmetrical front elevation has a central gable clock tower that projects from the core of the building. A central clock is highlight by brick jack arches, while decorative brick pilasters visually support a triangular pediment. Under the clock, a pair of single-paned windows has a brick arch and a stone sill. On the first floor of the tower, a set of glazed and paneled doors is crowned with a fanlight window. A brick cornice with decorative vents wraps around the central core of the building and its two wings, while two-over-two double-hung windows allow light into the interior of the building. A one-story hipped porch stretches across the entire front façade and is supported by wooden posts with decorative machine-cut brackets and a wooden balustrade. The rear elevation echoes the design of the front façade; however a one-story gable porch replaces the full-length veranda of the front façade. Paneled doors with fanlights appear on the front of each one-story wing. A later one-story addition appears on the north side of the building. Today the building houses the Staff Judge Advocates Office.

In the following years, construction continued at the new post. In 1892, Quarters 17 and 19 (Photograph 5) were completed on Staff Row. The two-story, Tudor Revival-style residences are double units with common bond brick exteriors, brick foundations, and slate shingle roofs. Each front façade consists of two central projections with steeply pitched gables. Originally the gables contained a pair of single-paned windows with brick jack arches and stone sills, but the left windows have been replaced with a single double-hung window. A brick cornice with dentils wraps around the entire building, while symmetrically arranged single-paned windows with brick jack arches and rough-cut stone sills allow light into the interior of the building. Each projecting gable is flanked by a screened porch with a hip roof and square wooden posts. Hip dormers are located on each side elevation, allowing light into a finished attic, while square windows with stained glass fanlights, brick jack arches, and stone sills appear directly under the dormers. The rear elevation includes two projections, each with an entry shaded by a shed roof with wooden brackets. Each dwelling provided 4,865 square feet of living space with three rooms and a kitchen on the first floor and five rooms and a bath on the second floor.¹⁹

After the original guardhouse became Fort McPherson's chapel, the Army constructed a second guardhouse (Building 51) (Photograph 36) in 1893, just east of the original site. Following the typical plan and style of late-nineteenth-century guard houses, the one-story building has a rectangular core, a common bond brick exterior, a brick foundation, and a hip roof of composition shingle. The front façade of the guardhouse has a symmetrical arrangement of arched windows with brick

¹⁹ Pentecouteau, 5.

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jack arches and stone sills flanking a central pair of double doors with a fanlight window. Stretching along the entire length of the front façade, a one-story porch is supported by wooden columns with flared capitals and a wooden balustrade. Simple wooden brackets and a course of dentils ornament the roofline of the front porch. Arched windows, exposed brackets, and the dentil course continue on each elevation. Brick pilasters ornament both side elevations, while hip dormers allow light into the attic's interior. A central cupola with vents stands on the central ridge of the roof. Originally the building provided rooms for the Officer of the Guard, the Sergeant of the Guard, the noncommissioned officers of the guard force, and the members of the guard itself. The building also provided space for a small prison with cells for prisoners. In 1949, the building was converted into the central telephone exchange building. Today it is a support building for the post's chapel.²⁰

Also constructed in 1893, Building 181 (Photograph 56) functioned as the first consolidated dining facility on post. The building was used as a mess hall until 1906 when new facilities were constructed behind each of the troop barracks. Today the building provides offices to the Directorate of Public Works. The one-story rectangular core of Building 181 is sheathed in a common bond brick exterior and covered by a hip roof of composition shingle. The symmetrical front elevation has a central entry porch with turned posts and a wooden balustrade. Simple brick pilasters break up the front façade, while a brick dentil course wraps around the entire building. Six-over-six double-hung windows with transoms are symmetrically arranged and allow light into the interior of the building. Long wooden brackets highlight the overhanging eaves of the building's hip roof, while attic vents stand on the central roof ridge.

In 1897, the Army erected two buildings at Fort McPherson, Buildings 100 and 104. Building 100 (Photograph 57), originally used as a subsistence storehouse, stands along the eastern railroad lines. The one-story brick building has a rectangular core and a gable roof of replacement composition shingle. On the front façade a gable projection with brick pilasters extends from the flat wall surface. Double-hung windows with brick jack arches and stone sills are found on each elevation, while rough-cut stone sheathes the ground level of all four sides of the building. Construction of the building completed around 1898 and cost \$7,300.²¹ In addition to rooms dedicated to storage, the building also contained an issue room and administrative offices. The building was later converted to a medical warehouse and now serves as the office for the Criminal Investigation Department.

Another one-story brick storehouse, Building 104 (Photograph 47), has a simple design consisting of a common bond brick exterior, a rectangular core, and a hip roof of composition shingle. Double-hung windows with brick jack arches and stone sills mark each elevation, while decorative brackets are found underneath the roofline. A thin strip of rough-cut stone sheathes the foundation of the building. Building 104 cost \$1,250 to build and later served as an electrical shop, an ambulance garage, and an office space.²²

In February 1902, the Headquarters of the Army Board of Officers recommended that Fort McPherson be retained as a permanent post, making it the home station for a regimental headquarters and 12 companies of infantry. This led to an increased need in the number of facilities required at the base. The first decade of the twentieth century renewed construction on Staff Row. In July 1903, the Army issued contracts for the construction of several buildings on Fort McPherson. Completed in 1904, Quarters 15 (Photograph 34) on Staff Row is a double housing-unit with 5,046 square feet of space. With no Quarters 16 planned, an enlarged building site became available between Quarters 14 and 17 that suited a double unit rather than the field officers' quarters originally planned. The two-story brick house has an H-shaped core and a cross-gable roof of slate. The front façade consists of a central gable projection with symmetrically placed windows, brick jack arches, and stone sills. The gable's pediment has a decorative dentil course and a pair of arched windows highlighted by surrounding brick pilasters supporting large brick arches. The deep wooden cornice of the pediment continues around the entire building. Flanking the central gable bay, two one-story porches wrap around the front and side elevations and are supported by round classical columns. Gable bays also project from both side elevations, where portions of the porches have been enclosed with flushboard siding, and Palladian windows appear in the gables. On the rear of the house the use of gable projections continues with two identical gable bays extending from the front core of the house. Each rear gable has a one-story screened porch that has been partially enclosed by flushboard siding. Six brick chimneys with decorative caps rise from the buildings' roof. Quarters 15 was situated on the lot to provide an even interval between Quarters 14 and 17.

Quarters 20 (Photograph 58) stands as the western end of Staff Row and was completed in 1904 for a cost of \$13,184. The design of Quarters 20 follows a set of standard plans developed by the Quartermaster General's office. Echoing the

²⁰ Martinez, 123.

²¹ Pentcouteau, 11.

²² Martinez, 126.

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central gable form of Quarters 15, Quarters 20 has a cross-gable roof of slate, a common bond brick exterior, and a rectangular core. A gable projection extends from the house, while a one-story hip porch wraps around the south and west elevations. The front gable is ornamented by a classical cornice with a dentil course, gable returns, and a pair of arched windows with brick jack arches and stone sills. The deep wooden cornice extends around the house, while the builders consistently used the same arched window motifs on each elevation. Both side elevations echo the front façade by using the same gable projection form and window placement. The rear gable includes a one-story screened porch covered by a hip roof and supported by classical-inspired columns. The partially exposed basement level is sheathed in rough-cut stone.

Pershing Hall (Building 40) (Photographs 11 and 13), constructed in 1904, stands adjacent to Hardee Avenue on the eastern edge of the Fort McPherson quadrangle. Probably built as a result of the 1902 recommendation by the Board of Officers to expand the garrison stationed at the post, the original bachelor quarters for the post provided rooms for ten officers. The two-story rectangular building has a brick exterior and a hip roof of composition shingle. A central gable projection is flanked by two wings with two-story porches stretching across the length of the building. On the first floor, round classical columns support the porches, while turned balustrades enclose the outdoor space. Double paneled doors with transom windows and double-hung windows are symmetrically arranged on the bottom floor. The central gable projects from the second floor and is supported by four brick columns with concrete capitals. The colonnaded porch leads to the central entry with a set of paneled doors, stained glass transoms, and sidelights with natural-inspired forms. On the second floor of the gable, a six-over-six double-hung window with a concrete lintel and sill is flanked by two-over-two double-hung windows, a concrete lintel, a decorative keystone, and a sill. Hanging above the center window is a three-paneled fanlight with a concrete jack arch and keystone. An Italianate-style cornice, similar to those found on many Staff Row houses, wraps around all four elevations, while double-hung windows with concrete lintels and sills are also located on each side of the building. Rough-cut limestone sheathes the partially-exposed basement level. Originally, Pershing Hall was referred to as Building 16, and it remains unknown when the post designated the building as "Pershing Hall" after General John J. "Blackjack" Pershing. Today the building is used as transient quarters.

Also constructed in 1904, Rice Hall (Building 184) (Building 15) functioned as double barracks and was completed at a cost of \$55,682.²³ Rice Hall is a two-story brick building with an H-shaped floor plan. The front elevation of the building has two projecting gable ends with a recessed rectangular core. A symmetrical arrangement of windows and paneled doors ornaments the front façade. An uninterrupted two-story porch stretches along the full length of the building and is supported by round classical columns. A replacement metal balustrade encloses the porches. Each gable contains a Palladian window with brick jack arches. The rear of the building echoes the shape of the front façade, however detached porches appear on the gables and on the central core. Converted in 1919 to hold administrative offices, the building later became a Women's Army Corps Detachment barracks during the 1950s. In 1952, the building was designated as "Rice Hall" in honor of Lieutenant Colonel Jessie Pearl Rice, Deputy Commander of the Women's Army Corps during World War II. Today the post uses the building for administrative office space.²⁴

Identical in style and shape to Rice Hall (Building 184), Building 65, was constructed at the western end of Troop Row in 1904. The building functioned as barracks until 1957, when it was converted into administrative office space. After becoming the new post headquarters in 1968, it was officially designated as "Hodges Hall" in honor of General Courtney H. Hodges on May 4, 1970.

In 1906, Fort McPherson added Buildings 57, 59, 61, and 63 (Photographs 16) behind Troop Row. Originally, only a small service building stood behind each of the four barracks. In 1906, however, new mess halls were needed to accommodate the increased troops on the post. Enlarged kitchen and mess hall buildings were constructed behind each of the double and triple barracks, serving the troops assigned to each barrack. The mess hall and kitchen buildings are identical in shape and style; however Building 61 served the triple barracks and is therefore one bay larger than the other three buildings. The one-story buildings have a brick exterior and a cross-gable roof of composition shingle. In each building, the two end gables are connected by a rectangular core. The north elevations of the buildings include full-length porches with round classical columns and metal balustrades. Two-over-two double-hung windows with brick arches and concrete sills appear on all elevations, while stone sheathing covers the partially-exposed basements. On the south elevations hipped entrance porches are supported by square classical columns. The buildings are now used as administrative offices and have undergone significant alterations, including the enclosure of portions of the northern porches and windows that have been enclosed with brick.

²³ Pentecouteau, 14.

²⁴ Ibid.

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While the circumstances around the construction of Quarters 18 (Photograph 35) are unknown, the single unit house was completed in 1910 as the last residence built on Staff Row. The two-story foursquare has a rectangular plan, a brick exterior, and a hip roof of slate shingle. Adopting elements of the Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles, the house has deep overhanging eaves, exposed curvilinear rafter ends, paired classical columns, and a wooden balustrade. The first floor of the front façade has a one-story porch stretching along the full length of the house. Above the porch single-paned double-hung windows with concrete sills allow light into the interior front rooms. A hipped dormer sheathed in decorative shingles is centered above the first two stories. The rear of the house includes a one-story hipped projection with a central door and replacement windows.

Architectural Development of the Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [Boundary Increase] (1887-1959)

The Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [boundary increase] includes resources that date from the earliest period of Fort McPherson's development to later twentieth-century resources associated with the post's expansion as an army hospital and personnel center. The boundary increase encompasses 73 new contributing resources that date from 1887 to 1959.

The earliest building constructed at Fort McPherson was a set of family quarters, Building 532 (Photograph 28), located on the northwest side of the post. Constructed by day laborers in 1887, the dwelling housed one family and provided 1,843 square feet of living space. The two-story brick residence has an L-shaped core, a common bond brick exterior, a brick foundation, and a gable hand-seamed metal roof. Round brick arches crown paired double-hung windows on each elevation, while stone sills project from the flat brick façade. A one-story porch with a shed roof appears on the north elevation and has been enclosed with rolled screen. A concrete block addition projects from the south elevation and alters the original L-shaped plan of the house. Changes to the original residence include replacement windows, the screening of the front porch, and a two-story rear addition. Originally classified as civilian employee quarters, Building 532 initially housed the civilian post engineer, a plumber who operated the water pump station. In 1922, the building became the residence of the chief clerk of the Southeastern Department, who was an Army field clerk. A second chief field clerk occupied the house until late 1949 or early 1950. During the 1950s, the Army converted the residence into non-commissioned officer's quarters, and today the building functions as company grade officers' quarters.²⁵ Although Building 532 was individually listed on the NRHP in 1974, the residence does not appear as a contributing resource to the original Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District. Its exclusion may be related to its location on the western side of the post, outside of the central quadrangle layout.

As construction continued on the first buildings of Staff and Troop Row, the Army constructed a row of non-commissioned officers' quarters (Buildings 137-142) (Photograph 23) approximately 850 feet south of Troop Row, along Bartow Street. Originally constructed for non-commissioned officers of the garrison, including the Regimental Sergeant Major, the Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant, the Chief Musician or Drum Major of the Regimental Band, the Post Quartermaster Sergeant, Commissary Sergeant, and ordnance Sergeant, these one-story cottages stand identical in design. Constructed in 1889 and 1892, the one-story, red brick dwellings have an irregular-shaped footprint and are covered with hand-seamed metal. The front façades of the buildings have a simple front-gable form with a shed porch, a central door with a transom window, and a decorative attic vent crowned by a brick jack arch. Double-hung windows with brick arches and stone sills are found on the original elevations. On the rear elevations a one-story shed addition projects from the historic core and is sheathed in synthetic siding. A rear door allows access from Dietz Avenue. In 1889, the Army awarded the contract for the construction of the first four of these officer cottages (Buildings 138-141) to H.M. Beutell, who completed them in the same year at a cost of \$2,010 each. George H. Morrow of Baltimore, Maryland completed the construction of the last two cottages on either end of the line (Buildings 137 and 142) in 1892 at a cost of \$1,750 each.

Standing adjacent to the non-commissioned officers' cottages, Building 136 (Photograph 22) originally functioned as the residence of the post's hospital steward. Constructed in 1891, the house stands as a one-story brick residence with an irregular-shaped core and a metal shingle roof. The north façade consists of a simple front-gable with a central door and a decorative attic vent crowned by a brick arch. A shed porch on the north façade has been renovated and is now sheathed in synthetic siding. On the south elevation, three double-hung windows with brick jack arches and rough-cut stone sills flank a paneled door with a transom window. Shading the door is an entry porch with a shed roof supported by slender wooden posts. A historic photograph of the building shows a wraparound porch on the north and east elevations, which has now been removed. The original floor plan provided three rooms and a kitchen for an individual family.

²⁵ Pentecouteau, 15.

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After Fort McPherson became a permanent post in 1902, the need for new facilities was met with an increase in construction on the post. Originally built to serve as the boiler and pump house, Building 522 (Lee Hall) (Photograph 26) may have been abandoned during the interwar period after the growth of Fort McPherson during World War I rendered the building inadequate for providing heat and water to the expanding base. In 1938, the Army completed plans for the building's remodeling into the Transient Officers' Quarters. While the original 1905 building had a single story, the renovated building has a two-story rectangular core with a gable roof made of composition shingle and a brick façade. A one-story classical portico marks the entry to the front façade and is supported by square wooden columns. Double-hung windows appear on all four elevations and have concrete lintels and sills. A two-story screened porch appears on the south elevation. Today the building functions as a hotel for civilian and military guests.

In 1909, the Army constructed Building 54 (Photograph 44) as an electric street lighting station. The one-story brick building has a utilitarian design that consists of common bond brick walls, a gable roof of slate tiles, and exposed rafter ends. The building's two double-hung windows have brick arches and concrete sills. The building is accessible through a glazed and paneled door on the western elevation. Building 54 originally housed a 5-kilowatt transformer that provided electricity to the post's street lamps. Today the building houses lawn maintenance equipment.

On December 2, 1917, the US Army designated Fort McPherson as General Hospital, No. 6, and patients and personnel began arriving to the base almost immediately. Fort McPherson's new mission demanded extensive new construction, building reassignments, and renovation projects. Troop Row barracks became hospital wards, while temporary frame buildings were built as wards, laboratories, barracks, and offices. One of the first buildings constructed during this period was the Chateau (Building 22) (Photograph 24). Constructed in 1917 for use as nurses' quarters, the one-story Colonial Revival-style building has a T-shaped core with a hip roof, brick and concrete block foundation, and synthetic siding. The front façade faces Walker Avenue and consists of a central portico with classical columns and a wrought-iron balustrade. Double-hung windows appear on all elevations, while exposed rafter ends are found beneath the roof line. Along the ridge of the roof, a hipped monitor provides attic ventilation. In 1954, the Army converted the Chateau into an officer's guest house with 20 individual units and four separate apartments.

Between 1917 and 1919, the Army also constructed the north part of the boiler house (Building 160) (Photograph 18). The one-story rectangular building has a red brick façade and a gable roof supported by metal trusses. Double-hung windows with transom lights appear on each façade and are surrounded by brick jack arches and sills. Standing on the north side of the building, a large chimney evacuates the smoke produced by the combustion of the coal from the furnaces. New windows and doors appear have replaced the originals.

Another World War I-era building is the Red Cross Building (Building 46) (Photograph 14) located on Haney Plaza. Constructed in 1918 by the Red Cross for use as a convalescent building for patients from the hospital, the building was constructed on land provided by the Army with the agreement that the Red Cross would use the building until the war ended. Built in the shape of a Maltese cross, the Red Cross Building was assembled from pre-cut lumber shipped to the site. The Colonial Revival-style building has a central rectangular core flanked by two smaller wings. On the front façade, a central portico has classical columns on brick piers, a central recessed entry, and paired twelve-over-twelve windows. One-story hipped projections extend from each wing on the front elevation. In 1919, the building transferred to the government, and the Army converted it into a service club. In 1953, the building underwent renovations that replaced the front doors, removed the fireplaces, and added a kitchen. A renovation in 1984 included the restoration of the exterior and a complete modernization of the interior wiring, plumbing, walls, and floors.²⁶

Also located in Haney Plaza, Building 50 (Photograph 46) originally functioned as the post fire station and replaced the earlier 1898 hose house constructed near Building 181. Constructed in 1918, the one-story brick building has a rectangular core covered by a hip roof of composition shingle. The building has little exterior ornamentation except for a one-story porch with a central gable, stylized square columns, and decorative brackets running the length of the front façade. In 1941, the Army converted the building into a post office after a new fire station (Building 106) was constructed on post. During this transformation, the original vehicle entrance to the building on the north elevation was enclosed with brick. The building currently functions as the home for printing services.

During the same period, the Army constructed Building 52 (Photograph 45) as a pump house in 1918. The one-story red brick building has a front-gable roof of composition shingle and a rectangular core. Double-hung windows with brick jack arches and brick sills are found north, east, and south elevations, while vents with brick arches appear in the gable ends. In 1953, the Army constructed an addition on the west elevation. The building currently houses the tax center office.

²⁶ Martinez, 142.

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Three years after the construction of the pump house, Building 525 (Chaumont Lodge) (Photograph 27) was constructed as a radio building on a location near Building 160. The building moved to its present site in 1943 to make room for additional hospital construction. The one-story frame building has a rectangular core with brick walls and a hip roof of composition shingle. The symmetrical front façade consists of a central hipped porch with square columns and a central door flanked by double-hung windows crowned by transom windows. A shed porch projects from the rear elevation.

While the federal government drastically cut military funding after the World War I, some new construction related to the post hospital continued. Originally designed as nurses' quarters in the fall of 1933, Building 168 (Photograph 20) stands within the post's hospital complex. The two-story brick building has a hip roof of slate tile, a rectangular core, and a concrete foundation. Designed with Georgian or Colonial Revival-stylistic elements including a symmetrical façade, brick jack arches over the windows, and classical door and window surrounds on the central bay, the building originally housed 13 nurses. The entry is marked by a pair of glazed and paneled doors with a five-light transom window and a classical door surround with pilasters, a cornice, and a wrought-iron balustrade. Four hip dormers allow light into the attic story, while Palladian window accents can be found on both side and rear elevations. A small shed entry porch with round columns marks the entrance to the rear of the building. The building covers 6,370 square feet.²⁷

Two years after the construction of the nurses' quarters, the Dickman Lodge (Building 512) (Photograph 52) was constructed for use as a scout hut. Built in 1935, the one-story, frame building has an L-shaped core. Synthetic siding sheathes the exterior walls, while a composition shingle roof covers the building's core. Craftsman-style elements including decorative brackets and overhanging eaves ornament the exterior of the building. No drawings for the building exist, and few details regarding the construction of the building remain in the real property records. The building is currently in use as transient quarters.

In response to the influx of new personnel on the base in the years leading up to World War II, the Army constructed a new post theatre in 1936. As the movie industry evolved into a major form of public entertainment, the Army began constructing theatres as typical features of installations. The majority of movie theatres from this era followed similar Quartermaster standardized plans that included gable roofs, rectangular cores, entrances on the gable end, and sometimes a projecting vestibule that housed the lobby and ticket office. This plan could be executed in the Georgian Colonial and Spanish Colonial Revival styles. Fort McPherson's post theatre (Building 183) (Photograph 31) is a two-story Georgian Colonial Revival building with a rectangular core. The core rests on a concrete foundation and is covered with a gable roof of slate tile. Double-hung windows appear on all elevations, while simple brick pilasters ornament the two side elevations. The main entry of the building consists of a semi-circular portico supported by paired Doric columns. The portico leads to a rounded entry with a central ticket window flanked by double glazed and paneled doors. Classical pilasters ornament the entry surround. Above the pediment, a classical wooden balustrade lines the roof of the porch, and a central window with sidelights is crowned by a fanlight. A geometric screen and a brick jack arch with a scrolled concrete keystone ornament the Palladian window.

During World War II, the Army constructed a number of buildings related to the expansion of the post hospital. Buildings 128, 129, 130, and 131 (Photograph 48) all signify the mid-century development of the base and the need for new construction related to the hospital. Constructed as hospital wards near the original post hospital, Buildings 128, 129, 130, and 131 are rectangular structures, three bays wide and between twenty-nine and thirty-one bays deep. The buildings have concrete foundations, brick veneer tile walls, and pitched roofs of composition shingle. A long east-west corridor connects all four buildings. The end gable windows are set within two-story arched openings. Replacement aluminum windows replicate the original division of lights. Original interior features included double-loaded corridors with private rooms at the center and open wards at the ends. While Buildings 128-131 remained a hospital after World War II, today, these buildings are primarily used as administrative offices.

Constructed as a temporary World War II mobilization building in 1941, the chapel at Fort McPherson (Building 240) (Photograph 32) follows a standard 800 Series Quartermaster design for a type CH-1 chapel. As originally designed and constructed, the chapel has a simple rectangular wooden frame with a steep gabled roof and a bell tower above the entry. The front entry projects slightly from the main wall plane and includes a long gabled porch. Sixteen-over-sixteen windows mark the main sanctuary, while smaller, eight-over-eight windows appear on the remaining areas. Throughout the last 70 years, the building has undergone a series of changes, including the addition of a front awning, stained glass windows, and a handicap-accessible ramp as well as the replacement of the original wooden clapboards with synthetic siding.

²⁷ Pentecouteau, 19.

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In 1943, the Army constructed Building 47 (Photograph 43) for use as a dental clinic. Like many of the World War II-era buildings, Building 47 is constructed of clay tile with dimensions similar to those of concrete blocks. The one-story side-gable building has a rectangular core. An entry porch with a gable roof and wooden brackets ornaments the front façade. Under the porch a glazed door is crowned by a three-paned transom window. Six-over-six double-hung windows on all four elevations allow light into the interior of the building. The windows and doors of the building have been replaced over the years. Building 47 currently stands vacant.

During the construction of Building 47, the Army also erected nurses' quarters (Building 167) (Photograph 59) as part of the post hospital. The building housed 36 nurses who worked at the expanded hospital during World War II. Originally connected to a second nurses' quarters and a mess hall within the post hospital complex, Building 167 is a two-story rectangular building with Colonial Revival details. Thirteen bays long and three bays wide, the building rests on a concrete foundation and is covered by a gable roof. Brick veneer sheathes the exterior of the hollow-tile walls. Gable porches with round classical columns ornament the west elevation of the building.

In 1944, Building 53 (Photograph 60) was constructed as part of the Red Cross facilities on base. The one-story brick building has a rectangular core and a side-gable roof of composition shingle. The symmetrical front façade consists of a central door flanked by double-hung windows with concrete lintels and sills. A gable porch shelters the front entry and is supported with wooden brackets. A slender brick chimney rests on the rear slope of the building.²⁸

Located near Rice Hall, a film vault (Building 144) (Photograph 61) was also constructed in 1944. The building's design reflected a workshop specifically used for the storage and maintenance of film. Utilized as a film servicing shop, the main portion of the one-story brick building has a gable roof of slate tile, a central door, and corner brick pilasters. A rectangular boiler room is located on the east side of the building.

Another World War II-era building, Building 180 (Photograph 62) was constructed in 1944 as a medical building that supported the base hospital. The two-story brick building has a simplified Colonial Revival-style façade, a side-gable roof of composition shingle, and a concrete foundation. An off-center entrance includes a set of double doors and a gable porch supported by iron columns on brick piers. Eight-over-eight double-hung windows crowned by brick jack arches ornament the flat façade, while an exterior metal staircase allows access to the second floor on the east elevation. A small storage structure is attached to the rear of the building. Building 180 now serves as the Health and Preventative Medicine Building.

In 1947, the Army constructed family housing in the 500 and 600 areas at Fort McPherson. These include Buildings 506-510, 515, 523, 524, 526-528, 533-538, and 601-605 (Photographs 29 and 49). The family housing units follow standard plans issued by the Office of the Corps of Engineers in October 1946 and were built in neighborhood settings. During the 1930s, the Army moved away from housing arranged around a central parade ground and began to arrange housing in areas that functioned like planned neighborhoods with curving streets and parks. At Fort McPherson, the 500 and 600 areas consisted of two-story Colonial Revival-style residences with common bond brick walls reinforced with sixth course headers, brick foundations, and gable roofs of composition shingle. Rear and gable end entries are shaded by porticos supported by square columns. Brick corbeling ornaments the front and rear wall elevations, while exterior brick chimneys add dimension to the flat façades. Each building has four apartments, two on each floor, with a fire wall dividing the building in half. Within each apartment, a door on the front elevation gave entrance to a common hallway. From this hallway, a stair provided access to the second floor apartments. Three different chimney arrangements can be found within the housing areas. Two years after the construction of the family housing in the 500 and 600 areas, the Army built Buildings 409 and 410 (Photograph 25) as family housing for enlisted personnel. Similar in construction and appearance to the housing in the 500 and 600 areas, these identical buildings follow an elongated rectangular shape and Colonial Revival-style details.

In the 1950s, most construction on Fort McPherson was related to converting the post's existing buildings to meet the new demands of a Third US Army Headquarters. In many cases these changes focused on the base's small auxiliary structures. Located behind Staff Row, new brick garages (Buildings 23-26, 29-35) (Photograph 8) replaced a row of older frame garages dating to the 1930s. Constructed in 1956 and 1957, the one-story garages appear on the Staff Row alley and vary in style from gable structures with one garage bay to structures covered by shed roofs with three to four garage bays. The brick garages were convenient additions for the officers who lived on Staff Row.

²⁸ Building 53 was mistakenly identified in the original NRHP nomination as a hospital laundry constructed in 1891. According to research provided by Jean Paul Pentecouteau, the building appears to have been constructed in 1944 for the Red Cross. See Pentecouteau, 17.

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During the late 1950s, the Army constructed a number of buildings and structures on the historic district's southwest side. Building 186 (Photograph 21), a laundry facility, dates to 1958 and is a one-story building with a rectangular core. Concrete block walls are sheathed in brick veneer, while the entire building rests on a concrete foundation. A flat roof extends over the core of the building creating a shallow porch on the front façade. The building covers a total of 160 square feet.

The following year, the Army constructed a baseball and softball field west of Walker Drive. The Army built the baseball diamond, Gammon Field (Photograph 50), according to semi-professional standards. The field has a covered concrete grandstand capable of seating approximately three hundred spectators. Buildings 405 and 407 (Photograph 30) are concrete dugouts with rectangular cores that flank the baseball diamond, while Building 408 is the grandstand that has a concrete foundation, steel columns, and a metal roof. Adjacent to the baseball diamond, a smaller softball field, Talmadge Field (Photograph 51), also includes two concrete block dugouts (Buildings 403 and 404).

Once a home for nineteenth-century artillery and infantry regiments, Fort McPherson has developed into the headquarters of a major command, the US Army Forces Command. While many of the historic nineteenth-century buildings remain, Fort McPherson entered the twenty-first century as a modern and technologically advanced military installation. In 2005, the United States Army issued recommendations for the closure of Fort McPherson and nearby Fort Gillem by September 5, 2011.

The Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [boundary increase] represents over 70 years of Fort McPherson's historical development from 1887 to 1959. The buildings included in the boundary increase further the understanding of Fort McPherson and its development as an urban Army post. Overall, the district remains in good condition and retains its original configuration and location within the larger post. The buildings of the Staff Row and Old Post Area District [boundary increase] are well-preserved, with siding and window replacement and minor alterations to exterior porches and the interior arrangement of rooms the most frequent modifications to buildings. The original exteriors of the buildings remain largely intact, while much of the interior finishes of Staff Row and other post housing have been preserved. The district still retains its original quadrangle layout surrounding Hedekin Field, while the suburban-style landscaping of the mid-twentieth-century buildings also remains intact. The district's setting within the original boundaries of Fort McPherson, south of downtown Atlanta, and the condition and scale of the installation's architecture are well preserved and still retain a strong sense of time and place.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Military

Period of Significance

1887-1959

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Cpt. Joshua W. Jacobs/Quartermaster Department

Henry A. Howard

Harris Company

Period of Significance (justification)

The current Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District is associated with 21 years of Fort McPherson's late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century development from 1889 to 1910. The period of significance for the current district is 1889-1910.

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National Park Service**

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8

Page _____

Architects

W.F. Bowe

Nicholas Ittner Company

H.M. Beutell

George H. Morrow

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The Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [boundary increase] expands the current district's period of significance 51 years and covers the period for the earliest known building in the district, the Engineers' Quarters and the construction date of the district's latest building. The period of significance is 1887 to 1959, spanning a period of over 70 years.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District, located on the Fort McPherson military installation in Atlanta, Georgia, was listed on the NRHP under Criterion C in 1974. The district originally contained 42 contributing resources and represents the historical development of Fort McPherson from 1889-1910. This period marks the date for the earliest known construction in the district and the end of construction following the initial plans and layout for Fort McPherson.

The Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [boundary increase] is significant as a concentration of historic properties associated with the establishment and development of Fort McPherson as an important American military installation during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. This addition to the district helps define the growth and expansion of Fort McPherson during the period of significance, 1887 to 1959.

The Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [boundary increase] is significant under Criteria A and C.

Under Criterion A, the Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [boundary increase] derives significance under the category "Military." The Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [boundary increase] is associated with over 70 years of American military history from 1887 to 1959. Along with the nineteenth-century construction of Fort McPherson's central quadrangle plan, the residential, institutional, administrative, and service buildings of the post's northeastern side represent the development of the installation as an important military post during both wartime and peacetime. Spurred by Fort McPherson's role as an Army Hospital and Personnel Center, the twentieth-century expansion of the installation highlights the growing importance and evolving role of Fort McPherson within America's military history.

Under Criterion C, the Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [boundary increase] is significant under the theme "Architecture" as a representative collection of residential and institutional architectural styles and building forms that appeared within United States' military installations during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Often constructed according to standardized plans implemented by the United States Quartermaster Department, the buildings within the boundary increase encompass a variety of national architectural styles popular during the time.

The Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [boundary increase] represents the development of Fort McPherson from 1887 to 1959. The buildings included in the boundary increase further the understanding of Fort McPherson and its historical development from a small nineteenth-century ten-company post to a thriving Army Hospital and Personnel Center during the twentieth century. The district's architecture reflects popular styles of the period, including academic styles like Queen Anne, Italianate, and Romanesque Revival as well as Colonial Revival and Craftsman. The Staff Row and Old Post Area District [boundary increase] is well-preserved, with siding and window replacement and minor porch alterations the most frequent modifications to buildings. The district's setting within the original boundaries of Fort McPherson in downtown Atlanta and the scale of the installation's architecture still retain a strong sense of time and place. The Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [boundary increase] retains good integrity of the following seven aspects of integrity defined by the NRHP: 1) **location**- located within the boundaries of the Fort McPherson military installation near the southwestern city limits of Atlanta, Georgia, the boundary increase is directly adjacent to the existing district and includes residential, institutional, administrative, and service buildings on Hardee Avenue, Walker Avenue, Miller Drive, Murphy Circle, and Bartow Street; 2) **design**- the boundary increase retains a number of buildings that are good examples of architectural styles and elements dating from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries; 3) **setting**- the district still conveys the historic setting of the Fort McPherson military installation and largely follows the same development pattern found during the area's period of significance; 4) **materials**- the district retains good integrity of materials in its collection of residential, institutional, administrative, and service buildings; 5) **workmanship**- the district retains its integrity of workmanship in the stylish architectural details of its buildings and reflects the skills of the Quartermaster Department as well as national and locally known architects, builders, engineers, carpenters, and masons; 6) **feeling**- the district's

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resources still convey a strong sense of time and place of historic Fort McPherson; 7) **association-** the district consists of resources that were directly associated with the historical development of Fort McPherson from 1887 to 1959.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Early Development of Fort McPherson

When the first shots of the Civil War rang out in 1861, Atlanta, Georgia, was a bustling railroad town with a growing population and an established transportation and trading center. Rail lines linked Atlanta to Macon, Chattanooga, Montgomery, and other cities of the Deep South and led to rapid population growth and the creation of Fulton County from parts of DeKalb, Fayette, Henry, and Campbell counties. During the war, Atlanta's railroads played an essential role in the Confederacy's ability to move materials and transport men, making the city a target for the Union Army.

After the war ended, the U.S Army began occupation duty in the South, where they relied on variety of solutions to house soldiers, often times leasing land and constructing frame barracks. In Atlanta, military reconstruction began under the direction of General John Pope. On April 11, 1867, Georgia was organized into eight military districts, with Atlanta becoming the headquarters for the Third Military District. That same year (1867), the US Army constructed a ten-company post on leased ground four miles southwest of Atlanta, just north of Interstate 20 and bounded in part by Lee Street, Westview Drive, Chapel Street, Spelman Lane, and Greensferry Avenue. On December 30, 1867, the Army named the post McPherson Barracks in honor of Major General James Birdseye McPherson, who had been killed near the site during the Battle of Atlanta. Built upon 53 acres of land leased at \$1,000 per year, McPherson Barracks consisted of wood frame buildings that housed the 2nd, 16th, and 18th Infantry Regiments and the 5th Artillery Regiment. Figure 1 provides a view of McPherson Barracks. At times, companies and detachments of the 5th and 7th Cavalry and the 3rd Artillery were also stationed there. After 14 years, the Secretary of War Robert T. Lincoln, ordered the lease of the McPherson Barracks site surrendered and the buildings sold at public auction. United States troops abandoned the post in December 1881.²⁹

During the early 1880s, Atlanta became the site of temporary summer camps that housed troops assigned to Florida. In 1883, the Army established a summer camp for Florida troops a half mile south of the city near the railroad lines, while a second temporary camp near the city was constructed in 1884 for the garrison of Fort Barrancas, Florida, during the yellow fever season. Aware of Atlanta's moderate climate and popularity as a temporary encampment site, the United States Congress authorized the establishment of a permanent military post in the area. On March 3, 1885, Congress approved the Sundry Civil Bill containing \$15,000 for the acquisition of land and the construction of a ten-company post. The task of selecting the site fell to Major General Winfield Scott Hancock, Commanding General of the Division of the Atlantic. General Hancock inspected several potential sites in a search for a location that would maintain suitable terrain, ready access to existing railroads, and proximity to the city center.

Eventually Hancock selected a suitable site that consisted of vacant woodland and farmland. After approval from the Secretary of War, William C. Endicott, the government purchased five tracts of land amounting to 140.09 acres for \$15,000 on September 9, 1885. Hancock also recommended the purchase of an adjoining tract of land bordering the railroad, and in another Sundry Civil Bill approved by Congress in 1886. Five more tracts of land amounting to 96.31 acres were authorized for purchase at a cost of \$14,740.³⁰

Under the direction of the Quartermaster General, work began on Fort McPherson in the fall of 1885. Captain Joshua West Jacobs, Assistant Quartermaster, supervised the construction of the very first buildings erected on the newly acquired post. Before arriving in Atlanta, Captain Jacobs received a briefing on his new assignment and obtained general guidance on the concept and layout of the new post. At the time of Captain Jacobs' briefing, the United States Army took the first steps towards the transformation into a modern operation. The Army began to consolidate troops into larger regional installations near railroads and abandon small temporary frontier posts. New, larger, and permanent installations required high levels of planning, design, and construction, and the Quartermaster Department addressed efforts to improve living standards and training facilities through standardized plans. Efforts were also made to construct buildings of greater architectural stature to reflect the increasing prestige of the American military. Civilian architects often designed buildings for the Quartermaster Department reflecting eclectic architectural styles popular during the time, including

²⁹ Martinez, 5.

³⁰ Ibid., 7.

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Italianate, Romanesque Revival, and Queen Anne. Under the guidance of the Quartermaster Department, Captain Jacobs worked to draw the first initial master plan for the post. After receiving approval for his plan from the Quartermaster General, Jacobs began issuing building plans and specifications, helping turn acres of vacant woodlands into a small self-contained community.³¹

In a letter to the Quartermaster General on May 22, 1890, Captain Jacobs recalls his selection of appropriate building sites. Jacobs reports, "For this duty I associate with me a most capable civil engineer, a resident of Georgia, I found the topography of the land much broken, and cut by ravines, about two-thirds covered with timber and dense under brush, the latter I had cleared out that I might gain a clear and correct idea of its characteristics. But after careful and deliberate survey of the whole tract nothing was found more suitable for building sites than two ridges near the north east corner, about 1500 feet long nearly parallel and running almost due east and west."³² This large-scale grading at the post became one of the first construction projects initiated at Fort McPherson and was accomplished in stages from 1886 to 1888. Performed by local civilian workers, the grading of the land provided level building sites for the new post. According to Fort McPherson's Master Plan of 1890, the original layout of the post centered around the man-made plateau and the surrounding areas and included officer and troop housing separated by a large, central parade field.³³ Two rows of housing lined the northern and southern sides of the field along the 1,500 foot parallel ridges; officer dwellings faced south and troops barracks faced north. This arrangement followed the basic idea that the soldier should have a house with a convenient location and a relaxing natural setting. The intervening parade ground also allowed for adequate ventilation and natural light for the garrison. Captain Jacobs left the west end of the parade ground open, allowing the prevailing winds from the west and northwest to provide cool air during the hot Atlanta summers. The post headquarters and a guardhouse stood at the eastern edge of the field, while a bakery, magazine, oil house, coal shed, quartermaster's office, and commissary, stood southeast of the residential buildings and the parade field. Non-commissioned officers' quarters were located on the southern border of the post, while a stable and a workshop stood west of the parade field. A combination mess hall and kitchen, not yet completed in 1890, was located behind the row of troop barracks.³⁴ The location of the quadrangle 500 feet from the railroad depot on what is now Lee Street, providing peace and quiet to the residential area.³⁵ Figure 2 shows an artist's rendering of the post in 1890.

Aside from the grading operations, Captain Jacobs directed other projects in preparation for the actual building construction. Two artesian wells were dug to a depth of 250 feet providing water to the post. At the same time of the development of the water system, Captain Jacobs designed a closed sewer system that served each of the major buildings on the installation. While Captain Jacobs did not receive permission to purchase an electric generator to supply lighting for the buildings under construction, he was able to construct new roads, erect 2.4 miles of fencing, plant over 570 shade and fruit trees, and cover the parade grounds and lawns with Bermuda grass seed.³⁶

The history of construction at Fort McPherson mirrors the development of national Army installations during the 1890s. During this time period, Congressional appropriations to the Army increased, funding a combination of new special projects, construction, and maintenance. The end of the Indian Wars, the settlement of the frontier, and the development of a cross-country railroad system, allowed the Army the chance to restructure the planning and the location of its installations. The Army moved towards consolidating troops into larger regional installations near railroads, while abandoning small temporary frontier posts. The new locations reflected new military goals, including the defense of southwestern territories and the establishment of specialized training centers. During the 1880s and 1890s, new Army construction projects included, Fort Assiniboine, Montana; Fort Huachuca, Arizona; Headquarters in San Antonio (later Fort Sam Houston) and Fort Bliss, Texas; Fort Snelling, Minnesota; Fort Russell, Wyoming; Forts Leavenworth and Riley, Kansas; Fort Sheridan, Illinois; and Fort McPherson, Georgia. These new permanent installations would require a higher

³¹ Ibid., 8.

³² Letter from Captain J. W. Jacobs to the Quartermaster General, 22 May 1890, Consolidated Correspondence File (Fort McPherson), Records of the Quartermaster General's Office, Record Group 92, Navy and Old Army Branch, National Archives, Washington D.C.

³³ Martinez, 106.

³⁴ David Elliott, Jeffrey Holland, Philip Thomason, and Michael Emrick, *Technical Synthesis of the Cultural Resources on US Army Installations at Fort McPherson, Fort Gillem, and the FORSCOM Recreation Area, Fulton, Clayton, DeKalb, and Bartow Counties, Georgia* (Atlanta: Garrow and Associates, Inc., 1994), 3.1.1.

³⁵ Martinez, 107.

³⁶ Ibid.

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level of planning, construction, and design to reflect the increasing power and status associated with the American military.³⁷

During this period of restructuring, the role of the Quartermaster Department continued to evolve. Constructing Quartermasters no longer oversaw building construction using troop labor, but adopted the new role of contracting officers. As contracting officers, Quartermasters began to monitor procurement of construction services, materials, and labor within the appropriated funding. Civilian architects or engineers were hired to construct the new installations and design buildings in simplified versions of the architectural styles popular at the time.³⁸ During the 1890s, the Quartermaster Department reinstated standardized building plans for military installations in order to control costs and standardize construction. Through the use of standardized plans, the Quartermaster Department centralized building design and could modify plans as needed. During the 1890s, the Quartermaster Department produced hundreds of standardized plans for a wide number of buildings including officer and NCO quarters, barracks, stables, telegraph offices, administration buildings, and riding halls.³⁹

The design for Fort McPherson was a result of both private architectural contracts and commissions and adaptations of standardized plans developed by the Quartermaster Department. Initially, the Army retained Washington D.C. architect, Gustav Friebus, to develop domestic designs for the post. However, as preparation work began on the new installation, Captain Jacobs prepared and executed the plans and specifications for the construction of the buildings.⁴⁰

The earliest building constructed at Fort McPherson was Building 532. The dwelling, constructed in 1887, housed one family and provided 1,843 square feet of living space. Originally classified as civilian employee quarters, the civilian post engineer, a plumber who operated the water pump station, first occupied the residence. After contracts for construction of buildings around the central parade ground were granted in 1886, construction on the other buildings defined in the original plan of Fort McPherson began the following year. In 1889 the *Atlanta Constitution* noted the activity occurring at the post in an editorial:

With the expenditure of this \$150,000 on the post, we will soon have near Atlanta, one of the best equipped and most complete military reservations in the country. The work already done under the skillful direction of Captain J.W. Jacobs is a revelation to those who see it, and to those who have not seen it, a more pleasant [sic] evening cannot be spent than in driving out and looking around the grounds. All work has been done of the most substantial character and the extent of the improvements is such as to be surprising to those who have not kept up with the work.

The Post was established with the idea of spending a half million dollars in completing it. There should not, and probably will not, be any trouble in obtaining the remaining annual appropriations, which will make this post probably the most complete in the country.⁴¹

By 1889 close to \$400,000 had been appropriated for construction at the post, and construction began on the officers' quarters on Staff Row (Buildings 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8), the guardhouse (Building 42), the barracks on Troop Row (Building 56 and 60), the Quartermaster storage building (Building 101), the post bakery (Building 102), the coal chute (Building 103), and the post hospital (Building 171).⁴² That same year, the Army officially named the post Fort McPherson in honor of Major General James Birdseye McPherson, who died during the Battle of Atlanta.

Before the first troops arrived at Fort McPherson, early construction of adequate facilities had to be completed. Construction of most of the buildings of Troop and Staff Row needed to occur before the War Department would issue

³⁷ Cannan, *Historic Context for Department of Defense Installations, 1790-1940, Volume I* (Frederick, Maryland: R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, 1995), 175.

³⁸ *Ibid.*, 176.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, 47.

⁴⁰ Katherine E. Grandine, Staff Row and Old Post Area (Amendment) National Register of Historic Places Registration Form in Deborah K. Cannan, Leo Hirrel, Katherine E. Grandine, Kathryn M. Kuranda, Behtany M. Usher, Hugh B. McAloon, and Martha R. Williams, *Historic Context for Department of Defense Installations, 1790-1940, Volume IV* (Frederick, Maryland: R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, 1995), Section 8, page 2.

⁴¹ *Atlanta Constitution*, 20 April 1889.

⁴² While Building 103 was listed as a contributing resource to the original Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District, the building has since been demolished.

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orders to direct the first troops to the post. However, on May 26, 1889, the first two batteries of troops arrived at Fort McPherson ahead of the completion of the barracks. After the regimental headquarters, band, and seven additional batteries appeared on the new post, long rows of temporary white tents were erected to house the troops near the base. When the barracks were finally ready for occupancy, the soldiers moved onto Fort McPherson.

Another round of major construction on the post began in 1891. Construction completed on Quarters 5, Quarters 9, and the centerpiece of Staff Row, Quarters 10, in 1891. Other buildings constructed in 1891 were the post headquarters (Building 41), the Troop Row barracks (Buildings 58 and 62), and Staff Row Quarters 11, 12, 13, and 14. Figure 3 provides a view of Building 58 a year after its construction in 1891.

In the following year, the post saw the completion of Quarters 17 and 19 on Staff Row, and in 1893, Building 51, the second post guardhouse and Building 181, the first consolidated dining facility for the installation, were erected. Figure 4 provides a view of the western end of Staff Row in 1900. Four years later, the Army constructed two buildings at Fort McPherson, Buildings 100 and 104.

The Spanish-American War

On May 14, 1898, the War Department issued an order that would bring nearly 20,000 new soldiers to Fort McPherson, including 20 regiments of infantry and five regiments of cavalry. The Army assembled, trained, and equipped the new recruits for active warfare, making soldiers out of thousands of untrained young men. According to an article in the *Atlanta Journal* in July of 1898, 14,000 troops passed through Fort McPherson since the beginning of the Spanish American War, with 3,500 more recruits training and preparing for the conflict.⁴³ With the large number of recruits funneling into Fort McPherson, overcrowding soon overtook the installation. Barracks began to overflow with young, untrained troops, and the Army raised tent barracks to house some of the new soldiers and hospital patients. Overcrowding and the lack of sanitation led to an increase in the number of typhoid cases at the post.⁴⁴

During the Spanish-American War, the guardhouse (Building 42) housed 20 Spanish prisoners and six incarcerated spies.⁴⁵ While the building was originally constructed as a guardhouse in 1889, the floor plan had been adapted for use as a chapel and a school. Spanish prisoners may have been kept in the building due its versatile and flexible floor plan. In 1898, the Army transferred 16 Spanish prisoners to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, while four others were set free.⁴⁶

In 1898, Fort McPherson's post hospital became a general hospital under the command of the Post Surgeon, Major Blair D. Taylor, M.D. For nearly two weeks in May 1898, the general hospital handled 1,342 cases, including patients arriving by train from Tampa, Florida. While post hospitals served the personnel of a specific installation, general hospitals served a larger population of troops regardless of unit. The post's barracks became wards and offices, while 135 hospital tents occupied one edge of the parade ground. Each tent housed four to eight sick or wounded soldiers.⁴⁷ Later, the Army made arrangements to construct additional temporary housing for the injured soldiers, while the general mess hall became a dining room for the convalescents, nurses, hospital corpsmen, and employees. A staff of 14 medical officers, three stewards, five acting stewards, 112 privates of the hospital corps, two hospital matrons, 71 nurses, and 92 civilian employees tended to the needs of the sick and injured soldiers during the war.

Following the Spanish-American War, Fort McPherson experienced a period of stability. After a series of constant post rotations that consisted of a few company-sized units staying at the post for a few months at a time, the 16th Infantry Regiment arrived at Fort McPherson in 1902, becoming the first permanently assigned regiment at the post. Arriving at the installation from duty in Cuba, the 16th Infantry Regiment stayed at the post until May 1905, when it departed for the Philippines. The 16th Infantry brought physical changes to Fort McPherson. During the period between 1902 and 1905, the post facilities expanded to support the new troops. By September 15, 1904, the Army completed additional officers' quarters (Buildings 15 and 20), bachelor officers' quarters (Pershing Hall, Building 40), and troop barracks (Building 65). Additional barracks (Building 184) were also constructed in 1904. After the departure of the 16th Infantry, the 17th Infantry

⁴³ *Atlanta Journal* 30 July 1898.

⁴⁴ Martinez, 18.

⁴⁵ Panamerican Consultants, Inc., 115.

⁴⁶ Martinez, 18.

⁴⁷ *Atlanta Journal*, 30 July 1898.

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Regiment arrived at Fort McPherson.⁴⁸ In 1906, the Army constructed four individual mess halls for each barrack on Troop Row, while four years later the last officers' quarters building (Building 18) was completed on Staff Row.

In the years leading up to World War I, Fort McPherson settled into the routine of a quiet, peacetime post. The stationed garrison would go on weekly and monthly practice marches to Waco, Georgia, for firing practice, to Chickamauga Park, Georgia, for biannual trips, and throughout the southeastern region for weekly encampments. After the 17th Infantry departed for Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio, Texas, Fort McPherson's population steadily declined. In May 1911, First Lieutenant Walter Whitney, Medical Reserve Corps served as Post Surgeon and Post Commander since he was the last remaining officer at the post. By October 1911, only 35 military personnel remained. Three years later, the post's population reached even lower numbers with only 17 personnel, mostly members of the Quartermaster Corps, assigned to the installation. On the eve of World War I, the 17th Infantry returned to Fort McPherson, reigniting a flurry of activity on the post.⁴⁹

World War I

When the United States entered World War I in 1917, fighting in Europe had been underway for several years. With the United States' declaration of war, the Army needed to raise and train large numbers of officers and troops. This required the military to build new training cantonments and stations; new industrial buildings to support increased industrial production; and new facilities to support technological advances including airplanes and submarines.⁵⁰ Under the National Defense Act of 1916 and the Selective Service Act of 1917, the War Department established officer training centers throughout the country. From May 15 to August 11, 1917, Fort McPherson operated as an officer training camp, training approximately 200 officer candidates. As Company No. 7, Provisional Training Regiment, the camp placed officer trainees in leadership positions and trained them in all responsibilities from policing the streets to commanding the company.⁵¹

Following the closure of the officer's training camp, Fort McPherson returned to use as a general hospital. On June 23, 1917, the Secretary of War directed that "the permanent barracks of Fort McPherson...be made available for General or Base Hospital use."⁵² Administration of the base transferred from the Commanding Officer of Fort McPherson to the Commanding Officer of the Hospital, Colonel Thomas S. Bratton, M.D. in August 20, 1917, marking the beginning of the United States Army General Hospital, No. 6 at Fort McPherson.⁵³

After the establishment of the hospital at the post, Fort McPherson underwent construction and expansion. Following the orders of June 23, 1917, the Army outfitted the permanent brick barracks (Buildings 56, 58, 60, and 62) on Troop Row for use as wards, transformed the gymnasium into a mess hall, and constructed a new receiving ward and administration building (Building 44). New frame buildings became wards, laboratories, barracks, offices, and storehouses. The Army constructed new roads, a fire station (Building 50), and a central heating plant (Building 160) for the hospital. Staff readied the training camp barracks for patients, while the new construction and improvements to the base followed rigid sanitary regulations.⁵⁴

Voluntary agencies also constructed buildings on the post during this period. Two YMCA temporary buildings were erected in the midst of the hospital wards. The Red Cross constructed a convalescent building (Building 46) adjacent to the main gate (now the old Gordon gate) to Fort McPherson. The Red Cross constructed similar buildings on most Army posts during this time with the understanding that at the end of the war the building would revert to government use. The Knights of Columbus built a social center on the post, while the American Library Association established a reading room and library.⁵⁵

⁴⁸ Martinez, 21.

⁴⁹ Ibid., 21-22.

⁵⁰ Cannan, *Historic Context for Department of Defense Installations, 1790-1940*, Volume I, 199.

⁵¹ Martinez, 23.

⁵² US Department of the Army, "A Brief History of the Establishment and Development of United States Army General Hospital No. 6" in *Christmas Dinner: US Army General Hospital No. 6* (Atlanta: US Department of the Army, 1918; reprint, 1963), 1.

⁵³ Martinez, 23-24.

⁵⁴ Ibid., 24.

⁵⁵ Ibid., 24-25.

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The hospital at Fort McPherson could accommodate nearly 2,400 beds, and wounded soldiers began to be admitted to the hospital in August 1917. Under the direction of 17 officers and a surgical service of forty officers, the hospital provided medical and surgical services, caring for patients and training officers for work in the field. According to Captain Louis M. Martinez's *Fort McPherson: The First Hundred Years, 1885-1985*, the hospital admitted over 10,000 patients from August 1917 to December 1918.

Construction related to the increased numbers of staff on the post occurred during World War I. The 112 graduate nurses working at the hospital facilitated the construction of a nurse's home (Building 22) adjacent to Walker Gate. Each nurse had her own room, and the building was equipped with showers, baths, a waiting room, and a large living room. The new buildings and the rapid growth of the hospital also necessitated growth of almost every agency on the post. The headquarters expanded to employ 20 people in the Adjutant's Office and almost 50 in the Office of the Registrar. A medical detachment of 700 worked directly with the hospital, while the personnel of the Quartermaster Corps increased from 11 to 300. Business of the post exchange grew, and a Motor Transport Corps organized to handle increased transportation needs.⁵⁶

During World War I, the War Department established prison barracks at Fort McPherson to house German prisoners of war. The barracks stood outside of the historic district boundaries on 34 acres of land leased from a private landowner in June 1917. The War Department imprisoned more than 1,400 Germans at Fort McPherson in 1918. Prisoners worked on projects that included clearing land and milling lumber, maintaining gardens, and constructing new boiler house.⁵⁷ Historic photographs show German sailors confined on Troop Row in 1917, watching drill practice on the central parade field, and exercising on the field in front of Quarters 15.

The Interwar Period

At Fort McPherson, World War I ushered in a period of construction and employment that would change the physical landscape of the post, but in the years following the war, the federal government made drastic cuts to military funding causing activities at the post to wane. While under severe budget restraints, Fort McPherson became known primarily as a rehabilitation center. During this period, the Army began the process to adapt existing structures and facilities to meet the needs of a peacetime post. In 1920, Troop Row barracks (Building 65) were converted into officers' quarters. During the next year, the hospital receiving ward (Building 44) transformed into the post library, while Building 42, the post chapel underwent a renovation that included new stained glass windows and interior oak detailing. Most of the new construction during the 1930s involved the post hospital (Building 171). In 1930, the Army added a kitchen and mess hall to the hospital, while an entire wing (Building 170A) was built for more clinic and ward space. The Army constructed new nurses' quarters (Building 168) in 1932, and in 1939 another new hospital wing (Building 170B) became a dental clinic and contagious ward. Also in 1939, a new post theater replaced an old theatre in the post exchange building.⁵⁸

During the Great Depression of the 1930s, the United States Congress enacted legislation to establish the CCC to relieve the effects of unemployment. Under the plan, President Franklin D. Roosevelt directed the Army to assume the general supervision of the CCC program, and within a few minutes of the President's announcement of his orders, every military post in the United States began to buzz with renewed activity. Between 1933 and 1942, as other military funds were reduced, the CCC program continued construction projects that improved military installations, including Fort McPherson. A temporary tent city developed on Fort McPherson grounds to house the influx of personnel joining the CCC program. Fort McPherson received and prepared the recruits for assignment to one of the many CCC work camps.⁵⁹ By July 1933, the Army met its goal of training and putting to work 300,000 men in camps. In 1942, Congress suspended CCC activities.

Between 1939 and 1945, President Roosevelt and the United States Congress began preparing for the Second World War. In the summer of 1940, the Army underwent a large expansion program, which doubled the size of the force. On the eve of World War II, the United States Army began to increase its ranks, calling up the National Guard and the organized reserves and passing the first peacetime draft. By the middle of 1941, there were nearly one and a half million soldiers in the United States military.

⁵⁶ Ibid., 26.

⁵⁷ Ibid., 32.

⁵⁸ Martinez, 47-48

⁵⁹ Ibid., 49-50.

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As the Army expanded, so did Fort McPherson's facilities. In September 1940, Congress appropriated \$1,965,000 for converting barracks into a modern hospital. New construction would also change the entire layout of the existing hospital facilities and expand the main building complex. Other projects included the construction of a general supply depot and motor repair shop, a 1,000 man recruit reception center on the site of the old CCC tent city, a new chapel, and a new fire station.⁶⁰ The Army annexed the Atlanta National Guard Target Range, located to the west of Fort McPherson, in 1941, increasing the total acreage of the installation to nearly 505 acres. During this time, the adjacent Camp Jesup area served as a general supply depot and motor repair shop as part of the Quartermaster Motor Transport School.⁶¹

World War II

As the United States entered World War II, Fort McPherson buzzed with activity sparking a construction boom that included 120 new buildings and structures constructed or transferred to the base.⁶² The Army processed new recruits and organized entire units at the post, while the post hospital saw several medical units organized and trained. The increased activity led to a high degree of personnel change on the base throughout the war period.

During the war, the Quartermaster General of the Army selected Fort McPherson as the site for the Fourth Service Command Motor Distribution Pool. Thus the post served as the depot for receiving and distributing tactical and administrative vehicles for all units, camps, posts, and stations in the Fourth Service Command. In order to facilitate the distribution of the vehicles, the Army constructed 1,800 additional feet of railroad tracks with unloading platforms. With the addition of the new tracks, Fort McPherson received enhanced rail service from two separate points off of the main Central of Georgia Railroad. The main rail line followed Lee Street, opposite from Fort McPherson, and ran parallel to the eastern boundary of the post. The southern rail spur entered the post through Patton Plaza on the south side of Patton Hall. The northern spur entered the base just north of Building 100 and ran south along the boundary of the post to a point behind Building 105, where it branched off in two directions. One track continued south linking up with the southern rail line, while the other leg cut between Buildings 114 and 116 and ran through the site of Building 243 before ending short of Walker Avenue.⁶³

In the early 1940s, Fort McPherson was busy with a variety of activities and events related to the war effort. Metal scrap drives conducted in the spirit of patriotism included the dismantling of iron posts, metal stakes, and fences around the post. Even the decorative ironwork of the officers' quarters on Staff Row was dismantled and donated to the cause. A new Army post office helped train Army postal clerks for service overseas, while also servicing the increased number of military personnel on the base. Not all activities at the base were associated with the war effort. The Works Projects Administration (WPA) directed a school at Fort McPherson for illiterate soldiers, and in 1943 the post received public donations for the beautification and landscaping of the grounds.⁶⁴

Fort McPherson's new buildings served the increased military population on the post. A new post laundry and dry cleaning plant provided services to Fort McPherson's personnel. The Army also added a second Red Cross facility, a theatre, a film vault, a guest house, transient officers' quarters, and other service buildings. The post hospital area transformed during the wartime construction boom, with major renovations upgrading the earlier buildings and expanding them to make room for more beds. New hospital wards, mess halls, medical laboratories, nurses' quarters, and barracks for hospital personnel appeared on the base.⁶⁵

In July 1944, the War Department announced that Fort McPherson had been selected as one of 18 facilities in which an Army Personnel Center would be established. Serving returning Foreign Service veterans, the Personnel Center would include a center headquarters, induction station, reception station, reception center, and a separation center. Although the center stands outside of the current boundaries of the Fort McPherson [boundary increase], it brought an increased number of military personnel and civilian employees to the post during the last years of the war.⁶⁶ Figure 5 is a postcard from 1943 showing the newly built reception center.

⁶⁰ All of these buildings fall outside of the historic district boundaries, except for the chapel (Building 240).

⁶¹ Panamerican Consultants, Inc., 118.

⁶² Ibid.

⁶³ Martinez, 62.

⁶⁴ Ibid., 63.

⁶⁵ Ibid., 64-66.

⁶⁶ Ibid., 67-68.

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Post-World War II Years

After World War II, Fort McPherson settled into the activities and duties of a peacetime army post. In 1947, the War Department selected the post as the headquarters of the Third US Army. The relocation of the Army headquarters resulted in a severe housing shortage on Fort McPherson. The Army accommodated the influx of permanent personnel, with the addition of 22 two-story Colonial Revival officer's quarters (Buildings 506-538 and 601-605) on the northwestern side of the post. The standard two-story design remained common on military installations across the United States after the war. In 1949, the Army constructed two additional buildings (Buildings 409 and 410) to provide additional quarters to non-commissioned officers. Additionally, private contractors helped alleviate the housing shortage during the 1950s with the construction of two off-base housing projects called "Fort Hornes."⁶⁷

While construction continued in the years following World War II, most of the activity on the base focused on converting existing facilities to meet the post's new needs. Improvements such as new street lamps and a new underground electrical system helped modernize the post. In 1949, the Army converted the old guardhouse into the Central Telephone Exchange. The increased frequency of distinguished guests to Fort McPherson led to the creation of additional guest quarters, including the conversion of the former radio receiving station (Building 522) into VIP Quarters and the older nurses quarters (Building 22) into an officers' guest house. Community facilities were also constructed during this period. In 1959, the Army constructed the commissary annex (Building 186), now a laundry facility, while the DPW Building (Building 181) underwent renovations in 1966. Other buildings serving the Fort McPherson community, such as baseball and softball fields, a new exchange service station and garage complex, a gas station, and an exchange building were newly constructed or renovated.⁶⁸

By the 1970s, activities at Fort McPherson began to diminish. In 1975, the post celebrated the 200th Anniversary of the United States Army. Festivities included a picnic on Hedekin Field, music by the 214th Army Band, and various sporting events. Two years later, the US Army Hospital at Fort McPherson closed, and in its place, the Army established a health clinic designed to serve the medical needs of the immediate military community. The closure of the hospital led to a decrease in military and civilian personnel working on the base, and the Army converted several buildings in the old hospital area for different uses. The original post hospital became offices, while other buildings of the original post functioned as offices, retail stores, and visitors' quarters.⁶⁹

The Department of the Army underwent a reorganization that included the inactivation of the Third US Army at Fort McPherson during the early 1970s. With the inactivation of the Third US Army, the US Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) located to Fort McPherson in 1973. Responsible for the command and control, unit training, and operational readiness of all forces of the Active Army, National Guard, and Reserves, FORSCOM brought a renewed prominence to Fort McPherson. On October 11, 1983, the Army conducted a ground breaking ceremony for the construction of a modern command and control Building that would serve the FORSCOM.⁷⁰

Present-Day Fort McPherson

Once a home for nineteenth-century artillery and infantry regiments, Fort McPherson has developed into the headquarters of a major command, the US Army Forces Command. While many of the historic nineteenth-century buildings remain, Fort McPherson entered the twenty-first century as a modern and technologically advanced military installation. In 2005, the United States Army issued recommendations for the closure of Fort McPherson and nearby Fort Gillem by September 5, 2011.

⁶⁷ Panamerican Consultants, Inc., 119.

⁶⁸ Martinez, 80.

⁶⁹ Martinez, 85.

⁷⁰ Martinez, 87-88.

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Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources

Building Number	Original Building Name	Current Building Name	Construction Date	Contributing/Non-Contributing
1	Officers' Quarters	Officers' Quarters	1889	Contributing
2	Officers' Quarters	Officers' Quarters	1889	Contributing
3	Officers' Quarters	Officers' Quarters	1889	Contributing
4	Officers' Quarters	Officers' Quarters	1889	Contributing
5	Officers' Quarters	Officers' Quarters	1891	Contributing
6	Officers' Quarters	Officers' Quarters	1889	Contributing
7	Officers' Quarters	Officers' Quarters	1889	Contributing
8	Officers' Quarters	Officers' Quarters	1889	Contributing
9	Officers' Quarters	Officers' Quarters	1891	Contributing
10	Officers' Quarters	Officers' Quarters	1891	Contributing
11	Officers' Quarters	Officers' Quarters	1891	Contributing
12	Officers' Quarters	Officers' Quarters	1891	Contributing
13	Officers' Quarters	Officers' Quarters	1891	Contributing
14	Officers' Quarters	Officers' Quarters	1891	Contributing
15	Officers' Quarters	Officers' Quarters	1904	Contributing
17	Officers' Quarters	Officers' Quarters	1892	Contributing
18	Officers' Quarters	Officers' Quarters	1910	Contributing
19	Officers' Quarters	Officers' Quarters	1892	Contributing
20	Officers' Quarters	Officers' Quarters	1904	Contributing
21	Storage Building	Storage Building	1978	Non-Contributing
22	WWI Nurses' Quarters	The Chateau/Guest House	1917	Contributing
23	Staff Row Garage	Staff Row Garage	1956-1957	Contributing
24	Staff Row Garage	Staff Row Garage	1956-1957	Contributing
25	Staff Row Garage	Staff Row Garage	1956-1957	Contributing
26	Staff Row Garage	Staff Row Garage	1956-1957	Contributing
27	Officer Family Apartments	Guest House	1942	Non-Contributing
28	Officer Family Apartments	Guest House	1942	Non-Contributing
29	Staff Row Garage	Staff Row Garage	1956-1957	Contributing
30	Staff Row Garage	Staff Row Garage	1956-1957	Contributing
31	Staff Row Garage	Staff Row Garage	1956-1957	Contributing
32	Staff Row Garage	Staff Row Garage	1956-1957	Contributing
33	Staff Row Garage	Staff Row Garage	1956-1957	Contributing
34	Staff Row Garage	Staff Row Garage	1956-1957	Contributing
35	Staff Row Garage	Staff Row Garage	1956-1957	Contributing
40	Bachelor Officer Quarters	Pershing Hall/Guest House	1904	Contributing
41	Post Headquarters	Administrative Building	1891	Contributing

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Building Number	Original Building Name	Current Building Name	Construction Date	Contributing/Non-Contributing
42	Guardhouse/Chapel	Chapel	1889	Contributing
43	Storage Building	Storage Building	1974	Non-Contributing
46	Red Cross Building	Office Building	1918	Contributing
47	Dental Clinic	Administrative Building (Vacant)	1943	Contributing
48	Storage	Storage	2004	Non-Contributing
49	Utility Building	Utility Building	1992	Non-Contributing
50	Post Fire Station	Printing Service Building	1918	Contributing
51	Guardhouse	Chaplain Office	1893	Contributing
52	Pump House	Administrative Building	1918	Contributing
53	Red Cross Facility	Red Cross Facility	1944	Contributing
54	Street Lighting Station	Storage Building	1909	Contributing
56	Barracks	Administrative Building	1889	Contributing
57	Mess Hall	Administrative Building	1906	Contributing
58	Barracks	Administrative Building	1891	Contributing
59	Mess Hall	Administrative Building	1906	Contributing
60	Barracks	Administrative Building	1889	Contributing
61	Mess Hall	Administrative Building	1906	Contributing
62	Barracks	Administrative Building	1891	Contributing
63	Mess Hall	Administrative Building	1906	Contributing
65	Barracks	Administrative Building	1904	Contributing
100	Subsistence Storage	Administrative Building	1897	Contributing
101	Quartermaster Storage	Administrative Building	1889	Contributing
102	Post Bakery	Security Police Building	1889	Contributing
104	Ordnance Storage	Union Facility	1897	Contributing
105	Workshop Building	Vet Facility	1889	Non-Contributing
106	Fire Department Building	Administrative Building	1941	Non-Contributing
108	Guardhouse	Guardhouse	1996	Non-Contributing
110	Generator Shed	Generator Shed	1977	Non-Contributing
119	Fire Department Supporting Building	Fire Department Supporting Building	1991	Non-Contributing
123	Federal Credit Union	Federal Credit Union	1970	Non-Contributing
125	Medical/Dental Clinic	Medical/Dental Clinic	1997	Non-Contributing
126	Maintenance Shed	Maintenance Shed	2000	Non-Contributing
128	Hospital Annex	Administrative Building	1943	Contributing
129	Hospital Annex	Administrative Building	1943	Contributing
130	Hospital Annex	Administrative Building	1943	Contributing
131	Hospital Annex	Administrative Building	1943	Contributing
132	Mess Hall	(Vacant)	1943	Non-Contributing
135	Leisure Activities Building	Leisure Activities Building	1973	Non-Contributing

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Building Number	Original Building Name	Current Building Name	Construction Date	Contributing/Non-Contributing
136	Hospital Steward Quarters	NCO Quarters	1891	Contributing
137	NCO Quarters	NCO Quarters	1892	Contributing
138	NCO Quarters	NCO Quarters	1891	Contributing
139	NCO Quarters	NCO Quarters	1891	Contributing
140	NCO Quarters	NCO Quarters	1891	Contributing
141	NCO Quarters	NCO Quarters	1891	Contributing
142	NCO Quarters	NCO Quarters	1892	Contributing
144	Film Vault	Storage Building	1944	Contributing
160	Boiler House	Boiler House	1917 & 1919	Contributing
162	Tri Care Service Center	Tri Care Service Center	1997	Non-Contributing
167	Nurses' Quarters	Administrative Building	1943	Contributing
168	Nurses' Quarters	Transient Housing	1933	Contributing
169	Hospital Annex	IMCOM South East	1939	Contributing
170	Hospital Annex	IMCOM South East	1930	Contributing
171	Post Hospital	IMCOM South East	1889 & 1930	Contributing
178	Barracks	Inspector General's Office	1943	Non-Contributing
179	Education Center	Medical Building	1943	Non-Contributing
180	Medical Building	Health and Preventative Medicine Laboratory	1944	Contributing
181	Mess Hall	DPW Facility	1893	Contributing
182	Health and Preventative Medicine Laboratory	Health and Preventative Medicine Laboratory	1989	Non-Contributing
183	Post Theatre	Post Theatre	1936	Contributing
184	Barracks	Rice Hall	1904	Contributing
186	Laundry Facility	Laundry Facility	1958	Contributing
240	Chapel	Chapel	1941	Contributing
243	Wellness Center Building	Wellness Center Building	1986	Non-Contributing
400	Stable	Children Activities Center	1889	Non-Contributing
401	Stable	Bowling Alley	1908	Non-Contributing
402	Golf Club Restrooms	Restrooms	1962	Non-Contributing
403	Dugout	Dugout	1959	Contributing
404	Dugout	Dugout	1959	Contributing
405	Dugout	Dugout	1959	Contributing
406	Water Supplies House	Water Supplies House	1962	Non-Contributing
407	Dugout	Dugout	1959	Contributing
408	Grandstand	Grandstand	1959	Contributing
409	Family Housing	NCO Quarters	1949	Contributing
410	Family Housing	NCO Quarters	1949	Contributing
411	Water Supplies House	Water Supplies House	1974	Non-Contributing

Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [Boundary
Increase; Additional Documentation]
Name of Property

Fulton County, Georgia
County and State

Building Number	Original Building Name	Current Building Name	Construction Date	Contributing/Non-Contributing
419	Recreation Storage Facility	Recreation Storage Facility	1979	Non-Contributing
501	Guardhouse	Guardhouse	1990	Non-Contributing
503	Storage Building	Storage Building	1978	Non-Contributing
504	Post Office Distribution Center	Storage Building	1968	Non-Contributing
506	Family Housing	Family Housing	1947	Contributing
507	Family Housing	Family Housing	1947	Contributing
508	Family Housing	Family Housing	1947	Contributing
509	Family Housing	Family Housing	1947	Contributing
510	Family Housing	Family Housing	1947	Contributing
511	Storage Building	Storage Building	1978	Non-Contributing
512	Dickman Lodge/Scout Hut	Transient Housing	1935	Contributing
514	Mess Hall and Kitchen	Child Development Center	1936	Non-Contributing
515	Family Housing	Family Housing	1949	Contributing
516	Recreation Shelter	Recreation Shelter	1987	Non-Contributing
517	Pool Storage Building	Pool Storage Building	1952	Non-Contributing
518	Bath House	Bath House	1929	Non-Contributing
519	Swimming Pool	Swimming Pool	1942	Non-Contributing
522	Boiler Pump House	Transient Housing	1905 & 1938	Contributing
523	Family Housing	Family Housing	1949	Contributing
524	Family Housing	Family Housing	1949	Contributing
525	Family Housing	Family Housing	1949	Contributing
526	Family Housing	Family Housing	1949	Contributing
527	Family Housing	Family Housing	1949	Contributing
528	Family Housing	Family Housing	1949	Contributing
529	Storage Building	Storage Building	1978	Non-Contributing
530	Recreation/Picnic Shelter	Recreation/Picnic Shelter	1997	Non-Contributing
532	Engineer's Quarters	Engineer's Quarters	1887	Contributing
533	Family Housing	Family Housing	1949	Contributing
534	Family Housing	Family Housing	1949	Contributing
535	Family Housing	Family Housing	1949	Contributing
536	Family Housing	Family Housing	1949	Contributing
537	Family Housing	Family Housing	1949	Contributing
538	Family Housing	Family Housing	1949	Contributing
539	Storage Building	Storage Building	1978	Non-Contributing
540	Storage Building	Storage Building	1978	Non-Contributing
541	Storage Building	Storage Building	1978	Non-Contributing
542	Storage Building	Storage Building	1978	Non-Contributing
543	Storage Building	Storage Building	1978	Non-Contributing

Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [Boundary
 Increase; Additional Documentation]
 Name of Property

Fulton County, Georgia
 County and State

Building Number	Original Building Name	Current Building Name	Construction Date	Contributing/Non-Contributing
544	Storage Building	Storage Building	1978	Non-Contributing
545	Storage Building	Storage Building	1978	Non-Contributing
546	Storage Building	Storage Building	1978	Non-Contributing
547	Storage Building	Storage Building	1978	Non-Contributing
548	Storage Building	Storage Building	1978	Non-Contributing
549	Storage Building	Storage Building	1978	Non-Contributing
550	Storage Building	Storage Building	1978	Non-Contributing
551	Storage Building	Storage Building	1978	Non-Contributing
552	Storage Building	Storage Building	1978	Non-Contributing
553	Storage Building	Storage Building	1978	Non-Contributing
554	Storage Building	Storage Building	1978	Non-Contributing
555	Storage Building	Storage Building	1978	Non-Contributing
556	Storage Building	Storage Building	1978	Non-Contributing
557	Storage Building	Storage Building	1978	Non-Contributing
558	Storage Building	Storage Building	1978	Non-Contributing
559	Recreation/Picnic Shelter	Recreation/Picnic Shelter	2000	Non-Contributing
601	Family Housing	Family Housing	1949	Contributing
602	Family Housing	Family Housing	1949	Contributing
603	Family Housing	Family Housing	1949	Contributing
604	Family Housing	Family Housing	1949	Contributing
605	Family Housing	Family Housing	1949	Contributing
607	Golf Club Shelter	Golf Club Shelter	1990	Non-Contributing
(no number)	Hedekin Field	Hedekin Field	1889	Contributing
(no number)	Golf Course	Golf Course	1942	Non-Contributing
(no number)	Miller Drive Playground (north)	Miller Drive Playground (north)	2002	Non-Contributing
(no number)	Miller Drive Playground (south)	Miller Drive Playground (south)	2002	Non-Contributing
(no number)	Bartow Street Tennis Courts	Bartow Street Tennis Courts	1942	Non-Contributing
(no number)	Walker Drive Basketball/Volleyball Courts	Walker Drive Basketball/Volleyball Courts	1964	Non-Contributing
(no number)	Gammon Field	Gammon Field	1959	Contributing
(no number)	Talmadge Field	Talmadge Field	1959	Contributing

Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [Boundary
Increase; Additional Documentation]
Name of Property

Fulton County, Georgia
County and State

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [Boundary
Increase; Additional Documentation]
Name of Property

Fulton County, Georgia
County and State

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Wasch, Diane Shaw, Perry Bush, Keith Landreth, James Glass, and Arlene R. Kriv. *World War II and the US Army Mobilization Program: A History of the 700 and 800 Series Cantonment Construction*. For Legacy Resources Management Program and the US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, HABS/HAER. Champaign, Illinois: US Army construction Engineering Research Laboratory, 1991.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 149 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>17N</u> Zone	<u>E181150.08</u> Easting	<u>N3734996.29</u> Northing	6	<u>17N</u> Zone	<u>E182264.54</u> Easting	<u>N3734925.26</u> Northing
2	<u>17N</u> Zone	<u>E181595.82</u> Easting	<u>N3735040.55</u> Northing	7	<u>17N</u> Zone	<u>E182315.21</u> Easting	<u>N3735127.71</u> Northing
3	<u>17N</u> Zone	<u>E181716.81</u> Easting	<u>N3734654.91</u> Northing	8	<u>17N</u> Zone	<u>E182442.23</u> Easting	<u>N3735562.18</u> Northing
4	<u>17N</u> Zone	<u>E181795.77</u> Easting	<u>N3734680.31</u> Northing	9	<u>17N</u> Zone	<u>E181744.23</u> Easting	<u>N3735594.09</u> Northing
5	<u>17N</u> Zone	<u>E1818147.71</u> Easting	<u>N3734882.37</u> Northing	10	<u>17N</u> Zone	<u>E181129.69</u> Easting	<u>N3734996.29</u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries for this historic district encompasses a collection of residential, institutional, administrative, and service buildings related to the historical development of Fort McPherson.

Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [Boundary Increase; Additional Documentation]

Fulton County, Georgia
County and State

Name of Property

The original Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District is located on the Fort McPherson military installation near the southwestern city limits of Atlanta, Georgia. The Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District is situated on the northeastern side of Fort McPherson. Arranged in a quadrangle layout, the district consists of buildings from the post's earliest period of development. The centerpiece of the district, Hedekin Field, is surrounded on the north by the buildings of Staff Row (Buildings 1-15, 17-20), the south by buildings of Troop Row (Buildings 56-63 and 65), and the east by the old post house (Building 41), the chapel/guardhouse (Building 42), and Pershing Hall (Building 40). Behind Troop Row, Buildings 181 and 184 contribute to the original district. Along Hardee Avenue, the post hospital (Building 171) and Buildings 100-104 are also included in the district.

The boundaries of the Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [boundary increase] follow the northern border of Fort McPherson from Lee Street to the 500 and 600 family housing areas. On the west side of the district, the boundary follows the edge of the 600 family housing area and crosses Miller Drive before turning east towards Lake No. 3. At the lake, the boundary turns southeast, crosses Thomas Avenue, and runs behind Building 410. At the family housing complex (Buildings 409 and 410), the boundary turns to the east and then follows Walker Drive to the northeast. From Walker Drive, the boundary travels east, passing behind the post chapel (Building 240) before meeting Fort McPherson's eastern border on Lee Street. The eastern edge of the district follows the Lee Street boundary. Within the new boundaries of the Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [boundary increase], the original district is expanded to include buildings outside of the original quadrangle.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Located on the Fort McPherson military installation in Atlanta, Georgia, the Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [boundary increase] stands on the northeastern side of Fort McPherson and consists of residential, institutional, administrative, and service buildings that date from the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The boundary increase encompasses the buildings of Fort McPherson that embody distinctive characteristics of nineteenth- and twentieth-century American military architecture and contribute to Fort McPherson's historical development from 1887 to 1959.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paige M. Wagoner

organization Brockington and Associates, Inc. date 04/29/2011

street & number 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Suite 700 telephone 843-881-3128

city or town Mount Pleasant state SC zip code 29464

e-mail paigewagoner@brockington.org

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [Boundary
Increase; Additional Documentation]
Name of Property

Fulton County, Georgia
County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Staff Row, Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Staff Row (Buildings 1-4), looking northwest.

1 of 62.

Name of Property: Troop Row, Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Troop Row (Buildings 56 & 58), looking southwest.

2 of 62.

Name of Property: Staff Row, Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Staff Row (Buildings 9-10), looking northeast.

3 of 62.

Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [Boundary
Increase; Additional Documentation]

Fulton County, Georgia
County and State

Name of Property

Name of Property: Staff Row, Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Staff Row (Buildings 12-14), looking northwest.

4 of 62.

Name of Property: Staff Row, Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Staff Row (Buildings 17-19), looking northwest.

5 of 62.

Name of Property: Lake No. 3, Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Lake No. 3, looking south.

6 of 62.

Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [Boundary
Increase; Additional Documentation]
Name of Property

Fulton County, Georgia
County and State

Name of Property: Officers' Quarters (Building 5), Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Officers Quarters (Building 5), looking north.

7 of 62.

Name of Property: Staff Row Garage (Building 30), Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Staff Row Garage (Building 30), looking northeast.

8 of 62.

Name of Property: Old Post Headquarters (Building 41), Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of the Old Post Headquarters (Building 41), looking east.

9 of 62.

Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [Boundary
Increase; Additional Documentation]

Fulton County, Georgia
County and State

Name of Property

Name of Property: Guardhouse/Chapel (Building 42), Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of the Guardhouse/Chapel (Building 42), looking west.

10 of 62.

Name of Property: Hardee Avenue, Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Hardee Avenue (Buildings 40 and 41), looking south.

11 of 62.

Name of Property: Hedekin Parade Field, Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Hedekin Parade Field, looking southwest.

12 of 62.

Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [Boundary
Increase; Additional Documentation]
Name of Property

Fulton County, Georgia
County and State

Name of Property: Pershing Hall (Building 40), Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Pershing Hall (Building 40), looking southeast.

13 of 62.

Name of Property: Red Cross Building (Building 46), Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Red Cross Building (Building 46), looking north.

14 of 62.

Name of Property: Rice Hall (Building 184), Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Rice Hall (Building 184), looking northeast.

15 of 62.

Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [Boundary
Increase; Additional Documentation]
Name of Property

Fulton County, Georgia
County and State

Name of Property: Building 61, Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Building 61, looking north.

16 of 62.

Name of Property: Building 102, Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Building 102, looking northeast.

17 of 62.

Name of Property: Building 160, Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Building 160, looking east.

18 of 62.

Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [Boundary
Increase; Additional Documentation]

Fulton County, Georgia
County and State

Name of Property

Name of Property: Post Hospital (Building 171), Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of the Post Hospital (Building 171), looking west.

19 of 62.

Name of Property: Building 168, Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Building 168, looking southwest.

20 of 62.

Name of Property: Building 186, Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Building 186, looking east.

21 of 62.

Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [Boundary
Increase; Additional Documentation]

Fulton County, Georgia
County and State

Name of Property

Name of Property: Building 136, Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Building 136, looking north.

22 of 62.

Name of Property: Row of NCO Quarters (Buildings 137-142), Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of NCO Quarters Row (Buildings 137-142), looking northwest.

23 of 62.

Name of Property: Building 22, Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Building 22, looking northeast.

24 of 62.

Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [Boundary
Increase; Additional Documentation]
Name of Property

Fulton County, Georgia
County and State

Name of Property: Building 410, Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Building 410, looking east.

25 of 62.

Name of Property: Building 522, Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Building 522, looking west.

26 of 62.

Name of Property: Building 525, Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Building 525, looking southwest.

27 of 62.

Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [Boundary
Increase; Additional Documentation]

Fulton County, Georgia
County and State

Name of Property

Name of Property: Building 532, Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Building 532, looking south.

28 of 62.

Name of Property: Family Housing, Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Family Housing (500s), looking southwest.

29 of 62.

Name of Property: Dugout (Building 405), Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of a dugout (Building 405), looking northeast.

30 of 62.

Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [Boundary
Increase; Additional Documentation]

Fulton County, Georgia
County and State

Name of Property

Name of Property: Post Theatre (Building 183), Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of the Post Theatre (Buildings 183), looking southeast.

31 of 62.

Name of Property: Chapel (Building 240), Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of the Chapel (Buildings 240), looking southwest.

32 of 62.

Name of Property: Officers' Quarters (Building 10), Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Officers' Quarters (Building 10), looking north.

33 of 62.

Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [Boundary
Increase; Additional Documentation]

Fulton County, Georgia
County and State

Name of Property

Name of Property: Officers' Quarters (Building 15), Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Officers' Quarters (Buildings 15), looking northwest.

34 of 62.

Name of Property: Officers' Quarters (Building 18), Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Officers' Quarters (Buildings 18), looking northeast.

35 of 62.

Name of Property: Building 51, Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Buildings 51, looking southeast.

36 of 62.

Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [Boundary
Increase; Additional Documentation]

Fulton County, Georgia
County and State

Name of Property

Name of Property: Hedekin Parade Field, Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Hedekin Parade Field, looking southwest.

37 of 62.

Name of Property: Hedekin Parade Field and Troop Row, Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Troop Row from Hedekin Parade Field, looking southwest.

38 of 62.

Name of Property: Hedekin Parade Field and flagpole, Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Hedekin Parade Field and flagpole, looking northwest.

39 of 62.

Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [Boundary
Increase; Additional Documentation]
Name of Property

Fulton County, Georgia
County and State

Name of Property: Troop Row and tree line, Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Troop Row and tree line from Hedekin Parade Field, looking southwest.
40 of 62.

Name of Property: Staff Row, Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Staff Row and tree line from Hedekin Parade Field, looking north.
41 of 62.

Name of Property: Officers' Quarters (Building 8), Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Officers' Quarters (Building 8), looking north.
42 of 62.

Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [Boundary
Increase; Additional Documentation]

Fulton County, Georgia
County and State

Name of Property

Name of Property: Building 47, Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Building 47, looking north.

43 of 62.

Name of Property: Building 54, Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View Building 54, looking east.

44 of 62.

Name of Property: Administration Building (Building 52), Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Administration Building (Building 52), looking east.

45 of 62.

Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [Boundary
Increase; Additional Documentation]
Name of Property

Fulton County, Georgia
County and State

Name of Property: Building 50, Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Building 50, looking south.

46 of 62.

Name of Property: Building 104, Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Building 104, looking northeast.

47 of 62.

Name of Property: Administration Building (Building 131), Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Administration Building (Building 131), looking southeast.

48 of 62.

Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [Boundary
Increase; Additional Documentation]

Fulton County, Georgia
County and State

Name of Property

Name of Property: Family Housing (Building 534), Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Family Housing (Building 534), looking northwest.

49 of 62.

Name of Property: Gammon Field, Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Gammon Field, looking northeast.

50 of 62.

Name of Property: Talmadge Field, Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Talmadge Field, looking north.

51 of 62.

Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [Boundary
Increase; Additional Documentation]

Fulton County, Georgia
County and State

Name of Property

Name of Property: Transient Housing (Building 512), Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Transient Housing (Building 512), looking south.

52 of 62.

Name of Property: Administrative Building (Building 101), Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Administrative Building (Building 101), looking northeast.

53 of 62.

Name of Property: IMCOM (Buildings 169), Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of IMCOM (Building 169), looking southeast.

54 of 62.

Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [Boundary
Increase; Additional Documentation]

Fulton County, Georgia
County and State

Name of Property

Name of Property: IMCOM (Buildings 170), Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of IMCOM (Building 170), looking northeast.

55 of 62.

Name of Property: Building 181, Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Building 181, looking southeast.

56 of 62.

Name of Property: Building 100, Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Building 100, looking southeast.

57 of 62.

Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [Boundary
Increase; Additional Documentation]

Fulton County, Georgia
County and State

Name of Property

Name of Property: Officers' Quarters (Building 20), Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Officers' Quarters (Building 20), looking north.

58 of 62.

Name of Property: Administrative Building (Building 167), Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Administrative Building (Building 167), looking northeast.

59 of 62.

Name of Property: Red Cross Building (Building 53), Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Red Cross Building (Building 53), looking south.

60 of 62.

Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [Boundary
Increase; Additional Documentation]
Name of Property

Fulton County, Georgia
County and State

Name of Property: Film Vault (Building 144), Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Film Vault (Building 144), looking southeast.
61 of 62.

Name of Property: Building 180, Fort McPherson

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton State: GA

Photographer: Paige M. Wagoner

Date Photographed: April 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Building 180, looking southeast.
62 of 62.

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

Name United States Army
street & number 1777 Hardee Avenue SW telephone _____
city or town Atlanta state GA zip code 30330

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 USC.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, US Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District

[boundary increase]

Name of Property

Fulton County, GA

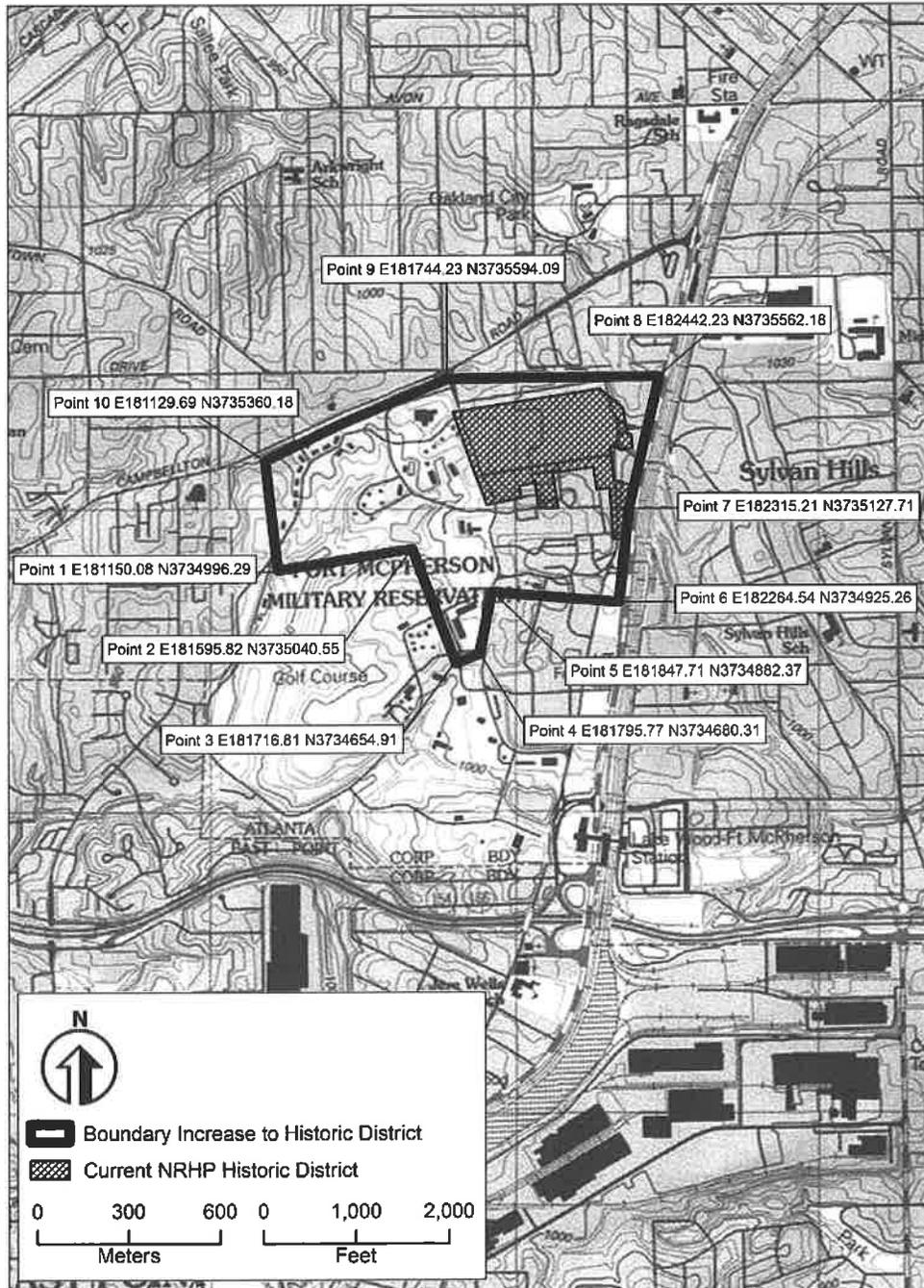
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Maps

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USGS Topographical Quadrangle (Southwest Atlanta) of Staff Row and Old Post Area
Historic District [boundary increase]



**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District
[boundary increase]

Name of Property
Fulton County, GA
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number _____ Page _____



Figure 1. Historic photograph showing the entrance to McPherson Barracks, a ten-company post located in southwestern Atlanta. Photograph from the US Department of the Army, Fort McPherson.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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Continuation Sheet**

Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District
[boundary increase]

Name of Property
Fulton County, GA

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number _____ Page _____

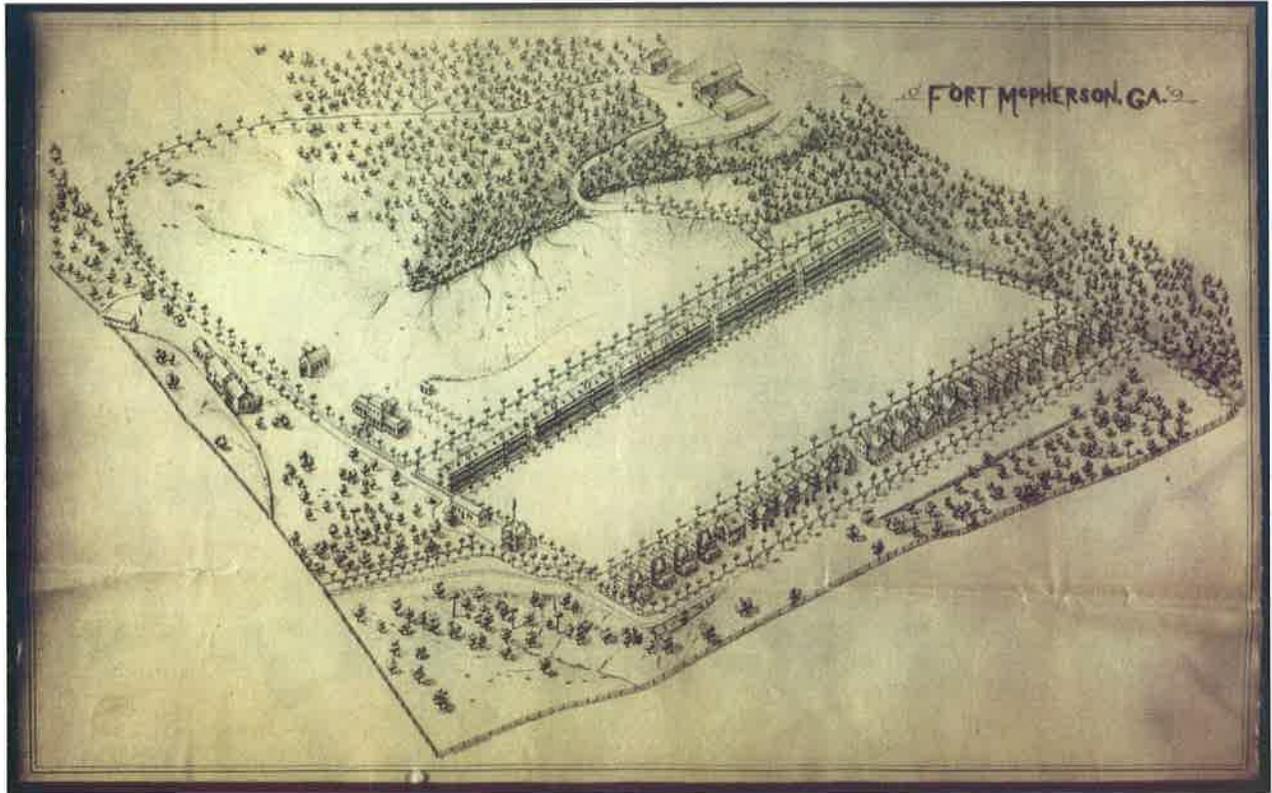


Figure 2. 1890 layout of Fort McPherson. Drawing from the US Department of the Army, Fort McPherson.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
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Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [boundary increase]
Name of Property Fulton County, GA
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 3. 1892 photograph of Troop Row, Building 58. Photograph from the US Department of the Army, Fort McPherson.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [boundary increase]
Name of Property Fulton County, GA
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number _____ Page _____



Figure 4. Postcard showing a view of Staff Row in 1900. Postcard from the US Department of the Army, Fort McPherson.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
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Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District
[boundary increase]

Name of Property
Fulton County, GA

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Page



Figure 5. Postcard of the Fort McPherson Reception Center in 1943. Postcard from the US Department of the Army, Fort McPherson.

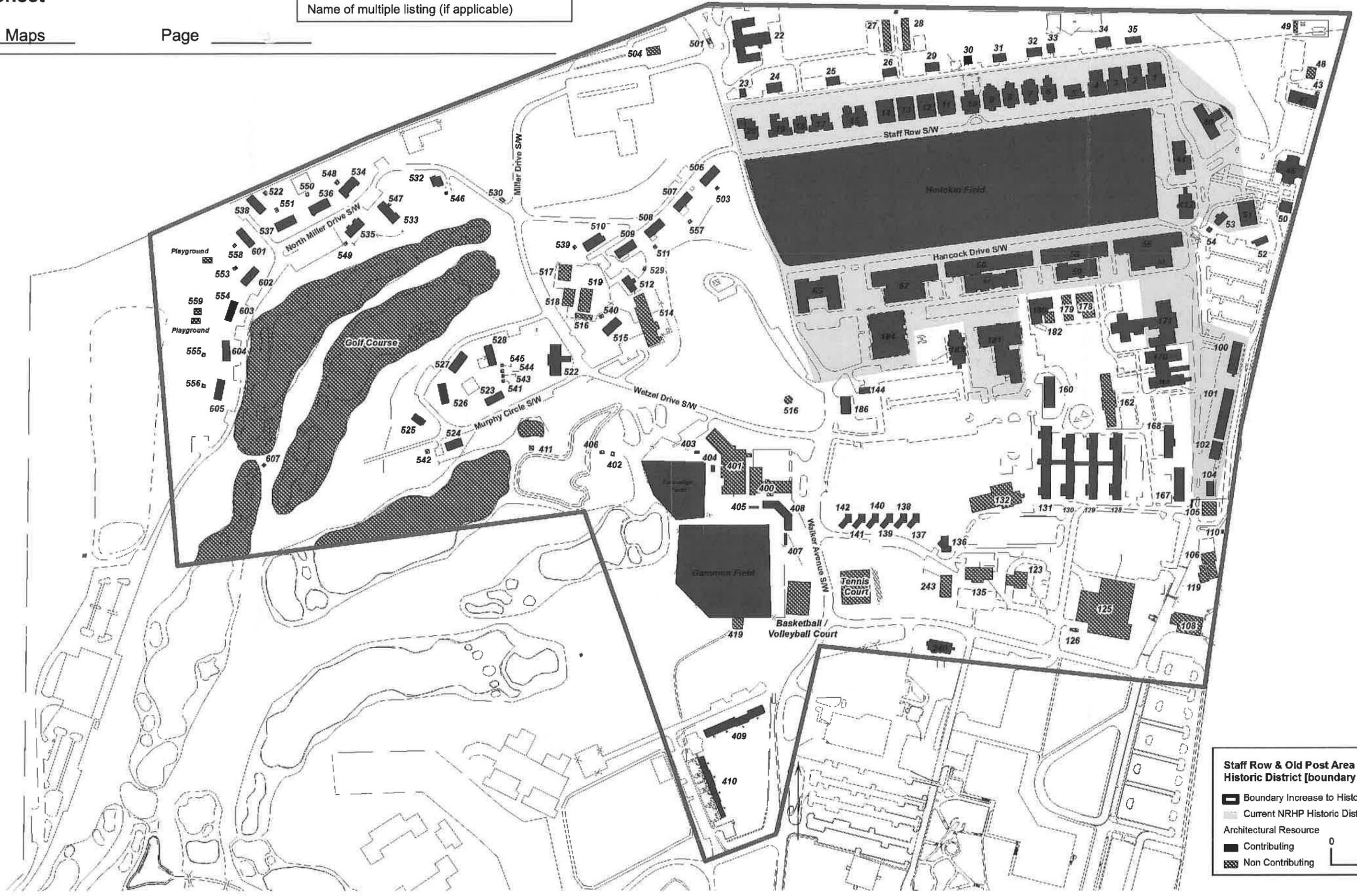
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Maps

Page 1

Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District
[boundary increase]
Name of Property
Fulton County, GA
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



**Staff Row & Old Post Area
Historic District [boundary increase]**

- Boundary Increase to Historic District
- Current NRHP Historic District
- Architectural Resource**
- Contributing
- Non Contributing

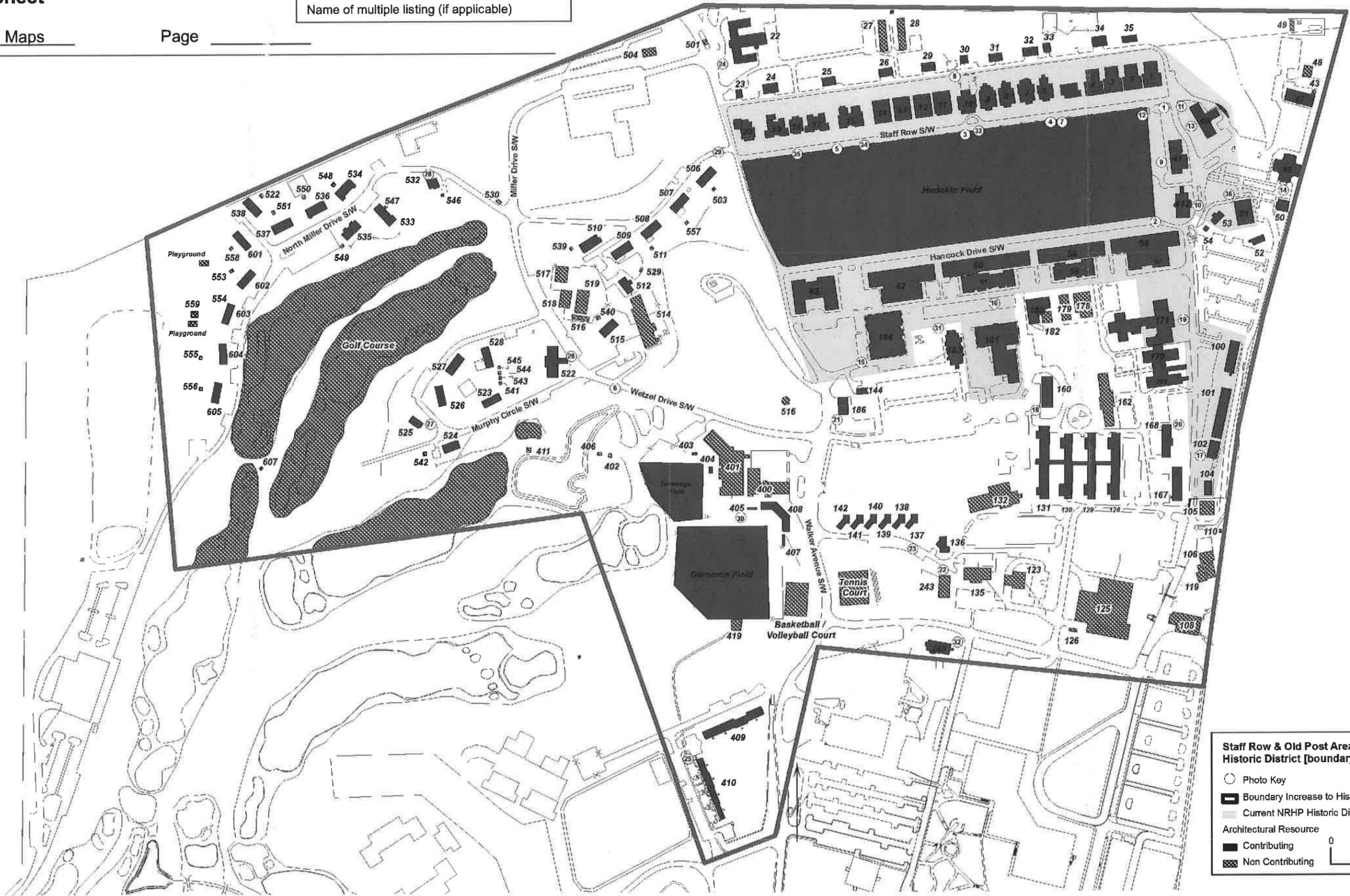
0 120 m

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District
[boundary increase]
Name of Property
Fulton County, GA
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Maps Page



**Staff Row & Old Post Area
Historic District [boundary increase]**

- Photo Key
- ▭ Boundary Increase to Historic District
- ▭ Current NRHP Historic District
- Architectural Resource
 - ▭ Contributing
 - ▭ Non Contributing

0 120 m

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District
[boundary increase]

Name of Property
Fulton County, GA

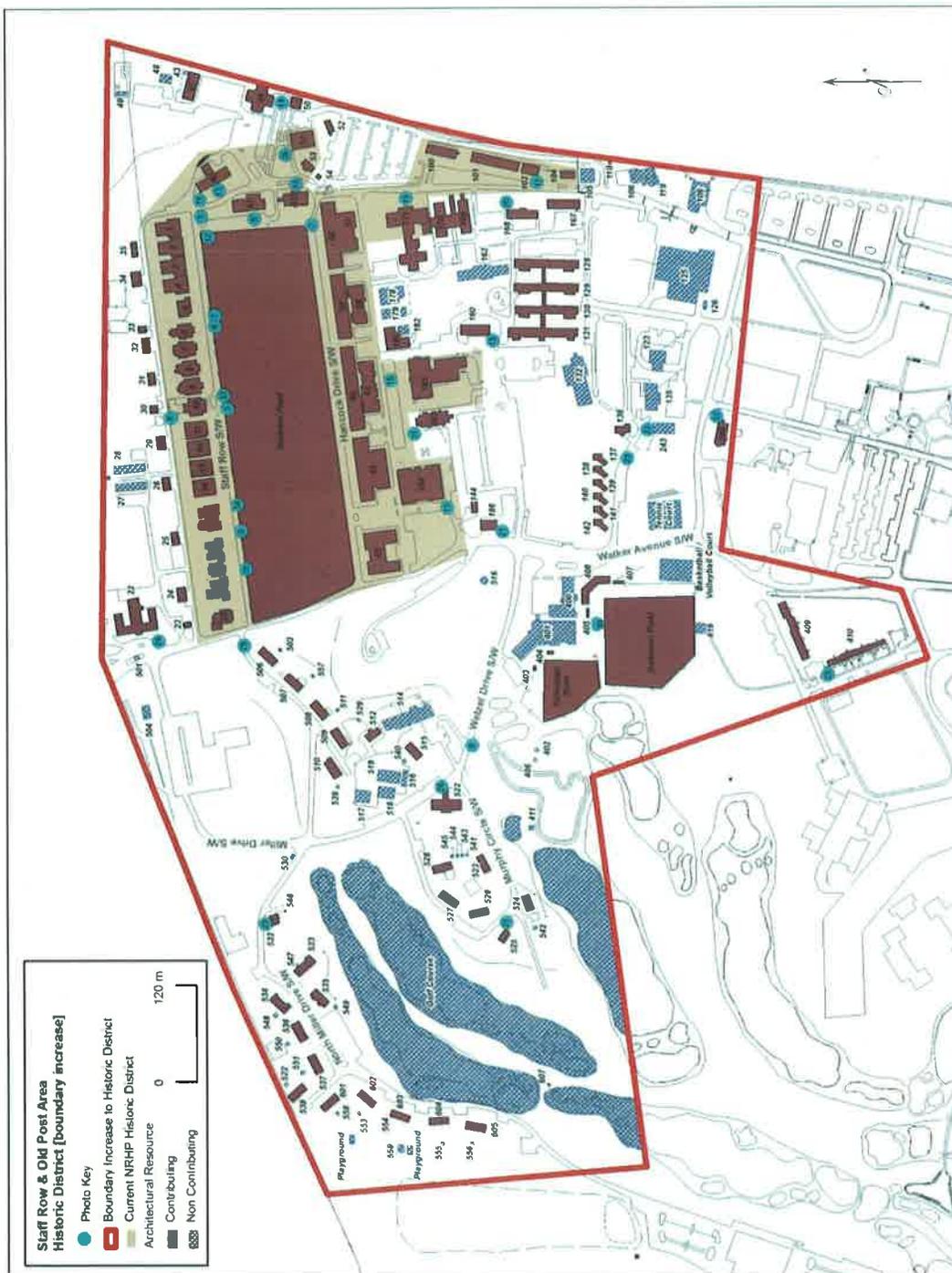
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Photo Map of Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [boundary increase]



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Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District
[boundary increase]

Name of Property
Fulton County, GA

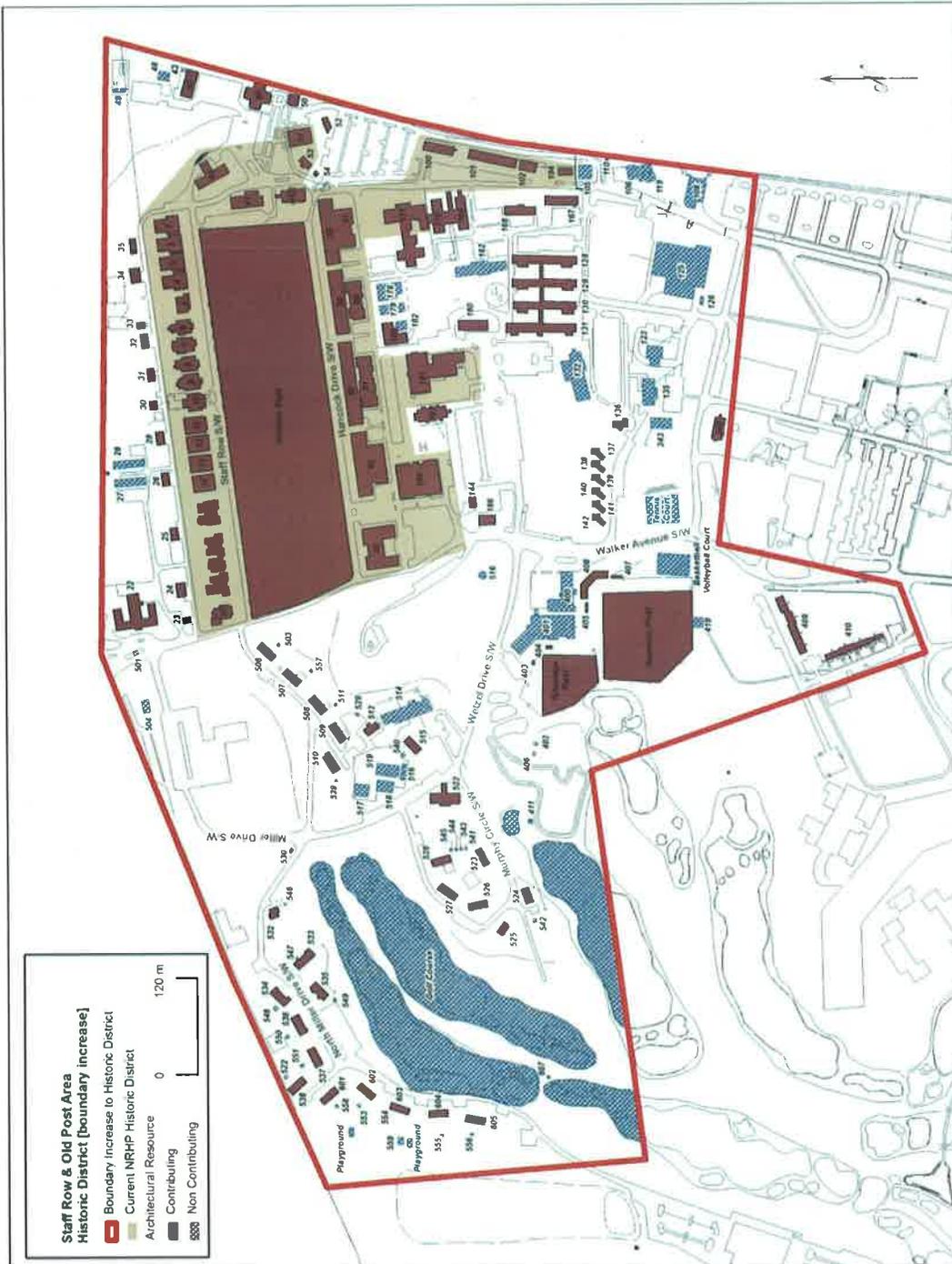
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Maps

Page 1

Sketch Map of Staff Row and Old Post Area Historic District [boundary increase]





SPEED
LIMIT
15
SPECIAL
NEED
FOR
SCHOOL

NO
PARKING















30

30



Office of the Staff Judge Advocate
41

Legal Services Center
41

41

TOYOTA
TACOMA
4WD

561-DPG



42

1555

NO PARKING
IN FRONT
OF THIS BUILDING



SPEED
LIMIT
20

CAUTION
STREET
ACCESS
HANDICAPPED
RAMP





PERSHING HALL

40

1

1



1219



OUTSIDE SECURITY
SEE OFFICE

2000

2000

2000

2000

2000





1848
DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY SERVICES
POLICE STATION
PORTS RICHMOND AND GALEN

NO
SMOKING

WARNING
VIDEO
SURVEILLANCE
MONITORED

102

102

POLICE
VEHICLES
ONLY

POLICE

Ports Richmond & Galen

9591C





171

THE
SCHOOL OF
THE
SCHOOL OF
THE
SCHOOL OF



ARMY
LODGING



186

186



136

SGT HELMS





THE
CHATEAU

496

THE
CHATEAU

WELCOME!

WELCOME!



410



ARMY
LODGING

WELCOME!

WELCOME!



525

CP

525



1540

532



50



P00 5

NO
SMOKING



POST THEATER

183



SWERS
THORNE

FORT M. PETERS M.
EP. CHURCH
RECTOR: DR. J. M. PETERS
WELLS: MRS. J. M. PETERS
CHURCH: 1000 S. WELLS



1899

10







CHapel
CENTER

51

CHapel
CENTER















A single-story, light-colored building with a grey roof. The building has a central entrance with a small portico supported by columns. There are several windows on either side of the entrance. A small utility box is visible on the left side of the building. The building is surrounded by landscaping, including bushes and two large, leafless trees in the foreground. The address number '1380' is visible above the central entrance.

A dark asphalt parking lot with white parking lines. The lot is mostly empty, with a few faint markings on the surface. A tall utility pole stands in the foreground, partially obscuring the view of the building.

Several large, leafless trees are visible in the foreground and background. The trees are bare, suggesting a late autumn or winter setting. The sky is a clear, bright blue.



54

54



TAX CENTER
Office of Staff Judge Advocate
US Army Garrison, Fort McPherson
 Bidg #52



1220

50

5

GENERAL CONTRACTOR
D.A. BARNETT
1220



104

18630

American Federation
of Government Employees
Local 1759
Box 88

AFGE
PARKING
ONLY

AFGE
PARKING
ONLY

AFGE
PARKING
ONLY

104

104

AFGE
PARKING
ONLY



131 131









1480

512


DICKMAN
LODGE



OFFICE OF THE
PROVOST MARSHAL

INSTALLATION
SAFETY OFFICE

101



169



170



181

Handicap parking sign

Free to Customer Only
No Return
→

660-822

514 TAB

SATURN



DO NOT
ENTER

100

CID
CIVIL DEFENSE
BUILDING





1655

NO PARKING
FIRE HYDRANT

NOT AN ENTRANCE



53

53



1372

144



1612