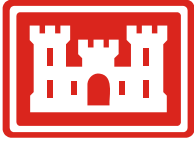


NOTE

This file is **Part 1** of a two-part digital document comprising the entirety of:

Documentation of Contributing Elements, Fort Slocum Historic and Archeological District, Davids Island, City of New Rochelle, Westchester County, New York, Volume 3: Buildings 42-64, Rev. 1, October 2008. Prepared by Tetra Tech EC, Inc., Boston, for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District, Concord, Massachusetts.

This PDF version of the document was prepared from the source digital files in August 2009.



Prepared for:

Department of the Army
New England District, Corps of Engineers
696 Virginia Road
Concord, Massachusetts 01742-2751

Total Environmental Restoration Contract (TERC)

**Documentation of Contributing Elements
Fort Slocum Historic and Archeological District
Davids Island, City of New Rochelle,
Westchester County, New York**

**Volume 3
Buildings 42-64**

October 2008 (*Revision 1*)

Contract Number:

**DACW33-03-D-0006
TASK ORDER 2**

Prepared by:

Tetra Tech EC, Inc.
133 Federal Street
Boston, MA 02110

Submitted by Tetra Tech, EC, Inc., on behalf of:

Jacobs – Tetra Tech EC Joint Venture
55 Old Bedford Road
Lincoln, MA 01773

USACE CONTRACT NO. DACW33-03-D-0006
TASK ORDER NO. 0002
TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION CONTRACT (TERC)

**Documentation of Contributing Elements
Fort Slocum Historic and Archeological District
Davids Island, City of New Rochelle,
Westchester County, New York**

**Volume 3
Buildings 42-64**

OCTOBER 2008 (*Revision 1*)

Prepared for:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
New England District

Department of the Army
New England District, Corps of Engineers
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751

Prepared by:

Tetra Tech EC, Inc.
133 Federal Street
Boston, MA 02110

Submitted by Tetra Tech EC, Inc. on Behalf of:

Jacobs – Tetra Tech EC Joint Venture
55 Old Bedford Road
Lincoln, MA 01773

2008-O-JV02-0047

PREFACE

The *Documentation of Contributing Elements of the Fort Slocum Historic and Archeological District* describes and illustrates the individual buildings, structures, objects, and features that are part of the District. The District is located on Davids Island in the City of New Rochelle, Westchester County, New York, and it comprises the former U.S. Army post of Fort Slocum (Olausen et al. 2005). The District is a relict landscape whose various elements illustrate significant aspects of the design of military posts and the adaptation of popular American architectural styles on a permanent post of the United States Army during the period 1878 to 1965. As discussed in the historic overview section of the documentation (see Volume 1), the District's historical significance also derives from Fort Slocum's role in the defense of New York City during two periods, 1897-1906 and 1955-1961, and from its regional and national role as a recruit depot, transit station, and training center between 1878 and 1965.

In 2005, with the concurrence of New York's State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District (USACE) determined that the District was eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (SHPO 2005). The descriptions, photographs, and primary historical materials assembled in these volumes are intended to record the appearance and history of the buildings, structures, objects, and features that comprised the contributing elements of the District as it existed in 2004-2007. Nearly all of the elements documented in these volumes have either since been demolished or are at this writing scheduled for imminent demolition.

Documentation of the individual contributing elements in the District was completed in compliance with Stipulation II.C.1 of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) signed in 2005 by the USACE, SHPO, City of New Rochelle, and Westchester County. Pursuant to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 USC 470f) and its procedural regulations (36 CFR 800), the MOA as a whole addresses the adverse effects on the District of a USACE project to demolish buildings, remove debris, and remediate asbestos at former Fort Slocum. Congress authorized this project in the Department of Defense (DoD) Appropriations Act of 2004 and provided funds through the DoD's Office of Economic Adjustment. Stipulation II.C.1 of the MOA requires the preparation of an "appropriate level of documentation" for the contributing elements of the historic district that will be adversely affected by the USACE project. The documentation was prepared by the staff of Tetra Tech EC, Inc. (Tetra Tech) under contract to the USACE, with some early assistance from a subcontractor, the Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. The documentation is one element of Task Order No. 0002 of USACE Contract No. DACW33-03-D-0006, a contract held by a joint venture between Jacobs Engineering Group and TtEC ("Jacobs - Tetra Tech EC Joint Venture"). The six volumes of the *Documentation of Contributing Elements of the Fort Slocum Historic and Archeological District* are concerned only with historic architectural aspects of the District. Results of subsurface archeological investigations are reported elsewhere (Tetra Tech 2008a).

As defined by the National Register of Historic Places (1997:5), a district is a type of historic property that "possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development." Districts may be comprised of extant historic elements or the archeological remnants thereof. The USACE designated the district at former Fort Slocum as jointly historic and archeological to highlight the mixed character of its components, which include standing but deteriorated buildings, exposed standing ruins, and below-ground archeological deposits. Like many districts, the one on Davids Island contains both contributing and non-contributing elements. Contributing elements help to convey a district's sense of time and place and historical development or help to contain the important historical information that makes the district significant. Non-contributing elements are situated within the boundaries of a district but by virtue of their age, physical condition, historical associations, or other factors do not help to convey its defining

historical qualities or historical information. The 2004 architectural survey of former Fort Slocum inventoried 105 buildings, structures, objects, and features (Olausen et al. 2005). Of these, 92 were classified as contributing elements to the District (Table 1), and they included quarters, barracks, storehouses, medical facilities, and administrative, training, and support buildings, along with fortifications, landscape features and objects, roads and paths, and the seawall surrounding the entire island. The remaining 13 buildings and structures in the architectural inventory were categorized as non-contributing (Table 1), based upon a combination of factors that included presumed age, structural design, overall integrity, and apparent historical associations. The non-contributing elements comprised several structures associated with the post's water, sewage, or electrical utilities, and several poorly-preserved or ruinous wood-frame, ostensibly temporary buildings with minimal foundations, typically consisting of concrete piers or slab-on-grade construction.

In consultation with the SHPO, the USACE determined that each contributing element in the District should be documented through descriptions, historic imagery, and contemporary existing-conditions photographs using a format patterned after that employed by the Historic American Buildings Survey and Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) for historical reports (HABS/HAER 2000). Such documentation of historic buildings, structures, and objects provides "raw data in an accessible format for easy use by future researchers" and may also synthesize "the information, making conclusions about the building being documented, either through an analysis of the building itself and its history, or by setting it in an appropriate context." The format of HABS/HAER documentation is flexible, allowing "the kind of structure or site being documented [to] dictate the final form of that documentation" (HABS/HAER 2000:3-4). For the Fort Slocum Historic and Archeological District, the USACE and Tetra Tech chose to document most contributing elements of the district individually, using written descriptions and historic context statements; reproductions of historical maps, photographs, plans and similar materials; and digital photographs depicting their appearance in 2004-2007. Completing a separate documentation packet for individual contributing elements ensured that each was systematically considered and described.

Tetra Tech completed field documentation of the District's contributing elements in a sequence that accommodated the order of the remediation, demolition, and cleanup work. The order of this work depended upon engineering, logistical, and funding considerations and upon the ongoing consultations among the MOA's signatories and interested parties. Field documentation and preparation of draft materials thus did not proceed in the sequential order of building numbers shown in Table 1, nor did it proceed by Fort Slocum's historic functional areas (Figure 1). Rather, Tetra Tech prepared batches of draft documentation packets that roughly anticipated the sequence in which buildings and structures would be demolished. Completion of draft documentation and USACE approval of the draft was one of several conditions to be met before the demolition team could remove a building or structure.

This version of the *Documentation of Contributing Elements of the Fort Slocum Historic and Archeological District* retains the format of the draft documentation, but the sequence of presentation has been altered from the drafts originally submitted to the USACE by placing the documentation generally in building number order. A general table of contents covering all volumes appears after that for the present volume. Since sequencing the documentation by building number may not serve all users of these materials equally well, the functional area map of the post with current building numbers (Figure 1) and a table listing buildings by construction date (Tables 2-3) are provided as cross-indexes at the end of this preface. Aside from the sequence of presentation, the present documentation has been revised from the draft form with editorial corrections and substantive amendments that are intended to enhance consistency and to reflect historical information that has become available since the drafts were completed.

Building names used in this documentation generally derive from the functional names originally assigned to buildings, even when there was a later substantial and longstanding change in a building or structure's use. Generally, the names employed here reflect those current around 1940, when the post

quartermaster prepared a set of record cards inventorying each building then extant (United States Army Quartermaster Corps ca. 1905-41). However, exceptions do occur, including instances where a different, less historically-reliable name had already become embedded in the overall vocabulary of the USACE's Fort Slocum Project and those in which no historical building name could be established. In addition, in a few instances, compound building names (e.g., "Magazine/Blacksmith Shop," Building 113) have been employed. These are used where it seemed essential to do so for functional or historical clarity. The historical narrative section of element's documentation usually discusses historical changes in building function.

Historical building numbers at Fort Slocum can be a source of confusion, because there were four successive numbering systems at the post, ca. 1887, 1893, 1941, and 1957. These systems are discussed in detail in the historic overview section of this documentation (see Volume 1). The numbering system used herein is that being employed currently by the USACE and Tetra Tech's demolition team. It derives from the 1957 system, but includes a few idiosyncrasies introduced at various points after the post closed in 1965.

Dates of construction are, like the building function names, also derived primarily from the Quartermaster Corps property cards (United States Army Quartermaster Corps ca. 1905-41). Where the property cards are unavailable or uninformative, the dates are drawn from study of other sources, such as historic maps and aerial photographs. As used here, the date of construction is usually taken as the year the building or structure was completed. Construction of most buildings and structures, however, stretched over months and often spanned more than one calendar year, and of course designs for buildings and structures might be executed long before the buildings were actually built. Information about the timing of the entire design and construction process is generally not available, so a single year, representing the date completed, is cited as the date of construction. Following the completion of a building or structure, they may later have been altered by expansion or substantial remodeling involving structural changes. Subsidiary dates following the original completion date reflect known significant alterations to building footprints and structural systems, but it is likely that further research would reveal additional major changes not identified herein.

Stylistic classification of the buildings and structures in the District has sometimes proven to be problematic. Only a few of the buildings at Fort Slocum were designed as high-style exemplars of a single architectural trend or movement. Constraints on construction and future maintenance costs were ever-present, as was an Army ethos that favored functionality, efficiency, and disciplined restraint over excessive and exuberant display. Such constraints probably encouraged simplification of design and ornament, sometimes complicating attribution of specific architectural styles. The tendency toward simplification and a severe lack of ornament is most pronounced among the buildings intended to be temporary, such as those erected during the First and Second World Wars (e.g., Buildings T-34 and 130-135, respectively), as well as utilitarian buildings in out of the way places (e.g., Building 52, the noncontributing Sewage Tank House). In addition, the many individual design elements and ornaments that classically define a particular style were constantly being reshuffled in new building designs and major renovations (Brand 1994; McAlester and McAlester 2000). The permanent buildings constructed at Fort Slocum between the mid-1890s and ca. 1940—which comprise around half of all the buildings on the post—were built during a period when brick construction and the Colonial Revival style dominated Army architecture in most areas of the continental United States. To harmonize buildings on these posts, the style of earlier buildings from this period tended to draw later designs toward them, resulting in elements from newer styles being subsumed by the dominant style, but not entirely eclipsed by them (Chattey et al. 1997:1-14; Hoagland 2004:211-243). Many of the buildings at Fort Slocum are therefore a more or less eclectic mix of two or more named architectural styles, a point that is highlighted as appropriate in the documentation.

Research and preparation of this documentation spanned three years and involved several authors and editors. The work proceeded somewhat episodically over this period. For general historical background, Tetra Tech initially relied upon several earlier historical and architectural studies, including ones prepared by Historical Perspectives (1986), Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. (1986), and Olausen et al. (2005). Tetra Tech's early subcontractor, the Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL), collected a series of nineteenth- and twentieth-century maps from the National Archives and other sources and prepared the documentation on the Freight Pier and Passenger Dock (Volume 2). Tetra Tech staff conducted additional research online and in person at the National Archives, the New Rochelle Public Library, and other repositories. Tetra Tech greatly benefited from the knowledge and research of several people knowledgeable about aspects of Fort Slocum's history. Most importantly, Michael A. Cavanaugh of Los Angeles, California, author of a forthcoming book on Fort Slocum's history and organizer of the informal Fort Slocum Alumni and Friends Association, was generous in sharing his knowledge and materials. Barbara Davis, New Rochelle City Historian and member of the staff of the New Rochelle Public Library, also helped Tetra Tech's team understand the history and significance of Fort Slocum and pointed out locally-available resources. E-mail correspondence and research materials from Bolling Smith, fortifications expert and member of the Coastal Defense Study Group, clarified many aspects of the artillery batteries erected at Fort Slocum. Oral history interviews with more than twenty-five people formerly associated with Fort Slocum as service personnel, civilian employees, or dependents (Tetra Tech 2008b) supplied additional historical details about life at the post and the uses and histories of individual buildings that otherwise would have been unavailable.

Field documentation of the contributing and noncontributing buildings and structures in the Fort Slocum Historic and Archeological District, emphasizing digital photography, was completed by the staff members from PAL, the USACE, and Tetra Tech. PAL photographed most buildings between late 2004 and early 2006. Tetra Tech supplemented and expanded this core collection of images during archeological, historic architecture, and engineering investigations conducted between 2005 and 2008. The USACE provided additional supplementary images as a result of two trips to the island in early 2006.

Tetra Tech's Cultural Resources Documentation Team based in Morris Plains, New Jersey, consisted of Caleb W. Christopher and James C. Sexton, Ph.D. (architectural historians), Christopher L. Borstel, Ph.D., RPA (archeologist and research historian), and Robert M. Jacoby (oral historian and documentation compiler). The team was supervised by Tetra Tech's discipline lead for cultural resources, Sydne B. Marshall, Ph.D., RPA, who was responsible for initial project design, task management, personnel assignments, and technical quality assurance. Tetra Tech's overall work on Davids Island is managed by George M. Willant in the company's Boston office. At the USACE, Nancy J. Brighton has planned and guided the agency's compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and reviewed the draft versions of all documentation. Gregory J. Goepfert is the USACE's project manager for its remediation, demolition, and restoration project at former Fort Slocum.

REFERENCES CITED

Brand, Stewart.

1994 *How Buildings Learn: What Happens After They're Built*. Viking, New York.

Chattey, Paul, Horace Foxall, Flossie McQueen, Cynthia Nielsen, Mary Shipe, Terri Taylor, and Jamie Tippet

1997 *Context Study of the United States Quartermaster General Standardized Plans, 1866-1942*. Prepared for the U.S. Army Environmental Center, Environmental Compliance Division, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District,

Technical Center of Expertise for Preservation of Structures and Buildings, Seattle, Washington.

Hoagland, Alison K.

- 2004 *Army Architecture in the West: Forts Laramie, Bridger, and D.A. Russell, 1849-1912.* University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record [HABS/HAER]

- 2000 *HABS Historical Reports.* HABS/HAER, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Historical Perspectives

- 1986 *Phase IA Documentary Study of Archeological Potential, Davids Island Project, New Rochelle, New York.* Prepared for Dresdner Associates, Inc, Jersey City, New Jersey, by Historical Perspectives, Riverside, Connecticut.

Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.

- 1986 *Fort Slocum, Davids Island, New York: A Historic Architectural Assessment.* Prepared for Dresdner Associates, Jersey City, New Jersey, by the Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger & Associates, East Orange, New Jersey.

National Register of Historic Places

- 1997 *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.* Bulletin 15. Rev. ed. National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Olausen, Stephen, Matthew Kierstead, and Jeffrey Emidy

- 2005 *Historic Architectural Survey and National Register Evaluation, Davids Island/Fort Slocum New Rochelle, New York.* Prepared for Tetra Tech FW, Inc., Morris Plains, New Jersey, by PAL, Inc., Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

State Historic Preservation Office [SHPO]

- 2005 "RE: CORPS, Fort Slocum, Davids Island, New Rochelle, Westchester County, 04PR02680." Letter of February 25 to Gregory J. Goepfert, Project Manager, Environmental Analysis Branch, Department of the Army, New York District, Corps of Engineers, New York, NY, from Peter D. Shaver, Historic Preservation Program Analyst, State Historic Preservation Office, New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, Peebles Island, NY.

Tetra Tech EC, Inc.

- 2008a *Phase IB Archeological Surveys of the Fort Slocum Historic and Archeological District, City of New Rochelle, Westchester County, New York, 2005 and 2006 Field Season Reports.* Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District, Concord, Massachusetts, by Tetra Tech EC, Inc., Boston.
- 2008b *Davids Island/Fort Slocum Oral History Project—“And by golly I’m so proud of being part of this military life:” Conversations with Members of the Fort Slocum Community, April 2008 (draft report).* Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District, Concord, Massachusetts, by Tetra Tech EC, Inc., Boston.

United States Army Quartermaster Corps

- ca. 1905-41 Fort Slocum Property Cards (Form 117 and predecessors). Record Group 77. National Archives, College Park, MD.

Figure 1. Historic functional areas of the Fort Slocum Historic and Archeological District

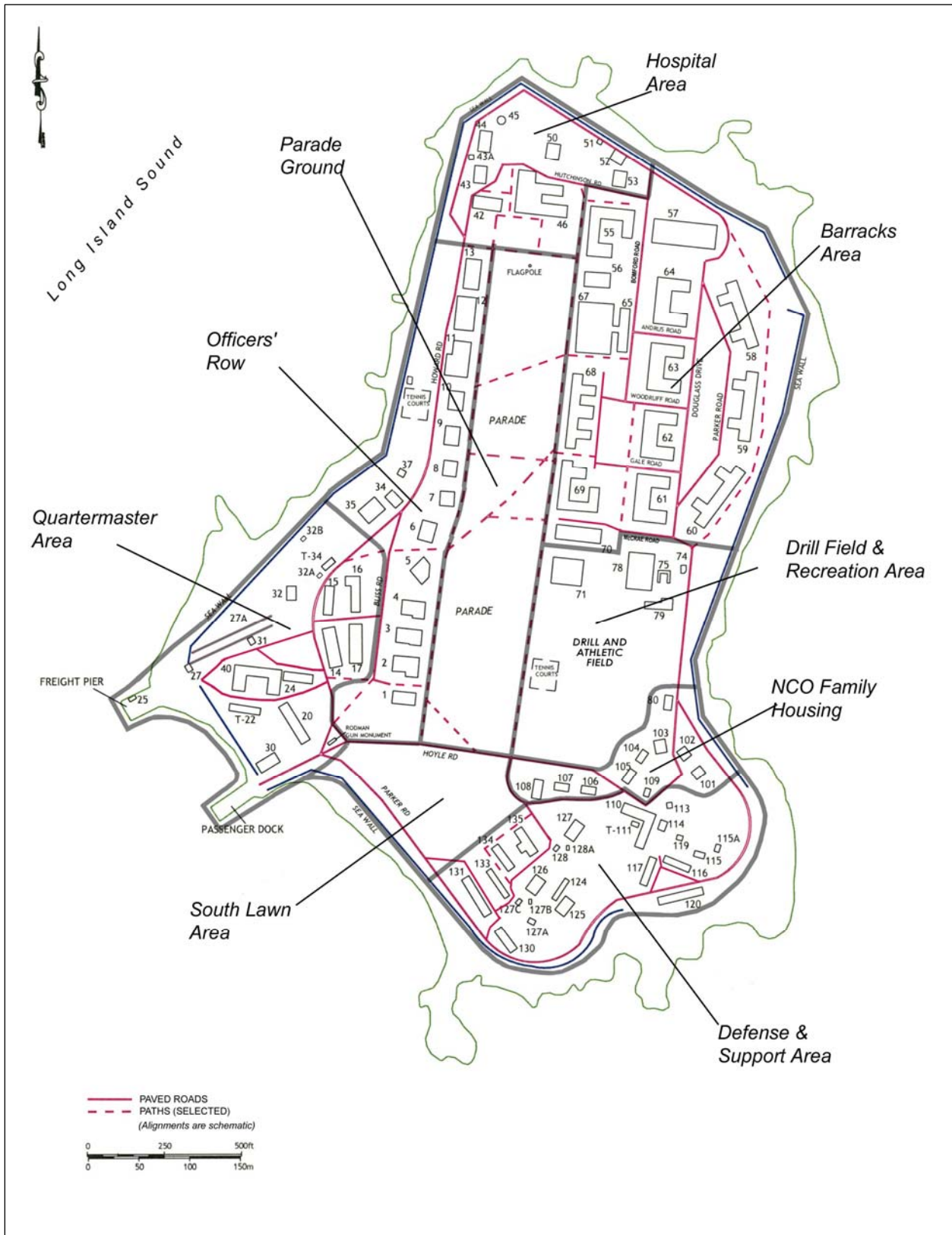


Table 1. Contributing and Non-Contributing Buildings, Structures, and Other Elements of the Fort Slocum Historic and Archeological District, as Defined in Olausen et al. (2005), MOA (2005), and through subsequent research.

Building No.	Contributing	Non-Contributing	Building No.	Contributing	Non-Contributing
1	X		65	X	
2	X		67	X	
3	X		68	X	
4	X		69	X	
5	X		70	X	
6	X		71	X	
7	X		74	X	
8	X		75	-	X
9	X		78	-	X
10	X		79	X	
11	X		80	-	X
12	X		101	X	
13	X		102	X	
14	X		103	X	
15	X		104	X	
16	X		105	X	
17	X		106	X	
20	X		107	X	
T-22	-	X	108	X	
24	X		109	-	X
25	X		110	X	
27	X		T-111	X	
27A	X		113	X	
30	X		114	X	
31	X		115	X	
32	X		115A	-	X
32A	X		116	-	X
32B	-	X	117	-	X
T-34	X		119	X	
34	X		120	-	X
35	X		124	X	
37	X		125	X	
40	X		126	X	
42	X		127	X	
43	X		127A	X	
43A	-	X	127B	X	
44	X		127C	X	
45	X		128	X	
46	X		128A	X	
50	X		130	X	
51	-	X	131	X	
52	-	X	133	X	
53	X		134	X	
55	X		135	X	
56	X		Battery Practice	X	
57	X		Flagpole	X	
58	X		Freight Pier	X	
59	X		Officers' Tennis Courts	X	
60	X		Parade Ground	X	
61	X		Passenger Dock	X	
62	X		Rodman Gun Monument	X	
63	X		Seawall	X	
64	X		System of Roads and Paths	X	

Table 2. Index of Contributing Elements in the Fort Slocum Historic and Archeological District by Date of Construction.

Date Completed	Building Number	Name	Documentation Volume
ca. 1862-1950	-	System of Roads and Paths	6
ca. 1871	-	Parade Ground	6
1878	2	Officers' Quarters	1
1878	3	Officers' Quarters	1
1878	4	Officers' Quarters	1
1881	14	Quartermaster Storehouse and Quarters	2
1884	-	Passenger Dock	2
1885	113	Magazine / Blacksmith Shop	5
1885	119	Receiving Vault	5
1886	5	Officers' Quarters	1
1886	7	Officer's Quarters	1
1886	8	Officer's Quarters	1
1886	67	Mess Hall	4
1887	68	Barracks	4
1888	69	Barracks	4
1889	55	Barracks	3
1890-ca. 1942	-	Seawall	6
1891-1897	125, 126, and 127	Mortar Battery (Battery Haskin Pits A and B; Battery Overton Pit B)	5
1892	6	Officers' Quarters	1
1893	1	Commanding Officer's Quarters	1
1893	11	Officers' Mess	1
1893	25	Freight Pier	2
1893	27A	Coal Yard & Conveyor	2
1893-1898	-	Battery Practice	6
1895	9	Officers' Quarters	1
1895	10	Officers' Quarters	1
1896	56	Guardhouse	3
1896	110	Ordnance Storehouse / Laundry	5
1897	128	Mortar Battery Powerhouse	5
1897	127B	Fire Control Building, Battery Haskin Pit B	5
1897	128A	Fire Control Building, Battery Overton Pit B	5
1898	46	Hospital	3
1900	-	Rodman Gun Monument	6
1902	24	Carpenter Shop	2
1902	34	Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters / Officer's Quarters	2
1904	16	Quartermaster Storehouse / Commissary	2
1904	17	Quartermaster Storehouse	2
1905	70	Post Exchange	4
1905	114	Searchlight Powerhouse	5
1906	63	Barracks	3
1908	20	Quartermaster Storehouse / Post Engineer's Office	2
1908	40	Wagon Shed / Garage	2

Table 2 (continued).

Date Completed	Building Number	Name	Documentation Volume
1908	42	Recruit Examination Building	3
1908	64	Barracks	3
1908	102	Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters	4
1909	13	Administration Building	1
1909	50	Isolation Hospital	3
1909	57	Drill Hall and Gymnasium	3
1909	61	Barracks	3
1909	62	Barracks	3
1909	71	YMCA	4
1909	101	Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters	4
1909	103	Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters	4
1909	108	Chapel	4
1909	115	Incinerator	5
1910	12	Officers' Quarters	1
1910	35	Officers' Quarters	2
1910	37	Electrical Substation	2
1910	43	Hospital Sergeants' Quarters	3
1917	T-34	Temporary Storehouse / Quarters	2
1929	45	Water Tower	3
1930	60	Barracks	3
1930	104	Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters	4
1930	105	Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters	4
1930	106	Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters	4
1930	107	Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters	4
1932	58	Barracks	3
1933	74	Sewage Sump and Pumping Station A	4
1938	27	Coal Conveyor Shed	2
1938	30	Passenger Waiting Room / Quarters	2
1938	31	Coal Yard Shed	2
1939	53	Sludge Drying Bed Building	3
1939	59	Barracks	3
1940	32	Paint Shop	2
1940	44	Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters	3
1940	65	Post Bakery	4
1941	15	Quartermaster Storehouse	2
1942	79	Firehouse	4
1942	T-111	Pistol Range Storehouse	5
1943	130	Temporary Barracks	6
1943	131	Temporary Barracks	6
1943	133	Temporary Barracks	6
1944	134	Temporary Barracks	6
1944	135	Temporary Barracks	6
1950	32A	Transformer Vault No. NE 1A	2
1955	124	Nike Sighting Station	5
1955	127A	Nike Generator Building	5
1955	127C	Transformer Vault No. 9	5
1960	-	Flagpole	6

Table 3. Index of Non-Contributing Elements in the Fort Slocum Historic and Archeological District by Date of Construction.

Date Completed	Building Number	Name
1929	43A	Valve House
1933	51	Sewage Sump and Pumping Station B
1933	52	Sewage Tank House
1941	109	Transformer House No. 3
1941	117	Temporary Storehouse / Office
1942	T-22	Temporary Storehouse
1942	75	Handball Courts
1942	78	Armory & Gymnasium
1942	116	Temporary Storehouse
1944	120	Temporary Storehouse
1950	32-B	Pump House
1955	115A	Machine Shed
1960	80	Non-Commissioned Officers' Children's Swimming Pool

Detailed documentation has not been prepared for non-contributing elements in the District. Architectural inventory forms giving brief descriptions of these elements are included in Olausen et al. (2005).

**VOLUME 3
TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Preface

Recruit Examination Building (Building 42)

Hospital Sergeants' Quarters (Building 43)

Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters (Building 44)

Water Tower (Building 45)

Hospital (Building 46)

Isolation Hospital (Building 50)

Sludge Drying Bed Building (Building 53)

Barracks (Building 55)

Guardhouse (Building 56)

Drill Hall and Gymnasium (Building 57)

Barracks (Building 58)

Barracks (Building 59)

Barracks (Building 60)

Barracks (Building 61)

Barracks (Building 62)

Barracks (Building 63)

Barracks (Building 64)

**Documentation of Contributing Elements
Fort Slocum Historic and Archeological District**

Contents, Volumes 1 to 6

Volume 1

Blg. No. Building Name

-	Fort Slocum: Historic Overview
1	Commanding Officer's Quarters
2	Officers' Quarters
3	Officers' Quarters
4	Officers' Quarters
5	Officers' Quarters
6	Officers' Quarters
7	Officer's Quarters
8	Officer's Quarters
9	Officers' Quarters
10	Officers' Quarters
11	Officers' Mess
12	Officers' Quarters
13	Administration Building

Volume 2

Blg. No. Building Name

-	Passenger Dock
-	Freight Pier, including Crane (Blg. 25)
14	Quartermaster Storehouse and Quarters
15	Quartermaster Storehouse
16	Quartermaster Storehouse / Commissary
17	Quartermaster Storehouse
20	Quartermaster Storehouse / Post Engineer's Office
24	Carpenter Shop
27	Coal Conveyor Shed
27A	Coal Yard & Conveyor
30	Passenger Waiting Room / Quarters
31	Coal Yard Shed
32	Paint Shop
32A	Transformer Vault No. NE 1A
T-34	Temporary Storehouse / Quarters
34	Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters / Officer's Quarters
35	Officers' Quarters
37	Electrical Substation
40	Wagon Shed / Garage

Volume 3

Blg. No. Building Name

42	Recruit Examination Building
43	Hospital Sergeants' Quarters
44	Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters
45	Water Tower
46	Hospital
50	Isolation Hospital
53	Sludge Drying Bed Building
55	Barracks
56	Guardhouse
57	Drill Hall and Gymnasium
58	Barracks
59	Barracks
60	Barracks

Volume 3 (cont.)

Blg. No. Building Name

61	Barracks
62	Barracks
63	Barracks
64	Barracks

Volume 4

Blg. No. Building Name

65	Post Bakery
67	Mess Hall
68	Barracks
69	Barracks
70	Post Exchange
71	YMCA
74	Sewage Sump and Pumping Station A
79	Firehouse
101	Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters
102	Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters
103	Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters
104	Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters
105	Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters
106	Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters
107	Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters
108	Chapel

Volume 5

Blg. No. Building Name

110	Ordnance Storehouse / Laundry
T-111	Pistol Range Storehouse
113	Magazine / Blacksmith Shop
114	Searchlight Powerhouse
115	Incinerator
119	Receiving Vault
124	Nike Sighting Station
125	Battery Haskin Pit A
126	Battery Haskin Pit B
127	Battery Overton Pit B
127A	Nike Generator Building
127B	Fire Control Building, Battery Haskin Pit B
127C	Transformer Vault No. 9
128	Mortar Battery Powerhouse
128A	Fire Control Building, Battery Overton Pit B

Volume 6

Blg. No. Building Name

130	Temporary Barracks
131	Temporary Barracks
133	Temporary Barracks
134	Temporary Barracks
135	Temporary Barracks
-	Battery Practice
-	Flagpole
-	Parade Ground
-	Rodman Gun & Monument
-	Seawall
-	System of Roads and Paths

DAVIDS ISLAND – FORT SLOCUM HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

RECRUIT EXAMINATION BUILDING (BUILDING 42)

Location: Davids Island–Fort Slocum
0.6 mi southeast of New Rochelle, New York mainland
USGS Mount Vernon, NY Quadrangle
UTM Coordinate (NAD 1983): 18.603548.4526918

Present Owner(s): City of New Rochelle, NY

Date of Construction: 1908

Architect/Engineer: U.S. Army Quartermaster Corps

Present Use: Abandoned when documented (2004-2006). Demolished 2006.

Significance: The Recruit Examination Building (Building 42) is associated with the Hospital Area, where it was used for medical examinations for Army recruits and other health-care services as part of Fort Slocum's twentieth-century military functions. The building is a contributing element to the Fort Slocum Historic and Archeological District.

Project Information: The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District (Corps), has been authorized under the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2004, to perform building demolition, debris removal, and remediation of asbestos materials (Project) at the Fort Slocum on Davids Island in the City of New Rochelle, New York. The purpose of the Project is to remove buildings and infrastructure from the abandoned fort installation that create safety hazards as part of a long-range plan to restore Davids Island for future use. In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800), the Corps has consulted with the New York State Historic Preservation Officer (NYSHPO) regarding the effects of the Project on historic properties. The consultation resulted in the development of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) among the Corps, NYSHPO, County of Westchester, and City of New Rochelle as consulting parties. This documentation report was prepared in accordance with Stipulation II.C.1 of the MOA.

Prepared by: C.L. Borstel, J.C. Sexton, R.M. Jacoby, S.B. Marshall, and C.W. Christopher
Title: Cultural Resources Documentation Team
Affiliation: Tetra Tech EC, Inc., Morris Plains, NJ
Date: August 2006 (Revision 1, October 2008)

RECRUIT EXAMINATION BUILDING (BUILDING 42)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 2)

PART I. DESCRIPTION

The Recruit Examination Building (Building 42) is located near the northern end of Davids Island. The island is in the western portion of Long Island Sound, 0.6 miles southeast of the New Rochelle, NY, mainland and 19 miles northeast of Midtown Manhattan (Location Map and Site Map). Davids Island is a roughly pear-shaped, relatively flat landmass consisting of approximately 78 acres above mean high water. It is heavily wooded and contains the ruins of more than 100 buildings and structures associated with an abandoned U.S. Army post, Fort Slocum. The ruins include barracks and quarters; quartermaster, administrative, medical, and recreation buildings; and coastal and air defense facilities. A concrete and stone seawall encircles most of the shore, and a system of roads and paths runs throughout the island. Building 42 is situated at the northwestern corner of the Parade Ground in the post's Hospital Area. The core of this area consists of several buildings originally designed to provide medical services at Fort Slocum, and it also includes quarters for personnel and structures related to water supply and wastewater treatment.

Building 42 was a rectangular brick building that originally stood two stories tall (Figures 1-8). Its long axis was oriented east-west, and its main façade faced south. It was destroyed by fire sometime after Fort Slocum closed in 1965 and before 1986 when it was first inventoried by architectural historians (Louis Berger & Associates 1986). The building was a ruin when it was examined during fieldwork for this documentation.

The interior and roof of the ruined building are entirely missing, having collapsed into the basement. The chimney stack, which historical photographs indicate was situated in the interior center of the building, has also collapsed. Portions of the exterior brick walls remain standing, but vary in height. The best-preserved sections are at the building's southeastern corner, including the entire eastern end. In this section of the building ruin, most of the exterior walls reach their original full height of two stories. Elsewhere, most of the exterior walls have collapsed to the height of the first-story window sills or even to the top of the foundation, except at the two western corners where near-two-story brick masses remain standing (Photos 1-3).

The eastern end of the southern façade of Building 42 retains the opening for the main door, as well as several window openings on the first and second stories. On the first story are two large rectangular window openings on one side of the doorway and a small window opening on the other side. On the second story are three evenly-spaced openings. These are about three-quarters the height of the large first-story openings. The same principal height proportions also characterize the window openings on the eastern façade. That façade has three evenly-spaced window openings on each story, but ones at the corners of the second story are double wide. The main door opening on the southern façade is capped by a jack (flat) brick arch, while the extant first- and second-story window openings are all segmental brick arches. With one exception, all extant first- and second-story openings of the Building 42 ruins have sawn rectangular limestone sills. The exception is located on the eastern façade, where the center window opening has brickwork at its base indicating an alteration, and the sill is of brick rather than limestone. Ghosting around this opening and four joist pockets in the exterior brickwork mark the former location of an enclosed corridor, which is known from historic photographs to have connected Building 42 to its neighbor to the east, Building 46. Extant basement window openings, which are preserved around much of the ruins of Building 42, are capped by jack brick arches; the sills of these windows are formed by the top of the cast-in-place concrete building foundation. The main entrance to the building was approached through a small porch, no longer extant but indicated by ghosting on the southern wall, which was reached by a flight of steps. This flight has seven extant steps built of concrete slabs, which are likely late replacements for an earlier flight of wood steps. Brick piers capped by limestone slabs flank the stairs and formerly supported the porch. The building has a single basement-level entrance on its main façade, located beneath the stairway to the first floor, and two such entrances at the rear.

RECRUIT EXAMINATION BUILDING (BUILDING 42)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 3)

Historic photographs show that Building 42 was a rectangular block covered by a simple hipped roof. There were no dormers or other window openings in the attic. Available information does not indicate the type of roof cladding, but other buildings of similar age and type at Fort Slocum typically had slate roofs. The interior chimney near the center of the building rose through the roof just in front (south) of the ridgeline as a plain rectangular prism without corbelling. Mushroom-shaped, sheet metal ventilators, also characteristic of many of Fort Slocum's buildings, were attached to the roof on the back side (north) of the ridgeline. The roof met the walls with narrow eaves and a simple unadorned cornice. Because the western third of Building 42 had a two-story room lit by extra-tall windows, the main and rear façades were asymmetrical. Aside from the high windows at the western end and the main entrance near the eastern end, the main façade had closely-spaced rows of windows, which were taller on the first story than on the second. In addition, the window openings of the first story were more deeply arched than those of the second story, whose framing makes them appear to have flat lintels in historic photographs. The main entrance near the eastern end of the southern façade was protected by a small one-story wood-frame porch with a flat roof. The porch was supported by groups of three columns at both outer corners. The fenestration of the rear façade is poorly documented, and while its windows seem to have been of similar proportions as those on the front of the building, their arrangement is uncertain. It is known, however, that there was a lone bay window on this façade, at the northeastern corner on the second story. The fenestration of the eastern façade was symmetrical, with windows whose heights resembled those of the eastern end of the main façade. The second story included a pair of windows at each corner. Building 42 was connected to its neighbor, Building 46, by a raised, enclosed corridor that attached to the building in the vicinity of the middle window on the first story. The western façade had a centered row of four tall, closely-spaced windows, which were tall and surmounted by three-pane transoms, like those of the front and rear at the building's western end. The basement of Building 42 was lit by numerous small, nearly-square windows arranged beneath those of the first story. No traces of the window frames remain in the Building ruin, but historic photographs show that those of the first and second stories were typically six-over-six or nine-over-nine light, double-hung wood-frame windows. The tall windows of the building's western end were six-over-six light double-hung wood-frame windows surmounted by three-pane wood-frame hopper-type transoms. The basement appears to have had four-pane casement windows.

The interior of the building is entirely collapsed. The Quartermaster Corps property card for Building 42 includes an interior floor plan with room use and dimensions as they were in 1939, when it was serving as barracks.

PART II. HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Fort Slocum

Dauids Island is named for Thaddeus Davids (1816-1894), a New Rochelle ink manufacturer, who owned the island between 1856 and 1867. Davids was next-to-last in a line of private owners and lessees associated with the island between circa 1700 and the 1860s. During this period, the island was used primarily as farmland, but beginning probably in the 1840s, it also became a destination for excursionists who traveled by steamboat from New York and Brooklyn to picnic by the sea. The U.S. Army leased the island in 1862 and purchased it outright in 1867. In 1967, the federal government sold Davids Island to the City of New Rochelle, which sold it in turn the following year to Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. Consolidated Edison returned ownership of most of the island to the city in 1976.

RECRUIT EXAMINATION BUILDING (BUILDING 42)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 4)

Two U.S. Army posts successively occupied Davids Island between 1862 and 1965. The earlier post was established as De Camp General Hospital in May 1862. The hospital treated wounded Union soldiers and, from 1863 onwards, also cared for Confederate prisoners of war. After the Civil War, the Army remained on the island, apparently using the post somewhat discontinuously as a hospital, mustering-out camp, and subdepot for recruits. By the early 1870s, the hastily-built wood frame buildings of the Civil War had deteriorated badly, and in October 1874 the Army entirely withdrew from the island, beginning a hiatus in occupation of nearly four years.

The Army returned in July 1878, when Davids Island was designated as a principal depot of the General Recruiting Service, supplanting Governors Island off lower Manhattan in that role. Originally known simply as Davids Island, the Army formally named the post Fort Slocum in 1896 to honor Maj. Gen. Henry Warner Slocum (1827-1894), a prominent Union soldier and New York politician. Recruit intake and training was a primary function of the post well into the twentieth century. Fort Slocum also saw service as an overseas embarkation station; hosted Army specialty schools for bakers, transportation officers, chaplains, public affairs personnel, and military police; provided retraining for court-martialed soldiers; and was an administrative center for the Air Force. Coastal artillery batteries operated at the post around the beginning of the twentieth century. During the Cold War, Fort Slocum supported an air defense missile battery.

When the post closed in 1965, Fort Slocum's landscape integrated elements from different episodes of development into a campus-like whole. Several episodes of development were represented, particularly 1885-1910 and 1929-1940. A few wood frame buildings remained from the late 1870s and early 1880s, and at least nine such buildings represented the Second World War. However, of the more than 50 temporary wood frame buildings erected during the First World War, only a single, partial example survived. Most of the buildings at Fort Slocum followed standard Army plans, but Army personnel or outside professional architects also produced a few designs specifically for the post. The permanent buildings at Fort Slocum generally reflected conservative and eclectic interpretations of different currents in American architecture, producing an engaging mix of Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, Romanesque, and Italianate styles. The temporary buildings around the post were in contrast unadorned and starkly utilitarian, as they were designed principally for speed of construction.

The period after Fort Slocum closed in November 1965 saw severe deterioration of the former Army post. The City of New Rochelle repeatedly sought to redevelop Davids Island, at one time considering a Consolidated Edison proposal to build a nuclear power plant and later supporting proposals for luxury residences. None of these plans materialized. Neglect and vandalism took a heavy toll on the former post. By the first decade of the twenty-first century, the landscape was overgrown, and the more than 100 buildings and structures that once comprised Fort Slocum were in decay and ruin.

Detailed accounts of Fort Slocum's history can be found in the general historic overview to this documentation series (Tetra Tech 2008) and in Olausen et al. (2005), among other sources.

Recruit Examination Building (Building 42)

Building 42 is situated on the western side of the Hospital Area, immediately west of the post's former main hospital building (Building 46). The Hospital Area stands between the Parade Ground and the northern shore of Davids Island, and until ca. 1951, the primary function of this area was to supply Fort Slocum's medical needs. During and just after the Civil War, this part of the island was essentially undeveloped, but from 1878 onwards, it was dominated by two successive main hospitals with their ancillary buildings, of which the

RECRUIT EXAMINATION BUILDING (BUILDING 42)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 5)

Recruit Examination Building was one. During the twentieth century, the Army gradually expanded the area's assemblage of buildings to include key elements of the post's water supply and sewage treatment systems, as well as several permanent and temporary quarters and barracks. By the 1950s, the Hospital Area had lost most of its former medical functions and had become a mixed-use sector containing the post's remaining medical clinic, quarters for officers and NCOs, the water and sewage structures, and the headquarters for the Army Chaplain School, which was housed in the former main hospital building between 1951 and 1962.

Building 42 was constructed as a recruit examination building, but had other functions later in its history. As one of the principal recruit depots of the Army at the beginning of the twentieth century, Fort Slocum played a critical role in screening out men who were unsuitable for service because of medical conditions. By the beginning of this century, Army officers were aware of the value of rigorous screening of recruits to assure the quality of new men being brought into the service and to reduce the desertion rate for new soldiers. The Recruit Examination Building provided a specially-designed space where thorough medical screenings could be conducted efficiently.

It is not clear whether Building 42 was constructed from a standard plan of the Office of the Quartermaster General. Smith (1915) lists the building as having been constructed in accordance with Quartermaster General Standard Plan No. 194, but the space for the standard plan number on the 1939 version of the Quartermaster Corps property card for this building has been left blank (Figure 5). Plan No. 194 is not included in the partial inventory of Quartermaster General standard plans assembled by Chattey et al. (1997) and no structure like Fort Slocum's Building 42 is discussed in Hoagland's (2004) study of architecture of Army forts in the western United States. The National Archives holds plans for a "Proposed Building for the Physical Examination of Recruits at Fort Slocum, N.Y.," which is dated December 7, 1905 (Adams 1905). These plans were produced by the post's constructing quartermaster and depict a one-and-a-half story, hip-roof Colonial Revival building that bears a vague and distant resemblance to the building actually constructed in 1908. Floor plans for this proposed building show a mix of large open spaces for disrobing and general physical examinations and smaller rooms for offices, private examination rooms, and related functions.

The Quartermaster Corps property card records that Building 42 was completed on September 17, 1908, at a cost of \$25,266. Its design shows clear Colonial Revival influences, as is characteristic of many buildings at Fort Slocum.

Subsequent alterations of the building have not been documented in detail, nor is it clear how the interior may have been modified to accommodate changes in the building's function over time. One notable early alteration was the construction of an enclosed corridor connecting Building 42 to its neighbor to the east, the main hospital, Building 46. This corridor was constructed sometime between 1911 and 1915 and appears to have remained standing until Fort Slocum closed in 1965. Historical photographs and other data suggest the corridor was around 10 feet wide, and its floor was approximately 5 feet off the ground. The corridor was covered by a gable roof and had a continuous band of multiple pane windows beginning approximately 3 feet above the floor level and extending up to the eaves. The lower half of the corridor walls were solid and may have been covered by clapboards. Curiously, although the corridor appears to have been in existence until the post closed, brickwork in the eastern façade of Building 42 indicates that in latter years it ended at a window opening rather than a door. Possibly use of the corridor was abandoned, but it was left in place against the possibility of a future return to the connected arrangement of the buildings. Other known modifications include the apparent addition of a basement entrance at the building's rear near its eastern end and the evidently late replacement of the original front stairway with a utilitarian flight of concrete slab steps. Similar

RECRUIT EXAMINATION BUILDING (BUILDING 42)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 6)

steps were also installed at Building 35 and are thought to date to the 1950s or 1960s.

When this structure was completed in 1908, it was designed as Building 89 under the 1893 numbering system then being used at the post. This designation was changed to Building 153 in the general renumbering of buildings on the post of 1941. It received its present designation as Building 42 in 1957. Early sources, such as Smith (1915), identify the structure as the Recruit Identification Building. By the 1930s, it apparently was being used as a barracks, at times specifically for personnel assigned to the post's medical department. This function perhaps continued until ca. 1951, when the Army Chaplain School took over the post hospital (Building 46) next door as its headquarters. Sources from the 1950s and 1960s identify Building 42 as an infirmary or dispensary (Cavanaugh 2007).

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Published Materials

Chattey, Paul, Horace Foxall, Flossie McQueen, Cynthia Nielsen, Mary Shipe, Terri Taylor, and Jamie Tippet

- 1997 *Context Study of the United States Quartermaster General Standardized Plans, 1866-1942*. Prepared for the U.S. Army Environmental Center, Environmental Compliance Division, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District, Technical Center of Expertise for Preservation of Structures and Buildings, Seattle, Washington. Accessed online, January 15, 2007, at <http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA352432>.

Nichols, Herbert B.

- 1938 *Historic New Rochelle*. Board of Education, New Rochelle, NY.

Unpublished Materials

Cavanaugh, Michael

- 2007 *What Is, What Was, and What Was NOT: A Companion to the 2005 Davids Island Footage*. May 2007 version. Unpublished ms in possession of author, Los Angeles, CA.

Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.

- 1986 *Fort Slocum, Davids Island, New York: A Historic Architectural Assessment*. Prepared for Dresdner Associates, Jersey City, New Jersey, by the Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger & Associates, East Orange, New Jersey.

Olausen, Stephen, Matthew Kierstead, and Jeffrey Emidy

- 2005 *Historic Architectural Survey and National Register Evaluation, Davids Island/Fort Slocum New Rochelle, New York*. Prepared for Tetra Tech FW, Inc., Morris Plains, New Jersey, by PAL, Inc., Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

RECRUIT EXAMINATION BUILDING (BUILDING 42)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 7)

Tetra Tech EC, Inc.

2008 "Fort Slocum: Overview." In *Historic Building Documentation, Fort Slocum Historic and Archeological District, Davids Island, City of New Rochelle, Westchester County, New York*, Volume 1. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District, Concord, Massachusetts, by Tetra Tech EC, Inc., Boston.

United States Army Quartermaster Corps [Quartermaster Corps]

ca. 1905-41 Fort Slocum Property Cards (Form 117 and predecessors). Record Group 77. National Archives, College Park, MD.

Maps and Drawings

December 7, 1905 "Plan No. 1: Proposed Building for Physical Examination of Recruits at Fort Slocum N.Y." 2 sheets. Prepared by Charles E. Adams, Supt. of Construction, under the direction of Capt. E.N. Jones, Q.M.U.S.A., Office of Constructing Quartermaster, Fort Slocum. Record Group 92. National Archives, College Park, MD.

July 1906; revised November 1907 "Map of Fort Slocum, David's [sic] Island, N.Y. Made by Direction of Lieut. Col. W.P. Evans, 11th Inf. by C.B. Hodges, 2nd Lieut., 4th Inf." With revisions showing authorized and proposed work by Peter Murray, Capt. and Cons. Q.M. Record Group 92. National Archives, College Park, MD.

March 1909 "Map of Fort Slocum, Davids Island, NY." Made by Direction of Peter Murray, Capt. and Construction Q.M." Record Group 92, National Archives, College Park, MD.

January 1911 "Map of Fort Slocum, David's [sic] Island, N.Y." Made by Direction of Peter Murray, Capt. Construction Q.M. Record Group 92, National Archives, College Park, MD.

July 1915 "Map of Fort Slocum, New York." Made by Direction of F.E. Smith, Capt. & Quartermaster. Record Group 92, National Archives, College Park, MD.

August 1921 "New York Harbor, Fort Slocum, Davids Island." U.S. Army Coast Artillery Corps, New York Harbor Eastern Long Island Sound Approaches Fortification Map Series. Revisions of January 14, 1915 map. Record Group 392, National Archives, College Park, MD.

May 1933 "Fort Slocum, New York: Reconstruction of Sewerage System, General Layout." Revisions of April 29, 1933 map. Record Group 92, National Archives, College Park, MD.

May 1949, revised through November 1957 "Fort Slocum, New Rochelle, N.Y., Electric Distribution System Primary Lines." Office of Post Engineer, Fort Slocum. On file at Tetra Tech EC, Inc., Morris Plains, NJ, from materials supplied by Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.

1961 "Map of Fort Slocum (Davids Island), New Rochelle, N.Y." Prepared under the direction of the First Army Engineer by the Engineer Intelligence Division, Governors Island, New York. Record Group 92, National Archives, College Park, MD.

RECRUIT EXAMINATION BUILDING (BUILDING 42)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 8)

Panoramic and Aerial Photographs

(Except as noted, all photographs are on file at National Archives, College Park, Maryland. Digital copies examined for this research come from the Fort Slocum Alumni and Friends Collection, Michael A. Cavanaugh, Los Angeles, CA, custodian.)

1920: Vertical aerial photograph of Davids Island. July [no date].

ca. 1922: Low angle oblique aerial photograph of Davids Island. View southeast. Winter.

1923: Vertical aerial photograph of Davids Island. November 20.

1924: Vertical aerial photograph of Davids Island. September 4.

1940: Vertical aerial photograph of Davids Island. September 4.

1961: Low angle oblique aerial photograph of Fort Slocum's Hospital Area, at the northwestern tip of Davids Island. View east-northeast. November 15. Attributed to Capt. Donald P. Blake. In the Fort Slocum Alumni and Friends Collection.

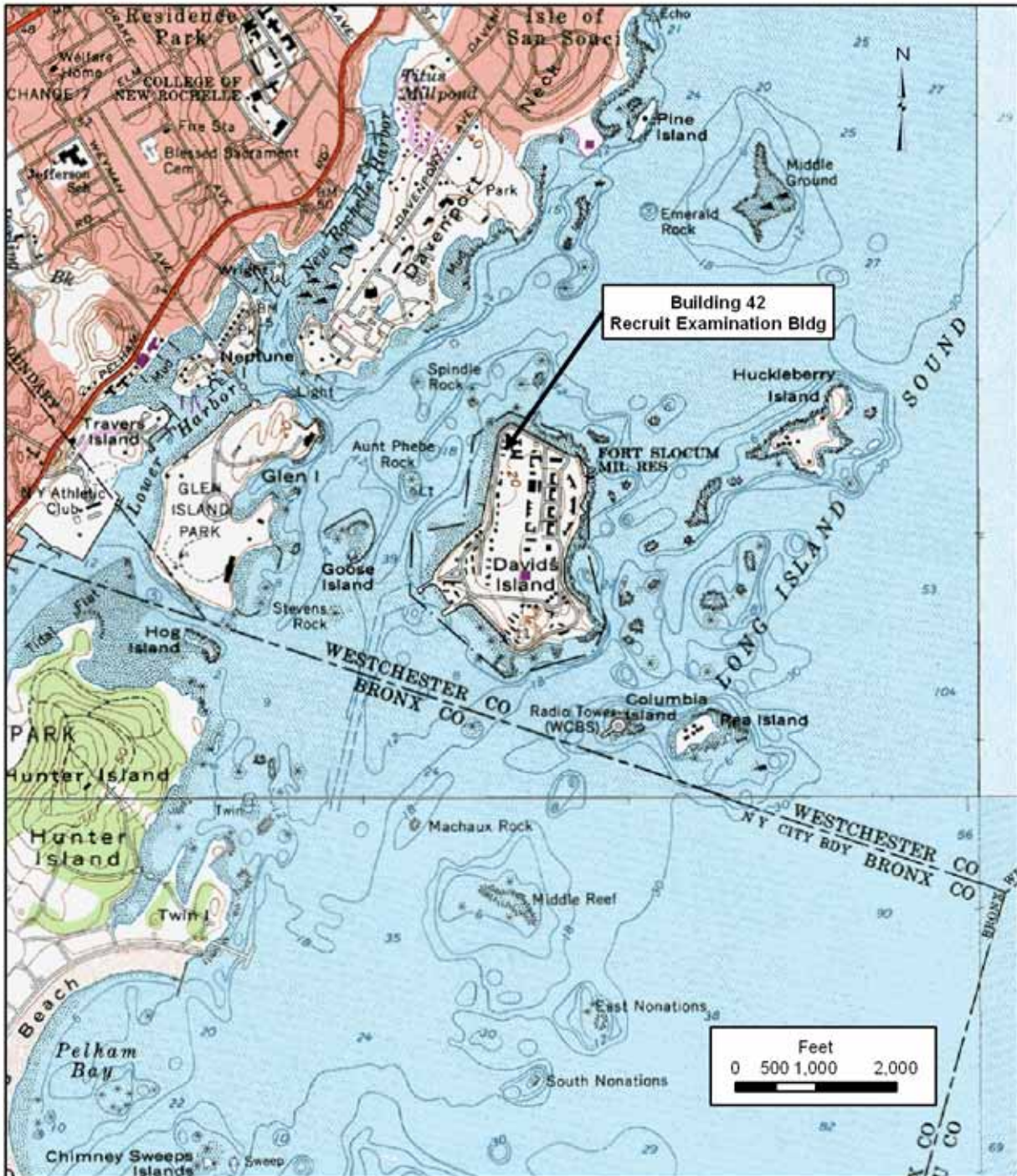
**RECRUIT EXAMINATION BUILDING (BUILDING 42)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM**

(Page 9)

LOCATION MAP (USGS Mount Vernon, NY)

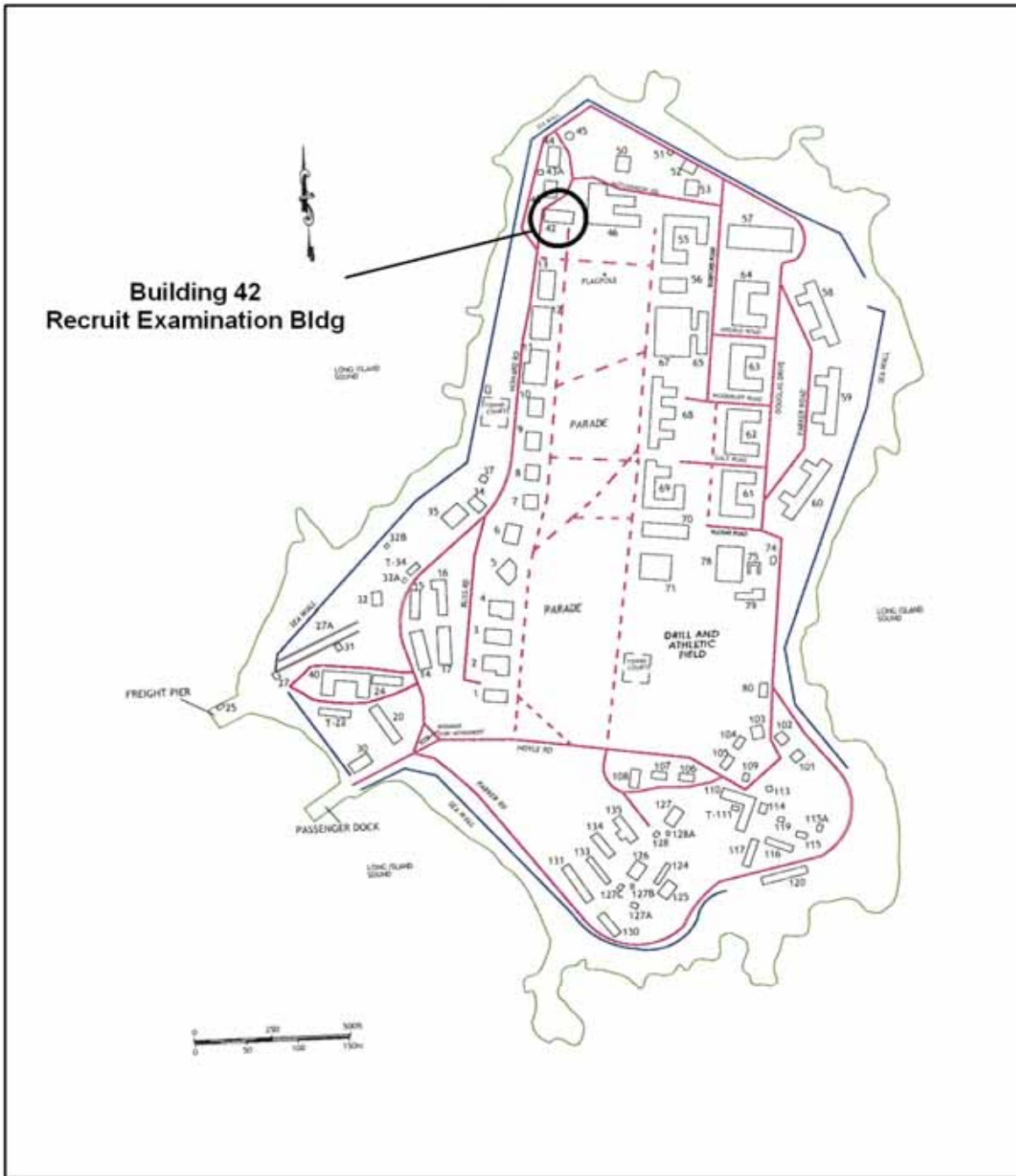
Scale: 1:24,000

1966 (Photorevised 1979)



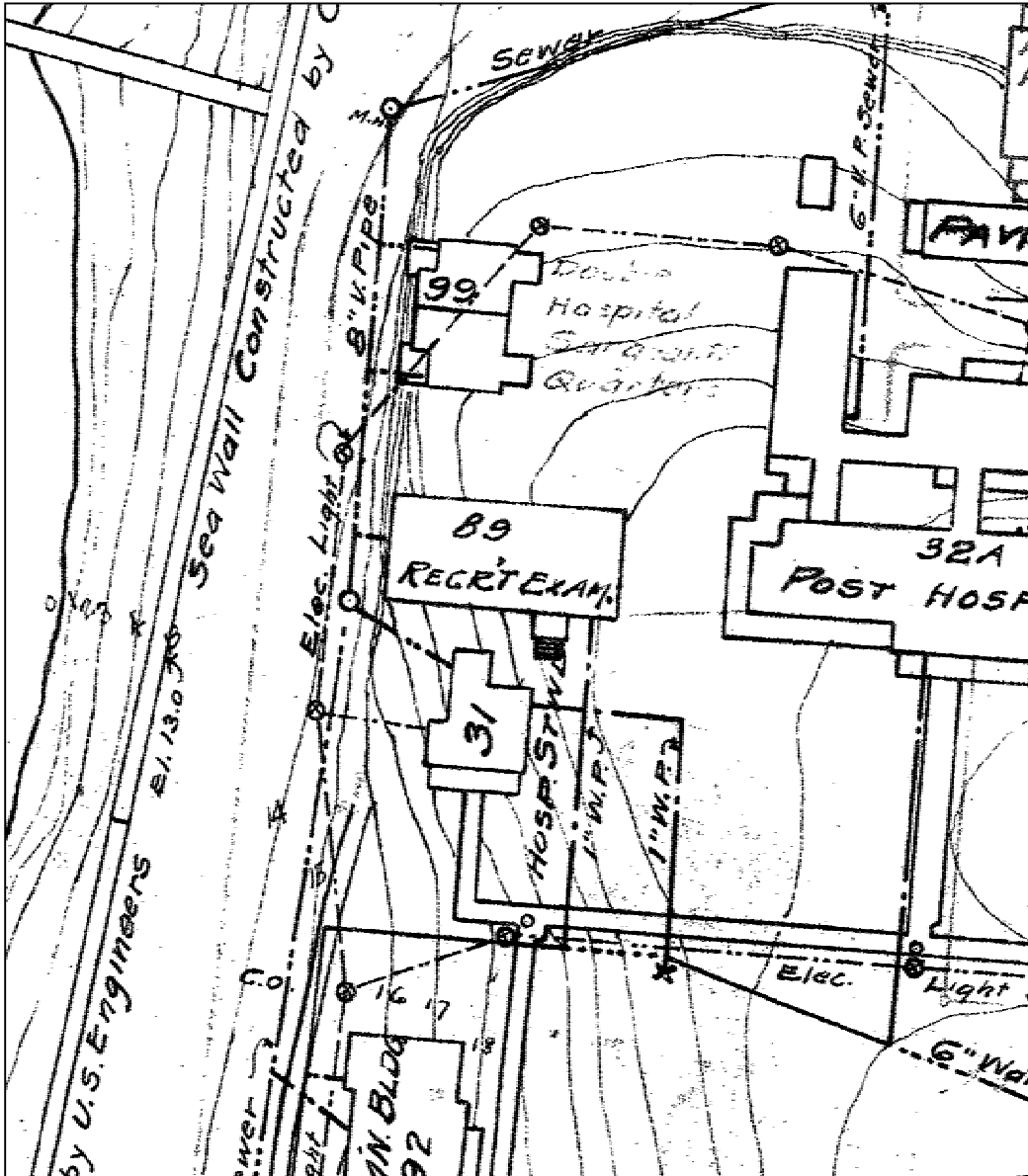
RECRUIT EXAMINATION BUILDING (BUILDING 42)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 10)

SITE MAP



RECRUIT EXAMINATION BUILDING (BUILDING 42)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 11)

Figure 1. "Map of Fort Slocum, Davids Island, NY" 1909. The Recruit Examination Building is labeled Building 89, "Recr't Exam." North is to the top of the drawing. Record Group 92, National Archives, College Park, MD.



**RECRUIT EXAMINATION BUILDING (BUILDING 42)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 12)**

Figure 2. "Inspection. Hospital Corps. Fort Slocum, NY.," ca. 1910-1914, facing northwest. Postcard view; publisher unknown. The recently-constructed Recruit Examination Building stands behind the line of men standing for inspection. Fort Slocum Alumni and Friends Collection, Michael A. Cavanaugh, Los Angeles, CA, custodian.



RECRUIT EXAMINATION BUILDING (BUILDING 42)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 13)

Figure 3. Oblique aerial photo, winter ca. 1922, detail. View southeast. Building 42 is the second building from right. It is the hipped-roof building near the shoreline that stands between the long narrow building at far right (a temporary barracks erected during the First World War) and the gabled building (Building 43). Original in National Archives, College Park, MD; digital copy from Fort Slocum Alumni and Friends Collection, Michael A. Cavanaugh, Los Angeles, CA, custodian.



RECRUIT EXAMINATION BUILDING (BUILDING 42)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 14)

Figure 4. Inventory photograph, probably mid-1930s. View northwest showing main (southern) façade.
Record Group 111, National Archives, College Park, MD.



**RECRUIT EXAMINATION BUILDING (BUILDING 42)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 15)**

Figure 5. Property Record, September 1939. Record Group 77, National Archives, College Park, MD.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL
PROPERTY RECORD
Form No. 117 (Old No. 114)
Revised Aug. 2, 1929

Place FORT SLOCUM, NIS. YORK. Post Plan No. _____ Building No. 42-133
 O.Q.M.G.: Plan No. _____

Designation of building Ferment Barracks Capacity 45 Men
 Total cost, \$5,256.00 Date completed Sept. 17, 1908.
 Material: Walls Brick Foundation Concrete Floors Wood
 Roof Slate

Total floor area above basement, square feet 5,354 Basement 50'4" x 38'4"
 Size: Main building, 50'4" x 30'4" Wings _____ Height of first floor above ground, 5'0"
 a. AMERICAN MASONRY CO. BOLLER 3-9-11-S (Show brand)
 b. Steam (Coal Operated) (Type of heat)
 c. TOJAN Coal Hoist #113 (Type of dynamo hot water heater)

COOKING RANGES INSTALLED
 Coal, No. _____ None
 Gas, No. _____ None
 Electric No. _____ None
 Oil, No. _____ None
 Steam, No. _____ None

METERS INSTALLED
 Gas, No. _____ None
 Electric, No. _____ Two
 Oil, No. _____ None
 Steam, No. _____ None
 Water, No. _____ None

Water connections Yes
 Sewer connections Yes
 Gas connections None

How lighted Electrically
 Water connections Yes
 Sewer connections Yes
 Gas connections None

ADDITIONS AND INSTALLATIONS
 (Below enter chronologically all modifications, additions, introductions of water, sewer, lights, heating, etc.)

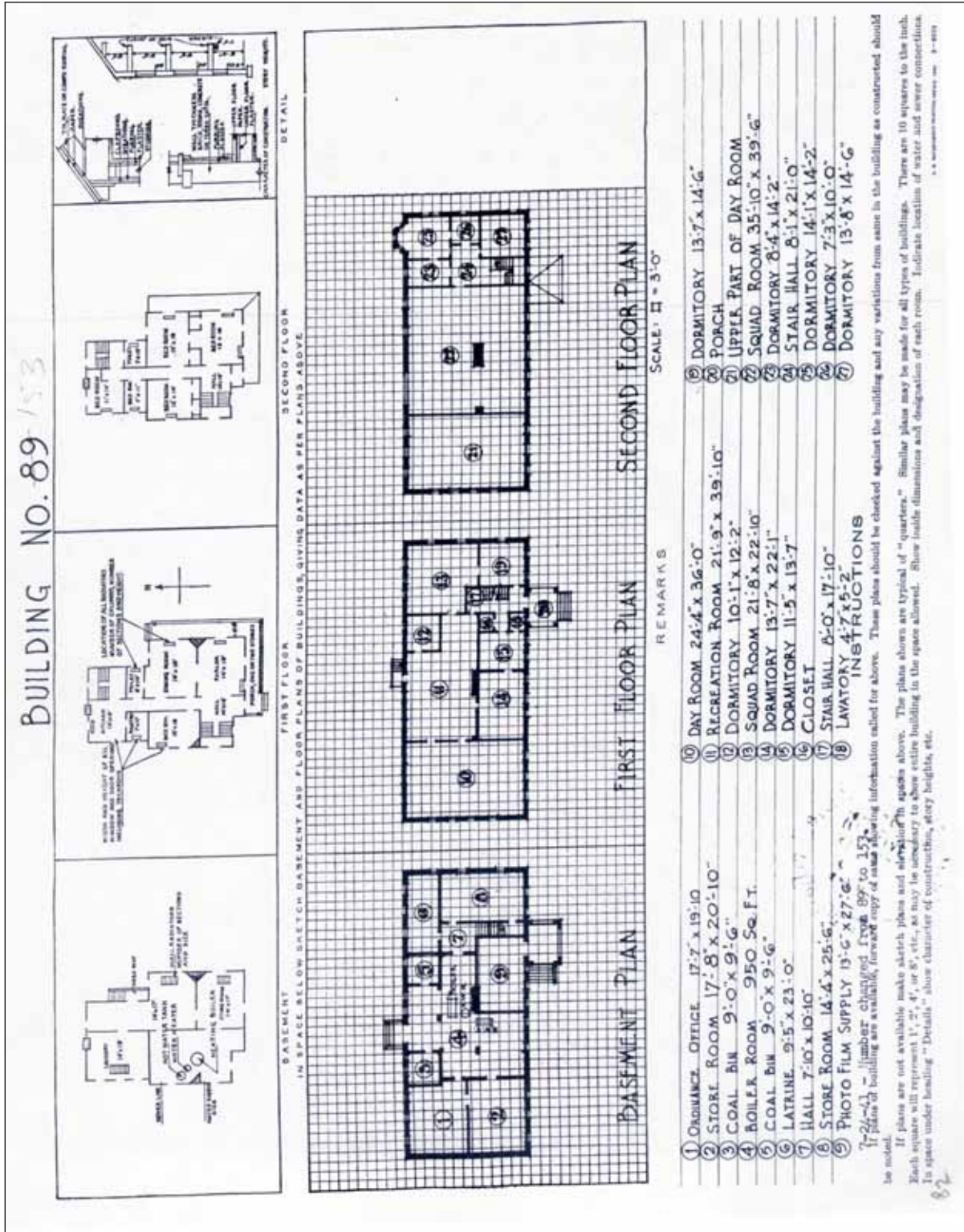
DATE	DESCRIPTION	COST	DATE
	Total cost of repairs to June 30, 1939	\$10,906.65	

Instructions:— "a" State whether heated from central heating or by individual heating plants, stoves, furnaces, or fireplaces.
 "b" State whether steam, vapor, hot water, or hot air.
 "c" State whether gas, coal, oil, or central heating plant.

See reverse side of form.

**RECRUIT EXAMINATION BUILDING (BUILDING 42)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 16)**

Figure 6. Property Record, September 1939. Record Group 77, National Archives, College Park, MD.



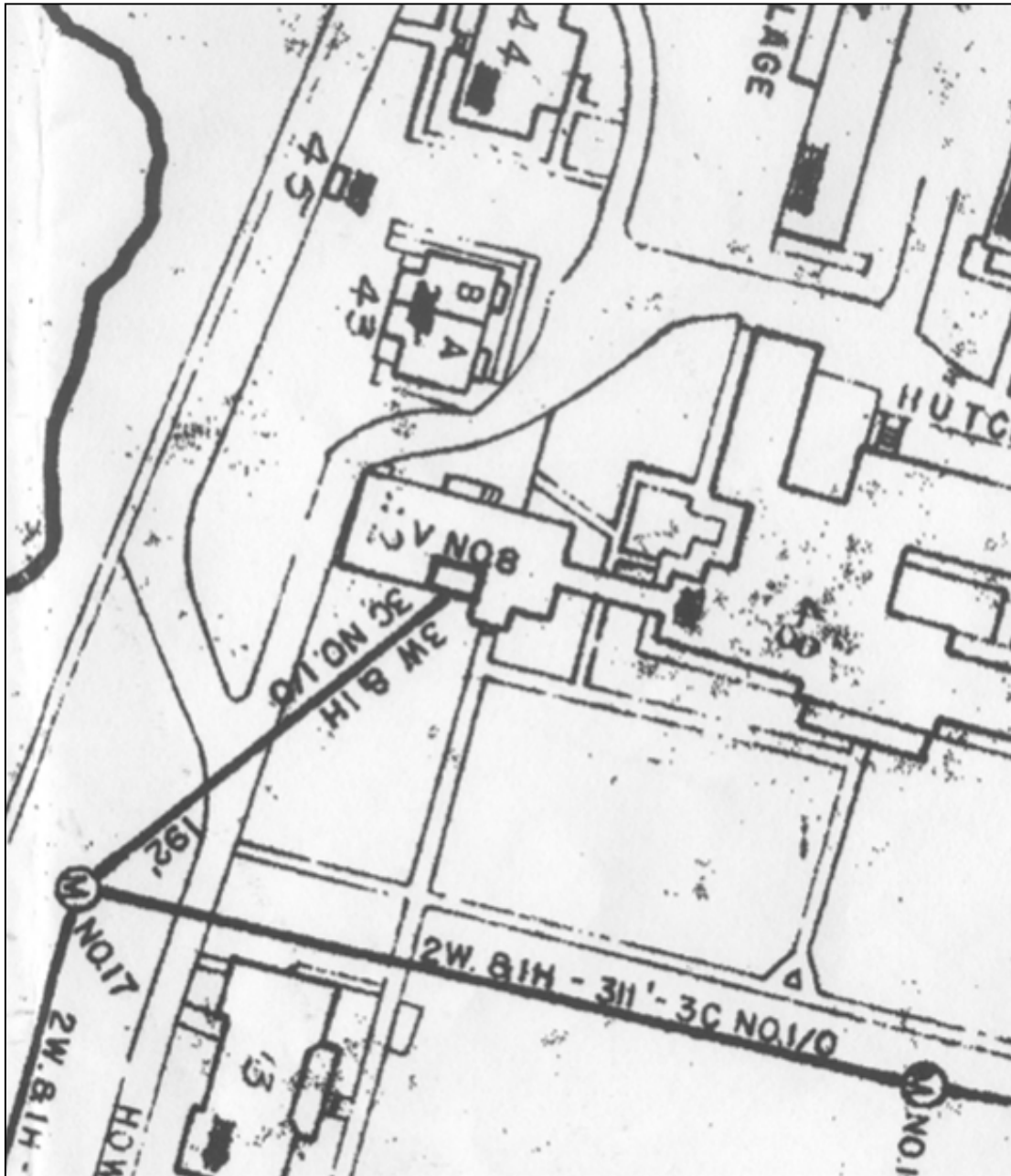
RECRUIT EXAMINATION BUILDING (BUILDING 42)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 17)

Figure 7. Inventory photograph, September 1939. View northeast showing the tall windows that lit the two-story room at the western end of the building. Record Group 77, National Archives, College Park, MD.



RECRUIT EXAMINATION BUILDING (BUILDING 42)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 18)

Figure 8. "Fort Slocum, New Rochelle, N.Y., Electric Distribution System Primary Lines," May 1949, revised through November 1957, detail. The Recruit Examination Building is near the center of this reproduction and is illegibly marked as Building 42. It is depicted as connected to the adjoining hospital building (labeled as Building 48) by the covered corridor. North is to the top of the page. Copy on file at Tetra Tech, EC, Inc., Morris Plains, NJ.



HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

RECRUIT EXAMINATION BUILDING (BUILDING 42)

Davids Island—Fort Slocum

New Rochelle

Westchester County

New York

Photographer: Matt Kierstead, PAL Inc., Pawtucket, RI, November 2005.

1. Southwestern corner, showing remnants of adjoining façades, facing northeast.

Photographer: Nancy Brighton, USACE, New York, NY, January 2006.

2. Eastern end of southern façade, facing north.
3. Eastern façade, facing southwest.

Photo 1. Southwestern corner, showing remnants of adjoining façades, facing northeast.



Photo 2. Eastern end of southern façade, facing north.



Photo 3. Eastern façade, facing southwest.



DAVIDS ISLAND – FORT SLOCUM HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

HOSPITAL SERGEANTS' QUARTERS (BUILDING 43)

Location: Davids Island–Fort Slocum
0.6 mi southeast of New Rochelle, New York mainland
USGS Mount Vernon, NY Quadrangle
UTM Coordinate (NAD 1983): 18.603541.4526946

Present Owner(s): City of New Rochelle, NY

Date of Construction: 1910

Architect/Engineer: U.S. Army Quartermaster Corps or U.S. Army Office of the Surgeon General

Present Use: Abandoned when documented (2004-2006). Demolished 2006.

Significance: The Hospital Sergeants' Quarters (Building 43) is associated with the Hospital Area, which provided medical services to Army personnel and their dependents in support of Fort Slocum's twentieth-century military functions. The building is a contributing element to the Fort Slocum Historic and Archeological District.

Project Information: The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District (Corps), has been authorized under the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2004, to perform building demolition, debris removal, and remediation of asbestos materials (Project) at the Fort Slocum on Davids Island in the City of New Rochelle, New York. The purpose of the Project is to remove buildings and infrastructure from the abandoned fort installation that create safety hazards as part of a long-range plan to restore Davids Island for future use. In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800), the Corps has consulted with the New York State Historic Preservation Officer (NYSHPO) regarding the effects of the Project on historic properties. The consultation resulted in the development of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) among the Corps, NYSHPO, County of Westchester, and City of New Rochelle as consulting parties. This documentation report was prepared in accordance with Stipulation II.C.1 of the MOA.

Prepared by: C.L. Borstel, J.C. Sexton, R.M. Jacoby, S.B. Marshall, and C.W. Christopher
Title: Cultural Resources Documentation Team
Affiliation: Tetra Tech EC, Inc., Morris Plains, NJ
Date: August 2006 (Revision 1, October 2008)

HOSPITAL SERGEANTS' QUARTERS (43)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 2)

PART I. DESCRIPTION

The Hospital Sergeants' Quarters (Building 43) is located near the shoreline at the northern end of Davids Island. The island is in the western portion of Long Island Sound, 0.6 miles southeast of the New Rochelle, NY, mainland and 19 miles northeast of Midtown Manhattan (Location Map and Site Map). Davids Island is a roughly pear-shaped, relatively flat landmass consisting of approximately 78 acres above mean high water. It is heavily wooded and contains the ruins of more than 100 buildings and structures associated with an abandoned U.S. Army post, Fort Slocum. The ruins include barracks and quarters; quartermaster, administrative, medical, and recreation buildings; and coastal and air defense facilities. A concrete and stone seawall encircles most of the shore, and a system of roads and paths runs throughout the island. Building 43 is situated in the post's Hospital Area. The core of this area consists of several buildings originally designed to provide medical services at Fort Slocum, and it also includes quarters for personnel and structures related to water supply and wastewater treatment.

Building 43 is a two-story, Colonial Revival-style duplex non-commissioned officers' (NCOs') quarters, now in ruined condition (Photos 1-6). The building has a brick structural system and a T-shaped plan. The building was covered by a cross-gabled roof, and the cross gable projected into the building's main, or western, façade (Figures 1-6). The front of Building 43 thus looks onto the channel between Davids Island and the New Rochelle mainland. Its long axis runs north-south. The building's design as a duplex dwelling is integral to its strictly symmetrical plan and façades. It is made up of two matching halves reflected about an east-west line of symmetry. Building 43 was gutted by fire sometime after Fort Slocum closed in 1965 and before 1986 when it was first inventoried (Louis Berger & Associates 1986). The building is now a roofless brick shell.

On the main façade, the cross gable has four evenly-spaced rectangular windows on each floor, but the gable's sides are without fenestration. The cross gable is flanked to the north and south by the building's two main entrances, now indicated by a door opening on the first story and a window on the second. Historic photographs show that when the building was intact, the entrances opened off one-story, wood-frame porches supported by brick piers. The porches had flat roofs and simple wood railings; their roofs were supported on Doric columns and pilasters. All that remains of the porches are the brick piers.

The façades of the building's north and south sides match. Each has narrow rectangular window openings set just to the rear of the peak of the gable on both the first and second stories. The side façades also have wider rectangular windows near the rear of the building, also with one for each story; the windows on the first story are shorter than those on the second story.

The rear (eastern) façade is six bays wide, and it lacks a cross gable. On the second story is a band of six regularly-spaced window openings, each with a brick segmental arch and a limestone sill. The window openings of the first story mirror those of the floor above, but the first story windows have brick jack-arch lintels rather than segmental arch lintels. A rear door opening flanks each end of the first-story band of windows. Ghosting around each door opening and its immediately adjoining window indicate the former locations of small entrance porches. Like the front porches, these are no longer extant. Flights of three concrete slab steps, which are probably late replacements for earlier wood stairs, lead toward the first-door openings. The steps are separated from the doorways by below-grade entrance wells for basement doorways. The wells have brick walls and concrete steps leading down to the doorways.

Building 43 may have a composite masonry foundation. The above-grade exterior stonework is finely-dressed quarry-faced schist ashlar laid in random courses. This stonework is half-depth facing for a brick

HOSPITAL SERGEANTS' QUARTERS (43)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 3)

foundation, which is visible on the building's interior. It is unknown whether the schist facing extends below grade. The foundation is capped by a water table of tan limestone. The limestone blocks also serve as lintels for the basement window openings that are distributed around the foundation. These openings have schist jamb walls and limestone sills.

An east-west brick partition wall divides the two units of the duplex. This wall is partially intact and is supported at the front of the building by the cross gable wall and the chimney stack. Fireplaces are set into the chimney at the first story. At the rear of the building, the partition wall has collapsed to the height of the first-story floor. In the basement, there is an arched opening in the partition wall that permits communication between the two duplexes. The basement floor is covered by architectural debris, including rubble and numerous pipes from the building's heating and water systems.

PART II. HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Fort Slocum

Davids Island is named for Thaddeus Davids (1816-1894), a New Rochelle ink manufacturer, who owned the island between 1856 and 1867. Davids was next-to-last in a line of private owners and lessees associated with the island between circa 1700 and the 1860s. During this period, the island was used primarily as farmland, but beginning probably in the 1840s, it also became a destination for excursionists who traveled by steamboat from New York and Brooklyn to picnic by the sea. The U.S. Army leased the island in 1862 and purchased it outright in 1867. In 1967, the federal government sold Davids Island to the City of New Rochelle, which sold it in turn the following year to Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. Consolidated Edison returned ownership of most of the island to the city in 1976.

Two U.S. Army posts successively occupied Davids Island between 1862 and 1965. The earlier post was established as De Camp General Hospital in May 1862. The hospital treated wounded Union soldiers and, from 1863 onwards, also cared for Confederate prisoners of war. After the Civil War, the Army remained on the island, apparently using the post somewhat discontinuously as a hospital, mustering-out camp, and subdepot for recruits. By the early 1870s, the hastily-built wood frame buildings of the Civil War had deteriorated badly, and in October 1874 the Army entirely withdrew from the island, beginning a hiatus in occupation of nearly four years.

The Army returned in July 1878, when Davids Island was designated as a principal depot of the General Recruiting Service, supplanting Governors Island off lower Manhattan in that role. Originally known simply as Davids Island, the Army formally named the post Fort Slocum in 1896 to honor Maj. Gen. Henry Warner Slocum (1827-1894), a prominent Union soldier and New York politician. Recruit intake and training was a primary function of the post well into the twentieth century. Fort Slocum also saw service as an overseas embarkation station; hosted Army specialty schools for bakers, transportation officers, chaplains, public affairs personnel, and military police; provided retraining for court-martialed soldiers; and was an administrative center for the Air Force. Coastal artillery batteries operated at the post around the beginning of the twentieth century. During the Cold War, Fort Slocum supported an air defense missile battery.

When the post closed in 1965, Fort Slocum's landscape integrated elements from different episodes of development into a campus-like whole. Several episodes of development were represented, particularly 1885-1910 and 1929-1940. A few wood frame buildings remained from the late 1870s and early 1880s, and at least

HOSPITAL SERGEANTS' QUARTERS (43)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 4)

nine such buildings represented the Second World War. However, of the more than 50 temporary wood frame buildings erected during the First World War, only a single, partial example survived. Most of the buildings at Fort Slocum followed standard Army plans, but Army personnel or outside professional architects also produced a few designs specifically for the post. The permanent buildings at Fort Slocum generally reflected conservative and eclectic interpretations of different currents in American architecture, producing an engaging mix of Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, Romanesque, and Italianate styles. The temporary buildings around the post were in contrast unadorned and starkly utilitarian, as they were designed principally for speed of construction.

The period after Fort Slocum closed in November 1965 saw severe deterioration of the former Army post. The City of New Rochelle repeatedly sought to redevelop Davids Island, at one time considering a Consolidated Edison proposal to build a nuclear power plant and later supporting proposals for luxury residences. None of these plans materialized. Neglect and vandalism took a heavy toll on the former post. By the first decade of the twenty-first century, the landscape was overgrown, and the more than 100 buildings and structures that once comprised Fort Slocum were in decay and ruin.

Detailed accounts of Fort Slocum's history can be found in the general historic overview to this documentation series (Tetra Tech 2008) and in Olausen et al. (2005), among other sources.

Hospital Sergeants' Quarters (Building 43)

Building 43 is situated on the western side of the Hospital Area, west of the post's former main hospital building (Building 46). The Hospital Area stands between the Parade Ground and the northern shore of Davids Island, and until ca. 1951, the primary function of this area was to supply Fort Slocum's medical needs. During and just after the Civil War, this part of the island was essentially undeveloped, but from 1878 onwards, it was dominated by two successive main hospitals with their ancillary buildings, of which the Hospital Sergeants' Quarters was one. During the twentieth century, the Army gradually expanded the area's assemblage of buildings to include key elements of the post's water supply and sewage treatment systems, as well as several permanent and temporary quarters and barracks. By the 1950s, the Hospital Area had lost most of its former medical functions and had become a mixed-use area containing the post's remaining medical clinic, quarters for officers and NCOs, the water and sewage structures, and the headquarters for the Army Chaplain School, which was housed in the former main hospital building between 1951 and 1962.

Building 43 was constructed in 1910 to provide family housing for two hospital sergeants, senior non-commissioned medical corpsmen, who served as nurses, orderlies, and physician assistants at Fort Slocum's hospital and recruit examination clinic. The building replaced earlier wood frame quarters that formerly had stood further south, at what is now the northern end of the Parade Ground in front of Building 42 and south of the east wing of hospital. At the beginning of the twentieth century, senior medical officers worked to improve housing conditions for these men on posts throughout the Army, as is indicated by comments in their annual reports and other sources (e.g., Committee on Military Affairs 1907:82-84; O'Reilly 1908:114-116).

Research to date has not identified the architect or source of design for Building 43. Neither the Quartermaster Corps property card prepared for the building in 1939 (Figure 3) nor other sources identify a design source or standard plan number for the building (e.g., Chattey et al. 1997; Smith 1915). It is possible that the design for the building was produced by the Office of the Surgeon General, which during the period when the building was constructed had considerable control over standardized designs for hospitals and related medical buildings (Hoagland 2004:153-171). The recessed entrances of this duplex are also elsewhere

**HOSPITAL SERGEANTS' QUARTERS (43)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 5)**

at Fort Slocum, such as in Building 35, a duplex officers' quarters. This feature, which reduced the sense of living in shared quarters, was introduced to several of the Army's standard designs for officers' quarters in the first decade of the twentieth century (Hoagland 2004:220).

When first constructed, Building 43 was designated as Building 99 in the 1893 number system then in use at the post. The structure was renumbered as Building 27 in 1941 and became Building 43 in the final numbering system for Fort Slocum's buildings, introduced in 1957. In this last system, and likely in the earlier systems, the two units were designated as A (south) and B (north) to differentiate them. The A-B designation has been routinely omitted in drawings prepared after the post closed. The building seems always to have been classified as quarters for non-commissioned officers, but different historic sources use different terms to describe its function, including "Hospital Sergeants [Quarters]," "Hospital Stewards Quarters," "Permanent N.C.O. Quarters," and "Sergeants [Quarters]."

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Published Materials

Chattey, Paul, Horace Foxall, Flossie McQueen, Cynthia Nielsen, Mary Shipe, Terri Taylor, and Jamie Tippet

- 1997 *Context Study of the United States Quartermaster General Standardized Plans, 1866-1942*. Prepared for the U.S. Army Environmental Center, Environmental Compliance Division, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District, Technical Center of Expertise for Preservation of Structures and Buildings, Seattle, Washington. Accessed online, January 15, 2007, at <http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA352432>.

Committee on Military Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives

- 1907 *Hearing on Army Appropriation Bill for Fiscal Year 1907-1908*. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington. Accessed online, September 11, 2008, at <http://books.google.com>.

Nichols, Herbert B.

- 1938 *Historic New Rochelle*. Board of Education, New Rochelle, NY.

O'Reilly, R.M.

- 1908 *Report of the Surgeon-General, U.S. Army, to the Secretary of War, 1908*. War Department Annual Reports. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington. Accessed online, September 11, 2008, at <http://books.google.com>.

Unpublished Materials

Cavanaugh, Michael

- 2007 *What Is, What Was, and What Was NOT: A Companion to the 2005 Davids Island Footage*. May 2007 version. Unpublished ms in possession of author, Los Angeles, CA.

HOSPITAL SERGEANTS' QUARTERS (43)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 6)

Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.

- 1986 *Fort Slocum, Davids Island, New York: A Historic Architectural Assessment.* Prepared for Dresdner Associates, Jersey City, New Jersey, by the Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger & Associates, East Orange, New Jersey.

Olausen, Stephen, Matthew Kierstead, and Jeffrey Emidy

- 2005 *Historic Architectural Survey and National Register Evaluation, Davids Island/Fort Slocum New Rochelle, New York.* Prepared for Tetra Tech FW, Inc., Morris Plains, New Jersey, by PAL, Inc., Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

Tetra Tech EC, Inc.

- 2008 "Fort Slocum: Overview." In *Historic Building Documentation, Fort Slocum Historic and Archeological District, Davids Island, City of New Rochelle, Westchester County, New York, Volume 1.* Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District, Concord, Massachusetts, by Tetra Tech EC, Inc., Boston.

United States Army Quartermaster Corps [Quartermaster Corps]

- ca. 1905-41 Fort Slocum Property Cards (Form 117 and predecessors). Record Group 77. National Archives, College Park, MD.

Maps and Drawings

July 1906; revised November 1907 "Map of Fort Slocum, David's [sic] Island, N.Y. Made by Direction of Lieut. Col. W.P. Evans, 11th Inf. by C.B. Hodges, 2nd Lieut., 4th Inf." With revisions showing authorized and proposed work by Peter Murray, Capt. and Cons. Q.M. Record Group 92. National Archives, College Park, MD.

May 1908 "Fort Slocum, Davids Island, N.Y." U.S. Army Coast Artillery Corps, New York Harbor Eastern Long Island Sound Approaches Fortification Map Series. Record Group 392, National Archives, New York, NY.

March 1909 "Map of Fort Slocum, Davids Island, NY." Made by Direction of Peter Murray, Capt. and Construction Q.M." Record Group 92, National Archives, College Park, MD.

January 1911 "Map of Fort Slocum, David's [sic] Island, N.Y." Made by Direction of Peter Murray, Capt. Construction Q.M. Record Group 92, National Archives, College Park, MD.

July 1915 "Map of Fort Slocum, New York." Made by Direction of F.E. Smith, Capt. & Quartermaster. Record Group 92, National Archives, College Park, MD.

August 1921 "New York Harbor, Fort Slocum, Davids Island." U.S. Army Coast Artillery Corps, New York Harbor Eastern Long Island Sound Approaches Fortification Map Series. Revisions of January 14, 1915 map. Record Group 392, National Archives, College Park, MD.

May 1933 "Fort Slocum, New York: Reconstruction of Sewerage System, General Layout." Revisions of April 29, 1933 map. Record Group 92, National Archives, College Park, MD.

HOSPITAL SERGEANTS' QUARTERS (43)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 7)

May 1949, revised through November 1957 "Fort Slocum, New Rochelle, N.Y., Electric Distribution System Primary Lines." Office of Post Engineer, Fort Slocum. On file at Tetra Tech EC, Inc., Morris Plains, NJ, from materials supplied by Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.

1961 "Map of Fort Slocum (Davids Island), New Rochelle, N.Y." Prepared under the direction of the First Army Engineer by the Engineer Intelligence Division, Governors Island, New York. Record Group 92, National Archives, College Park, MD.

Panoramic and Aerial Photographs

(Except as noted, all photographs are on file at National Archives, College Park, Maryland. Digital copies examined for this research come from the Fort Slocum Alumni and Friends Collection, Michael A. Cavanaugh, Los Angeles, CA, custodian.)

1920: Vertical aerial photograph of Davids Island. July [no date].

ca. 1922: Low angle oblique aerial photograph of Davids Island. View southeast. Winter.

1923: Vertical aerial photograph of Davids Island. November 20.

1924: Vertical aerial photograph of Davids Island. September 4.

1940: Vertical aerial photograph of Davids Island. September 4.

1961: Low angle oblique aerial photograph of Fort Slocum's Hospital Area, at the northwestern tip of Davids Island. View east-northeast. November 15. Attributed to Capt. Donald P. Blake. In the Fort Slocum Alumni and Friends Collection.

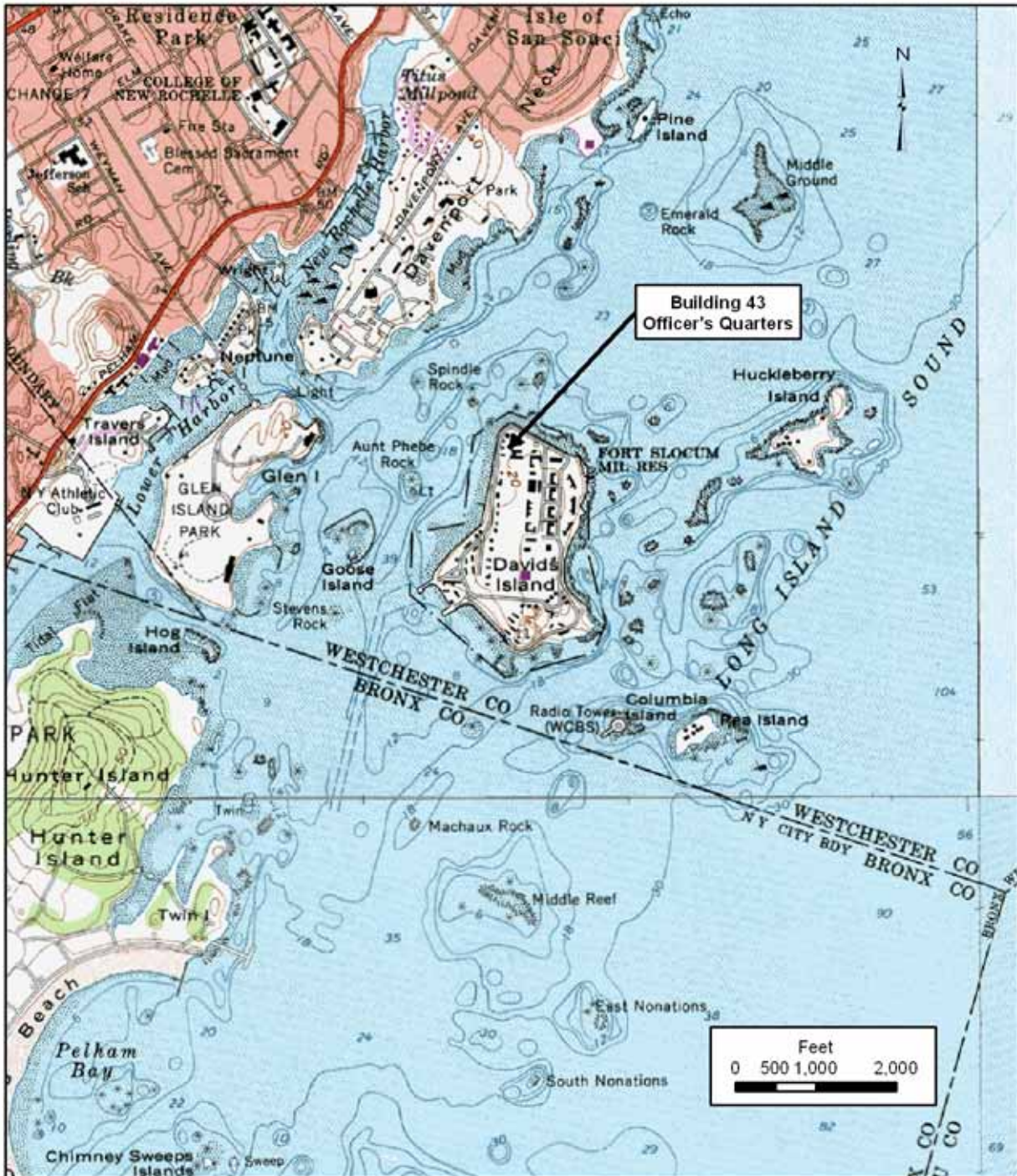
**HOSPITAL SERGEANTS' QUARTERS (43)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM**

(Page 8)

LOCATION MAP (USGS Mount Vernon, NY)

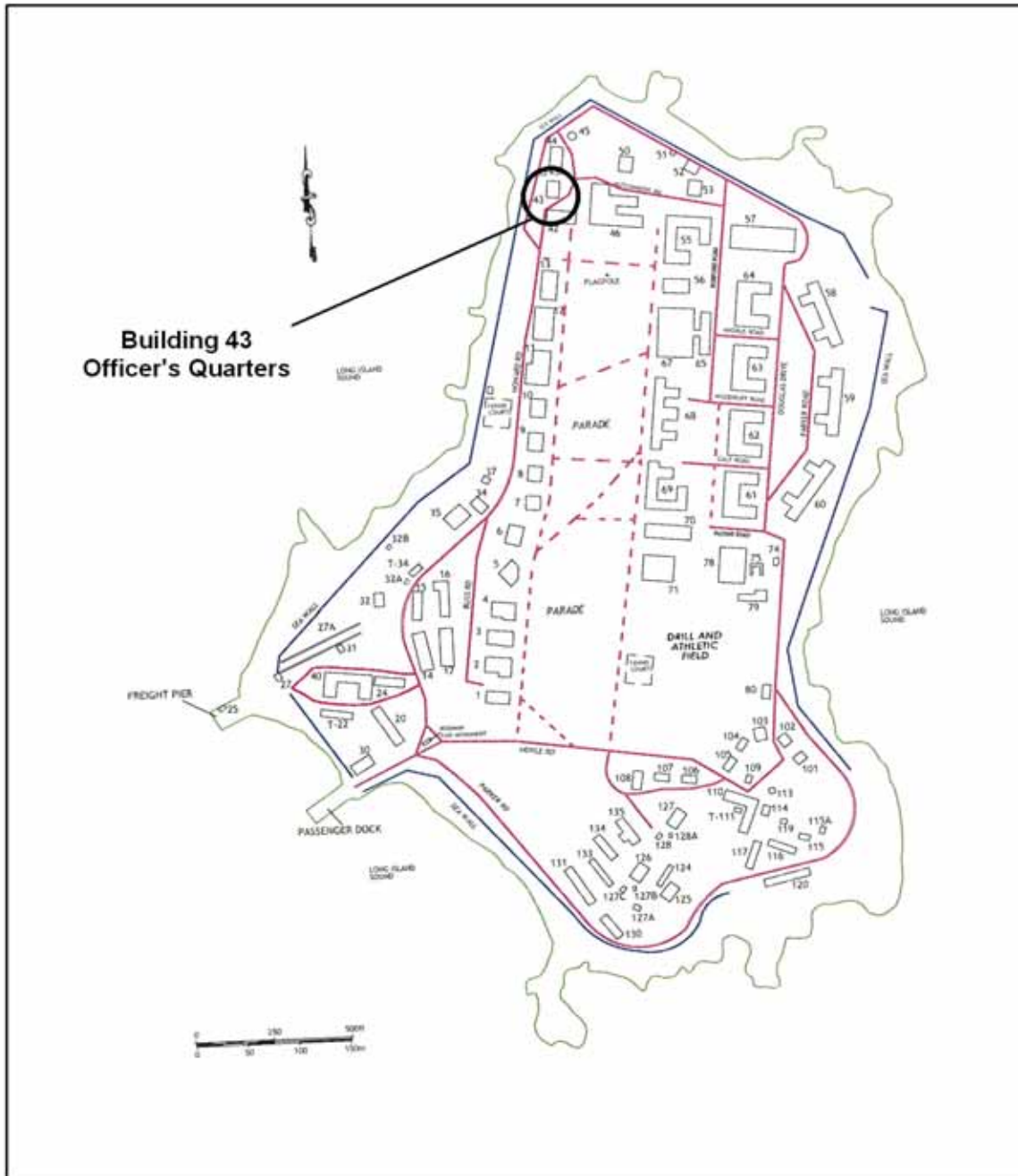
Scale: 1:24,000

1966 (Photorevised 1979)



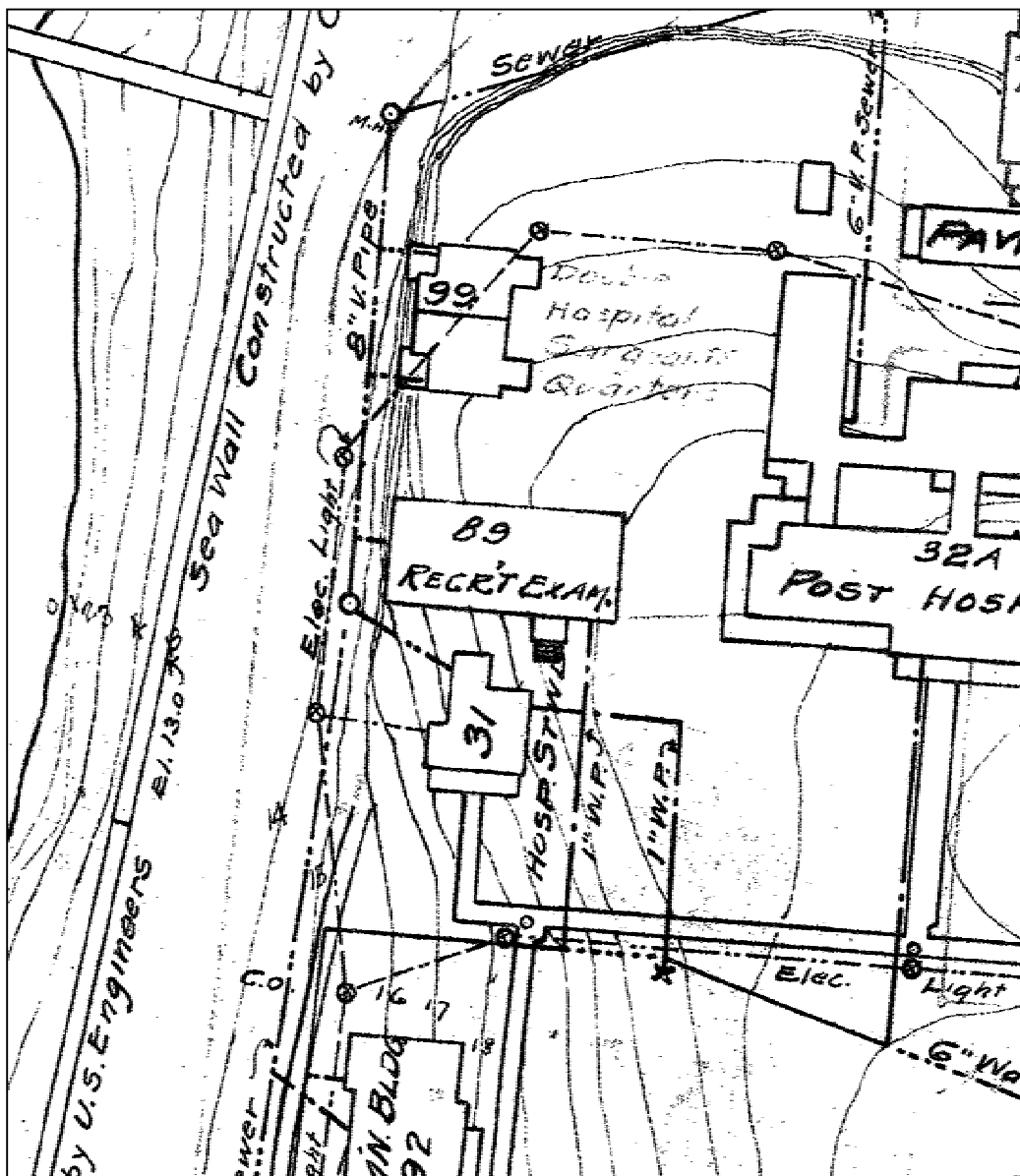
HOSPITAL SERGEANTS' QUARTERS (43)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 9)

SITE MAP



HOSPITAL SERGEANTS' QUARTERS (43)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 10)

Figure 1. "Map of Fort Slocum, Davids Island, NY" 1909. The Hospital Sergeants' Quarters is labeled Building 99. North is to the top of the drawing. Record Group 92, National Archives, College Park, MD.



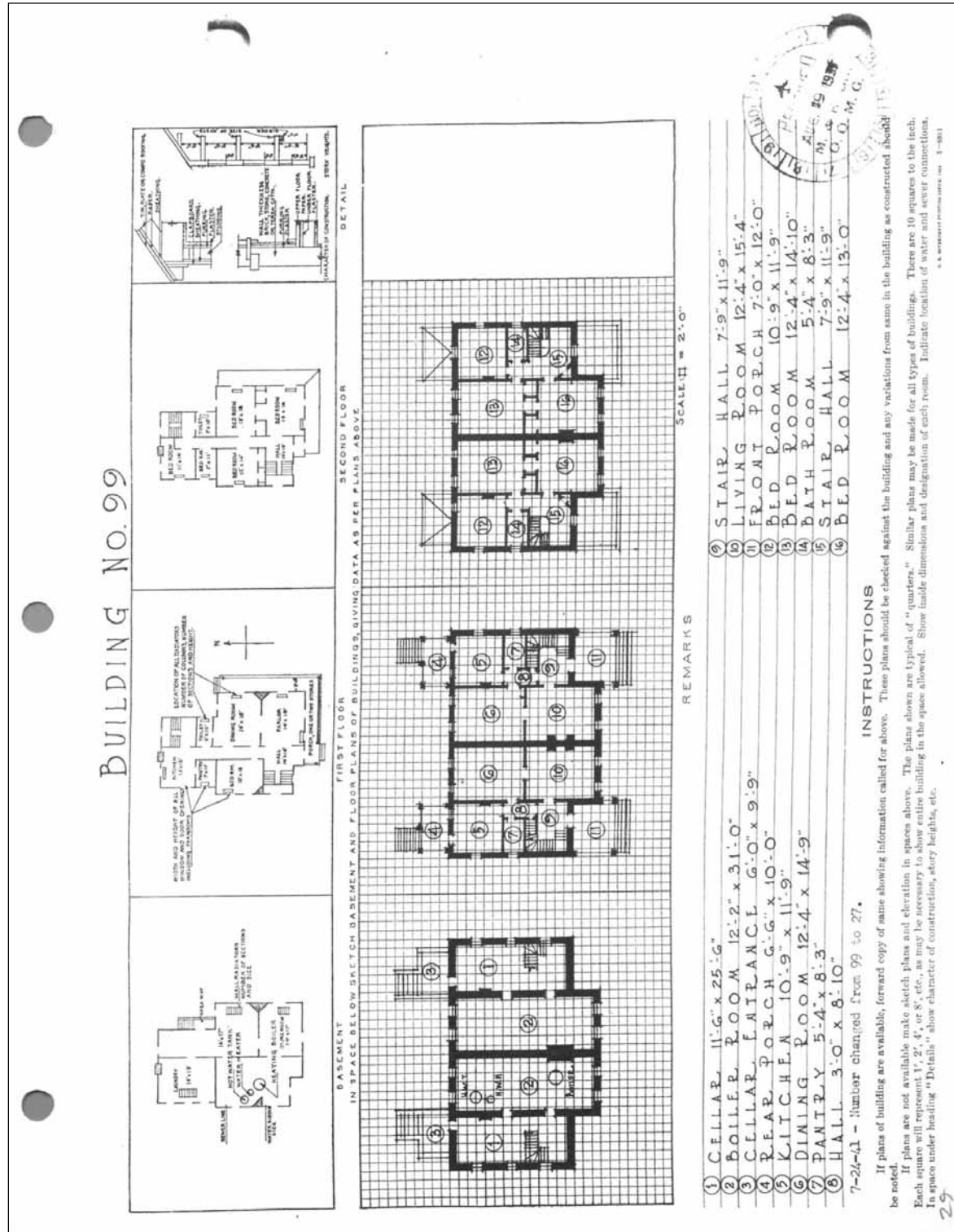
HOSPITAL SERGEANTS' QUARTERS (43)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 11)

Figure 2. Oblique aerial photo, detail. View southeast. Ca. 1922, winter. Building 43 is the two-story cross-gabled building facing the shoreline at center right. Original in National Archives, College Park, MD; digital copy from Fort Slocum Alumni and Friends Collection, Michael A. Cavanaugh, Los Angeles, CA, custodian.



HOSPITAL SERGEANTS' QUARTERS (43)
 DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
 (Page 13)

Figure 4. Property Record, August 1939. Record Group 77, National Archives, College Park, MD.



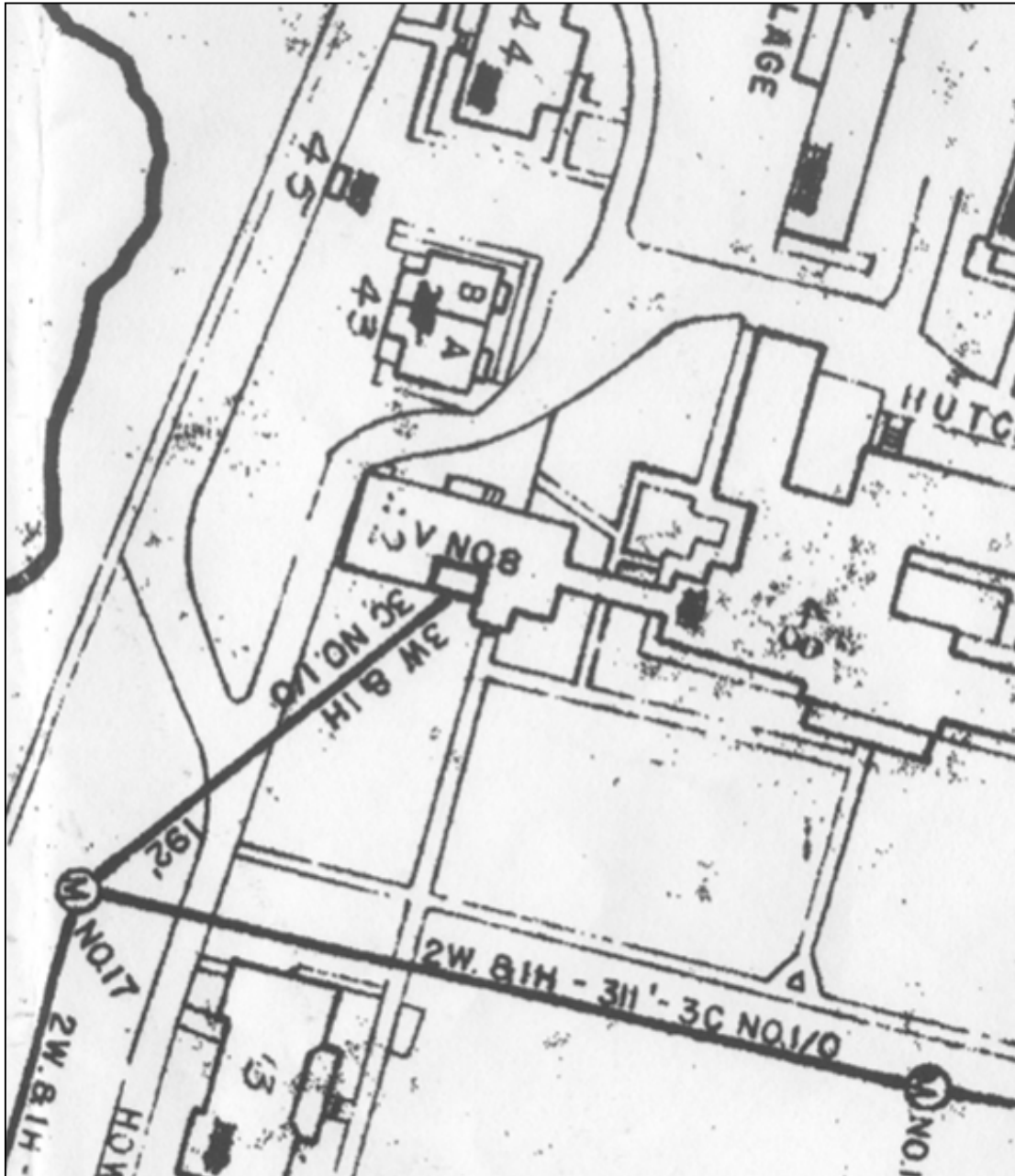
HOSPITAL SERGEANTS' QUARTERS (43)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 14)

Figure 5. Inventory photograph, August 1939. Record Group 77, National Archives, College Park, MD.



HOSPITAL SERGEANTS' QUARTERS (43)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 15)

Figure 6. "Fort Slocum, New Rochelle, N.Y., Electric Distribution System Primary Lines," May 1949, revised through November 1957, detail. The Hospital Sergeants' Quarters is designated Building 43. North is to the top of the page. Copy on file at Tetra Tech, EC, Inc., Morris Plains, NJ.



HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

HOSPITAL SERGEANTS' QUARTERS (BUILDING 43)

Dauids Island—Fort Slocum

New Rochelle

Westchester County

New York

Photographer: Matt Kierstead, PAL Inc., Pawtucket, RI, November 2004, except as noted.

1. Northern façade, facing south (November 2005).
2. Cross gable of western façade, facing east.
3. Southern and western facades, facing north.
4. Eastern façade, facing northwest.
5. Western façade, facing southeast.
6. Northern façade, facing southeast.

Photo 1. Northern façade, facing south.



Photo 2. Cross gable of western façade, facing east.



Photo 3. Southern and western facades, facing north.



Photo 4. Eastern façade, facing northwest.



Photo 5. Western façade, facing southeast.



Photo 6. Northern façade, facing southeast.



DAVIDS ISLAND – FORT SLOCUM HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' QUARTERS (BUILDING 44)

Location: Davids Island–Fort Slocum
0.6 mi southeast of New Rochelle, New York mainland
USGS Mount Vernon, NY Quadrangle
UTM Coordinate (NAD 1983): 18.603542.4526979

Present Owner(s): City of New Rochelle, NY

Date of Construction: 1940

Architect/Engineer: U.S. Army Quartermaster Corps

Present Use: Abandoned when documented (2004-2007). Demolished 2008.

Significance: The Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters (Building 44) is associated with the Hospital Area and was used to house non-commissioned officers and their families, in support of Fort Slocum's twentieth-century military functions. The building is a contributing element to the Fort Slocum Historic and Archeological District.

Project Information: The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District (Corps), has been authorized under the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2004, to perform building demolition, debris removal, and remediation of asbestos materials (Project) at the Fort Slocum on Davids Island in the City of New Rochelle, New York. The purpose of the Project is to remove buildings and infrastructure from the abandoned fort installation that create safety hazards as part of a long-range plan to restore Davids Island for future use. In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800), the Corps has consulted with the New York State Historic Preservation Officer (NYSHPO) regarding the effects of the Project on historic properties. The consultation resulted in the development of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) among the Corps, NYSHPO, County of Westchester, and City of New Rochelle as consulting parties. This documentation report was prepared in accordance with Stipulation II.C.1 of the MOA.

Prepared by: C.L. Borstel, J.C. Sexton, R.M. Jacoby, S.B. Marshall, and C.W. Christopher
Title: Cultural Resources Documentation Team
Affiliation: Tetra Tech EC, Inc., Morris Plains, NJ
Date: May 2007 (Revision 1, October 2008)

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' QUARTERS (BUILDING 44)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM

(Page 2)

PART I. DESCRIPTION

The Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters (Building 44) is located near the shoreline at the northern end of Davids Island (Figures 1-4). The island is in the western portion of Long Island Sound, 0.6 miles southeast of the New Rochelle, NY, mainland and 19 miles northeast of Midtown Manhattan (Location Map and Site Map). Davids Island is a roughly pear-shaped, relatively flat landmass consisting of approximately 78 acres above mean high water. It is heavily wooded and contains the ruins of more than 100 buildings and structures associated with an abandoned U.S. Army post, Fort Slocum. The ruins include barracks and quarters; quartermaster, administrative, medical, and recreation buildings; and coastal and air defense facilities. A concrete and stone seawall encircles most of the shore, and a system of roads and paths runs throughout the island. Building 44 is situated in the post's Hospital Area. The core of this area consists of several buildings originally designed to provide medical services at Fort Slocum, and it also includes quarters for personnel and structures related to water supply and wastewater treatment.

Building 44 is a three-and-a-half story, Colonial Revival-style building, divided into six apartments designed for occupancy by non-commissioned officers (NCOs) and their families (Photos 1-12). The building's structural system includes brick exterior bearing walls and likely also includes steel framing. It has a concrete foundation with a concrete water table. Building 44 is severely deteriorated. Portions of the roof have failed, and wood elements like window sashes, doors, and cornice are generally fragmentary.

Building 44 has a T-shaped plan. The building's long axis is oriented north-south, and its main façade faces west to look onto the channel between Davids Island and the New Rochelle mainland. The building's roof is a compound form and is clad in slate shingles. The main portion is hipped and has three small, evenly-spaced arch-roofed dormers on the western façade; a cross gable, which forms the stem of the T, extends off the rear (eastern side) of the building. A single chimney rises above the roof at the corner where the southern edge of the projecting bay intersects with the building's main block. The cross gable forms a pedimented projecting bay ornamented with dentil bands and a semicircular window. A wood cornice band, now largely fallen off, encircles the entire building beneath the eaves.

Each façade of Building 44 displays strong symmetry, and the design of the entire exterior is unified by the highly restrained use of Colonial Revival elements. The building's fenestration consists mainly of six-over-six double-hung, wood sash windows throughout, of which fragments remain. The windows are set in rectangular openings with brick jack-, or flat-, arch lintels and cast concrete sills. The primary entrance to Building 44 is centered on the main, or western, façade. It is set in the most ornate design element of the building, a cast concrete frontispiece that ties the doorway and the window directly above it into a single unit. The entrance has a six-panel, wood door, recessed into the wall with wood panels on the recessed walls. A rectangular transom with tracery is located above the door. A cast concrete surround with pilasters and an arched pediment with dentil bands extend up one story to form the surround of the window above. A granite staircase with steel handrails leads to the entrance. This entrance and the façade's center windows directly above it on the second and third stories are flanked by three matching columns of windows on each side. These columns, each comprised of one window per floor, are unevenly spaced, with two columns close to each other and located toward the middle of the façade, while the third column is set somewhat further out toward the corner of the building.

The narrow north and south façades at the sides of the building have a row of three windows on each floor. The windows line up in three columns, which are grouped toward the center of the façade. The

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' QUARTERS (BUILDING 44)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 3)

windows of the center column are slightly shorter than the flanking ones, but all the lintels line up on each floor regardless of the height of the window.

The rear façade on the eastern side of the building is dominated by the projecting bay. The projecting bay has a single semi-circular window in the gable with three rows of four windows below it. The walls flanking the projecting bay have a single window centered on each floor, while the north and south side walls of the bay also have a single centered window on each floor. The rear foundation has windows at the basement level; there is also an exterior stairwell at the rear of the building leading down a basement entrance.

Information about the interior of the building is limited, and no floor plan for it was obtained during archival research. Interior walls have steel studs, and fire resistant, clay tiles are found in the ceilings.

PART II. HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Fort Slocum

Dauids Island is named for Thaddeus Davids (1816-1894), a New Rochelle ink manufacturer, who owned the island between 1856 and 1867. Davids was next-to-last in a line of private owners and lessees associated with the island between circa 1700 and the 1860s. During this period, the island was used primarily as farmland, but beginning probably in the 1840s, it also became a destination for excursionists who traveled by steamboat from New York and Brooklyn to picnic by the sea. The U.S. Army leased the island in 1862 and purchased it outright in 1867. In 1967, the federal government sold Davids Island to the City of New Rochelle, which sold it in turn the following year to Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. Consolidated Edison returned ownership of most of the island to the city in 1976.

Two U.S. Army posts successively occupied Davids Island between 1862 and 1965. The earlier post was established as De Camp General Hospital in May 1862. The hospital treated wounded Union soldiers and, from 1863 onwards, also cared for Confederate prisoners of war. After the Civil War, the Army remained on the island, apparently using the post somewhat discontinuously as a hospital, mustering-out camp, and subdepot for recruits. By the early 1870s, the hastily-built wood frame buildings of the Civil War had deteriorated badly, and in October 1874 the Army entirely withdrew from the island, beginning a hiatus in occupation of nearly four years.

The Army returned in July 1878, when Davids Island was designated as a principal depot of the General Recruiting Service, supplanting Governors Island off lower Manhattan in that role. Originally known simply as Davids Island, the Army formally named the post Fort Slocum in 1896 to honor Maj. Gen. Henry Warner Slocum (1827-1894), a prominent Union soldier and New York politician. Recruit intake and training was a primary function of the post well into the twentieth century. Fort Slocum also saw service as an overseas embarkation station; hosted Army specialty schools for bakers, transportation officers, chaplains, public affairs personnel, and military police; provided retraining for court-martialed soldiers; and was an administrative center for the Air Force. Coastal artillery batteries operated at the post around the beginning of the twentieth century. During the Cold War, Fort Slocum supported an air defense missile battery.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' QUARTERS (BUILDING 44)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 4)

When the post closed in 1965, Fort Slocum's landscape integrated elements from different episodes of development into a campus-like whole. Several episodes of development were represented, particularly 1885-1910 and 1929-1940. A few wood frame buildings remained from the late 1870s and early 1880s, and at least nine such buildings represented the Second World War. However, of the more than 50 temporary wood frame buildings erected during the First World War, only a single, partial example survived. Most of the buildings at Fort Slocum followed standard Army plans, but Army personnel or outside professional architects also produced a few designs specifically for the post. The permanent buildings at Fort Slocum generally reflected conservative and eclectic interpretations of different currents in American architecture, producing an engaging mix of Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, Romanesque, and Italianate styles. The temporary buildings around the post were in contrast unadorned and starkly utilitarian, as they were designed principally for speed of construction.

The period after Fort Slocum closed in November 1965 saw severe deterioration of the former Army post. The City of New Rochelle repeatedly sought to redevelop Davids Island, at one time considering a Consolidated Edison proposal to build a nuclear power plant and later supporting proposals for luxury residences. None of these plans materialized. Neglect and vandalism took a heavy toll on the former post. By the first decade of the twenty-first century, the landscape was overgrown, and the more than 100 buildings and structures that once comprised Fort Slocum were in decay and ruin.

Detailed accounts of Fort Slocum's history can be found in the general historic overview to this documentation series (Tetra Tech 2008) and in Olausen et al. (2005), among other sources.

Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters (Building 44)

Building 44 is situated on the western side of the Hospital Area, northwest of the post's former main hospital building (Building 46). The Hospital Area stands between the Parade Ground and the northern shore of Davids Island, and until ca. 1951, the primary function of this area was to supply Fort Slocum's medical needs. During and just after the Civil War, this part of the island was essentially undeveloped, but from 1878 onwards, it was dominated by two successive main hospitals with their ancillary buildings. During the twentieth century, the Army gradually expanded the area's assemblage of buildings to include key elements of the post's water supply and sewage treatment systems as well as several permanent and temporary quarters and barracks. The Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters was one such permanent quarters building. By the 1950s, the Hospital Area had lost most of its former medical functions and had become a mixed-use area containing the post's remaining medical clinic, quarters for officers and NCOs, the water and sewage structures, and the headquarters for the Army Chaplain School, which was housed in the former main hospital building between 1951 and 1962.

Completed on January 12, 1940, Building 44 was the last brick building, as well as the last permanent quarters building, erected at Fort Slocum. Although more than a dozen buildings were constructed on the post after Building 44, later buildings were all built either with concrete block or wood framing. (Most of these later buildings were not intended as permanent structures.) Building 44 was also the only quarters on the post designed as a six-family small apartment building. Most quarters at Fort Slocum were multifamily dwellings, but typically they were duplexes (e.g., Buildings 2-6, 9-10, 101-107, etc.) or occasionally were designed to house four families (e.g., Buildings 12 or 43).

The design of Building 44 reflects the Army's occasional use in the early part of the twentieth century of small apartment buildings, similar to garden apartments, as family housing at permanent posts. These

**NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' QUARTERS (BUILDING 44)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM**

(Page 5)

buildings were expected to appeal to Army wives because the more compact floor plans of the individual units required less housekeeping, but the concept of apartment living did not prove to be particularly popular (Chattey 1997:295-296). This concept is also evident in two other sets of quarters on the post, one for officers (Building 12) and one for NCOs (Building 43), both of which were erected in 1910. According to Michael A. Cavanaugh (2007), who is writing a history of Fort Slocum, Building 44 was initially constructed as housing for NCOs, but the building was later used as housing for junior officers and their families.

According to the Quartermaster Corps property card for Building 44, its design was one of the Office of the Quartermaster General's standardized plans, No. 625-4530 (Figure 1). This plan number is not among those included in the partial inventory of Quartermaster Corps standardized plans assembled by Chattey et al. (1997). However, that inventory does list approximately two dozen plans in the Quartermaster Corps 625-series, all of which (with the exception of one undated plan) were issued between 1930 and 1938. These plans appear to be a late subset of the Quartermaster Corps general 600-series, most of which were developed during the First World War (Chattey et al. 1997:12, 385-386). Alterations after construction have not been documented for this building.

At the time of its construction, Building 44 was designated as Building 54. In July 1941, the Army renumbered Fort Slocum's buildings and changed the designation of this structure to Building 26. In 1958, a further renumbering of the post's facilities gave it its present identifier, Building 44. Previous historic architectural inventories for Fort Slocum speculated that Building 44 was the "hospital administration building" (Berger 1986; Olausen et al. 2005), but this designation seems to have been based on its location at the edge of the complex of hospital buildings and the ornate main entrance, not on historical documentation, which clearly indicates that the building's use was as quarters.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Published Materials

Chattey, Paul, Horace Foxall, Flossie McQueen, Cynthia Nielsen, Mary Shipe, Terri Taylor, and Jamie Tippet

1997 *Context Study of the United States Quartermaster General Standardized Plans, 1866-1942*. Prepared for the U.S. Army Environmental Center, Environmental Compliance Division, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District, Technical Center of Expertise for Preservation of Structures and Buildings, Seattle, Washington. Accessed online, January 15, 2007, at <http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA352432>.

Nichols, Herbert B.

1938 *Historic New Rochelle*. Board of Education, New Rochelle, NY.

Unpublished Materials

Cavanaugh, Michael

2007 *What Is, What Was, and What Was NOT: A Companion to the 2005 Davids Island Footage*. May 2007 version. Unpublished ms in possession of author, Los Angeles, CA.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' QUARTERS (BUILDING 44)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 6)

Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.

1986 *Fort Slocum, Davids Island, New York: A Historic Architectural Assessment.* Prepared for Dresdner Associates, Jersey City, New Jersey, by the Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger & Associates, East Orange, New Jersey.

Olausen, Stephen, Matthew Kierstead, and Jeffrey Emidy

2005 *Historic Architectural Survey and National Register Evaluation, Davids Island/Fort Slocum New Rochelle, New York.* Prepared for Tetra Tech FW, Inc., Morris Plains, New Jersey, by PAL, Inc., Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

Tetra Tech EC, Inc.

2008 "Fort Slocum: Overview." In *Historic Building Documentation, Fort Slocum Historic and Archeological District, Davids Island, City of New Rochelle, Westchester County, New York*, Volume 1. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District, Concord, Massachusetts, by Tetra Tech EC, Inc., Boston.

United States Army Quartermaster Corps [Quartermaster Corps]

ca. 1905-41 Fort Slocum Property Cards (Form 117 and predecessors). Record Group 77. National Archives, College Park, MD.

Maps and Drawings

May 1949, revised through November 1957 "Fort Slocum, New Rochelle, N.Y., Electric Distribution System Primary Lines." Office of Post Engineer, Fort Slocum. On file at Tetra Tech EC, Inc., Morris Plains, NJ, from materials supplied by Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.

1961 "Map of Fort Slocum (Davids Island), New Rochelle, N.Y." Prepared under the direction of the First Army Engineer by the Engineer Intelligence Division, Governors Island, New York. Record Group 92, National Archives, College Park, MD.

Panoramic and Aerial Photographs

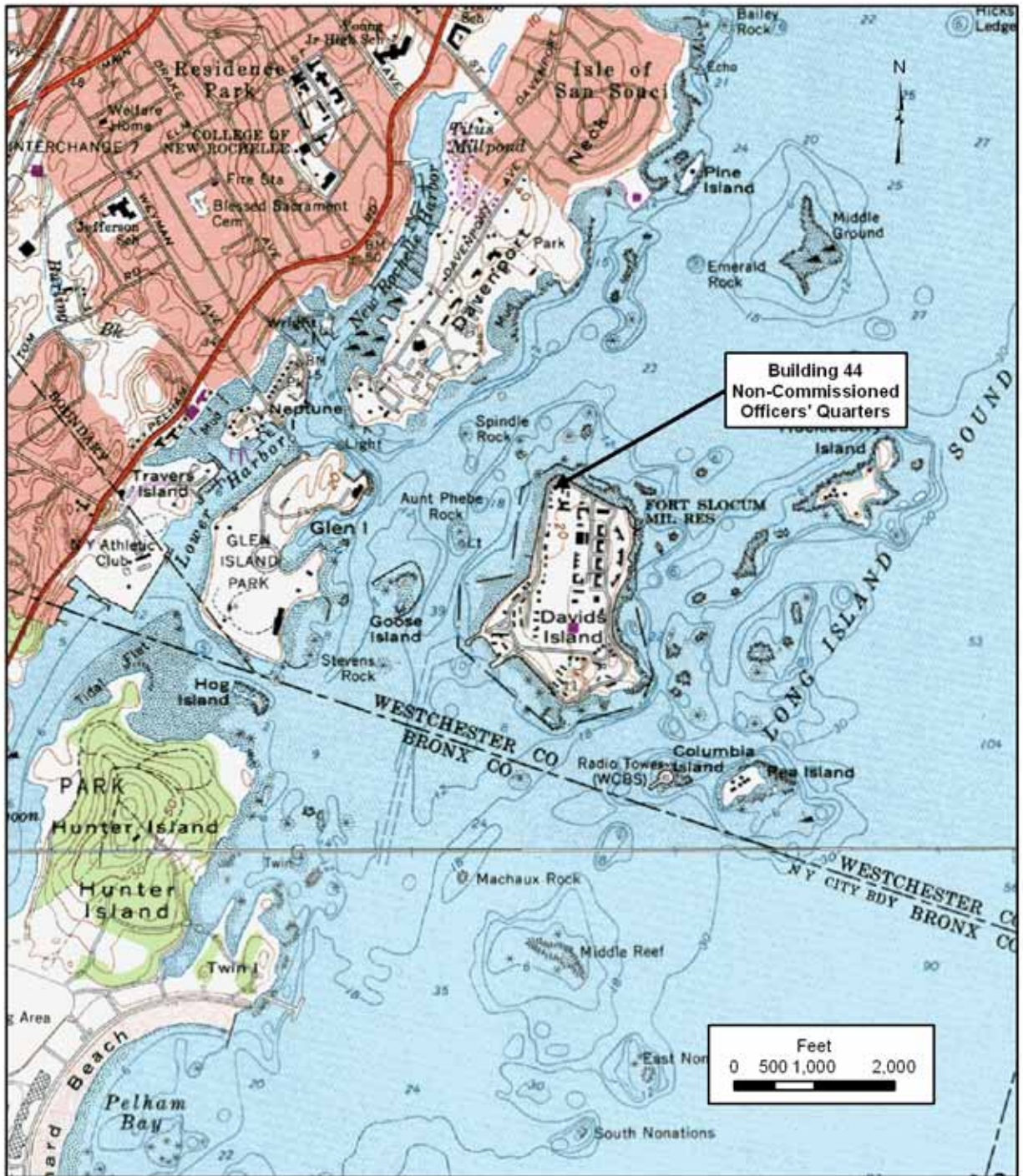
(Except as noted, all photographs are on file at National Archives, College Park, Maryland. Digital copies examined for this research come from the Fort Slocum Alumni and Friends Collection, Michael A. Cavanaugh, Los Angeles, CA, custodian.)

1940: Vertical aerial photograph of Davids Island. September 4.

1961: Low angle oblique aerial photograph of Fort Slocum's Hospital Area, at the northwestern tip of Davids Island. View east-northeast. November 15. Attributed to Capt. Donald P. Blake. In the Fort Slocum Alumni and Friends Collection.

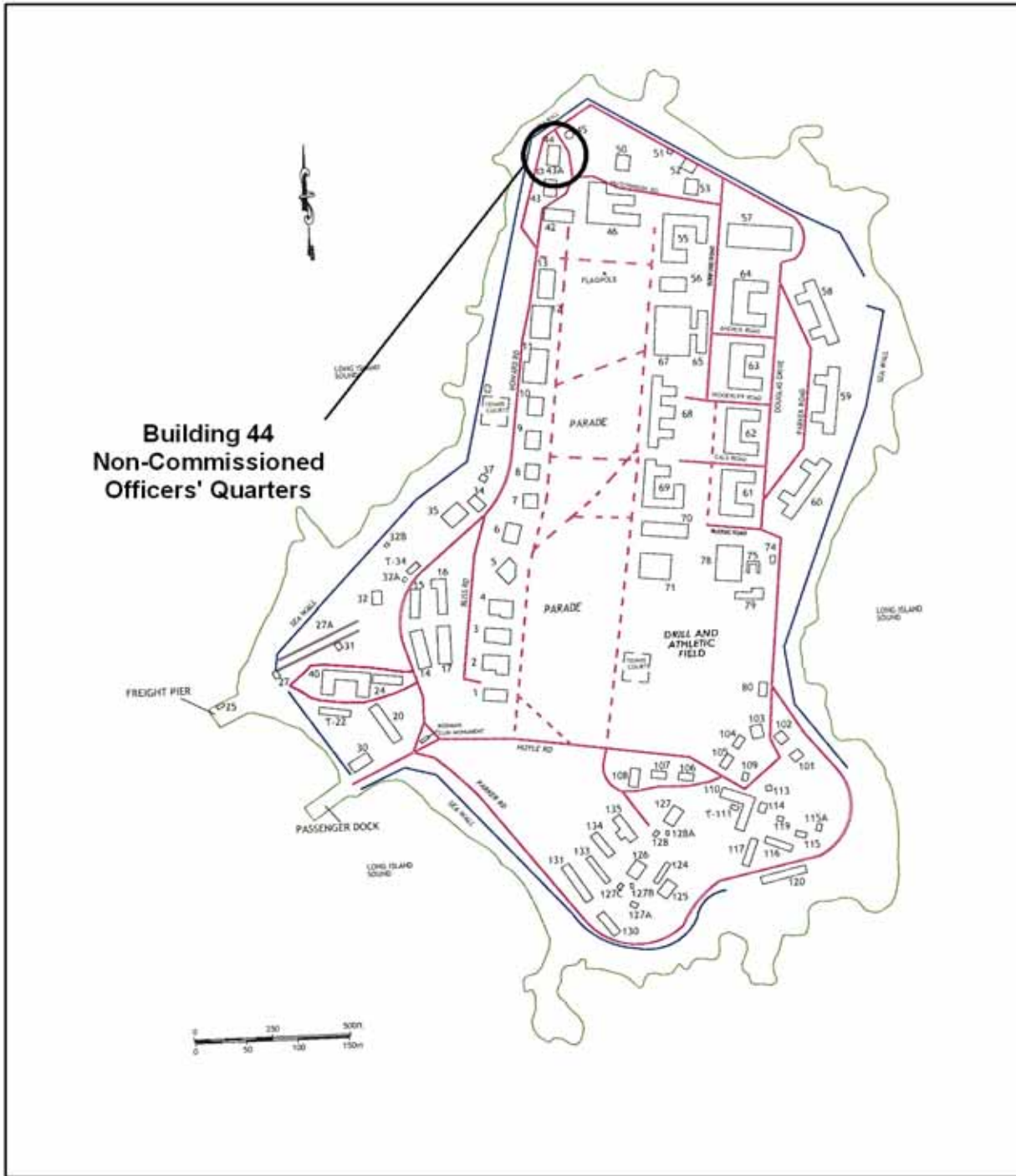
**NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' QUARTERS (BUILDING 44)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM**
(Page 7)

LOCATION MAP (USGS Mount Vernon, NY)
Scale: 1:24,000
1966 (Photorevised 1979)



NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' QUARTERS (BUILDING 44)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 8)

SITE MAP



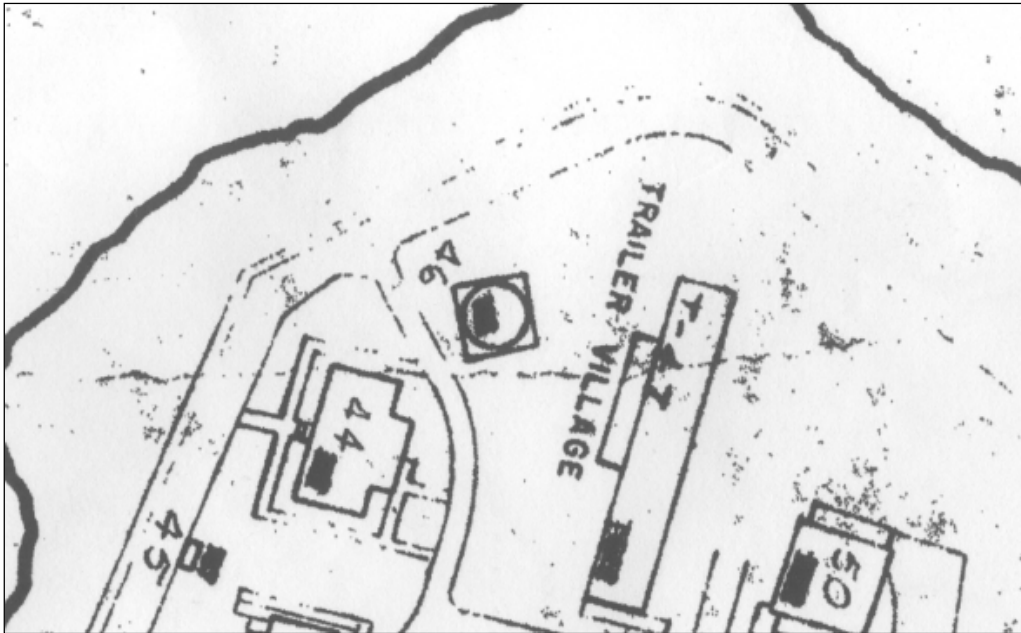
NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' QUARTERS (BUILDING 44)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 10)

Figure 2. Inventory photograph, March 1940. Record Group 77, National Archives, College Park, MD.



NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' QUARTERS (BUILDING 44)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 11)

Figure 3. "Fort Slocum, New Rochelle, N.Y., Electric Distribution System Primary Lines," May 1949, revised through November 1957, detail. Building 44, the Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters, is located at center left in this reproduction. North is to the top of the page. Copy on file at Tetra Tech, EC, Inc., Morris Plains, NJ.



NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' QUARTERS (BUILDING 44)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 12)

Figure 4. Low angle oblique aerial photograph of Fort Slocum's Hospital Area, at the northwestern tip of Davids Island. View east-northeast. 1961. Building 44 is the three-and-a-half story hipped-roof building at immediate right of the water tower along the shoreline. Attributed to Capt. Donald P. Blake. Original in National Archives, College Park, MD; digital copy from Fort Slocum Alumni and Friends Collection, Michael A. Cavanaugh, Los Angeles, CA, custodian.



HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' QUARTERS (BUILDING 44)

Davids Island—Fort Slocum

New Rochelle

Westchester County

New York

Photographer: Matt Kierstead, PAL Inc., Pawtucket, RI, November 2004.

1. East façade, looking west.
2. South façade, looking north.
3. West façade, looking northeast. Standing behind Building 44 is the Water Tower (Building 45); in front is Building 42A, which is partially hidden by brush.
4. East façade, looking northwest.
5. North façade, looking south.

Photographer: Caleb Christopher, Tetra Tech EC, Inc., Morris Plains, NJ, January 2007.

6. West façade, detail.
7. East façade, looking west.
8. South façade, looking northeast.
9. West façade, detail.
10. West façade, looking northeast.
11. East façade, detail.
12. West façade, detail.

Photo 1. East façade, looking west.



Photo 2. South façade, looking north.



Photo 3. West façade, looking northeast. Standing behind Building 44 is the Water Tower (Building 45); in front is Building 42A, which is partially hidden by brush.



Photo 4. East façade, looking northwest.



Photo 5. North façade, looking south.



Photo 6. West façade, detail.



Photo 7. East façade, looking west.



Photo 8. South façade, looking northeast.



Photo 9. West façade, detail.



Photo 10. West façade, looking northeast.



Photo 11. East façade, detail.

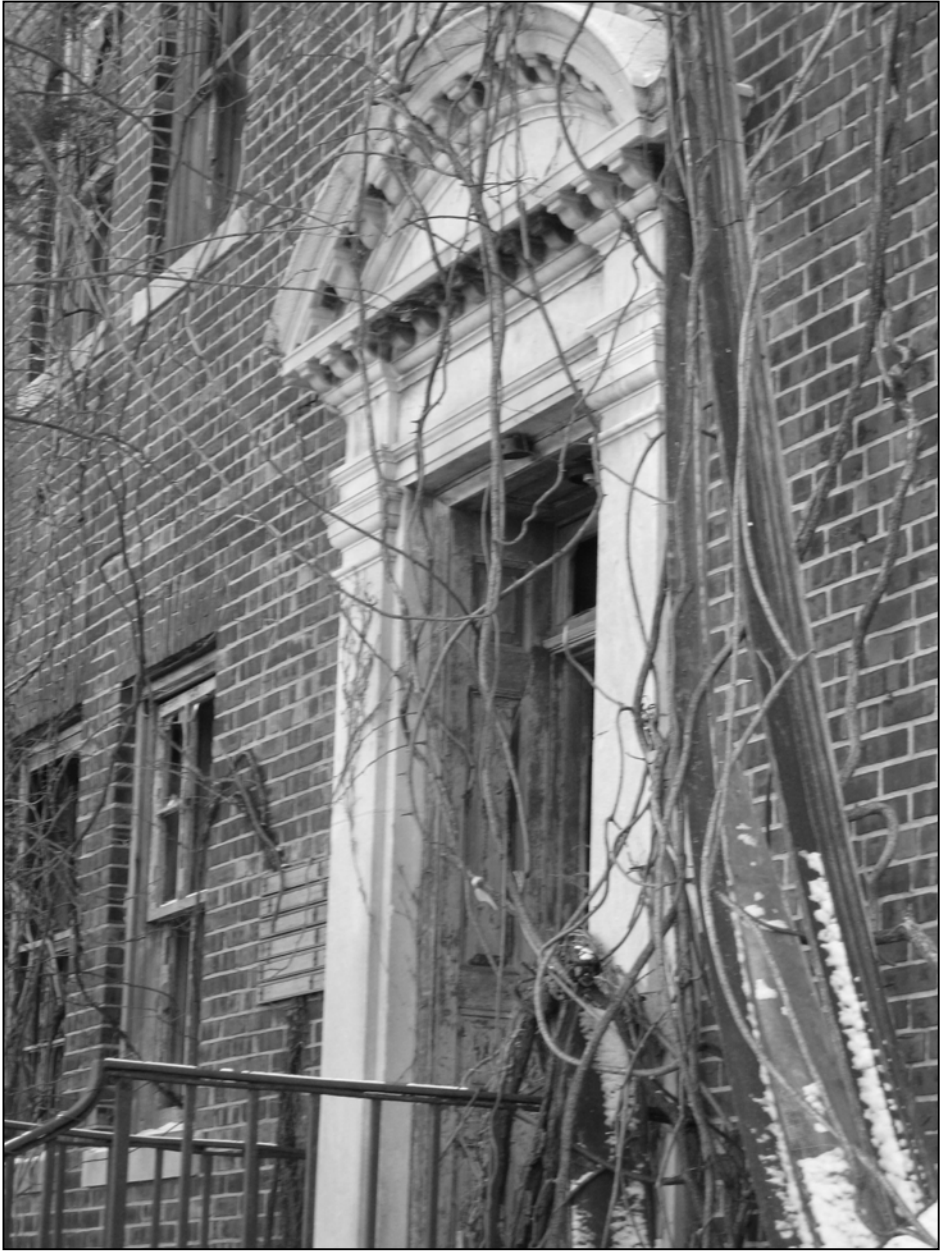


Photo 12. West façade, detail.



DAVIDS ISLAND – FORT SLOCUM HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

WATER TOWER (BUILDING 45)

Location: Davids Island–Fort Slocum
0.6 mi southeast of New Rochelle, New York mainland
USGS Mount Vernon, NY Quadrangle
UTM Coordinate (NAD 1983): 18.603555.4527002

Present Owner(s): City of New Rochelle, NY

Date of Construction: 1929

Architect/Engineer: U.S. Army Quartermaster Corps

Present Use: Abandoned when documented (2004-2007). Demolished 2008.

Significance: The Water Tower (Building 45) is situated in the Hospital Area and was a major component of the utility infrastructure supporting military activities at Fort Slocum during middle decades of the twentieth century. The structure is a contributing element to the Fort Slocum Historic and Archeological District.

Project Information: The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District (Corps), has been authorized under the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2004, to perform building demolition, debris removal, and remediation of asbestos materials (Project) at the Fort Slocum on Davids Island in the City of New Rochelle, New York. The purpose of the Project is to remove buildings and infrastructure from the abandoned fort installation that create safety hazards as part of a long-range plan to restore Davids Island for future use. In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800), the Corps has consulted with the New York State Historic Preservation Officer (NYSHPO) regarding the effects of the Project on historic properties. The consultation resulted in the development of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) among the Corps, NYSHPO, County of Westchester, and City of New Rochelle as consulting parties. This documentation report was prepared in accordance with Stipulation II.C.1 of the MOA.

Prepared by: C.L. Borstel, J.C. Sexton, R.M. Jacoby, S.B. Marshall, and C.W. Christopher
Title: Cultural Resources Documentation Team
Affiliation: Tetra Tech EC, Inc., Morris Plains, NJ
Date: May 2007 (Revision 1, October 2008)

WATER TOWER (BUILDING 45)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 2)

PART I. DESCRIPTION

Fort Slocum's Water Tower (Building 45) is located near the northern tip of Davids Island. The island is in the western portion of Long Island Sound, 0.6 miles southeast of the New Rochelle, NY, mainland and 19 miles northeast of Midtown Manhattan (Location Map and Site Map). Davids Island is a roughly pear-shaped, relatively flat landmass consisting of approximately 78 acres above mean high water. It is heavily wooded and contains the ruins of more than 100 buildings and structures associated with an abandoned U.S. Army post, Fort Slocum. The ruins include barracks and quarters; quartermaster, administrative, medical, and recreation buildings; and coastal and air defense facilities. A concrete and stone seawall encircles most of the shore, and a system of roads and paths runs throughout the island. Building 45 is situated in the post's Hospital Area. The core of this area consists of several buildings originally designed to provide medical services at Fort Slocum, and it also includes quarters for personnel and structures related to water supply and wastewater treatment.

The water tower is a round-bottom, cylindrical, conical-roof tank constructed of riveted steel plates and supported by four canted struts or legs, also of steel (Photos 1-7; Figures 1-4). The structure rises to a height of 114 feet-6 inches above the ground (Figure 1). The tank has a height of 30 feet, as measured from the base of the hemispherical bottom to the lower edge of the roof, and a diameter of 22 feet. It has a capacity of 100,000 gallons. The tank's roof is estimated to be 8 feet high and ends at a spherical finial that stands about 1 foot above roof peak. The roof also overhangs the cylindrical side of the tank by about 1 foot-6 inches.

The water tower is supported by four concrete footings of undetermined dimensions, to which each leg is attached. Center to center at the base of the tower, the legs are approximately 37 feet apart on a side. The legs are constructed of parallel pieces of channel iron joined by zigzag braces. Horizontal braces made of angle irons are located at approximately one-third and two-thirds of the height of the tower. On each side of the tower, pairs of steel rods tensioned by turnbuckles provide cross-bracing between adjoining levels of horizontal bracing. The wet riser at the center of the structure is a riveted steel tube approximately 4 feet-6 inches in diameter extending from the ground to the tank base. An open ladder of steel is attached to the tower's southwestern leg and rises to an approximately 2-foot-wide catwalk plate located at about one-quarter of the height of the tank. The catwalk encircles the tank and has a diagonally-braced steel railing for fall protection. A ladder on the side of the tank rises from the catwalk to provide access to the roof via a notch in the roof overhang. A ladder on the roof leads to the finial.

The internal structure and operating mechanisms of the water tower have not been documented. Internal elements presumably include inflow and outflow pipes, both probably located in the wet riser, and a float mechanism to control the water level in the tank. The lantern, an opening at the top of the tank to allow air to flow in and out in response to changes in the water level, may be located at the finial. No information is available on whether a pump was used to fill the tank or whether water pressure in the submarine pipeline that supplied the tank from New Rochelle was sufficient. An underground vault beneath the poured concrete shelter currently designated as Building 43A, located southwest of Building 44 at the edge of Parker Road, reportedly contains valves controlling the flow of water to the tank through the supply pipeline (Cavanaugh 2007).

PART II. HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Fort Slocum

Davids Island is named for Thaddeus Davids (1816-1894), a New Rochelle ink manufacturer, who owned the island between 1856 and 1867. Davids was next-to-last in a line of private owners and lessees associated with the island between circa 1700 and the 1860s. During this period, the island was used primarily as farmland, but beginning probably in the 1840s, it also became a destination for excursionists who traveled by steamboat from New York and Brooklyn to picnic by the sea. The U.S. Army leased the island in 1862 and purchased it outright in 1867. In 1967, the federal government sold Davids Island to the City of New Rochelle, which sold it in turn the following year to Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. Consolidated Edison returned ownership of most of the island to the city in 1976.

Two U.S. Army posts successively occupied Davids Island between 1862 and 1965. The earlier post was established as De Camp General Hospital in May 1862. The hospital treated wounded Union soldiers and, from 1863 onwards, also cared for Confederate prisoners of war. After the Civil War, the Army remained on the island, apparently using the post somewhat discontinuously as a hospital, mustering-out camp, and subdepot for recruits. By the early 1870s, the hastily-built wood frame buildings of the Civil War had deteriorated badly, and in October 1874 the Army entirely withdrew from the island, beginning a hiatus in occupation of nearly four years.

The Army returned in July 1878, when Davids Island was designated as a principal depot of the General Recruiting Service, supplanting Governors Island off lower Manhattan in that role. Originally known simply as Davids Island, the Army formally named the post Fort Slocum in 1896 to honor Maj. Gen. Henry Warner Slocum (1827-1894), a prominent Union soldier and New York politician. Recruit intake and training was a primary function of the post well into the twentieth century. Fort Slocum also saw service as an overseas embarkation station; hosted Army specialty schools for bakers, transportation officers, chaplains, public affairs personnel, and military police; provided retraining for court-martialed soldiers; and was an administrative center for the Air Force. Coastal artillery batteries operated at the post around the beginning of the twentieth century. During the Cold War, Fort Slocum supported an air defense missile battery.

When the post closed in 1965, Fort Slocum's landscape integrated elements from different episodes of development into a campus-like whole. Several episodes of development were represented, particularly 1885-1910 and 1929-1940. A few wood frame buildings remained from the late 1870s and early 1880s, and at least nine such buildings represented the Second World War. However, of the more than 50 temporary wood frame buildings erected during the First World War, only a single, partial example survived. Most of the buildings at Fort Slocum followed standard Army plans, but Army personnel or outside professional architects also produced a few designs specifically for the post. The permanent buildings at Fort Slocum generally reflected conservative and eclectic interpretations of different currents in American architecture, producing an engaging mix of Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, Romanesque, and Italianate styles. The temporary buildings around the post were in contrast unadorned and starkly utilitarian, as they were designed principally for speed of construction.

The period after Fort Slocum closed in November 1965 saw severe deterioration of the former Army post. The City of New Rochelle repeatedly sought to redevelop Davids Island, at one time considering a Consolidated Edison proposal to build a nuclear power plant and later supporting proposals for luxury

WATER TOWER (BUILDING 45)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 4)

residences. None of these plans materialized. Neglect and vandalism took a heavy toll on the former post. By the first decade of the twenty-first century, the landscape was overgrown, and the more than 100 buildings and structures that once comprised Fort Slocum were in decay and ruin.

Detailed accounts of Fort Slocum's history can be found in the general historic overview to this documentation series (Tetra Tech 2008) and in Olausen et al. (2005), among other sources.

Water Tower (Building 45)

Building 45, Fort Slocum's water tower, is situated in the northwestern corner of the Hospital Area. The Hospital Area stands between the Parade Ground and the northern shore of Davids Island, and until ca. 1951, the primary function of this area was to supply Fort Slocum's medical needs. During and just after the Civil War, this part of the island was essentially undeveloped, but from 1878 onwards, it was dominated by two successive main hospitals with their ancillary buildings. During the twentieth century, the Army gradually expanded the area's assemblage of buildings by constructing not only the water tower (completed 1929), but also key elements of the post's sewage treatment system (built in the 1930s) and several permanent and temporary quarters and barracks (1910 through ca. 1950). By the 1950s, the Hospital Area had lost most of its former medical functions and had become a mixed-use area.

Standing near the northern tip of Davids Island, Building 45 was the tallest and most easily recognized structure on the post from 1929 onwards. In the decades immediately preceding its demolition in September 2008, it could be easily distinguished against the vegetation that covered much of the island and obscured the ruins of most of the buildings that once comprised Fort Slocum. When Fort Slocum was active, the tower stored a significant water supply on the island, assuring adequate water pressure and capacity for the island's residents and a reserve for fire-fighting and other emergencies. The tower was of a design commonly used during the middle decades of the twentieth century for the water delivery systems of municipalities and other large consumers in the eastern United States. Water was fed to the tank via a submarine pipeline running from Neptune Island at the mainland to Davids Island, which from the end of the nineteenth century drew on New Rochelle's municipal water supply. It was stored in the tank until needed and distributed to buildings, hydrants, and outlets by a branching network of pipes. The elevation of the tank was the basis of gravity-generated pressure that supplied water throughout the tower's area of service.

Building 45 was the last of several major improvements to the water-supply system at Davids Island. Until the early 1880s, those living on the island relied on several sources of water of doubtful reliability and quality. Among these were a freshwater pond on the eastern side of the island, a number of shallow wells, and rainwater captured in cisterns. These diverse sources were largely abandoned with the development of a water-supply system designed by the post's quartermaster, Capt. George Cook, in the early 1880s. A brick water tower on a rocky knoll on the southern edge of the present Battery Haskin-Overton (Buildings 125-127), the post's late nineteenth-century coastal mortar battery, provided the system with essential storage capacity and the elevation for gravity-pressure. Erected in 1884, the brick tower had less than half the capacity (47,000 gallons) of the later steel Water Tower. In Cook's design, the brick tower was supplied by water pumped from two deep wells located in the northern section of the Parade Ground, but these were in use for no more than a decade or so. Indeed, as early as 1890, the post was beginning to abandon the wells and had been connected to New Rochelle's municipal system via a pipeline running under the channel between Davids Island and the mainland. By around 1900, the quality and reliability of New Rochelle's municipal water was apparently highly reliable, and it was the exclusive

WATER TOWER (BUILDING 45)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 5)

source of water for the post. Despite the general reliability of New Rochelle's municipal water supply, there are occasional reports of disruptions to the pipeline that connected the post to the mainland. For instance, in 1940 the post had limited water service for some days after it was struck by a 1,000-pound buoy anchor inadvertently dropped on it by a government lighthouse tender. The submarine water main was last replaced in 1951 (Batchelder 1890:845; Cavanaugh 2007a, 2008; Moore 1890:936; New York Times 1889, 1940, 1951a, 1951b).

According to Michael A. Cavanaugh (2007a, 2007b), who is writing a history of Fort Slocum, the present 100,000-gallon tower was erected by the Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Co., a major American designer, fabricator, and builder of steel structures such as water tanks and bridges. The Quartermaster Corps property card for the water tower (Figure 1) shows that the structure was built following Post Plan No. 8, which would seem to indicate that its design was site-specific and not one of the Army's standard-issue plans. Construction of the steel water tower was completed on January 15, 1929, at a cost of \$16,459.06. Its predecessor, the brick tower at the mortar battery, was demolished less than a month later, on February 11. There is no information on alterations to the water tower that may have been made after it was constructed. Pulled down on September 9, 2008, the Building 45 was the last of Fort Slocum's structures to be removed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as part of its building demolition, debris removal, and remediation project on Davids Island.

When constructed, Fort Slocum's Water Tower was designated as Building 41 in the numbering system then in use at the post. This designation was changed in 1941 to Building 118, when all buildings on the post were renumbered. Its identifier was changed again in 1957, when it was designated as Building 46; however, sometime after the post closed it became known as Building 45, possibly through a misreading of a plan of the post, and it is so identified in architectural inventories prepared by Berger (1986) and Olausen et al. (2005).

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Published Materials

Batchelder, R.N.

1890 Report of the Quartermaster General. In *Annual Report of the Secretary of War for the Year 1890*, vol. I, pp 523-854, Hon. Redfield Proctor, Secretary of War. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington.

Moore, John

1890 Report of the Surgeon General. In *Annual Report of the Secretary of War for the Year 1890*, vol. I, pp 869-981, Hon. Redfield Proctor, Secretary of War. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington.

New York Times

1889 "City and Suburban News: Westchester County." August 21:3.

1940 "Rain Sweeps City for the Tenth Day." April 21:19.

1951a "New Ft. Slocum Main Nearing Completion." October 10:7.

1951b "Diver Dies of 'Bends:' New Rochelle Man, 70, Was at Work Under the Sound." October 10:7.

**WATER TOWER (BUILDING 45)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM**
(Page 6)

Nichols, Herbert B.

1938 *Historic New Rochelle*. Board of Education, New Rochelle, NY.

Unpublished Materials

Cavanaugh, Michael

2007a *What Is, What Was, and What Was NOT: A Companion to the 2005 Davids Island Footage*. May 2007 version. Unpublished ms in possession of author, Los Angeles, CA.

2007b Quartermaster Corps Property Cards with Research Annotations and Slocum Build Dates from QM Records, May 2, 2007 revision. Personal communication to Nancy Brighton, New York District, Army Corps of Engineers, May 2007.

2008 "Comments on virtual exhibit." E-mail message with attached drafts of book chapters to Nancy J. Brighton, USACE, with copy to Christopher L. Borstel, Tetra Tech EC, Inc., April 4.

Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.

1986 *Fort Slocum, Davids Island, New York: A Historic Architectural Assessment*. Prepared for Dresdner Associates, Jersey City, New Jersey, by the Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger & Associates, East Orange, New Jersey.

Olausen, Stephen, Matthew Kierstead, and Jeffrey Emidy

2005 *Historic Architectural Survey and National Register Evaluation, Davids Island/Fort Slocum New Rochelle, New York*. Prepared for Tetra Tech FW, Inc., Morris Plains, New Jersey, by PAL, Inc., Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

Tetra Tech EC, Inc.

2008 "Fort Slocum: Overview." In *Historic Building Documentation, Fort Slocum Historic and Archeological District, Davids Island, City of New Rochelle, Westchester County, New York*, Volume 1. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District, Concord, Massachusetts, by Tetra Tech EC, Inc., Boston.

United States Army Quartermaster Corps [Quartermaster Corps]

ca. 1905-41 Fort Slocum Property Cards (Form 117 and predecessors). Record Group 77. National Archives, College Park, MD.

Maps and Drawings

September 1884 "Map Showing Lines of Water Pipes of Proposed Water Works at Davids Island N.Y.H., Sept. 27th, 1884." Inscribed "U.S. Eng'r. Office, New York City, Jan'y. 15th, 1885, to accompany letter of this date." Signed by G.L. Gillespie, Maj. Of Eng'rs. Bvt. Lieut. Col. Record Group 77, National Archives, College Park, MD.

October 1894 (or undetermined month thereafter through December 1895) "Map of Davids Island, New York Harbor, U.S. Military Reservation, Drawn Under the Direction of Cap. J.W. Summerhayes, Asst. Qr. Mr. U.S.A." Date stamp from QMGO on reverse bears a date in 1895. Record Group 92, National Archives, College Park, MD.

**WATER TOWER (BUILDING 45)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM**
(Page 7)

May 1899; revised through 1908 "Navigation Chart for Long Island Sound, New Rochelle to Throgs Neck, New York." Originally published 1899, but topography and culture on Davids Island mapped ca. 1886; hydrography and certain other features (evidently including but not interior of shorelines) revised through 1908. Chart 272. U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D.C.

October 1902 "Fort Slocum, New York: Plan Showing Location of Batteries and Fire Control Station, Drawn Under the Direction of Major W.L. Marshall, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A." Record Group 77, National Archives, College Park, MD.

March 1909 "Map of Fort Slocum, Davids Island, NY." Made by Direction of Peter Murray, Capt. and Construction Q.M." Record Group 92, National Archives, College Park, MD.

May 1933 "Fort Slocum, New York: Reconstruction of Sewerage System, General Layout." Revisions of April 29, 1933 map. Construction Division, Office of the Quartermaster General. Record Group 92, National Archives, College Park, MD.

May 1949, revised through November 1957 "Fort Slocum, New Rochelle, N.Y., Electric Distribution System Primary Lines." Office of Post Engineer, Fort Slocum. On file at Tetra Tech EC, Inc., Morris Plains, NJ, from materials supplied by Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.

1961 "Map of Fort Slocum (Davids Island), New Rochelle, N.Y." Prepared under the direction of the First Army Engineer by the Engineer Intelligence Division, Governors Island, New York. Record Group 92, National Archives, College Park, MD.

Panoramic and Aerial Photographs

(Except as noted, all photographs are on file at National Archives, College Park, Maryland. Digital copies examined for this research come from the Fort Slocum Alumni and Friends Collection, Michael A. Cavanaugh, Los Angeles, CA, custodian.)

ca. 1922: Low angle oblique aerial photograph of Davids Island. View southeast. Winter.

1932: Low angle oblique aerial photograph of Davids Island. View south. January 11.

1936: High angle oblique aerial photograph of Davids Island. View south. January 17.

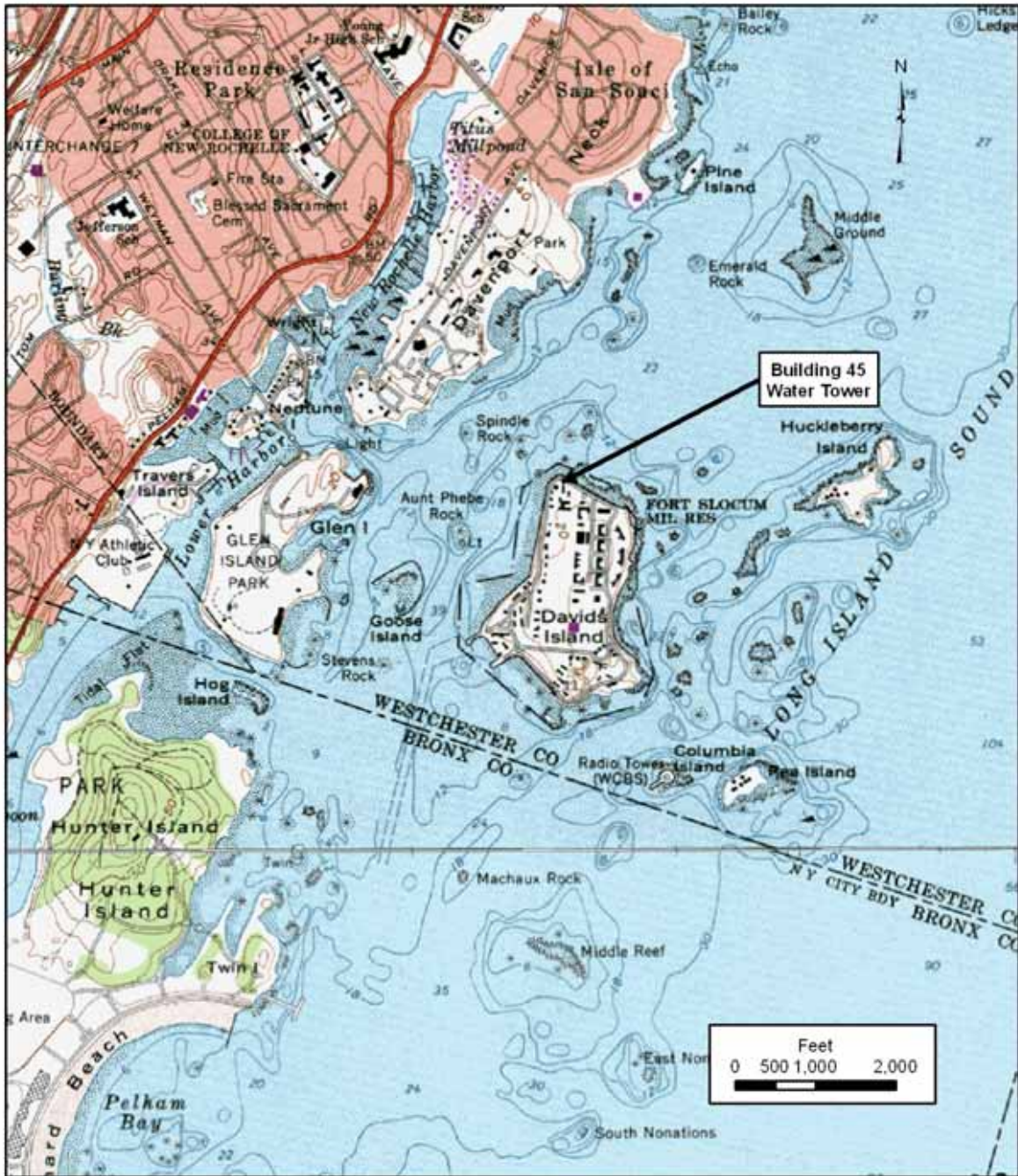
1936: High angle oblique aerial photograph of Davids Island. View southeast. June 29.

ca. 1938: Real-photo postcard showing low-angle oblique aerial photograph of Davids Island. Summer. View north. In collection of Michael A. Cavanaugh, Los Angeles. Also published in *New York City's Harbor Defenses* (2003), p. 92, by Leo Polaski and Glen Williford, Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, South Carolina.

1961: Low angle oblique aerial photograph of Fort Slocum's Hospital Area, at the northwestern tip of Davids Island. View east-northeast. November 15. Attributed to Capt. Donald P. Blake. In the Fort Slocum Alumni and Friends Collection.

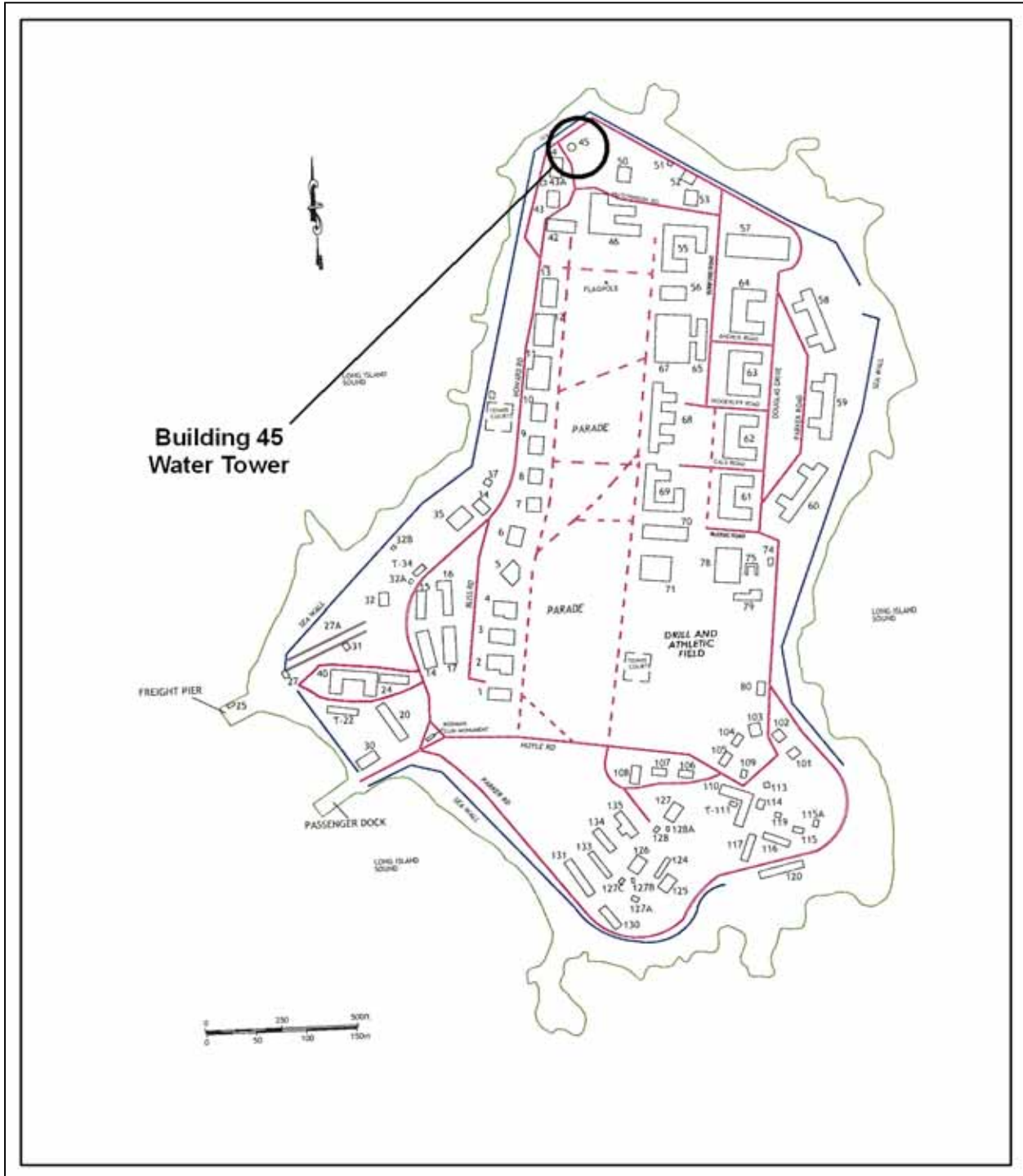
**WATER TOWER (BUILDING 45)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM**
(Page 8)

LOCATION MAP (USGS Mount Vernon, NY)
Scale: 1:24,000
1966 (Photorevised 1979)



WATER TOWER (BUILDING 45)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 9)

SITE MAP




**WATER TOWER (BUILDING 45)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM**
(Page 10)

Figure 1. Property Record, November 1939. Record Group 77, National Archives, College Park, MD.

Post Plan No. 8
 O.Q.M.G.: Plan No. Building No. 41 118
 NOV 6 1939

NOV 6 1939



NOV 6 1939

Fort Slocum, New York
 Location of building... Water Tower
 Date completed... January 15, 1929
 Capacity 1,000,000 gal.
 Cost, \$ 16,459.08
 Foundation... Concrete
 Walls... Steel
 Floors...
 No. Heating...
 No. Heating (How heated)
 None
 (Type of heat)
 None
 (Type of domestic hot water heater)
 None
 (Give quantity and size)
CINC. RANGES INSTALLED
 Gas... None
 Electric... None
 Ice... None
 None
 None
 None

REFRIGERATORS INSTALLED
 (Give quantity and size)
 Gas... None
 Electric... None
 Ice... None
 None
 None

METERS INSTALLED
 (Give quantity and capacity)
 Gas... None
 Electric... None
 Oil... None
 Steam... None
 Water... None

Basement... None
 Height of finished floor above ground... 114.6"
 How lighted... No Lighting
 Water connections... Yes
 Sewer connections... Yes
 Gas connections... None

ADDITIONS AND INSTALLATIONS
 (Below enter chronologically all modifications, additions, introductions of water, sewer, lights, heating, etc.)

DATE	DESCRIPTION	COST	DATE	COST
	Total Cost of Repairs to June 30, 1929	\$3,815.84		

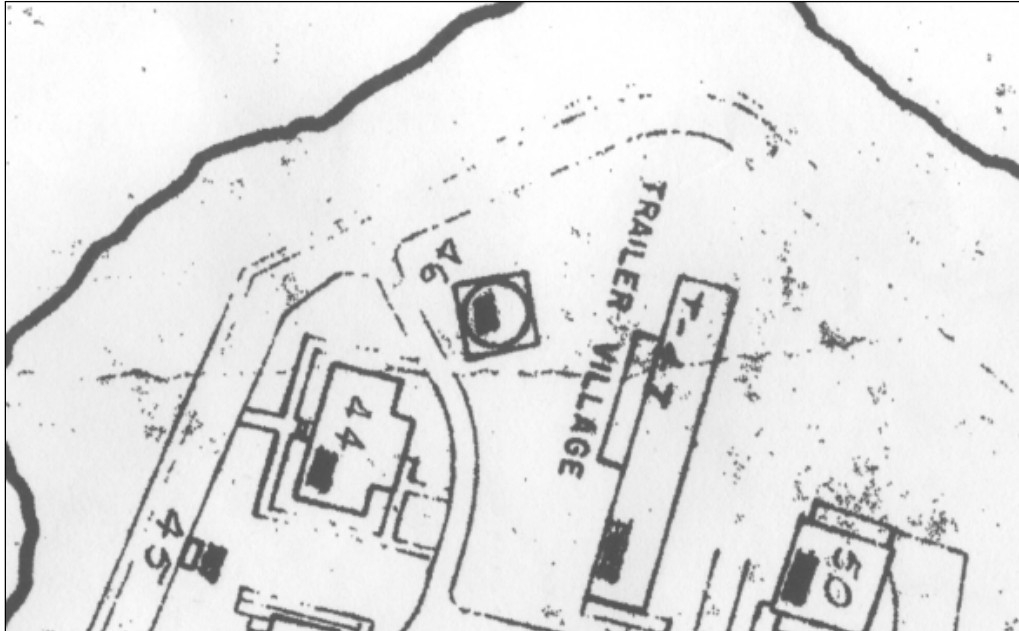
WATER TOWER (BUILDING 45)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 11)

Figure 2. Inventory photo of Water Tower, November 1939, with Building 43 in left foreground. View north. Record Group 77, National Archives, College Park, MD.



**WATER TOWER (BUILDING 45)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 12)**

Figure 3. "Fort Slocum, New Rochelle, N.Y., Electric Distribution System Primary Lines," May 1949, revised through November 1957, detail. The Water Tower is labeled Building 46. North is to the top of the page. Copy on file at Tetra Tech, EC, Inc., Morris Plains, NJ.



**WATER TOWER (BUILDING 45)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM**
(Page 13)

Figure 4. Low angle oblique aerial photograph of Fort Slocum's Hospital Area, at the northwestern tip of Davids Island. View east-northeast. 1961. The post's water tower stands prominently at the northern tip of Davids Island. Attributed to Capt. Donald P. Blake. Original in National Archives, College Park, MD; digital copy from Fort Slocum Alumni and Friends Collection, Michael A. Cavanaugh, Los Angeles, CA, custodian.



HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

WATER TOWER (BUILDING 45)

Davids Island—Fort Slocum
 New Rochelle
 Westchester County
 New York

Photographers: Christopher L. Borstel, Tetra Tech EC, Inc., Morris Plains, NJ, September 2006 (Photo 1),
 September 2005 (Photo 3), and October 2005 (Photo 7).

Matt Kierstead, PAL Inc., Pawtucket, RI, November 2004 (Photo 2), December 2005
 (Photo 4), and November 2005 (Photo 5).

Caleb Christopher, Tetra Tech EC, Inc., Morris Plains, NJ, January 2007 (Photos 6 and 8).

1. Davids Island viewed from Long Island Sound, facing south. From 1929 until its demolition in 2008, the Water Tower was a prominent landmark on the island.
2. The Water Tower at the northwestern tip of Davids Island as viewed from the channel between Davids Island and the New Rochelle mainland, facing east.
3. Water Tower, facing west.
4. Water Tower, facing northwest.
5. Detail of base of tower, showing the parallel pieces of channel iron comprising the leg, which are joined by riveted zig-zag braces.
6. Detail showing tower legs, horizontal bracing, and steel rod cross-braces.
7. Detail showing the Water Tower's wet riser, tank base, tower legs, and cross-braces.
8. Detail of tank.

Photo 1. Davids Island viewed from Long Island Sound, facing south. From 1929 until its demolition in 2008, the Water Tower was a prominent landmark on the island.



Photo 2. The Water Tower at the northwestern tip of Davids Island as viewed from the channel between Davids Island and the New Rochelle mainland, facing east.



Photo 3. Water Tower, facing west.



Photo 4. Water Tower, facing northwest.



Photo 5. Detail of base of tower, showing the parallel pieces of channel iron comprising the leg, which are joined by riveted zig-zag braces.



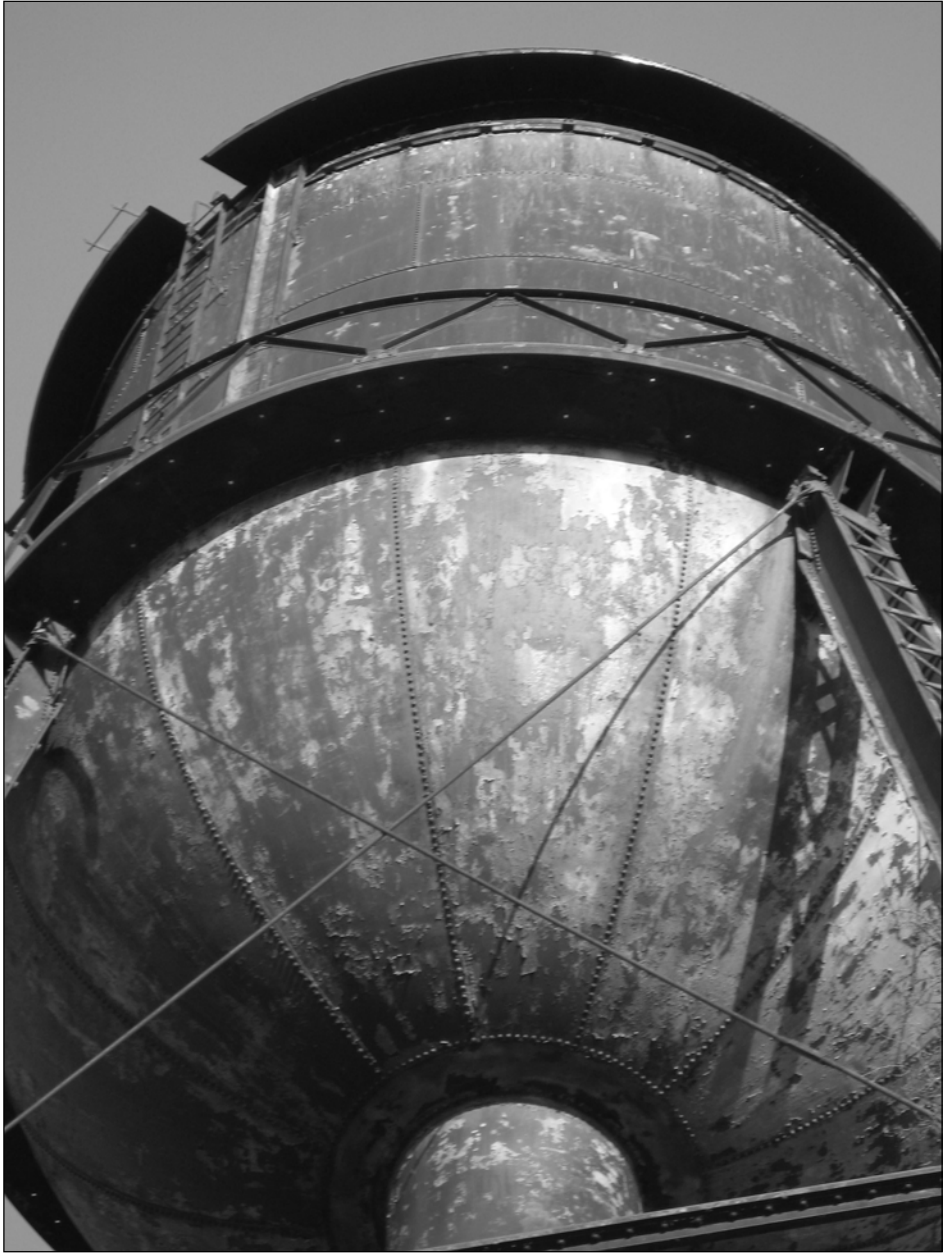
Photo 6. Detail showing tower legs, horizontal bracing, and steel rod cross-braces.



Photo 7. Detail showing the Water Tower's wet riser, tank base, tower legs, and cross-braces.



Photo 8. Detail of tank.



DAVIDS ISLAND – FORT SLOCUM HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

HOSPITAL (BUILDING 46)

<u>Location:</u>	Dauids Island–Fort Slocum 0.6 mi southeast of New Rochelle, New York mainland USGS Mount Vernon, NY Quadrangle UTM Coordinate (NAD 1983): 18.603592.4526927
<u>Present Owner(s):</u>	City of New Rochelle, NY
<u>Date of Construction:</u>	ca. 1898/ca. 1904/ca. 1908/ca. 1912-14/ca. 1938-42/ca. 1955
<u>Architect/Engineer:</u>	U.S. Army Office of the Surgeon General
<u>Present Use:</u>	Abandoned when documented (2004-2007). Demolished 2008.
<u>Significance:</u>	The Hospital (Building 46) is the central element of the Hospital Area and originally played a key role in the provision of medical care in support of Fort Slocum’s twentieth-century military functions. After it ceased to be used as a hospital, the building served as headquarters for the U.S. Army Chaplain School (located at Fort Slocum 1951-1961), embodying the Army’s adaptive reuse of existing facilities in response to the installation’s changing mission. The building is a contributing element to the Fort Slocum Historic and Archeological District.
<u>Project Information:</u>	The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District (Corps), has been authorized under the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2004, to perform building demolition, debris removal, and remediation of asbestos materials (Project) at the Fort Slocum on Davids Island in the City of New Rochelle, New York. The purpose of the Project is to remove buildings and infrastructure from the abandoned fort installation that create safety hazards as part of a long-range plan to restore Davids Island for future use. In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800), the Corps has consulted with the New York State Historic Preservation Officer (NYSHPO) regarding the effects of the Project on historic properties. The consultation resulted in the development of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) among the Corps, NYSHPO, County of Westchester, and City of New Rochelle as consulting parties. This documentation report was prepared in accordance with Stipulation II.C.1 of the MOA.
<u>Prepared by:</u>	C.L. Borstel, J.C. Sexton, R.M. Jacoby, S.B. Marshall, and C.W. Christopher
<u>Title:</u>	Cultural Resources Documentation Team
<u>Affiliation:</u>	Tetra Tech EC, Inc., Morris Plains, NJ
<u>Date:</u>	May 2007 (Revision 1, October 2008)

HOSPITAL (BUILDING 46)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 2)

PART I. DESCRIPTION

Fort Slocum's Hospital (Building 46), which also functioned as the headquarters building for the U.S. Army Chaplain School after its original use ended, is located near the northern end of Davids Island. The island is in the western portion of Long Island Sound, 0.6 miles southeast of the New Rochelle, NY, mainland and 19 miles northeast of Midtown Manhattan (Location Map and Site Map). Davids Island is a roughly pear-shaped, relatively flat landmass consisting of approximately 78 acres above mean high water. It is heavily wooded and contains the ruins of more than 100 buildings and structures associated with an abandoned U.S. Army post, Fort Slocum. The ruins include barracks and quarters; quartermaster, administrative, medical, and recreation buildings; and coastal and air defense facilities. A concrete and stone seawall encircles most of the shore, and a system of roads and paths runs throughout the island. Building 46 is the key building of the post's Hospital Area, where the post's medical services were provided. When Fort Slocum was active, it also served as a visual anchor for the long open expanse of the Parade Ground, which extends south from this building.

Building 46 was a large predominantly brick building that originally had a height of up to two and a half stories (Figures 1-10). Its floor plan was irregular, but in essence it consisted of four wings for hospital wards extending off a jagged core area, including the central pavilion at the front of the building, devoted to medical and administrative support functions and connecting corridors. The building faced south, and when viewed from that direction it presented a nearly symmetrical façade consisting of a central pavilion flanked by the front east and west wings. Most of the support area with its connecting corridors extended to the north behind the front section, and the two additional ward wings projected off the central support-corridor block to the east and north, respectively. Like many buildings on Davids Island, Building 46 was destroyed in the great fire of April 1982 (Cavanaugh 2007; New York Times 1982). The building was a ruin when it was examined during fieldwork for this documentation, and it was in ruins when first inventoried in the mid-1980s by architectural historians (Louis Berger & Associates 1986).

Virtually the entire system of roofs and nearly all the interior of Building 46 no longer exist, having collapsed into the basement in the fire that destroyed the building. The wraparound wood porches, which once contributed much to the building's appearance, have also burned away. The only substantially intact section of the building is the low boiler room-utility area. This section was constructed in the 1950s between the two rear wings, and unlike other sections, it retains its (evidently fireproof) roof, walls, and deep foundation largely intact. Elsewhere, portions of the exterior brick walls remain standing to varying heights. The eastern two-thirds of the south (main) façade have collapsed, along with the balance of the entire front east wing. The long eastern and western walls of the rear north wing have also fallen, and the northern wall of that wing is partially collapsed and unstable. The rear east wing largely remains standing as an open two-story brick shell, supported within by several steel girders that were installed as an alteration sometime after the wing was constructed. Many of the walls in the interior part of the building's footprint are substantially extant, including the western and about two-thirds of the northern walls of the front section, the southern wall of rear north wing, and many of the support and corridor section walls. Many interior bearing walls in basement areas remain, as do a few higher interior walls. Six chimneys rise above the ruins, either as freestanding structures or as integral sections of exterior walls. Piles of rubble litter the outside perimeter, and lines of standing and tumbled brick piers mark the former locations of the wood porches. Two tall, self-supporting steel fire escapes stand isolated beside the ruins near the front of the building on its east and west ends (Photos 1-19).

Like many other buildings at Fort Slocum, the design of Building 46 was strongly influenced by Colonial Revival styles. Historic photographs show that several elements united the different sections of the

HOSPITAL (BUILDING 46)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 3)

hospital into a relatively coherent whole. These included the use of medium-pitch hipped roofs with hip-roofed dormers on all the major sections of the building; simple cornices; red brick walls; rectangular window openings with segmental-arch lintels and fine-grained-rock sills (granite, schist, or brownstone); finely-dressed quarry-faced schist ashlar foundation laid in random courses capped by a granite water table (rear ward wings only); two-story wood porches supported by plain posts of uniform width that rise from similarly-sized brick piers; porch balustrades with fine, closely-spaced balusters; and a general, but not slavish, preference for symmetric façades. Windows throughout the building appear to have been double-hung with wood sashes, but while two-over-two light windows were used at the front of the building, it is not clear whether this type of window was used throughout.

Although the major sections of the building had hipped roofs, other forms were used on minor sections. These included gable roofs to cover the corridors connecting the rear wings to one another and to the front section of the building, as well as flat roofs over the boiler room-utility area and the center area between the front and rear wings of the building.

The building was predominantly constructed using a brick structural system supported by a brick or stone foundation. In the front section of the building, the foundation was quite plain, with brick extending down to the ground line on the west and random rubble facing supporting the pavilion and east wing. The rear wings had finished schist ashlar foundations. A system of steel trusses was added to the rear east wing sometime after construction perhaps to reinforce the structure, and boiler room-utility area between the two rear wings is constructed with a concrete and steel structural system. Except for this last section of the building, interior framing and floors were predominantly wood. The roofs were also framed and decked in wood, and slate shingles were used for cladding.

The main façade of Building 46 faced the Parade Ground to the south and was dominated by the two-story wraparound porches that flanked the center pavilion. The porches were sheltered by a low-pitch shed roof that originated just beneath the cornice of the building's main roof. A one-story porch with a second-story balustrade on the pavilion visually linked the porches of the two wings into a continuous band across the front of the building. For most of their existence, however, the porches of the wings had an asymmetrical aspect, as the east wing porch was enclosed by bands of three-over-three glazing on both stories, while the west wing porch was open. Two-story open porches also wrapped around both ends of the southern section of the building and continued on the north sides of the wings, and they also covered the western façade of the rear north wing.

The main entrance to the building was in the central pavilion on the south side of the building, which was reached via stone steps leading to the wood porch. The door was not, however, quite centered in the façade and was offset to the west apparently to allow a more efficient layout of rooms, corridors, and stairs within. Photographs show that it was probably a double-leaf door and that it had a fixed rectangular transom with five lights.

A covered corridor connected Building 46 to its neighbor to the west, Building 42, the Recruit Examination Building. A partially bricked-up door in the eastern wall of the latter building perhaps indicates that use of the corridor may have been abandoned at some point, but the passage remained in existence until the buildings burned in April 1982. There were secondary entrances elsewhere on the building, including four on the northern side of the building, and at least two off corridors in the mid-section of the building. Several steel fire escapes are distributed around the building. The most prominent of these are the pair of self-supporting structures that angle off the two sides near the front.

HOSPITAL (BUILDING 46)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 4)

Documentary research to date has not obtained a complete floor plan of Building 46 for any period. If the building's layout followed typical practices in early twentieth-century Army hospitals, the wings were used initially as wards, while the center pavilion served as space for offices, examination rooms, and related medical and administrative functions (figure 2).

PART II. HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Fort Slocum

Dauids Island is named for Thaddeus Davids (1816-1894), a New Rochelle ink manufacturer, who owned the island between 1856 and 1867. Davids was next-to-last in a line of private owners and lessees associated with the island between circa 1700 and the 1860s. During this period, the island was used primarily as farmland, but beginning probably in the 1840s, it also became a destination for excursionists who traveled by steamboat from New York and Brooklyn to picnic by the sea. The U.S. Army leased the island in 1862 and purchased it outright in 1867. In 1967, the federal government sold Davids Island to the City of New Rochelle, which sold it in turn the following year to Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. Consolidated Edison returned ownership of most of the island to the city in 1976.

Two U.S. Army posts successively occupied Davids Island between 1862 and 1965. The earlier post was established as De Camp General Hospital in May 1862. The hospital treated wounded Union soldiers and, from 1863 onwards, also cared for Confederate prisoners of war. After the Civil War, the Army remained on the island, apparently using the post somewhat discontinuously as a hospital, mustering-out camp, and subdepot for recruits. By the early 1870s, the hastily-built wood frame buildings of the Civil War had deteriorated badly, and in October 1874 the Army entirely withdrew from the island, beginning a hiatus in occupation of nearly four years.

The Army returned in July 1878, when Davids Island was designated as a principal depot of the General Recruiting Service, supplanting Governors Island off lower Manhattan in that role. Originally known simply as Davids Island, the Army formally named the post Fort Slocum in 1896 to honor Maj. Gen. Henry Warner Slocum (1827-1894), a prominent Union soldier and New York politician. Recruit intake and training was a primary function of the post well into the twentieth century. Fort Slocum also saw service as an overseas embarkation station; hosted Army specialty schools for bakers, transportation officers, chaplains, public affairs personnel, and military police; provided retraining for court-martialed soldiers; and was an administrative center for the Air Force. Coastal artillery batteries operated at the post around the beginning of the twentieth century. During the Cold War, Fort Slocum supported an air defense missile battery.

When the post closed in 1965, Fort Slocum's landscape integrated elements from different episodes of development into a campus-like whole. Several episodes of development were represented, particularly 1885-1910 and 1929-1940. A few wood frame buildings remained from the late 1870s and early 1880s, and at least nine such buildings represented the Second World War. However, of the more than 50 temporary wood frame buildings erected during the First World War, only a single, partial example survived. Most of the buildings at Fort Slocum followed standard Army plans, but Army personnel or outside professional architects also produced a few designs specifically for the post. The permanent buildings at Fort Slocum generally reflected conservative and eclectic interpretations of different currents

HOSPITAL (BUILDING 46)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 5)

in American architecture, producing an engaging mix of Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, Romanesque, and Italianate styles. The temporary buildings around the post were in contrast unadorned and starkly utilitarian, as they were designed principally for speed of construction.

The period after Fort Slocum closed in November 1965 saw severe deterioration of the former Army post. The City of New Rochelle repeatedly sought to redevelop Davids Island, at one time considering a Consolidated Edison proposal to build a nuclear power plant and later supporting proposals for luxury residences. None of these plans materialized. Neglect and vandalism took a heavy toll on the former post. By the first decade of the twenty-first century, the landscape was overgrown, and the more than 100 buildings and structures that once comprised Fort Slocum were in decay and ruin.

Detailed accounts of Fort Slocum's history can be found in the general historic overview to this documentation series (Tetra Tech 2008) and in Olausen et al. (2005), among other sources.

Hospital (Building 46)

Fort Slocum's main hospital building, Building 46, is situated in the post's Hospital Area at northern end of the Parade Ground. Until ca. 1951, the primary function of this area was to supply the post's medical needs, and the hospital was the key facility to accomplish this end. Although the core of the area was the Post Hospital (Building 46) and ancillary buildings such as the Recruit Examination Building (Building 42), Isolation Hospital (Building 50), and the Hospital Sergeants' Quarters, during the twentieth century, the Army gradually expanded the area's assemblage of buildings to include key elements of the post's water supply and sewage treatment systems, as well as several permanent and temporary quarters and barracks. By the 1950s, the Hospital Area had lost most of its former medical functions because the post's mission shifted from handling large numbers of recruits to providing advanced training for smaller groups of already-serving military personnel. The Hospital Area had become a mixed-use zone containing the post's remaining medical clinic (in Building 42), quarters for officers and NCOs, water and sewage structures. No longer needed as a hospital, Building 46 became the headquarters for the Army Chaplain School.

Building 46 was the third main hospital building to be erected on Davids Island. The first, which served the Civil War-era DeCamp General Hospital, was a U-shaped one-story wood-frame building situated on the eastern side of what became the Parade Ground. It was located roughly where the Post Exchange (Building 70) now stands. This building was no longer extant when the Army reoccupied Davids Island in 1878 after a three-year absence. The second hospital was built in 1878-1879 near the northern end of the island and soon became the northern terminus of the Parade Ground. This building stood immediately south of where Building 46 would later be built. Like its Civil War predecessor, the second hospital was a wood-frame structure; however, its plan was linear rather than U-shaped, and because it was based upon standardized plans produced by the Army's Surgeon General, it closely resembled hospitals of the period built at other posts across the country. It consisted of a two-story central section originally flanked by two symmetrical one-story wings, and it had a capacity of 24 beds. The eastern wing was later extended by a one-story addition. Adjoining buildings, also of wood-frame construction, included a small freestanding isolation ward, a morgue, and a hospital stewards' quarters (Cavanaugh 2007, 2008; Hoagland 2004:153-171).

Erection of the brick hospital, Building 46, began in ca. 1898 and proceeded through at least six phases over the next half century. Gradual expansion over time was characteristic of the development of

HOSPITAL (BUILDING 46)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 6)

permanent hospitals at large posts. According to one early twentieth-century authority on Army medicine, “The hospital assumes various shapes according to local conditions, or as the result of several successive extensions.... The plans of large permanent hospitals... are susceptible of wide variation, according to the views of medical officers and architects, available means and peculiarities of site” (Havard 1914:485-486).

At Fort Slocum, Phase 1 in the development of Building 46 involved construction of the center pavilion and east wing at what is now the front of the building. The Quartermaster Corps property card attributes the design of the building to the Surgeon General’s Office (Figure 6), but does not identify a plan number. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries design of hospitals was primarily the responsibility of the Office of the Surgeon General, but the Quartermaster Corps also contributed, particularly in the design of temporary facilities and ancillary permanent buildings (Chattey et al. 1997:120-141; Hoagland 2004: 153-171). At least some portions of Building 46 are almost certainly derived from standardized plans, and its overall design is typical of military hospitals of the beginning of the twentieth century, which

generally had a central block with ward wings and verandas around the building... with Colonial Revival or Classical stylistic references.... Post hospitals during the early twentieth century retained the basic arrangement of the late nineteenth-century hospital plan, the two-story central administration block, flanked by two ward wings with porches along the wings, but were enlarged. The increase in size was accommodated through raising the height of the ward wings from one to two stories and constructing additional rear wings (Chattey et al. 1997:120, 122).

These designs emphasized the value of good air circulation and limited concentration of patients as important means of infection control. According to Michael A. Cavanaugh (2008), who is preparing a history of Fort Slocum, there are hospitals of nearly identical design at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and Vancouver Barracks, Washington. The interior layout of the hospital in Phase 1 of its development probably resembled reference plans included in Havard’s (1914) *Manual of Military Hygiene* (Figure 2).

The Quartermaster Corps property card of 1940 for Building 46 indicates construction began in 1898 (Figure 6). This date seems to be corroborated by a newspaper account from the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, which ran a brief account on October 1, 1898, reporting that work was to begin “immediately on the construction of the new hospital at Fort Slocum, Davids Island, which is designed for use of the soldiers stationed there. McGibbons & Son of Brooklyn, who were the lowest bidders, were notified yesterday afternoon that their bid had been accepted” (Brooklyn Daily Eagle 1898). However, a second notice in the newspaper on September 21 of the following seems to report virtually the same news: “Work has been begun on the new... army hospital on Davids Island, the contract for which was recently awarded to M. Gibbons & Son. The building is designed for the use of the soldiers stationed at Fort Slocum” (Brooklyn Daily Eagle 1899). These parallel notices seem to indicate that there was nearly a year’s hiatus in construction of the hospital, under circumstances that remain to be documented. In any event, the first section of Building 46 was erected immediately north of the old wood frame hospital, which was left standing and was probably in use for several more years (Figure 1).

The first decade of the twentieth century witnessed significant expansion of the new brick hospital. In Phase 2 of the development of Building 46, circa 1904, the western half of the rear east wing was constructed, including a short corridor that connected it to the front pavilion. At approximately the same time, the old wood frame hospital to the south was removed (Hodges 1906/Murray 1907). Phase 3, ca. 1908, followed a few years later and completed the major sections of the hospital. Construction during

HOSPITAL (BUILDING 46)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 7)

this phase extended the rear east wing to its current length, added the front west wing to give the main façade its later near-symmetrical appearance, and built the rear north wing. Corridors from the front west wing and the rear east wing connected to the rear north wing, and resulted in a building with an open courtyard at its center (Murray 1909).

Subsequent phases of expansion were more modest in scope. In Phase 4, ca. 1912-1914, a corridor was built to connect the hospital to its neighbor to the west, the Recruit Examination Building (Building 42, completed 1908) (Murray 1911, 1915). In Phase 5, ca. 1938-1942, the center courtyard was converted to a one-story covered space with a full basement (Williams 1943). The final episode of construction, Phase 6, took place ca. 1955, when the boiler room-utility area was added between two rear wings of the building (Armed Forces Information School 1952; Office of the Post Engineer 1949-1957).

Most of the expansion of the building occurred while it functioned as a hospital; however, ceased to be used as a hospital around 1950. In 1951, it became the headquarters of the U.S. Army Chaplain's School, which relocated to Fort Slocum from Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania (Figure 8). The Chaplain School was one of two advanced professional schools operating at Fort Slocum during the 1950s and early 1960s. The other was the Armed Forces (later Army) Information School. The Chaplain School was relocated from Fort Slocum to Fort Hamilton, also in New York, in 1962.

In addition to the expansion of Building 46, there were undoubtedly other alterations, few of which have been documented to date. Historic photographs indicate that the porch on the front east wing was enclosed sometime around the time of the First World War, but a more precise date remains to be established. Such photographs also reveal changes in the number and distribution of steel fire escapes, with the ones found around the ruins of the building probably dating to the 1950s. Alterations are also indicated by the steel framing in the rear east wing and by the bricked-in second-story windows of that wing, as well as by at least two exterior flights of stairs whose construction materials (such as concrete block and concrete) suggest late installation. Available evidence indicates that functional change from hospital to administrative center may have resulted in many small alterations to the building, but probably left its overall appearance quite similar to that of its period as a medical facility. No complete set of Building 46 floor plans has been located for any period (Cavanaugh 2007), and alterations to the interior are not well understood.

Building 46 was originally designated as Building 32 or 32-A. Between 1941 and about 1957, it was referred to as Building 151. From around 1958 until Fort Slocum closed in 1965, it was known as Building 48. By the time the first historic architectural report of the island was produced in the mid-1980s, the Hospital had become known as Building 46.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Published Materials

Brooklyn Daily Eagle

1898 "Work to Begin at Once." October 1:7.

1899 "New Army Hospital Begun." September 21:7.

Chattey, Paul, Horace Foxall, Flossie McQueen, Cynthia Nielsen, Mary Shipe, Terri Taylor, and Jamie

HOSPITAL (BUILDING 46)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 8)

Tippett

- 1997 *Context Study of the United States Quartermaster General Standardized Plans, 1866-1942.* Prepared for the U.S. Army Environmental Center, Environmental Compliance Division, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District, Technical Center of Expertise for Preservation of Structures and Buildings, Seattle, Washington. Accessed online, January 15, 2007, at <http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA352432>.

Havard, Valery

- 1914 *Manual of Military Hygiene for the Military Services of the United States.* William Wood & Co., New York. Accessed online, September 11, 2008, at <http://books.google.com>.

Hoagland, Alison K.

- 2004 *Army Architecture in the West: Forts Laramie, Bridger, and D.A. Russell, 1849-1912.* University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

New York Times

- 1982 "Fire Destroys 15 Buildings on Island in Long Island Sound." April 23:B2.

Nichols, Herbert B.

- 1938 *Historic New Rochelle.* Board of Education, New Rochelle, NY.

Thompson, John D., and Grace Goldin

- 1975 *The Hospital: A Social and Architectural History.* Yale University Press, New Haven, CT.

Unpublished Materials

Cavanaugh, Michael

- 2007 *What Is, What Was, and What Was NOT: A Companion to the 2005 Davids Island Footage.* May 2007 version. Unpublished ms in possession of author, Los Angeles, CA.

- 2008 "Comments on virtual exhibit." E-mail message with attached drafts of book chapters to Nancy J. Brighton, USACE, with copy to Christopher L. Borstel, Tetra Tech EC, Inc., April 4.

Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.

- 1986 *Fort Slocum, Davids Island, New York: A Historic Architectural Assessment.* Prepared for Dresdner Associates, Jersey City, New Jersey, by the Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger & Associates, East Orange, New Jersey.

Olausen, Stephen, Matthew Kierstead, and Jeffrey Emidy

- 2005 *Historic Architectural Survey and National Register Evaluation, Davids Island/Fort Slocum New Rochelle, New York.* Prepared for Tetra Tech FW, Inc., Morris Plains, New Jersey, by PAL, Inc., Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

Tetra Tech EC, Inc.

- 2008 "Fort Slocum: Overview." In *Historic Building Documentation, Fort Slocum Historic and Archeological District, Davids Island, City of New Rochelle, Westchester County, New York*, Volume 1. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District, Concord, Massachusetts, by Tetra Tech EC, Inc., Boston.

HOSPITAL (BUILDING 46)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 9)

United States Army Quartermaster Corps [Quartermaster Corps]
ca. 1905-41 Fort Slocum Property Cards (Form 117 and predecessors). Record Group 77. National Archives, College Park, MD.

Maps and Drawings

March 6, 1872 "Quarter Master Buildings, Davids Island, N.Y. Harbor." Map and six sheets of drawings. Record Group 92. National Archives, College Park, MD.

October 1894 (or undetermined month thereafter through December 1895) "Map of Davids Island, New York Harbor, U.S. Military Reservation, Drawn Under the Direction of Cap. J.W. Summerhayes, Asst. Qr. Mr. U.S.A." Date stamp from QMGO on reverse bears a date in 1895. Record Group 92, National Archives, College Park, MD.

October 1902 "Fort Slocum, New York: Plan Showing Location of Batteries and Fire Control Station, Drawn Under the Direction of Major W.L. Marshall, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A." Record Group 77. National Archives, College Park, MD.

July 1903 (or earlier) "Fort Slocum, New York." No supervisor or preparer indicated. Shows proposed locations of Quartermaster storehouses near Freight Pier (west of present-day Buildings 14 and 15). Reverse bears various stamps and endorsements dated 1903 and 1904, the earliest of which is July 27, 1903. Record Group 92, National Archives, College Park, MD.

July 1906; revised November 1907 "Map of Fort Slocum, David's [sic] Island, N.Y. Made by Direction of Lieut. Col. W.P. Evans, 11th Inf." Drawn by C.B. Hodges, 2nd Lieut., 4th Inf., with revisions showing authorized and proposed work by Peter Murray, Capt. and Cons. Q.M. Record Group 92. National Archives, College Park, MD.

March 1909 "Map of Fort Slocum, Davids Island, NY. Made by Direction of Peter Murray, Capt. and Construction Q.M." Record Group 77 National Archives, College Park, MD.

January 1911 "Map of Fort Slocum, David's [sic] Island, N.Y." Made by Direction of Peter Murray, Capt. Construction Q.M. Record Group 92, National Archives, College Park, MD.

July 1915 "Map of Fort Slocum, New York." Made by Direction of F.E. Smith, Capt. & Quartermaster. Record Group 92, National Archives, College Park, MD.

August 1921 "New York Harbor, Fort Slocum, Davids Island." U.S. Army Coast Artillery Corps, New York Harbor Eastern Long Island Sound Approaches Fortification Map Series. Revisions of January 14, 1915 map. Record Group 392, National Archives, College Park, MD.

May 1933 "Fort Slocum, New York: Reconstruction of Sewerage System, General Layout." Revisions of April 29, 1933 map. Construction Division, Office of the Quartermaster General. Record Group 92, National Archives, College Park, MD.

1943 No title [Informal guide map of Fort Slocum]. Prepared by T/3 Richard Williams. Collection of Michael Cavanaugh, Los Angeles, CA.

HOSPITAL (BUILDING 46)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 10)

May 1949, revised through November 1957 "Fort Slocum, New Rochelle, N.Y., Electric Distribution System Primary Lines." Office of Post Engineer, Fort Slocum. On file at Tetra Tech EC, Inc., Morris Plains, NJ, from materials supplied by Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.

1952 "Fort Slocum, New Rochelle, NY." Prepared by Armed Forces Information School. Fort Slocum Alumni and Friends Collection, Michael A. Cavanaugh, Los Angeles, CA, custodian.

1961 "Map of Fort Slocum (Davids Island), New Rochelle, N.Y." Prepared under the direction of the First Army Engineer by the Engineer Intelligence Division, Governors Island, New York. Record Group 92, National Archives, College Park, MD.

Panoramic and Aerial Photographs

(Except as noted, all photographs are on file at National Archives, College Park, Maryland. Digital copies examined for this research come from the Fort Slocum Alumni and Friends Collection, Michael A. Cavanaugh, Los Angeles, CA, custodian.)

ca. 1922: Low angle oblique aerial photograph of Davids Island. View southeast. Winter.

1932: Low angle oblique aerial photograph of Davids Island. View south. January 11.

1936: High angle oblique aerial photograph of Davids Island. View south. January 17.

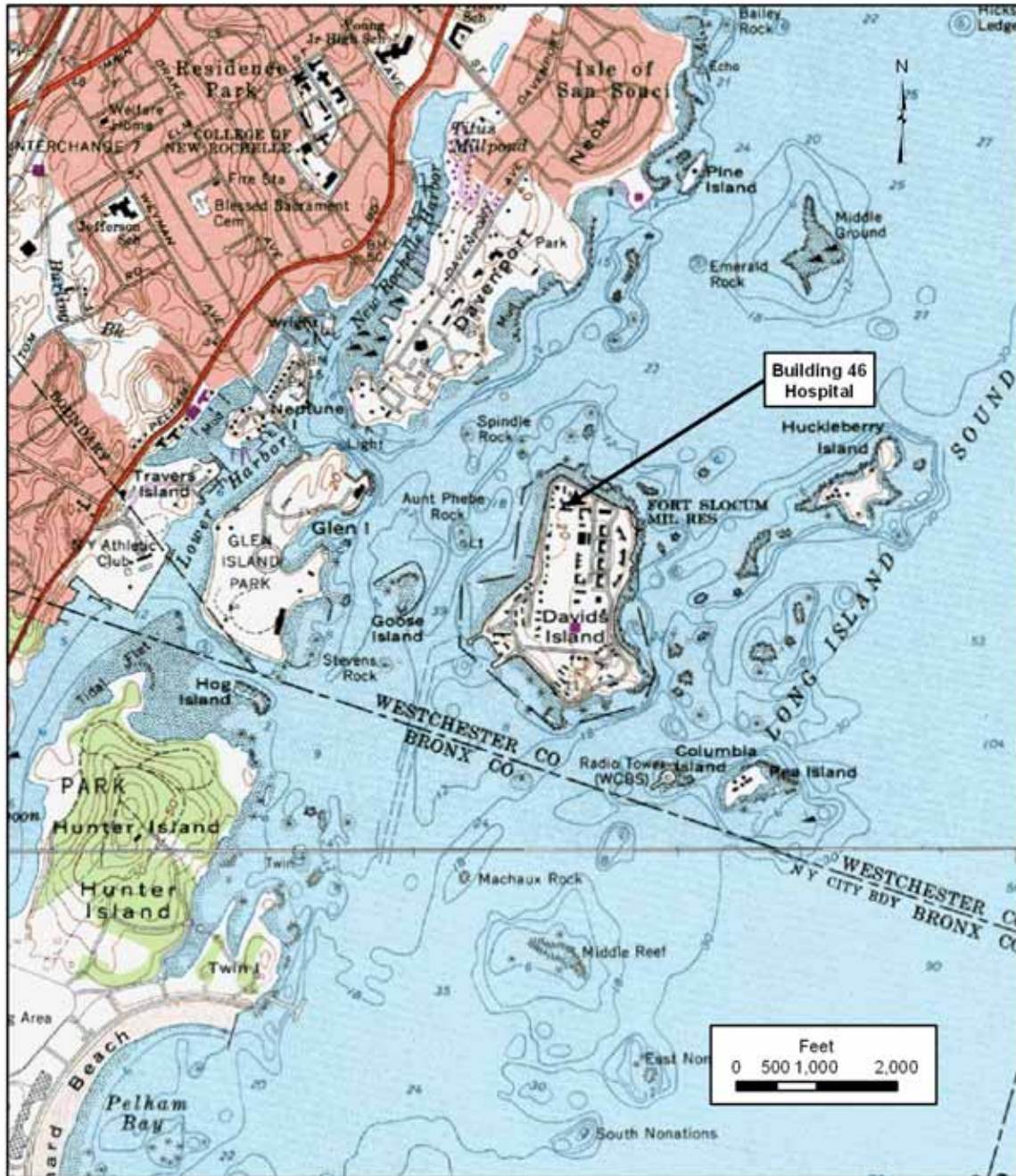
1936: High angle oblique aerial photograph of Davids Island. View southeast. June 29.

1940: Vertical aerial photograph of Davids Island. September 4.

1961: Low angle oblique aerial photograph of Fort Slocum's Hospital Area, at the northwestern tip of Davids Island. View east-northeast. November 15. Attributed to Capt. Donald P. Blake. In the Fort Slocum Alumni and Friends Collection.

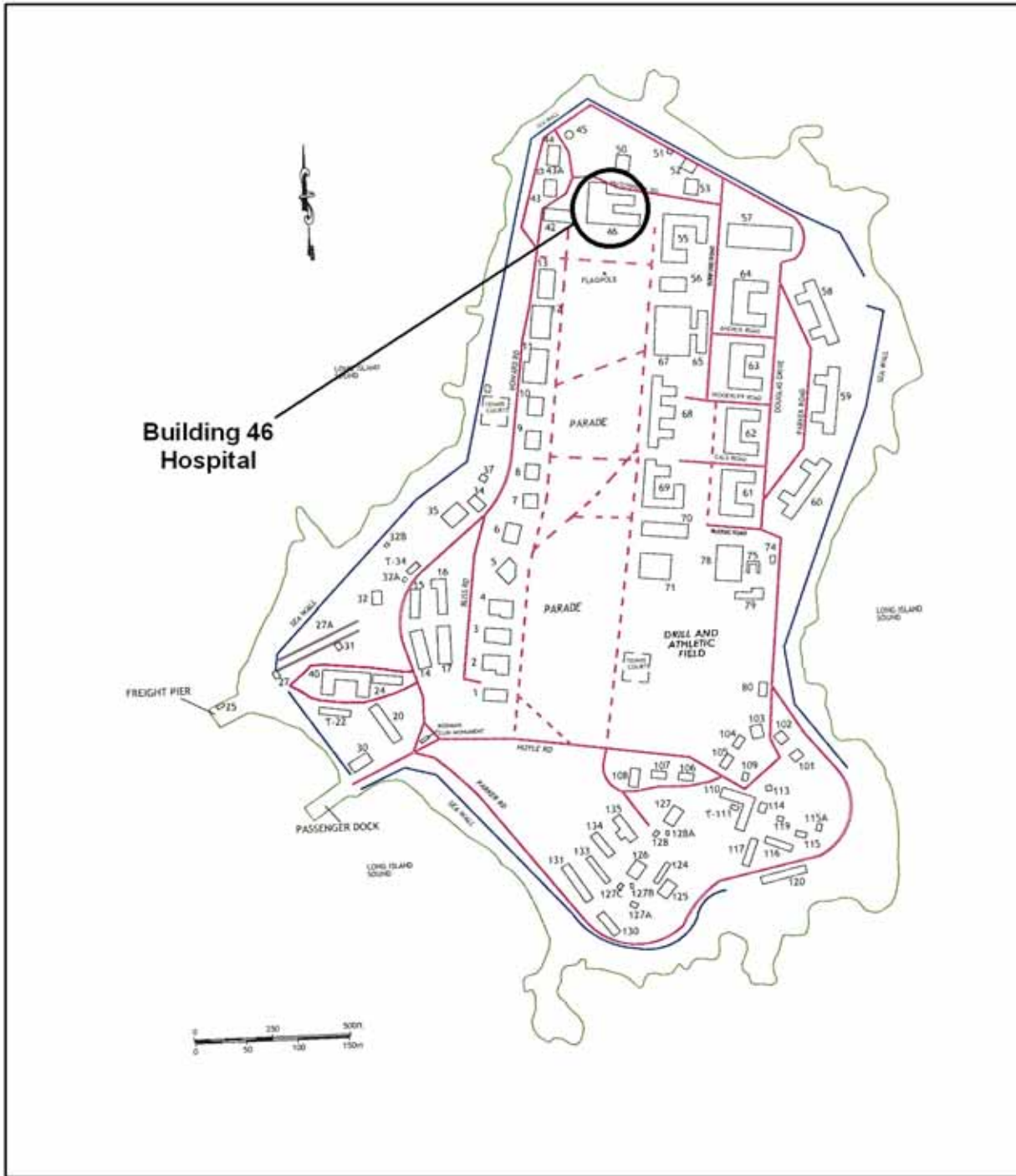
**HOSPITAL (BUILDING 46)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM**
(Page 11)

LOCATION MAP (USGS Mount Vernon, NY)
Scale: 1:24,000
1966 (Photorevised 1979)



**HOSPITAL (BUILDING 46)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM**
(Page 12)

SITE MAP



**HOSPITAL (BUILDING 46)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM**
(Page 13)

Figure 1. "Fort Slocum, New York." 1903, detail. North is to the top of the drawing. At the time this map was prepared, the post hospital comprised both the 1878-79 wood hospital (long irregular structure to the south) and the brick pavilion and front east wing of Building 46 (T-shaped structure to the north). Record Group 92, National Archives, College Park, MD.

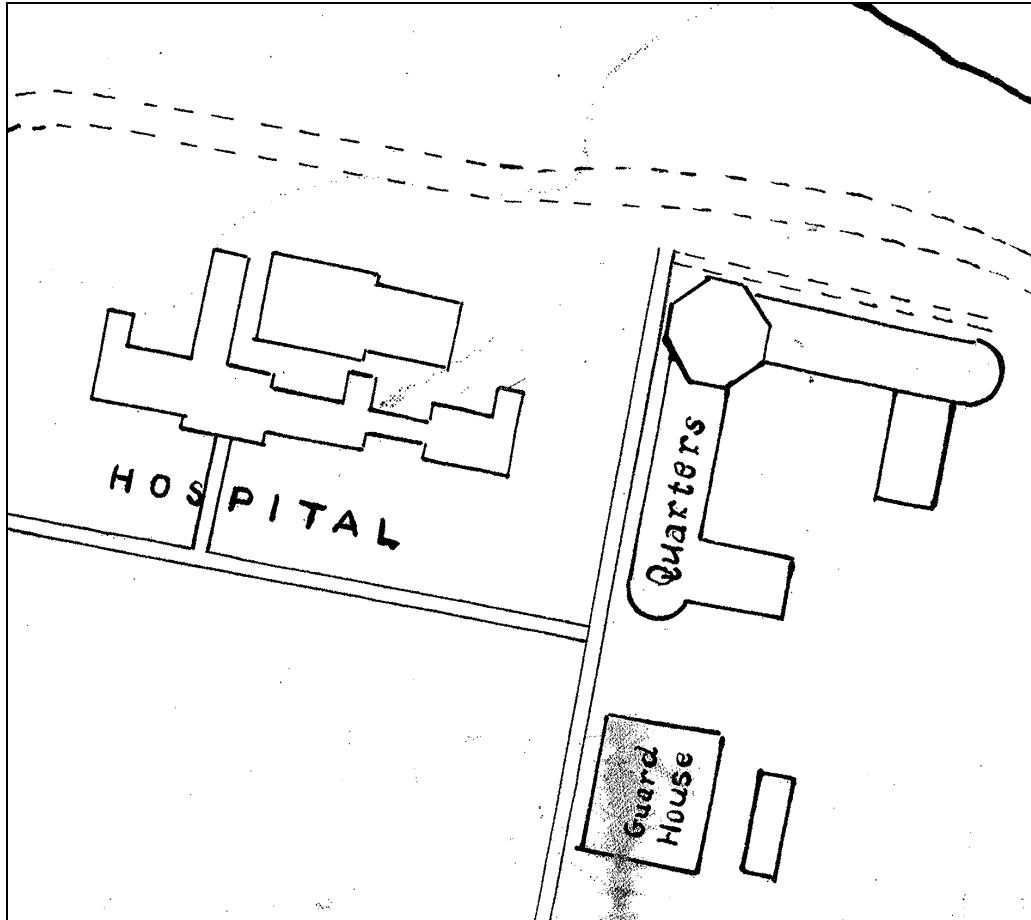


Figure 2. Floor plans for standard 36-bed post hospital (Havard 1914:481), probably resembling the original layout of the first section of Building 46. Digitized page image from Google.com's online digital library and book search application.

The wing is 73 feet 7 inches long, with both stories exactly alike. On entering it from the main building, there is a lavatory on one side and a bath-room on the other, each 11 feet 9 inches long. The rest of the wing, on each floor is occupied by the ward; this is 60 feet 9 inches long and 23 feet wide, inside measurement. It is lighted by 4 windows on each side and 2 at the end, and contains 16 beds in two rows, namely, two beds between the windows and one near each corner. The heating is by the direct-indirect system, the

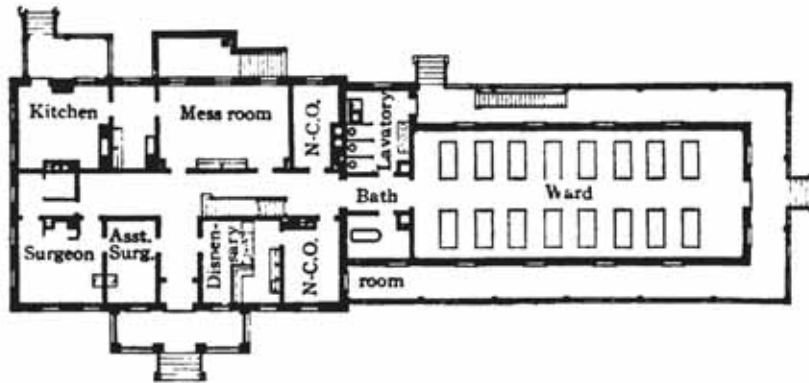


FIG. 134.— Standard post hospital for 36 beds. First floor.

hot water or steam radiators being placed under the windows. The ventilation is effected by two aspirating shafts, 20 x 22 inches, placed in the inner wall; two outlets (lower and upper) open in each shaft.

The general specifications governing the construction are mostly the same as those already described for barracks. The entire structure, with exception of the concrete footings and stone foundations,

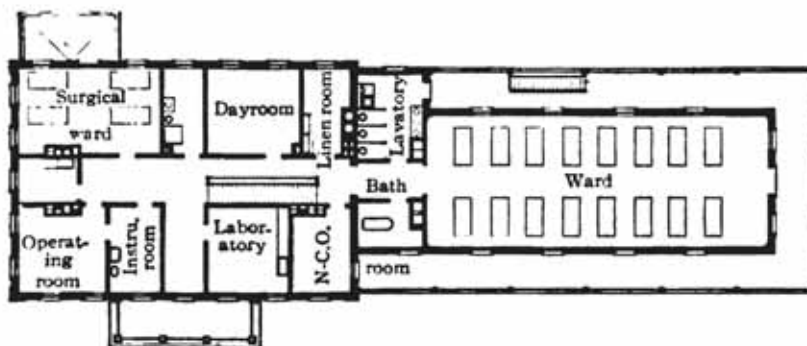
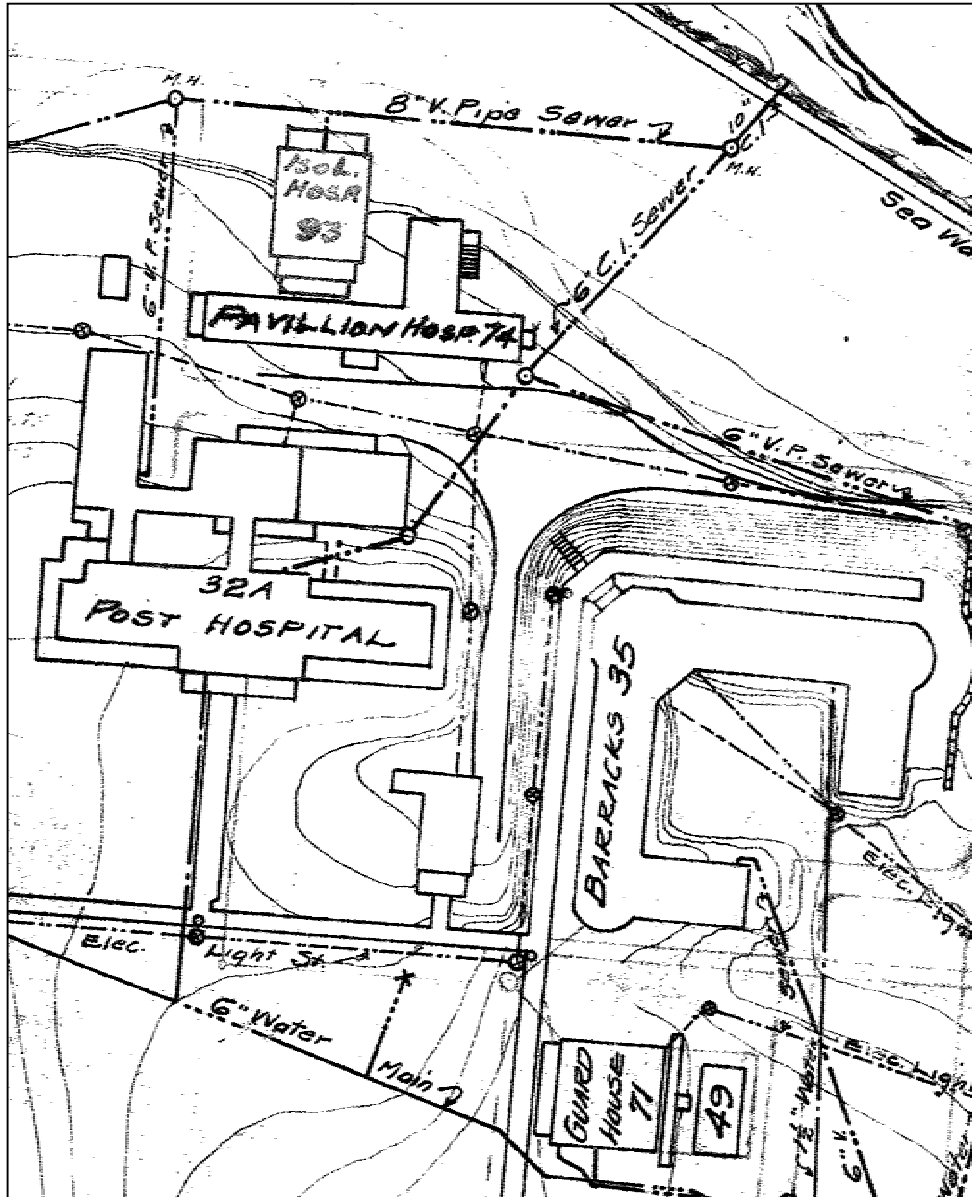


FIG. 135.— Standard post hospital for 36 beds. Second floor.

HOSPITAL (BUILDING 46)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 15)

Figure 3. "Map of Fort Slocum, Davids Island, NY." 1909, detail. The Hospital was designated Building 32A during this period. North is to the top of the drawing. Record Group 92, National Archives, College Park, MD.



**HOSPITAL (BUILDING 46)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM**
(Page 16)

Figure 4. Undated postcard, "Hospital, Fort Slocum, N.Y." ca. 1910-1915. View northwest. Fort Slocum Collection, New Rochelle Public Library, New Rochelle, NY.



HOSPITAL (BUILDING 46)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 17)

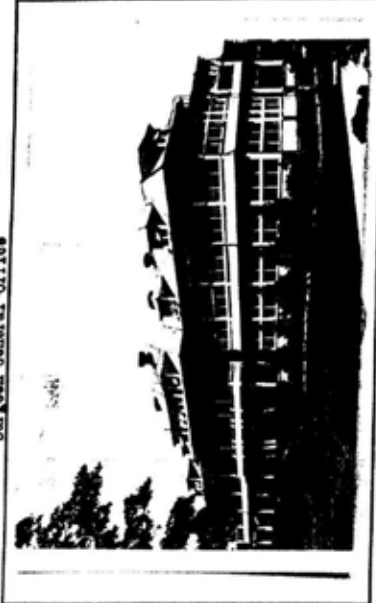
Figure 5. Oblique aerial photo, detail. View southeast. Ca. 1922, winter. Building 46 is the large two-and-a-half-story building at the center. Original in National Archives, College Park, MD; digital copy from Fort Slocum Alumni and Friends Collection, Michael A. Cavanaugh, Los Angeles, CA, custodian.



Figure 6. Property Record, October 1940. Record Group 77, National Archives, College Park, MD.

WAR DEPARTMENT
 O.M.C. FORM NO. 117 (OLD NO. 121A)
 REVISED AUG. 21, 1934

Place Fort Slocum, New York Post Plan No. 32-A
 Designation of building Post Hospital Building No. 66-4 151
 Total cost, \$ 48,076.00 Date completed 1898 & 1904
 Material: Walls Brick Foundation Stone
 Roof Slate Floors Wood
 Total floor area above basement, square feet 23,860
 Size: Main building 98' x 104' Wings 27'6" x 27' 46' x 23' Basement 9750 sq. ft.
 a. See Remarks (above based) Height of first floor above ground 4'3" front 6" rear
 b. Water & Stone (Type of fuel) How lighted Electrically
 c. Coal (Type of domestic hot water heating) Sewer connections Yes
 COOKING RANGES INSTALLED Meters installed
 Gas, No. One REFRIGERATORS INSTALLED Gas, No. None
 Gas, No. None Gas, No. None Electric, No. Six
 Electric No. Two Electric, No. 1719 Oil, No. None
 Oil, No. Two Ice, No. None Steam, No. None
 Steam, No. None



O.Q.M.G.: Plan No. Surgeon General Office

Capacity 102 Patients

6-30-40 Total cost of repairs to June 30, 1939 \$113,643.92
 7-3-40 Replaced old heating system with entirely new. 3876.30
 7-26-40 Replaced old heating system with entirely new. 156.00
 8-20-41 Replaced old heating system with entirely new. 200.00
 137,830.00
 40,240.00

ADDITIONS AND INSTALLATIONS
 (Below enter chronologically all modifications, additions, introductions of water, sewer, lights, heating, etc.)

Instructions:— "a" State whether heated from central heating or by individual heating plants, stoves, furnaces, or fireplaces.
 "b" State whether steam, vapor, hot water, or hot air.
 "c" State whether gas, coal, oil, or central heating plant.

See reverse side of form.

HOSPITAL (BUILDING 46)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 19)

Figure 7. Inventory photograph, October 1940. Record Group 77, National Archives, College Park, MD.



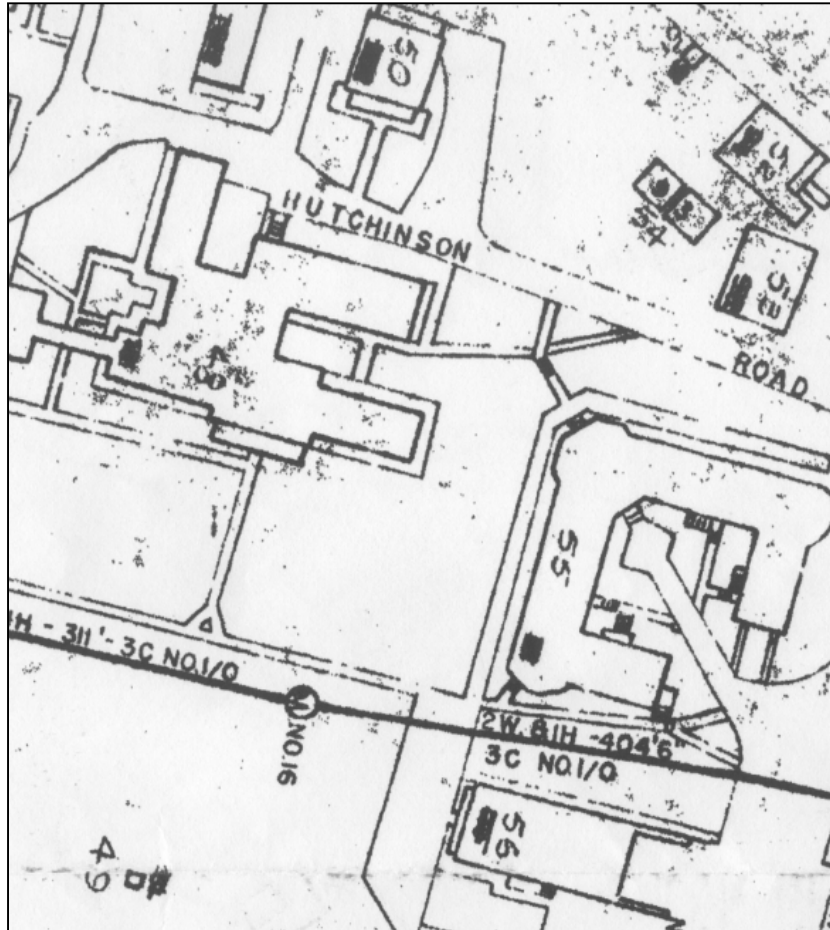
HOSPITAL (BUILDING 46)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 20)

Figure 8. U.S. Army Chaplain School officers and enlisted men in formation, ca. 1955. View north. Building 46 was the Army Chaplain School Headquarters at the time this photo was taken. Fort Slocum Collection, New Rochelle Public Library, New Rochelle, NY.



**HOSPITAL (BUILDING 46)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM**
(Page 21)

Figure 9. "Fort Slocum, New Rochelle, N.Y., Electric Distribution System Primary Lines," May 1949, revised through November 1957, detail. The Hospital is labeled Building 48 in this drawing. North is to the top of the page. Copy on file at Tetra Tech, EC, Inc., Morris Plains, NJ.



HOSPITAL (BUILDING 46)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 22)

Figure 10. Low angle oblique aerial photograph of Fort Slocum's Hospital Area, at the northwestern tip of Davids Island, detail. View east-northeast. 1961. Building 46 is the complex hipped-roofed and gabled structure at center. Attributed to Capt. Donald P. Blake. Original in National Archives, College Park, MD; digital copy from Fort Slocum Alumni and Friends Collection, Michael A. Cavanaugh, Los Angeles, CA, custodian.



HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

HOSPITAL (BUILDING 46)

Davids Island—Fort Slocum
 New Rochelle
 Westchester County
 New York

Photographers: Nancy Brighton, USACE, New York, NY, March 2006 (Photos 1-3).

Caleb Christopher, Tetra Tech EC, Inc., Morris Plains, NJ, January 2007 (Photos 4-15, 18,
 and 19).

Matt Kierstead, PAL Inc., Pawtucket, RI, November 2005 (Photo 16) and November 2004
 (Photo 17).

1. Front west wing, showing southern and western façades, facing northeast.
2. Ruins of central pavilion, southern façade, facing north.
3. Ruins of central pavilion, facing west.
4. South façade, detail: east end of front west wing at west wall of central pavilion, facing northeast.
5. Interior of central pavilion, showing west wall detail, facing north-northwest.
6. Ruins of central pavilion, detail, showing remnants of main entrance stairs, facing north.
7. South façade, detail of southeastern corner of front east wing, facing north.
8. Self-supporting steel fire escape near southeastern corner of front east wing, facing south.
9. Northeastern corner of front east wing with adjoining self-supporting steel fire escape, facing southeast.
10. Northern side of central pavilion (left), southern side of rear east wing (right), and connecting corridor (center), facing west.
11. Southern façade of rear east wing, facing northwest.
12. Eastern façade of rear east wing, facing northwest.
13. Northern façade of rear east wing, facing southwest.
14. Northern ends of boiler room-utility area and rear north wing, facing west.
15. Interior of boiler room-utility area, facing south. Approximately 2 feet of standing water covered the floor when the photograph was taken.
16. Ruins of rear north wing, facing southeast. (Photograph by Matt Kierstead, PAL Inc., Pawtucket, RI, November 2005.)
17. Southwestern corner of rear north wing and interior area, facing east. (Photograph by Matt Kierstead, PAL Inc., Pawtucket, RI, November 2004.)
18. Southwestern corner of rear north wing (left), northern side of front west wing (right), and connecting corridors and porch piers (center), facing southeast.
19. Western end of front west wing with self-supporting steel fire escape, facing south-southeast.

Photo 1. Front west wing, showing southern and western façades, facing northeast.



Photo 2. Ruins of central pavilion, southern façade, facing north.



Photo 3. Ruins of central pavilion, facing west.



Photo 4. South façade, detail: east end of front west wing at west wall of central pavilion, facing northeast.



Photo 5. Interior of central pavilion, showing west wall detail, facing north-northwest.



Photo 6. Ruins of cenrtal pavilion, detail, showing remnants of main entrance stairs, facing north.



Photo 7. South façade, detail of southeastern corner of front east wing, facing north.



Photo 8. Self-supporting steel fire escape near southeastern corner of front east wing, facing south.



Photo 9. Northeastern corner of front east wing with adjoining self-supporting steel fire escape, facing southeast.



Photo 10. Northern side of central pavilion (left), southern side of rear east wing (right), and connecting corridor (center), facing west.



Photo 11. Southern façade of rear east wing, facing northwest.



Photo 12. Eastern façade of rear east wing, facing northwest.



Photo 13. Northern façade of rear east wing, facing southwest.



Photo 14. Northern ends of boiler room-utility area and rear north wing, facing west.



Photo 15. Interior of boiler room-utility area, facing south. Approximately 2 feet of standing water covered the floor when the photograph was taken.



Photo 16. Ruins of rear north wing, facing southeast.



Photo 17. Southwestern corner of rear north wing and interior area, facing east.



Photo 18. Southwestern corner of rear north wing (left), northern side of front west wing (right), and connecting corridors and porch piers (center), facing southeast.



Photo 19. Western end of front west wing with self-supporting steel fire escape, facing south-southeast.



DAVIDS ISLAND – FORT SLOCUM HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

ISOLATION HOSPITAL (BUILDING 50)

Location: Davids Island–Fort Slocum
0.6 mi southeast of New Rochelle, New York mainland
USGS Mount Vernon, NY Quadrangle
UTM Coordinate (NAD 1983): 18.603609.4526974

Present Owner(s): City of New Rochelle, NY

Date of Construction: 1909

Architect/Engineer: U.S. Army Office of the Surgeon General

Present Use: Abandoned when documented (2004-2007). Demolished 2007.

Significance: The Isolation Hospital (Building 50) is associated with the Hospital Area, and the provision of medical care in support of Fort Slocum's twentieth-century military functions. It was later converted to officers' quarters for instructors in the U.S. Army Chaplain School (located at Fort Slocum 1951-1961), embodying the Army's adaptive reuse of existing facilities in response to the installation's changing mission. The building is a contributing element to the Fort Slocum Historic and Archeological District.

Project Information: The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District (Corps), has been authorized under the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2004, to perform building demolition, debris removal, and remediation of asbestos materials (Project) at the Fort Slocum on Davids Island in the City of New Rochelle, New York. The purpose of the Project is to remove buildings and infrastructure from the abandoned fort installation that create safety hazards as part of a long-range plan to restore Davids Island for future use. In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800), the Corps has consulted with the New York State Historic Preservation Officer (NYSHPO) regarding the effects of the Project on historic properties. The consultation resulted in the development of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) among the Corps, NYSHPO, County of Westchester, and City of New Rochelle as consulting parties. This documentation report was prepared in accordance with Stipulation II.C.1 of the MOA.

Prepared by: C.L. Borstel, J.C. Sexton, R.M. Jacoby, S.B. Marshall, and C.W. Christopher
Title: Cultural Resources Documentation Team
Affiliation: Tetra Tech EC, Inc., Morris Plains, NJ
Date: May 2007 (Revision 1, October 2008)

ISOLATION HOSPITAL (BUILDING 50)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 2)

PART I. DESCRIPTION

The Isolation Hospital (Building 50) is located near the northern end of Davids Island. The island is in the western portion of Long Island Sound, 0.6 miles southeast of the New Rochelle, NY, mainland and 19 miles northeast of Midtown Manhattan (Location Map and Site Map). Davids Island is a roughly pear-shaped, relatively flat landmass consisting of approximately 78 acres above mean high water. It is heavily wooded and contains the ruins of more than 100 buildings and structures associated with an abandoned U.S. Army post, Fort Slocum. The ruins include barracks and quarters; quartermaster, administrative, medical, and recreation buildings; and coastal and air defense facilities. A concrete and stone seawall encircles most of the shore, and a system of roads and paths runs throughout the island. Building 50 is situated in the post's Hospital Area. The core of this section of the post consists of several buildings originally designed to provide medical services at Fort Slocum, and it also includes quarters for personnel and structures related to water supply and wastewater treatment.

Building 50 was a two-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival-style brick building, now in ruined condition (Photos 1-8; Figures 1-6). Its long axis was oriented north-south, and its main façade faced south. It was destroyed by fire sometime after Fort Slocum closed in 1965 and before 1986 when it was first inventoried by architectural historians (Louis Berger & Associates 1986). The building was a ruin when it was examined during fieldwork for this documentation.

The interior and roof of the ruined building are entirely missing, having collapsed into the basement. Two chimney stacks, which historical photographs depict as rising above the building's roof have collapsed to the height of the eaves. One of these, located on the western side of the building, is a free-standing interior chimney; the other is integrated into the building's eastern wall. The north wall of Building 50 collapsed sometime after 1986, but the east, south, and west walls remain standing. The building has a brick bearing wall structural system, and formerly had interior partitions, floors, and roof framing of wood; these wood elements are no longer extant. A brick and random-coursed schist foundation with a granite water table supports the walls. The building's fenestration consists of brick segmental arch window openings with granite sills, which once held wood sash. The primary entrance to the building was centered on the south façade, in a segmental arch opening with a granite threshold. Doors are no longer present in the opening. The north and south ends of the building have masonry supports for full-width wood porches. On the southern side of the building, the supports are brick piers with a facing of schist ashlar blocks. There is also a deep and wide, full-width brick-lined well on this side of the building that leads to a basement entrance. The porch supports on the northern side of the building are constructed of brick and schist, and the openings between piers have been filled in with concrete blocks to create an enclosure at the basement level beneath the porch.

Historic photographs show that from the mid-1940s until after Fort Slocum closed in 1965, Building 50 was a comparatively simple rectangular building enhanced by substantial two-story wood porches on both its north and south ends. During this period, the building had a gable roof with a single small, rectangular window in the peak at each end. One or two small stack vents from the building's plumbing system pierced the roof, but there were no chimneys, since heat was then being supplied by the heating plant in Building 46 (the hospital building). (This arrangement was possibly unique among Fort Slocum's buildings; virtually all the others had individual furnaces for heating.) The porches on the north and south were covered with low-pitch hipped roofs. The eastern and western facades had symmetrical bands of seven double-hung, wood-frame windows on each floor, the majority of which seem to have had six-over-six lights. The southern, primary façade had an exterior, wood frame, two-story porch with enclosed segments of double hung, two-over-two wood frame windows; the enclosed segments flanked a central,

ISOLATION HOSPITAL (BUILDING 50)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 3)

open balustrade, while inside the porch was a stairway leading to the second-story porch. The porch enclosure was divided by four square, paneled wooden posts with even spacing. On the first floor dual stairs and a metal railing led to the porch. The northern elevation had a similar porch, although there is no evidence that any portions of it were ever enclosed. It also appears to have been accessible only from the interior. Research to date has not produced a floor plan for the building during this period, when it served as officers' quarters, or earlier when it was still in use in its original function as an isolation hospital.

PART II. HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Fort Slocum

Davids Island is named for Thaddeus Davids (1816-1894), a New Rochelle ink manufacturer, who owned the island between 1856 and 1867. Davids was next-to-last in a line of private owners and lessees associated with the island between circa 1700 and the 1860s. During this period, the island was used primarily as farmland, but beginning probably in the 1840s, it also became a destination for excursionists who traveled by steamboat from New York and Brooklyn to picnic by the sea. The U.S. Army leased the island in 1862 and purchased it outright in 1867. In 1967, the federal government sold Davids Island to the City of New Rochelle, which sold it in turn the following year to Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. Consolidated Edison returned ownership of most of the island to the city in 1976.

Two U.S. Army posts successively occupied Davids Island between 1862 and 1965. The earlier post was established as De Camp General Hospital in May 1862. The hospital treated wounded Union soldiers and, from 1863 onwards, also cared for Confederate prisoners of war. After the Civil War, the Army remained on the island, apparently using the post somewhat discontinuously as a hospital, mustering-out camp, and subdepot for recruits. By the early 1870s, the hastily-built wood frame buildings of the Civil War had deteriorated badly, and in October 1874 the Army entirely withdrew from the island, beginning a hiatus in occupation of nearly four years.

The Army returned in July 1878, when Davids Island was designated as a principal depot of the General Recruiting Service, supplanting Governors Island off lower Manhattan in that role. Originally known simply as Davids Island, the Army formally named the post Fort Slocum in 1896 to honor Maj. Gen. Henry Warner Slocum (1827-1894), a prominent Union soldier and New York politician. Recruit intake and training was a primary function of the post well into the twentieth century. Fort Slocum also saw service as an overseas embarkation station; hosted Army specialty schools for bakers, transportation officers, chaplains, public affairs personnel, and military police; provided retraining for court-martialed soldiers; and was an administrative center for the Air Force. Coastal artillery batteries operated at the post around the beginning of the twentieth century. During the Cold War, Fort Slocum supported an air defense missile battery.

When the post closed in 1965, Fort Slocum's landscape integrated elements from different episodes of development into a campus-like whole. Several episodes of development were represented, particularly 1885-1910 and 1929-1940. A few wood frame buildings remained from the late 1870s and early 1880s, and at least nine such buildings represented the Second World War. However, of the more than 50 temporary wood frame buildings erected during the First World War, only a single, partial example survived. Most of the buildings at Fort Slocum followed standard Army plans, but Army personnel or outside professional architects also produced a few designs specifically for the post. The permanent

ISOLATION HOSPITAL (BUILDING 50)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 4)

buildings at Fort Slocum generally reflected conservative and eclectic interpretations of different currents in American architecture, producing an engaging mix of Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, Romanesque, and Italianate styles. The temporary buildings around the post were in contrast unadorned and starkly utilitarian, as they were designed principally for speed of construction.

The period after Fort Slocum closed in November 1965 saw severe deterioration of the former Army post. The City of New Rochelle repeatedly sought to redevelop Davids Island, at one time considering a Consolidated Edison proposal to build a nuclear power plant and later supporting proposals for luxury residences. None of these plans materialized. Neglect and vandalism took a heavy toll on the former post. By the first decade of the twenty-first century, the landscape was overgrown, and the more than 100 buildings and structures that once comprised Fort Slocum were in decay and ruin.

Detailed accounts of Fort Slocum's history can be found in the general historic overview to this documentation series (Tetra Tech 2008) and in Olausen et al. (2005), among other sources.

Isolation Hospital (Building 50)

Building 50 is situated near the center of the Hospital Area, immediately north of the post's former main hospital building (Building 46). The Hospital Area stands between the Parade Ground and the northern shore of Davids Island, and until ca. 1951, the primary function of this area was to supply Fort Slocum's medical needs. During and just after the Civil War, this part of the island was essentially undeveloped, but from 1878 onwards, it was dominated by two successive main hospitals with their ancillary buildings, of which the Isolation Hospital was one. During the twentieth century, the Army gradually expanded the area's assemblage of buildings to include key elements of the post's water supply and sewage treatment systems, as well as several permanent and temporary quarters and barracks. By the 1950s, the Hospital Area had lost most of its former medical functions and had become a mixed-use area containing the post's remaining medical clinic, quarters for officers and NCOs, the water and sewage structures, and the headquarters for the Army Chaplain School, which was housed in the former main hospital building between 1951 and 1962.

Building 50 was designed to isolate and treat patients with infectious diseases. Isolation limited the spread of the infection by separating contagious from healthy people. In addition, isolation permitted close observation, careful nursing, and efficient and thorough use of disinfection procedures. By the late nineteenth century, military and civilian hospitals were being designed with separate rooms, wards, floors, wings, or buildings (pavilions) for the treatment of infectious diseases. According to one early twentieth-century manual of American military hygiene:

Our larger military posts have a separate pavilion for infectious disease..., which is supplied with a complete disinfecting outfit in the basement....

In such a pavilion, it is generally impossible to assign separate floors or parts of the building to different infections. It should consist of separate rooms, each completely isolated. Patients are admitted to any vacant rooms, as they come, according to convenience and regardless of contiguous cases. This plan, for a post, has been found to give the best results, requiring a smaller building, smaller personnel and insuring better care to the patients (Havard 1914:707).

Among the diseases that would typically have been encountered among the recruits and personnel at Fort Slocum in the early twentieth century and would have resulted in admission to the isolation pavilion of the post hospital were: tuberculosis, pneumonia, influenza, typhoid fever, severe diarrhea, epidemic

ISOLATION HOSPITAL (BUILDING 50)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 5)

cerebrospinal meningitis, measles, and mumps. Many other contagious diseases were also treated in an isolation ward, such as scarlet fever, diphtheria, smallpox, cholera, plague, yellow fever, etc., but these would then have been uncommon at Fort Slocum. In addition, undiagnosed conditions that suggested a contagious infection would result in isolation as long as circumstances warranted (Havard 1914; O'Reilly 1908).

The brick building erected in 1908 as Fort Slocum's isolation hospital had one definite predecessor in a small wood-frame building located about 25 feet north of the wood-frame hospital erected on the post in 1878-1879. This small building was identified as the "Pest House" and appears to have stood until the central pavilion and the front east wing of Building 46, the oldest section of the brick hospital, was built in 1898-1899. After the pest house was removed, it is unclear how isolation cases were handled, but possibly they had a designated room or ward elsewhere in the hospital complex. After the old wood-frame main hospital building was demolished in ca. 1904 and the brick hospital was expanded by construction of part of the present rear east wing, a new "Pavilion Hospital" was erected directly north of the new brick building in the area now occupied by Hutchinson Road. This building was apparently a wood-frame structure, for it was extant for only 6 or 7 years. Its precise role in the hospital complex is presently unknown. Meanwhile, the Army Surgeon General, Brig. Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly, pressed Congress for funds to expand the existing permanent medical facilities, including an isolation hospital. In December 1906, Gen. O'Reilly testified that there was "no provision for the treatment of contagious diseases" at Fort Slocum. A year later, in January 1908, he reported that the Army planned to keep recruits at Fort Slocum for two months before dispatching them to their assigned units, and this training period led to requirements for various medical facilities, including "wards for the treatment of contagious diseases" (Committee on Military Affairs 1907:82-83, 1908:49).

It would seem that the Army Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 1909 included Gen. O'Reilly's requested funding, for the post's isolation hospital (present-day Building 50) was completed on October 22, 1909, at a cost of \$22,122.02 (Figure 4). According to the Quartermaster Corps property card for Building 50, its design was provided by the Army Surgeon General's Office. Full plans have not been located for the building, but several illustrations of a building very similar to Building 50 are included in Havard's (1914) *Manual of Military Hygiene* (Figure 2).

As originally constructed, Building 50 had a hipped roof with arched dormers on each slope of the roof. According to Michael Cavanaugh (2007), who is preparing a history of Fort Slocum, the roof was heavily damaged by fire in the 1940s, and the original roof was replaced by a simpler gabled roof with a single attic window in each end. During these repairs, the chimneys that formerly pierced the roof on the east and west sides of the building were eliminated by reducing their height to that of the eaves. Partial removal of the chimneys was made possible because the building's original heating system was removed and it was tied into the system for the main hospital building. Cavanaugh (2007) also reports that after most of Fort Slocum's medical facilities closed, the Isolation Hospital was converted, in ca. 1951, to a duplex officers' quarters for instructors at the Army Chaplain School.

The Isolation Hospital was referred to as Building 93 until 1941, when revisions in the post's numbering system resulted in its new designation as Building 152. A final revision of the numbering system was effected in 1957, and from that time to base closure the Isolation Hospital was designated as Building 50.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Published Materials

Committee on Military Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives

1907 *Hearing on Army Appropriation Bill for Fiscal Year 1907-1908.* U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington. Accessed online, September 11, 2008, at <http://books.google.com>.

1908 *Hearing on Army Appropriation Bill for Fiscal Year 1908-1909.* U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington. Accessed online, September 11, 2008, at <http://books.google.com>.

Chattey, Paul, Horace Foxall, Flossie McQueen, Cynthia Nielsen, Mary Shipe, Terri Taylor, and Jamie Tippet

1997 *Context Study of the United States Quartermaster General Standardized Plans, 1866-1942.* Prepared for the U.S. Army Environmental Center, Environmental Compliance Division, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District, Technical Center of Expertise for Preservation of Structures and Buildings, Seattle, Washington. Accessed online, January 15, 2007, at <http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA352432>.

Havard, Valery

1914 *Manual of Military Hygiene for the Military Services of the United States.* William Wood & Co., New York. Accessed online, September 11, 2008, at <http://books.google.com>.

Nichols, Herbert B.

1938 *Historic New Rochelle.* Board of Education, New Rochelle, NY.

Unpublished Materials

Cavanaugh, Michael

2007 *What Is, What Was, and What Was NOT: A Companion to the 2005 Davids Island Footage.* May 2007 version. Unpublished ms in possession of author, Los Angeles, CA.

Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.

1986 *Fort Slocum, Davids Island, New York: A Historic Architectural Assessment.* Prepared for Dresdner Associates, Jersey City, New Jersey, by the Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger & Associates, East Orange, New Jersey.

Olausen, Stephen, Matthew Kierstead, and Jeffrey Emidy

2005 *Historic Architectural Survey and National Register Evaluation, Davids Island/Fort Slocum New Rochelle, New York.* Prepared for Tetra Tech FW, Inc., Morris Plains, New Jersey, by PAL, Inc., Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

Tetra Tech EC, Inc.

2008 "Fort Slocum: Overview." In *Historic Building Documentation, Fort Slocum Historic and Archeological District, Davids Island, City of New Rochelle, Westchester County, New York*, Volume 1. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District, Concord, Massachusetts, by Tetra Tech EC, Inc., Boston.

**ISOLATION HOSPITAL (BUILDING 50)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM**
(Page 7)

United States Army Quartermaster Corps [Quartermaster Corps]
ca. 1905-41 Fort Slocum Property Cards (Form 117 and predecessors). Record Group 77. National Archives, College Park, MD.

Maps and Drawings

October 1894 "Map of Davids Island, New York Harbor, U.S. Military Reservation, Drawn Under the Direction of Cap. J.W. Summerhayes, Asst. Qr. Mr. U.S.A." Record Group 92. National Archives, College Park, MD.

October 1902 "Fort Slocum, New York: Plan Showing Location of Batteries and Fire Control Station, Drawn Under the Direction of Major W.L. Marshall, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A." Record Group 77. National Archives, College Park, MD.

July 1906; revised November 1907 "Map of Fort Slocum, David's [sic] Island, N.Y. Made by Direction of Lieut. Col. W.P. Evans, 11th Inf." Drawn by C.B. Hodges, 2nd Lieut., 4th Inf., with revisions showing authorized and proposed work by Peter Murray, Capt. and Cons. Q.M. Record Group 92. National Archives, College Park, MD.

March 1909 "Map of Fort Slocum, Davids Island, NY. Made by Direction of Peter Murray, Capt. and Construction Q.M." Record Group 77 National Archives, College Park, MD.

July 1915 "Map of Fort Slocum, New York." Made by Direction of F.E. Smith, Capt. & Quartermaster. Record Group 92, National Archives, College Park, MD.

1943 No title [Informal guide map of Fort Slocum]. Prepared by T/3 Richard Williams. Collection of Michael Cavanaugh, Los Angeles, CA.

May 1949, revised through November 1957 "Fort Slocum, New Rochelle, N.Y., Electric Distribution System Primary Lines." Office of Post Engineer, Fort Slocum. On file at Tetra Tech EC, Inc., Morris Plains, NJ, from materials supplied by Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.

1952 "Fort Slocum, New Rochelle, NY." Prepared by Armed Forces Information School. Fort Slocum Alumni and Friends Collection, Michael A. Cavanaugh, Los Angeles, CA, custodian.

1961 "Map of Fort Slocum (Davids Island), New Rochelle, N.Y." Prepared under the direction of the First Army Engineer by the Engineer Intelligence Division, Governors Island, New York. Record Group 92, National Archives, College Park, MD.

Panoramic and Aerial Photographs

(Except as noted, all photographs are on file at National Archives, College Park, Maryland. Digital copies examined for this research come from the Fort Slocum Alumni and Friends Collection, Michael A. Cavanaugh, Los Angeles, CA, custodian.)

ca. 1922: Low angle oblique aerial photograph of Davids Island. View southeast. Winter.

1932: Low angle oblique aerial photograph of Davids Island. View south. January 11.

**ISOLATION HOSPITAL (BUILDING 50)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM**
(Page 8)

1936: High angle oblique aerial photograph of Davids Island. View south. January 17.

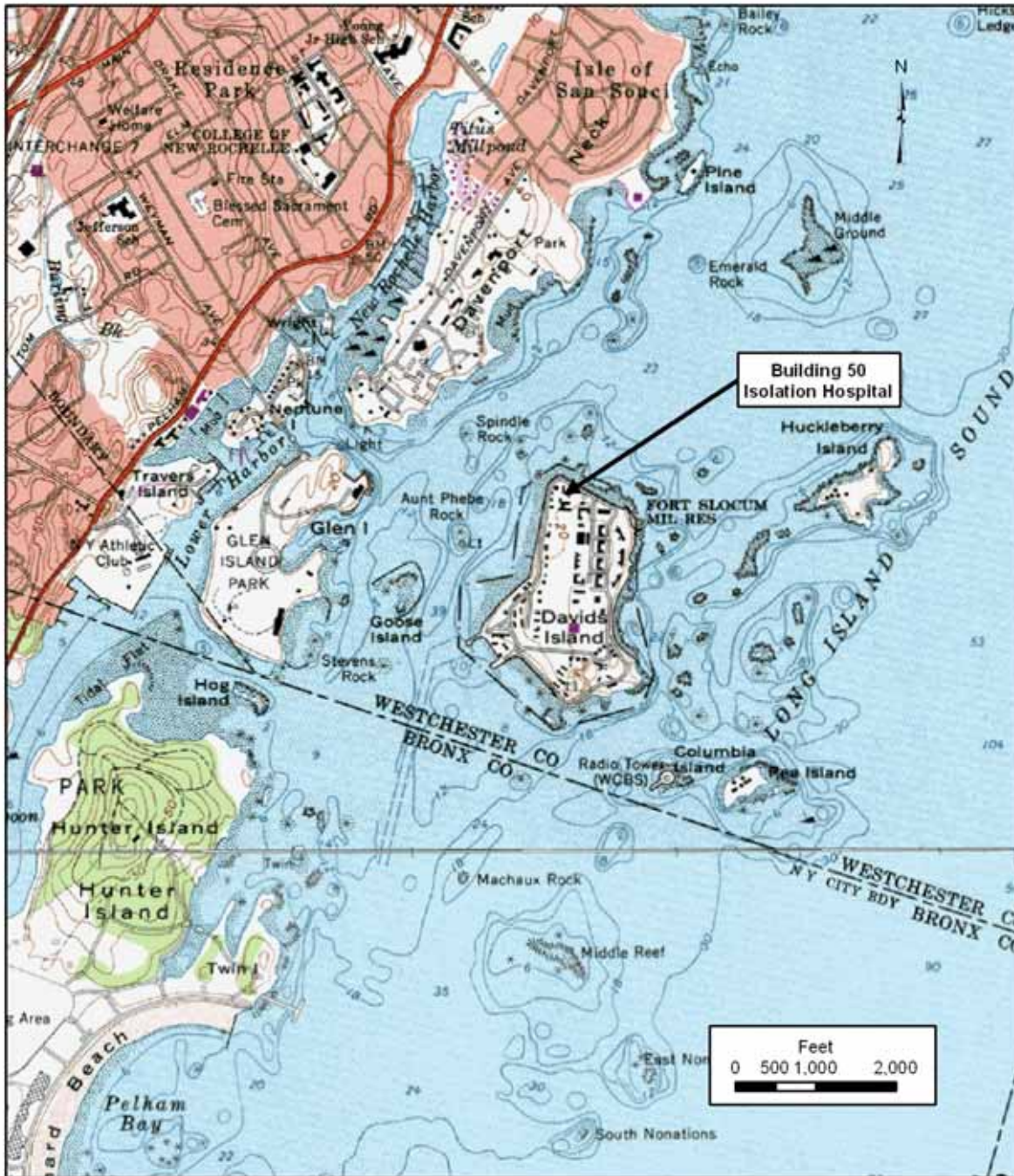
1936: High angle oblique aerial photograph of Davids Island. View southeast. June 29.

1940: Vertical aerial photograph of Davids Island. September 4.

1961: Low angle oblique aerial photograph of Fort Slocum's Hospital Area, at the northwestern tip of Davids Island. View east-northeast. November 15. Attributed to Capt. Donald P. Blake. In the Fort Slocum Alumni and Friends Collection.

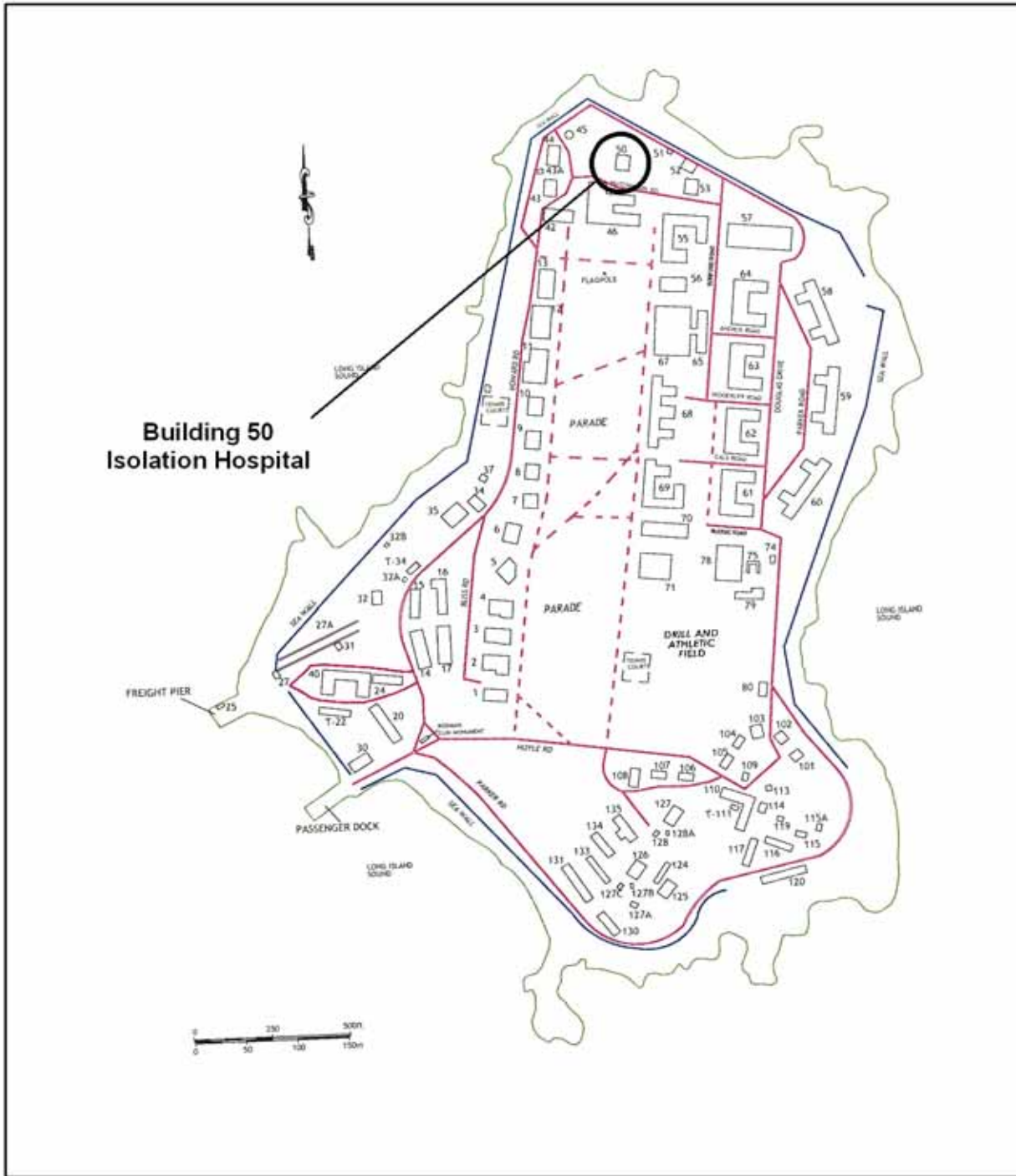
**ISOLATION HOSPITAL (BUILDING 50)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM**
(Page 9)

LOCATION MAP (USGS Mount Vernon, NY)
Scale: 1:24,000
1966 (Photorevised 1979)



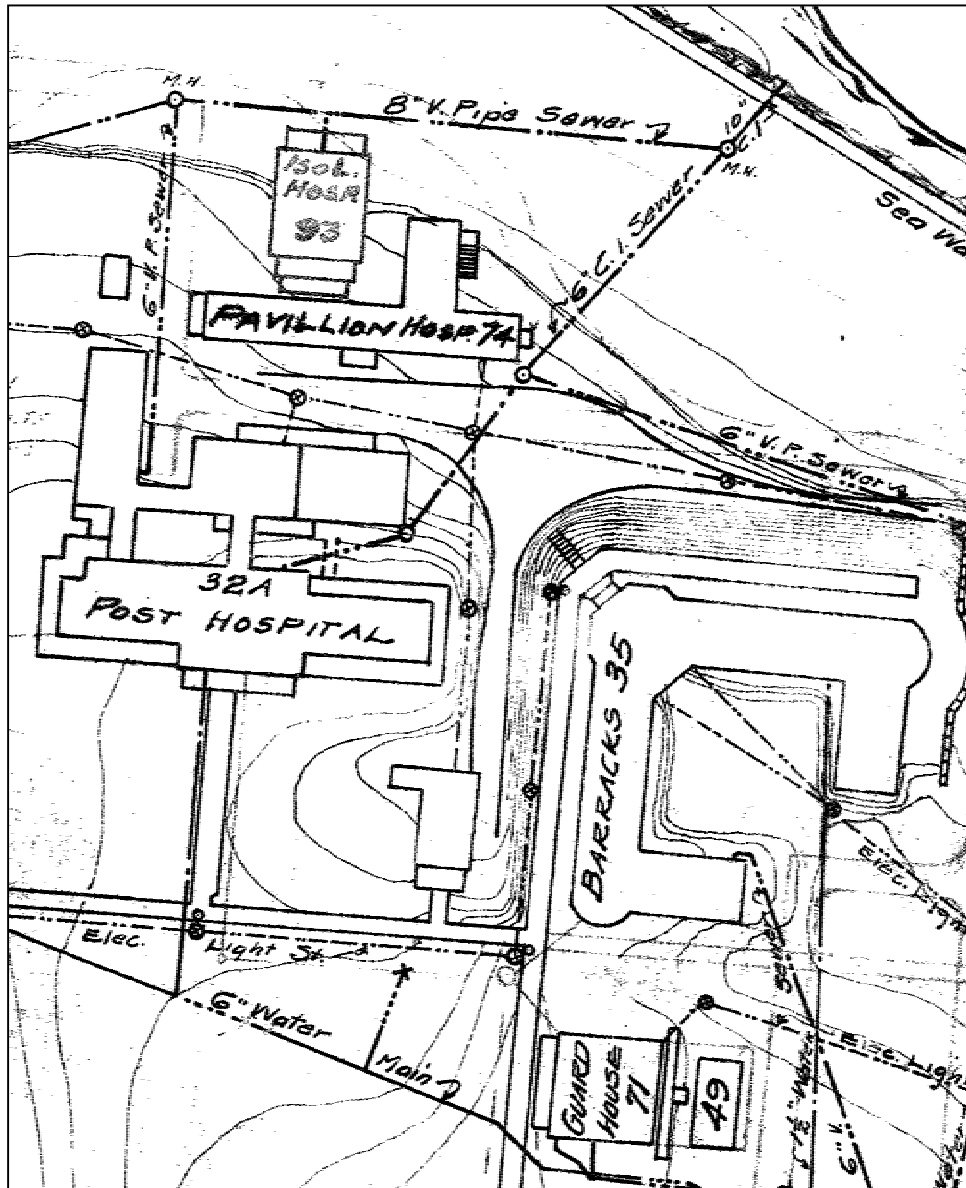
ISOLATION HOSPITAL (BUILDING 50)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 10)

SITE MAP



ISOLATION HOSPITAL (BUILDING 50)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 11)

Figure 1. "Map of Fort Slocum, Davids Island, NY." 1909, detail. The Isolation Hospital is designated Building 93 in this drawing. North is to the top of the page. The Pavilion Hospital (Building 74) to the immediate south of the Isolation Hospital was presumably a temporary building that served a similar function to the later permanent Isolation Hospital. Record Group 92, National Archives, College Park, MD.



**ISOLATION HOSPITAL (BUILDING 50)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM**
(Page 12)

Figure 2. Front elevation and basement and first-story floor plans for a “pavilion for infectious diseases” (Havard 1914:705-707), apparently similar to Building 50. Digitized page image from Google.com’s online digital library and book search application.



FIG. 243.— Pavilion for infectious diseases. U. S. Army hospitals.
Front elevation.



FIG. 244.— Pavilion for infectious diseases. U. S. Army hospitals.
Basement plan.



FIG. 245.— Pavilion for infectious diseases. U. S. Army hospitals.
First floor plan.

**ISOLATION HOSPITAL (BUILDING 50)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM**
(Page 13)

Figure 3. Oblique aerial photo, detail. View southeast. Ca. 1922, winter. Building 50 is the two-and-a-half-story building at left. Original in National Archives, College Park, MD; digital copy from Fort Slocum Alumni and Friends Collection, Michael A. Cavanaugh, Los Angeles, CA, custodian.



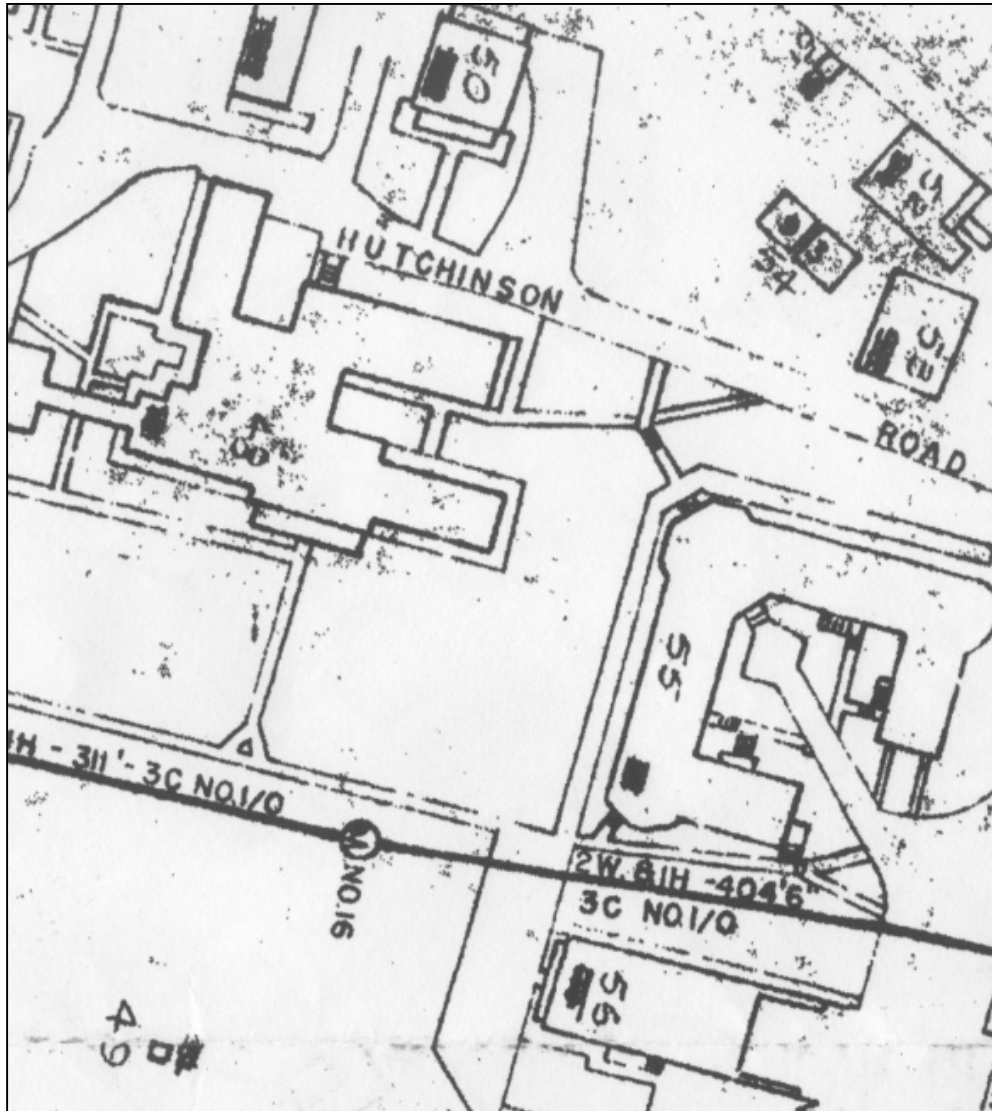
**ISOLATION HOSPITAL (BUILDING 50)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM**
(Page 15)

Figure 5. Inventory photograph, October 1940. Record Group 77, National Archives, College Park, MD.



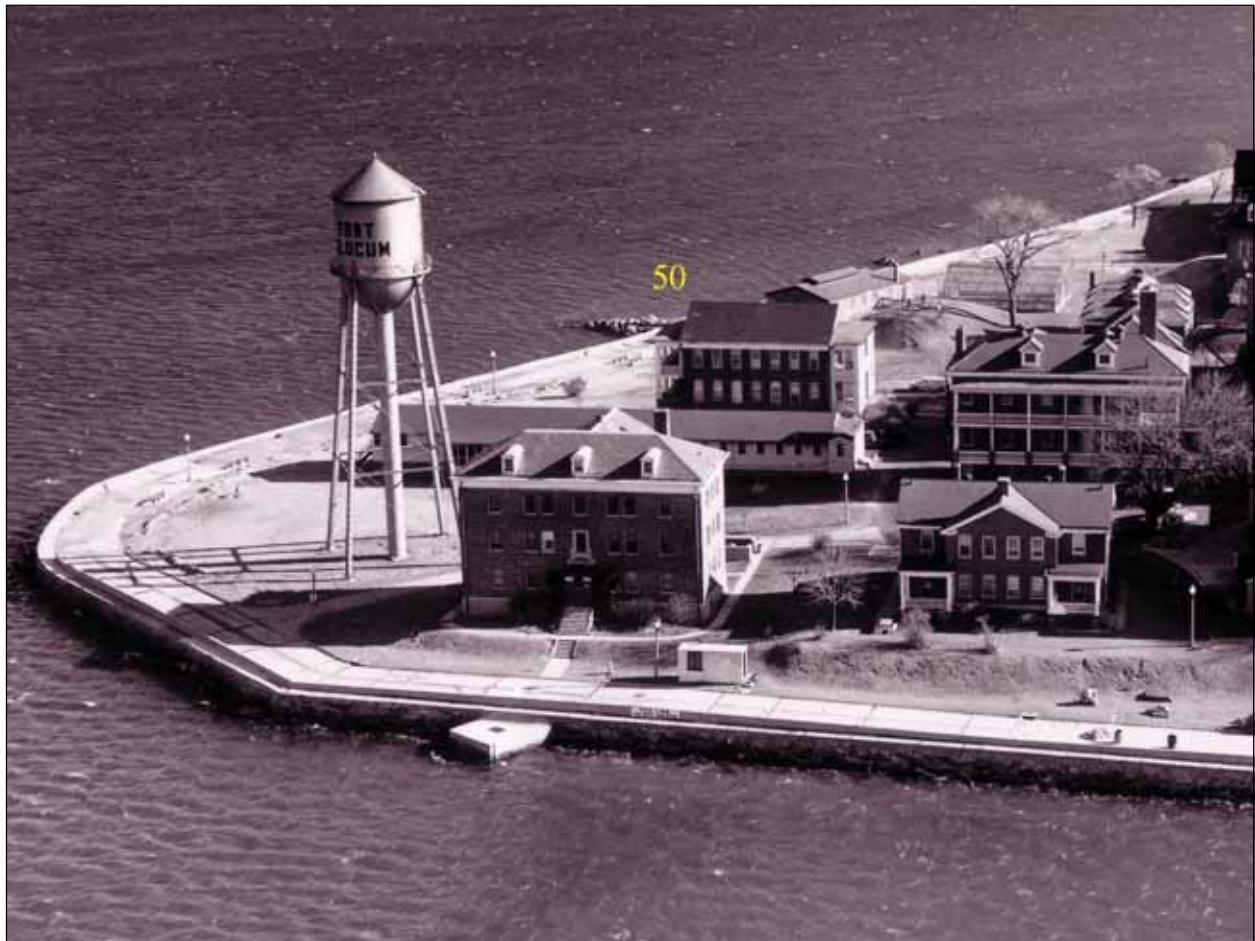
ISOLATION HOSPITAL (BUILDING 50)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 16)

Figure 5. "Fort Slocum, New Rochelle, N.Y., Electric Distribution System Primary Lines," May 1949, revised through November 1957, detail. Building 50 is located at top center. North is to the top of the page. Copy on file at Tetra Tech, EC, Inc., Morris Plains, NJ.



**ISOLATION HOSPITAL (BUILDING 50)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM**
(Page 17)

Figure 6. 1961: Low angle oblique aerial photograph of Fort Slocum's Hospital Area, at the northwestern tip of Davids Island. View east-northeast. 1961. A number has been added to the image to identify Building 50. Attributed to Capt. Donald P. Blake. Original in National Archives, College Park, MD; digital copy from Fort Slocum Alumni and Friends Collection, Michael A. Cavanaugh, Los Angeles, CA, custodian.



HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

ISOLATION HOSPITAL (BUILDING 50)

Davids Island—Fort Slocum

New Rochelle

Westchester County

New York

Photographer: Matt Kierstead, PAL Inc., Pawtucket, RI, November-December 2005 (Photos 1-6 and 8)
and November 2004 (Photo 7).

1. Southern and western façades, looking north.
2. Southern façade, looking northwest.
3. Southern façade, looking north, detail.
4. Brick and schist-block piers for front (south) porch, looking northwest.
5. Western façade, looking east.
6. Basement enclosure and rear porch support, detail, north end of western façade, looking east.
7. Northern end of building, looking south.
8. Eastern and southern façades, looking northwest.

Photo 1. Southern and western façades, looking north.



Photo 2. Southern façade, looking northwest.



Photo 3. Southern façade, looking north, detail.



Photo 4. Brick and schist-block piers for front (south) porch, looking northwest.



Photo 5. Western façade, looking east.



Photo 6. Basement enclosure and rear porch support, detail, north end of western façade, looking east.



Photo 7. Northern end of building, looking south.



Photo 8. Eastern and southern façades, looking northwest.



DAVIDS ISLAND – FORT SLOCUM HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SLUDGE DRYING BED BUILDING (BUILDING 53)

Location: Davids Island–Fort Slocum
0.6 mi southeast of New Rochelle, New York mainland
USGS Mount Vernon, NY Quadrangle
UTM Coordinate (NAD 1983): 18.603679.4526948

Present Owner(s): City of New Rochelle, NY

Date of Construction: 1939

Architect/Engineer: U.S. Army Quartermaster Corps

Present Use: Abandoned when documented (2004-2006). Demolished 2006

Significance: The Sludge Drying Bed Building (Building 53) is situated in the Hospital Area and was one component of the waste disposal system in Fort Slocum’s utility infrastructure. This infrastructure supported military activities at the post during middle decades of the twentieth century. The building is a contributing element to the Fort Slocum Historic and Archeological District.

Project Information: The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District (Corps), has been authorized under the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2004, to perform building demolition, debris removal, and remediation of asbestos materials (Project) at the Fort Slocum on Davids Island in the City of New Rochelle, New York. The purpose of the Project is to remove buildings and infrastructure from the abandoned fort installation that create safety hazards as part of a long-range plan to restore Davids Island for future use. In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800), the Corps has consulted with the New York State Historic Preservation Officer (NYSHPO) regarding the effects of the Project on historic properties. The consultation resulted in the development of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) among the Corps, NYSHPO, County of Westchester, and City of New Rochelle as consulting parties. This documentation report was prepared in accordance with Stipulation II.C.1 of the MOA.

Prepared by: C.L. Borstel, J.C. Sexton, R.M. Jacoby, S.B. Marshall, and C.W. Christopher
Title: Cultural Resources Documentation Team
Affiliation: Tetra Tech EC, Inc., Morris Plains, NJ
Date: August 2006 (Revision 1, October 2008)

SLUDGE DRYING BED BUILDING (BUILDING 53)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 2)

PART I. DESCRIPTION

The Sludge Drying Bed Building (Building 53) is located on the northeastern shoreline of Davids Island. The island is in the western portion of Long Island Sound, 0.6 miles southeast of the New Rochelle, NY, mainland and 19 miles northeast of Midtown Manhattan (Location Map and Site Map). Davids Island is a roughly pear-shaped, relatively flat landmass consisting of approximately 78 acres above mean high water. It is heavily wooded and contains the ruins of more than 100 buildings and structures associated with an abandoned U.S. Army post, Fort Slocum. The ruins include barracks and quarters; quartermaster, administrative, medical, and recreation buildings; and coastal and air defense facilities. A concrete and stone seawall encircles most of the shore, and a system of roads and paths runs throughout the island. Building 53 is one of several buildings and structures in the post's Hospital Area that comprised Fort Slocum's 1930s-era wastewater treatment plant. Other buildings of the treatment plant (Buildings 51 and 52) have not been individually documented but are included in historic architectural inventories of the post (Louis Berger & Associates 1986; Olausen et al. 2005).

Building 53 is a one-story greenhouse-like building now in deteriorated condition (Figures 1 to 5). The building is a even-span, front-gabled structure of steel frame construction. It measures 40 feet wide by 51 feet-3 inches by long and is approximately 16 feet high at the gable peak. Its long axis runs north-south, and its main entrance, just off Hutchinson Road, is on the building's southern end. It has a poured concrete foundation.

The building has a steel structural system that employs compression trusses to avoid use of internal support posts, allowing a completely open interior. Structural elements include angle iron, channel iron, and light I-beams, which are attached by rivets, bolts, and various steel plates. All of the building's posts appear to be anchored directly to top of the foundation, with light steel bracing between them to support the wood frames for the wall glazing. At each end of the building, the corner posts and four intermediate endwall posts support the gable rafters and are braced by widely-spaced girts. Between the end walls are two intermediate roof trusses each supported on short posts. The roof peak has a ridge beam flanked by two purlins, each offset by about 1 foot from the beam. On each side of ridge, four additional widely-spaced purlins, including one at the eave, are attached to the rafters to support the roof. The low sidewalls of the building are comprised of the corner and truss posts and three intermediate sidewall posts, all stiffened by a centered purlin.

The roof and walls of the building were originally clad with a skin of wood sash attached to the steel frame and glazed with approximately 16 by 24 inch panes; however, virtually all the glass is now gone and much of the sash is severely deteriorated. The topmost line of sash along the roof ridge and the lower line of glazing on the side walls are hinged to allow them to be opened for temperature control. Each gable end has a doorway, and the doors remain, but without their glazing. The doors are wood paneled and have wood sash for twelve panes. The front entrance is a two-leaf door, while the rear entrance has a single door.

Inside the building, an I-beam rail is attached to the bottom of the rafter joists. The rail probably carried a hoist and trolley, which are no longer extant. The floor of the structure is sunken to a depth of approximately 54 inches below the top of the foundation. The foundation encloses the sludge drying bed, which consists of a layer of sand onto which sludge was pumped to drain and dry. The sand bed drained the base of the foundation. A poured concrete platform approximately 2 feet wide and elevated to the height of the door thresholds runs the length of the building. Three pairs of large diameter cast iron pipes with gate valves extend off the sides of the platform from a pipe hung beneath it.

SLUDGE DRYING BED BUILDING (BUILDING 53)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 3)

PART II. HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Fort Slocum

Dauids Island is named for Thaddeus Davids (1816-1894), a New Rochelle ink manufacturer, who owned the island between 1856 and 1867. Davids was next-to-last in a line of private owners and lessees associated with the island between circa 1700 and the 1860s. During this period, the island was used primarily as farmland, but beginning probably in the 1840s, it also became a destination for excursionists who traveled by steamboat from New York and Brooklyn to picnic by the sea. The U.S. Army leased the island in 1862 and purchased it outright in 1867. In 1967, the federal government sold Davids Island to the City of New Rochelle, which sold it in turn the following year to Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. Consolidated Edison returned ownership of most of the island to the city in 1976.

Two U.S. Army posts successively occupied Davids Island between 1862 and 1965. The earlier post was established as De Camp General Hospital in May 1862. The hospital treated wounded Union soldiers and, from 1863 onwards, also cared for Confederate prisoners of war. After the Civil War, the Army remained on the island, apparently using the post somewhat discontinuously as a hospital, mustering-out camp, and subdepot for recruits. By the early 1870s, the hastily-built wood frame buildings of the Civil War had deteriorated badly, and in October 1874 the Army entirely withdrew from the island, beginning a hiatus in occupation of nearly four years.

The Army returned in July 1878, when Davids Island was designated as a principal depot of the General Recruiting Service, supplanting Governors Island off lower Manhattan in that role. Originally known simply as Davids Island, the Army formally named the post Fort Slocum in 1896 to honor Maj. Gen. Henry Warner Slocum (1827-1894), a prominent Union soldier and New York politician. Recruit intake and training was a primary function of the post well into the twentieth century. Fort Slocum also saw service as an overseas embarkation station; hosted Army specialty schools for bakers, transportation officers, chaplains, public affairs personnel, and military police; provided retraining for court-martialed soldiers; and was an administrative center for the Air Force. Coastal artillery batteries operated at the post around the beginning of the twentieth century. During the Cold War, Fort Slocum supported an air defense missile battery.

When the post closed in 1965, Fort Slocum's landscape integrated elements from different episodes of development into a campus-like whole. Several episodes of development were represented, particularly 1885-1910 and 1929-1940. A few wood frame buildings remained from the late 1870s and early 1880s, and at least nine such buildings represented the Second World War. However, of the more than 50 temporary wood frame buildings erected during the First World War, only a single, partial example survived. Most of the buildings at Fort Slocum followed standard Army plans, but Army personnel or outside professional architects also produced a few designs specifically for the post. The permanent buildings at Fort Slocum generally reflected conservative and eclectic interpretations of different currents in American architecture, producing an engaging mix of Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, Romanesque, and Italianate styles. The temporary buildings around the post were in contrast unadorned and starkly utilitarian, as they were designed principally for speed of construction.

The period after Fort Slocum closed in November 1965 saw severe deterioration of the former Army post. The City of New Rochelle repeatedly sought to redevelop Davids Island, at one time considering a Consolidated Edison proposal to build a nuclear power plant and later supporting proposals for luxury residences. None of these plans materialized. Neglect and vandalism took a heavy toll on the former post.

SLUDGE DRYING BED BUILDING (BUILDING 53)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 4)

By the first decade of the twenty-first century, the landscape was overgrown, and the more than 100 buildings and structures that once comprised Fort Slocum were in decay and ruin.

Detailed accounts of Fort Slocum's history can be found in the general historic overview to this documentation series (Tetra Tech 2008) and in Olausen et al. (2005), among other sources.

Sludge Drying Bed Building (Building 53)

Building 53 is situated on the eastern side of the Hospital Area, northeast of the post's former main hospital building (Building 46). The Hospital Area stands between the Parade Ground and the northern shore of Davids Island, and until ca. 1951, the primary function of this area was to supply Fort Slocum's medical needs. During and just after the Civil War, this part of the island was essentially undeveloped, but from 1878 onwards, it was dominated by two successive main hospitals with their ancillary buildings. During the twentieth century, the Army gradually expanded the area's assemblage of buildings to include key elements of the post's water supply and sewage treatment systems, as well as several permanent and temporary quarters and barracks. By the 1950s, the Hospital Area had lost most of its former medical functions and had become a mixed-use area containing the post's remaining medical clinic, quarters for officers and NCOs, the water and sewage structures, and the headquarters for the Army Chaplain School, which was housed in the former main hospital building between 1951 and 1962.

The sewage treatment facilities in the Hospital Area were the latest in several periods of development in the handling of moist organic wastes, such as human excrement and wash waters, at the two successive Army posts on Davids Island. Sewage disposal at Fort Slocum over time broadly mirrored contemporaneous systems and practices in general use in the eastern United States (Melosi 2000; see also Chattey et al. 1997:189). In the first period, latrines, earth closets (privies), and sinks (cesspools) were used to dispose of wastes. Such structures were used exclusively at Davids Island until the 1880s and are depicted on several early maps of the post (e.g., Anonymous ca. 1889; Gillespie 1884; Quartermaster General's Office 1872). The Army began constructing sewers on Davids Island in the mid- to late 1880s and had greatly expanded the use of water closets and indoor plumbing by the early 1890s. Still, some privies probably remained in use at the post until the first decade of the twentieth century. This early sewer system disposed of sewage by allowing it to flow untreated into Long Island Sound. The sanitation principle was that dilution, plus naturally-occurring biological activity, would neutralize the waste. However, by the 1920s and 1930s, water in the sound was becoming seriously polluted creating a significant health hazard, which coastal towns began to address by installing sewage treatment plants. The entire sewage collection and treatment system at Fort Slocum was reconstructed in 1933 to introduce chemical treatment to the main sources of the post's effluent (Kirkpatrick 1933). It was significantly upgraded in 1939 to treat more of the outfall and to add additional treatment steps. Additional alterations may have been made after 1939. The system handled only sewage from buildings; historic maps indicate that stormwater runoff flowed into catch basins that drained directly into Long Island Sound.

The building documented here is one of a group of three structures in the Hospital Area that comprised Fort Slocum's sewage treatment plant (Figures 4-5). The three structures of the plant were:

- Sewage Tank House (Building 52)
- Digesting Tank Nos. 1 and 2 (unnumbered¹); and

¹When constructed, the digesting tanks were jointly designated as Building 67. In the 1941 renumbering of structures on the post, they became Building 93. In the final system used while Fort Slocum was an active post, introduced in 1957,

SLUDGE DRYING BED BUILDING (BUILDING 53)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 5)

- Sludge Drying Bed Building (Building 53).

A fourth building immediately west of the Sewage Tank House, Building 51, was Sump and Pumping Station B, one of three or four such pump stations in the post's force main sewer system. (The force main may have been expanded in 1950s by the addition of another pump station, but this change, if it occurred, remains obscure.) The Sludge Drying Bed Building was one of the structures erected during the 1939 upgrade of the post's sewage system. Of the four sewage system buildings in the Hospital Area, only the Sludge Drying Bed Building has been selected for detailed documentation.

Documentary research to date has not located a historical description of the sewage system in operation after the 1939 upgrade. However, a description of the 1933 system (Kirkpatrick 1933) and the designations of the structures comprising the 1939 system, based on Quartermaster Corps property cards completed for them in 1940, allow a general outline of the probable operation of the system. From 1939 on, the treatment plant seems to have used an activated sludge treatment system. This system was developed in the second decade of the twentieth century by sanitary engineers working in Manchester, England, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and elsewhere, and it is now one of the most widely used methods of sewage treatment (Merritt 1982).

At Fort Slocum, sewage was collected by gravity at several sumps with associated pump stations located around Davids Island (Kirkpatrick 1933). Sump A, associated with Building 74 at the northeastern corner of the Drill and Athletic Field, collected sewage from many of the buildings on the post. Pumps in Building 74 forced it approximately 1,600 feet north to the sewage treatment plant. Sump B, associated with Building 51 adjacent to the Sewage Tank House, collected sewage from the north end of the island (including Buildings 55, 57, the hospital complex, etc.). Sump C, an unnumbered subterranean structure next to Building 20,² collected sewage from the Quartermaster Area and the southern half of Officers' Row. In the 1939 system, pumps at both of these latter locations moved sewage into the force main from Sump A, though earlier, sewage at Sump C passed through a septic tank and flowed into the sea between the Freight Dock and Passenger Pier. (Another sump or a booster pump for the sewer outfall running from Sump C was probably later added to the system at Building 32B, on the western shore of the island near Building T-34, in the 1950s.)

At the sewage treatment plant, the force main likely emptied into the Tank House (Building 51), as it had in the system constructed in 1933 (Kirkpatrick 1933). In the Tank House, the raw sewage was probably first screened to remove large debris, and then it passed into sedimentation tanks at the west end of the building, where fats and oils, water, and sewage were separated. The Tank House had a rated capacity of 600,000 gallons per day, but the digesting tanks each had a capacity of just 33,600 gallons (Quartermaster Corps 1940). Since activated sludge treatment requires up to several days or more, it seems likely that much of the water processed in the sedimentation tanks was likely drawn off, sent directly to a chlorinator (which was the main element of the 1933 treatment plant—Kirkpatrick 1933) at the east end of the building and pumped into the sea as effluent. The remaining sewage, or liquor, consisting of carbonaceous material such as vegetable matter, human waste, and soaps, etc., would have been pumped into one of the digesting tanks for secondary

they were identified as Building 54. This identification seems to have been dropped in the post-abandonment period (after 1965), and the earth mound containing the two tanks was not included in either historic architectural inventory of Davids Island (Louis Berger and Associates 1986; Olausen 2005).

²This structure was designated as Building 68 in the 1930s, Building 90 in 1941, and Building 21 in 1957. Its numerical identifier seems to have been dropped in the post-abandonment period, and it was not included in either historic architectural inventory of Davids Island (Louis Berger and Associates 1986; Olausen 2005).

SLUDGE DRYING BED BUILDING (BUILDING 53)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 6)

treatment. Typically, in the activated sludge process two tanks are used in sequence. The first of these is an aeration tank in which oxygen is injected into the liquor to encourage the growth of microorganisms that break down the sewage. A second tank is a clarifier tank, in which sludge settles out of the processed liquor under quiet conditions, separating it from the treated water. The treated water would have been pumped back to the chlorinator in the Tank House, while the sludge would have been pumped to the Sludge Drying Bed Building (Building 53) to be dewatered and dried.

The specific processes used at the Sludge Drying Bed Building are not known; however, they took place at ambient temperatures and made use of solar radiation to enhance the drying process. It is possible that sludge was pumped into the building and spread out by settling, while dewatering took place through a sand filter at the base of the drying bed. The ultimate disposal of the dried sludge is unknown: it may have been incinerated at the post or shipped off-island for disposal. There is no indication that it was used locally as fertilizer. As Michael A. Cavanaugh (2007), who is writing a book on the history of Fort Slocum, has noted, earlier speculation that Building 53 was a greenhouse used for the production of food or flowers (Louis Berger and Associates 1986; Olausen et al. 2005) is not supported by a more detailed examination of the building ruins or the historical record.

The Quartermaster Corps property card (Figures 1-2) indicates that Building 53 was constructed by the Metropolitan Greenhouse Manufacturing Corporation of Brooklyn, NY, in accordance with standardized Plan No. 6363-177. Neither this plan, nor those used for other components are Fort Slocum's sewage treatment system (i.e., Plan No. 6363-110 for Sump and Pumping Stations A and B; Plan No. 6363-178 for the digesting tanks; and Plan No. 6363-179 for Sump and Pumping Station C), is included in the partial inventory of Quartermaster Corps standard plans assembled by Chattey et al. (1997). Comparison of a 1940 inventory photograph (Figure 3) with the recent appearance of the building suggests that the hoist rail, which originally extended through the double entrance door on the southern side, may have been shortened at some point. Research to date has identified no other alterations to the building following construction.

The Sludge Drying Bed Building was originally identified as Building 66. In the general renumbering of structures at the post of 1941, it became Building 95. The structure received its present designation, Building 53, as part of the final, 1957, renumbering of buildings at the post.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Published Materials

Chattey, Paul, Horace Foxall, Flossie McQueen, Cynthia Nielsen, Mary Shipe, Terri Taylor, and Jamie Tippet

1997 *Context Study of the United States Quartermaster General Standardized Plans, 1866-1942.* Prepared for the U.S. Army Environmental Center, Environmental Compliance Division, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District, Technical Center of Expertise for Preservation of Structures and Buildings, Seattle, Washington. Accessed online, January 15, 2007, at <http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA352432>.

**SLUDGE DRYING BED BUILDING (BUILDING 53)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 7)**

Melosi, Martin V.

- 1914 *The Sanitary City: Urban Infrastructure in America from Colonial Times to the Present*. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore.

Nichols, Herbert B.

- 1938 *Historic New Rochelle*. Board of Education, New Rochelle, NY.

Unpublished Materials

Cavanaugh, Michael

- 2007 *What Is, What Was, and What Was NOT: A Companion to the 2005 Davids Island Footage*. May 2007 version. Unpublished ms in possession of author, Los Angeles, CA.
- 2008 "Comments on virtual exhibit." E-mail message with attached drafts of book chapters to Nancy J. Brighton, USACE, with copy to Christopher L. Borstel, Tetra Tech EC, Inc., April 4.

Kilpatrick, John D., Maj.

- 1933 "Completion Report of Reconstruction of Sewerage System at Fort Slocum, New York." Contract No. W6511 qm-42, completed November 29, 1933. Report prepared for the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, DC, by the Constructing Quartermaster, New York, NY. Record Group 92. National Archives, College Park, MD.

Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.

- 1986 *Fort Slocum, Davids Island, New York: A Historic Architectural Assessment*. Prepared for Dresdner Associates, Jersey City, New Jersey, by the Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger & Associates, East Orange, New Jersey.

Merritt, Raymond H.

- 1982 "Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewage Treatment Plant, Milwaukee, Wisconsin." *Historic American Engineering Record*, No. WI-3. On file at the Library of Congress, Washington, DC. Accessed online, September 23, 2008, at <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.wi0154>.

Olausen, Stephen, Matthew Kierstead, and Jeffrey Emidy

- 2005 *Historic Architectural Survey and National Register Evaluation, Davids Island/Fort Slocum New Rochelle, New York*. Prepared for Tetra Tech FW, Inc., Morris Plains, New Jersey, by PAL, Inc., Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

Tetra Tech EC, Inc.

- 2008 "Fort Slocum: Overview." In *Historic Building Documentation, Fort Slocum Historic and Archeological District, Davids Island, City of New Rochelle, Westchester County, New York*, Volume 1. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District, Concord, Massachusetts, by Tetra Tech EC, Inc., Boston.

United States Army Quartermaster Corps [Quartermaster Corps]

- ca. 1905-41 Fort Slocum Property Cards (Form 117 and predecessors). Record Group 77. National Archives, College Park, MD.

SLUDGE DRYING BED BUILDING (BUILDING 53)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 8)

Maps and Drawings

March 6, 1872 “Quarter Master Buildings, Davids Island, N.Y. Harbor.” Map and six sheets of drawings. Record Group 92. National Archives, College Park, MD.

September 1884 “Map Showing Lines of Water Pipes of Proposed Water Works at Davids Island N.Y.H., Sept. 27th, 1884.” Inscribed “U.S. Eng’r. Office, New York City, Jan’y. 15th, 1885, to accompany letter of this date.” Signed by G.L. Gillespie, Maj. Of Eng’rs. Bvt. Lieut. Col. Record Group 77, National Archives, College Park, MD.

ca. 1889 “Plan of Davids Island, New York.” No supervisor or preparer indicated. On file at National Archives, College Park, MD.

March 1909 “Map of Fort Slocum, Davids Island, NY. Made by Direction of Peter Murray, Capt. and Construction Q.M.” Record Group 77 National Archives, College Park, MD.

May 1933 “Fort Slocum, New York: Reconstruction of Sewerage System, General Layout.” Revisions of April 29, 1933 map. Construction Division, Office of the Quartermaster General. Record Group 92, National Archives, College Park, MD.

May 1949, revised through November 1957 “Fort Slocum, New Rochelle, N.Y., Electric Distribution System Primary Lines.” Office of Post Engineer, Fort Slocum. On file at Tetra Tech EC, Inc., Morris Plains, NJ, from materials supplied by Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.

1961 “Map of Fort Slocum (Davids Island), New Rochelle, N.Y.” Prepared under the direction of the First Army Engineer by the Engineer Intelligence Division, Governors Island, New York. Record Group 92, National Archives, College Park, MD.

Panoramic and Aerial Photographs

1940: Vertical aerial photograph of Davids Island. September 4. On file at National Archives, College Park, Maryland. Digital copy examined for this research come from the Fort Slocum Alumni and Friends Collection, Michael A. Cavanaugh, Los Angeles, CA, custodian

1961: Low angle oblique aerial photograph of Fort Slocum’s Hospital Area, at the northwestern tip of Davids Island. View east-northeast. November 15. Attributed to Capt. Donald P. Blake. In the Fort Slocum Alumni and Friends Collection.

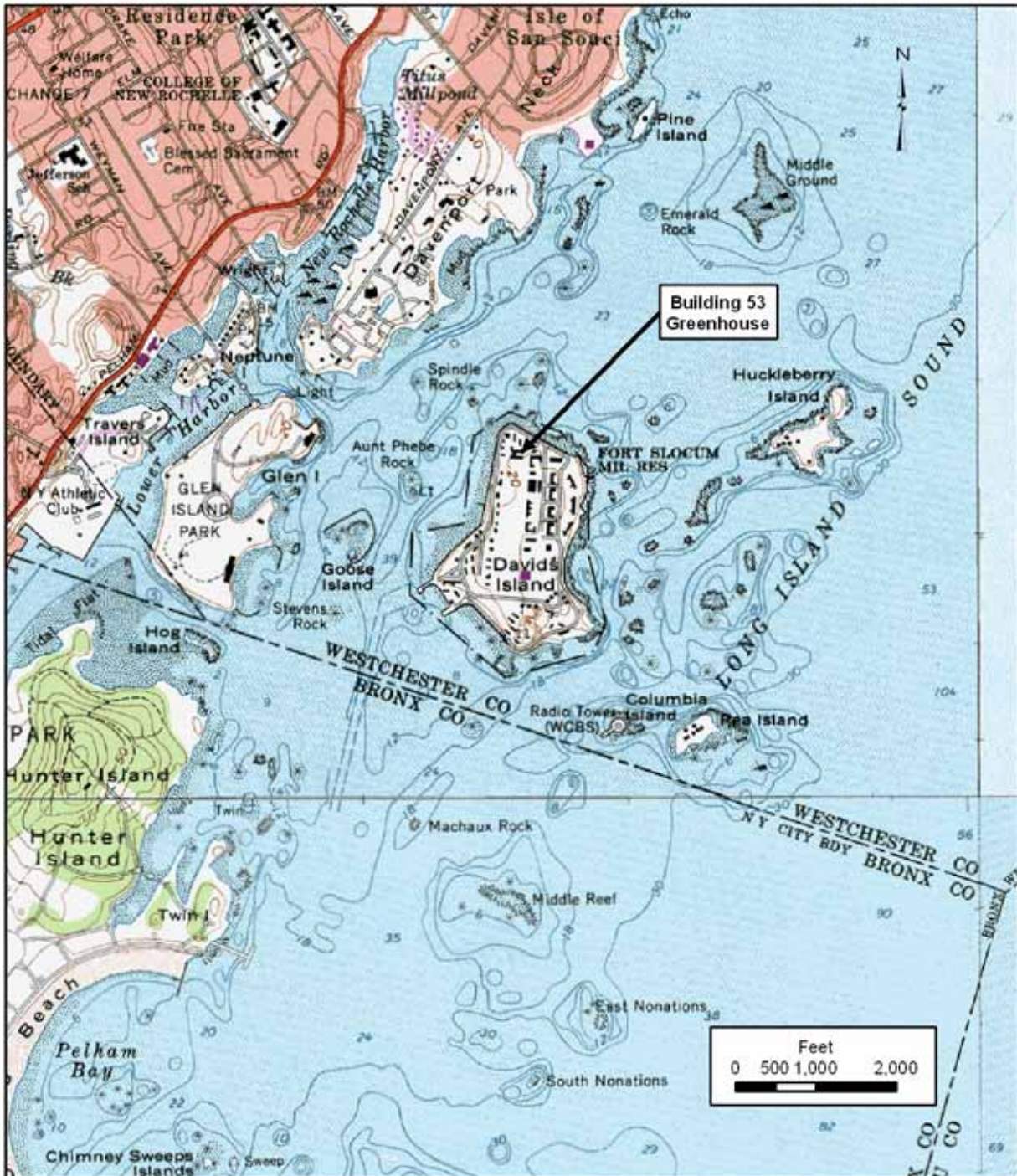
**SLUDGE DRYING BED BUILDING (BUILDING 53)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM**

(Page 9)

LOCATION MAP (USGS Mount Vernon, NY)

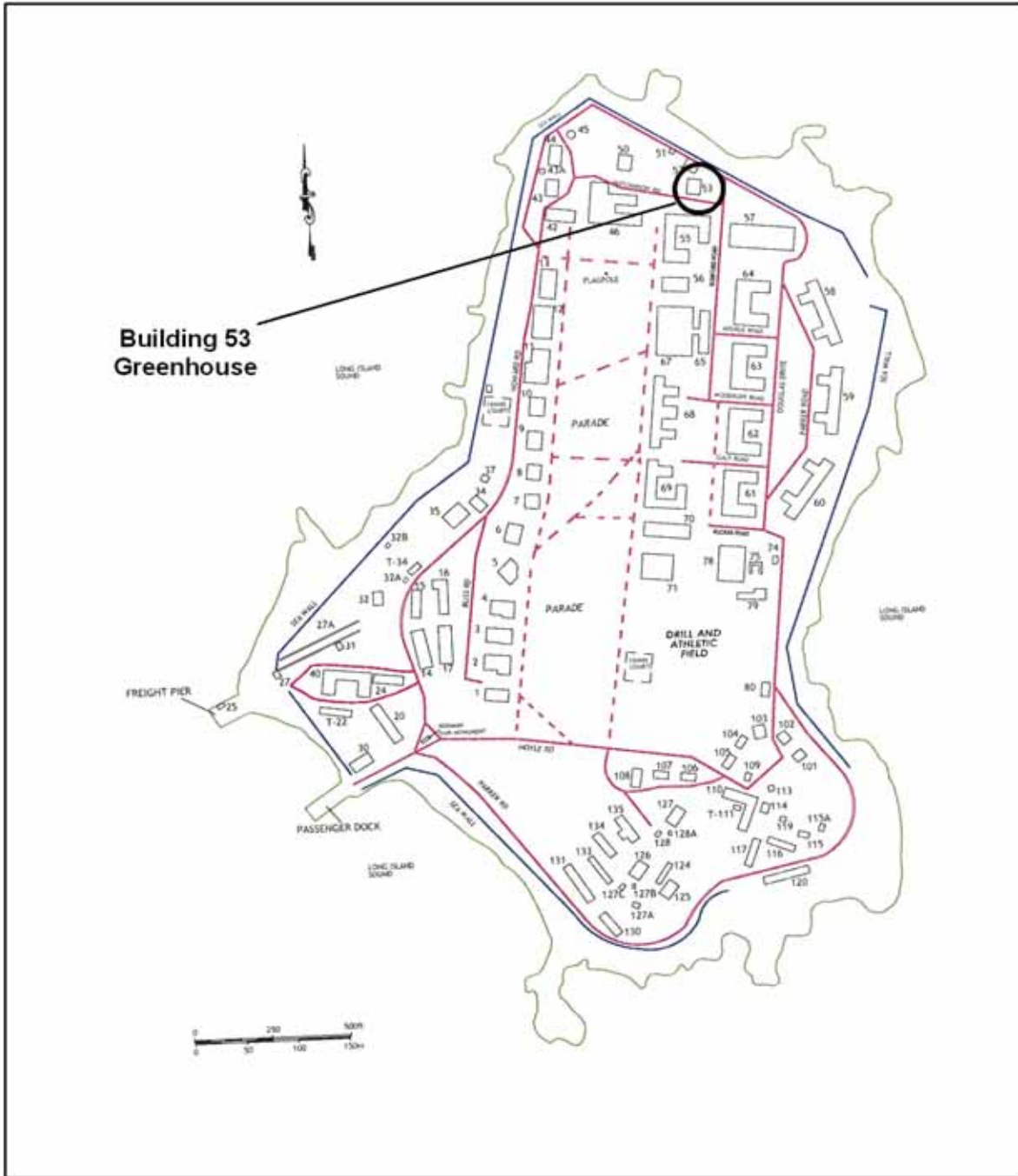
Scale: 1:24,000

1966 (Photorevised 1979)



SLUDGE DRYING BED BUILDING (BUILDING 53)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 10)

SITE MAP



**SLUDGE DRYING BED BUILDING (BUILDING 53)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 11)**

Figure 1. Property Record (front), October 1940. Record Group 77, National Archives, College Park, MD.

Post Plan No.
O. Q. M. C.: Plan No. 6363-177... Building No. 66 95

(Old No. 173 A)

Place Fort Slocum, New York. Three beds - 6 Quarters ⁴/₁₆ Ea.
Designation of building Sludge Drying Bed Building Date completed December 12, 1939 Capacity 510 Sq. Ft.
Total cost \$ 4,490.00
Material: Walls Glass w/steel frames Foundation Concrete
Roof Glass w/steel & wood frames Floors Concrete
Total floor area above basement, square feet. Wings None
Size: Main building 51'3" x 40'0"
None (How heated)
None (Type of heat)
None (Type of domestic hot water heater)

COOKING RANGES INSTALLED

Coal, No. None
Gas, No. None
Electric, No. None
Oil, No. None
Steam, No. None

METERS INSTALLED

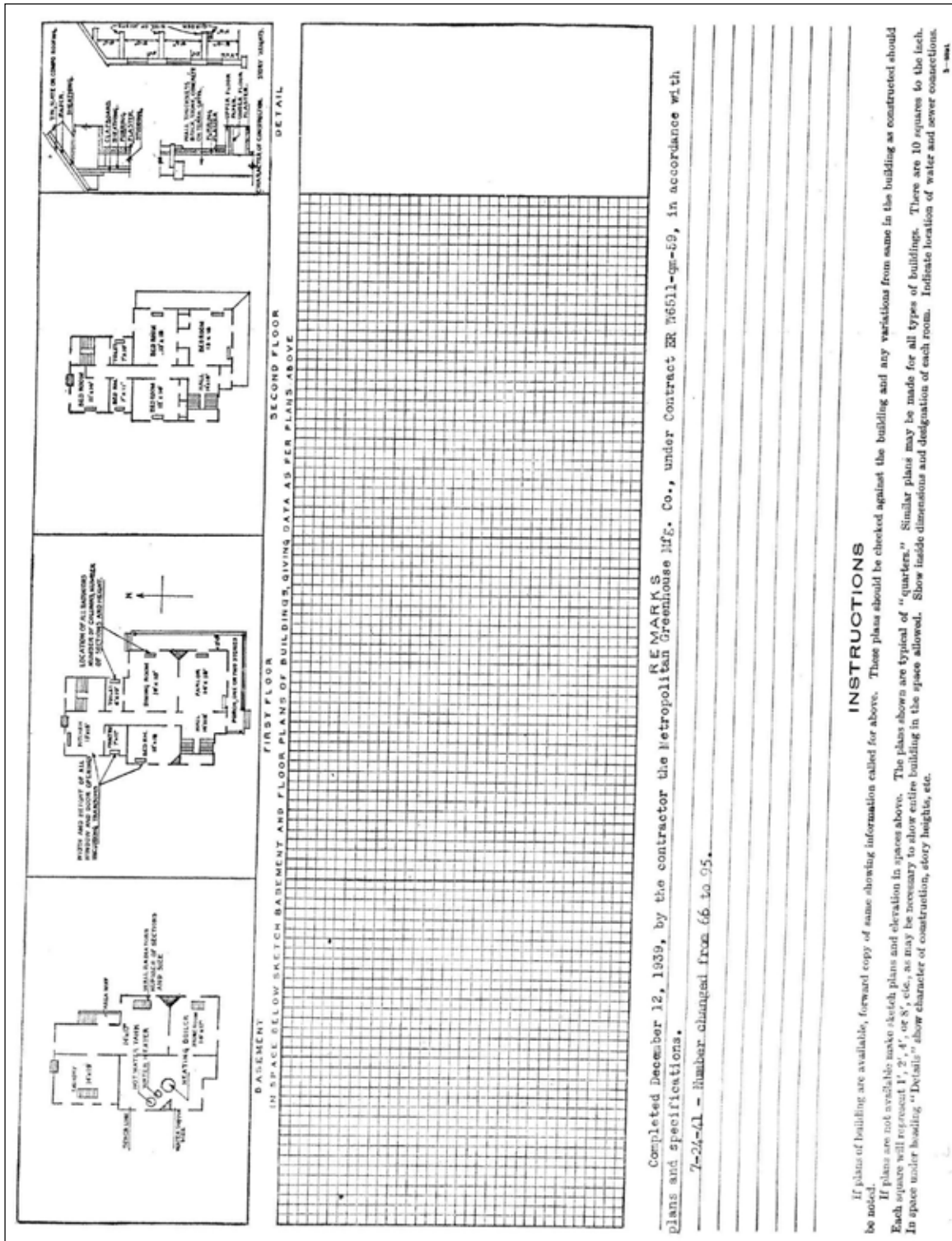
Gas, No. None
Electric, No. None
Oil, No. None
Steam, No. None
Water, No. None

ADDITIONS AND INSTALLATIONS
(Below enter chronologically all modifications, additions, introductions of water, sewer, lights, heating, etc.)

DATE	DESCRIPTION	COST	DATE
12/12/39	Installed chain hoist	\$ 34.30	

**SLUDGE DRYING BED BUILDING (BUILDING 53)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 12)**

Figure 2. Property Record (back), October 1940. Record Group 77, National Archives, College Park, MD.



SLUDGE DRYING BED BUILDING (BUILDING 53)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 13)

Figure 3. Inventory photograph, October 1940. Record Group 77, National Archives, College Park, MD.



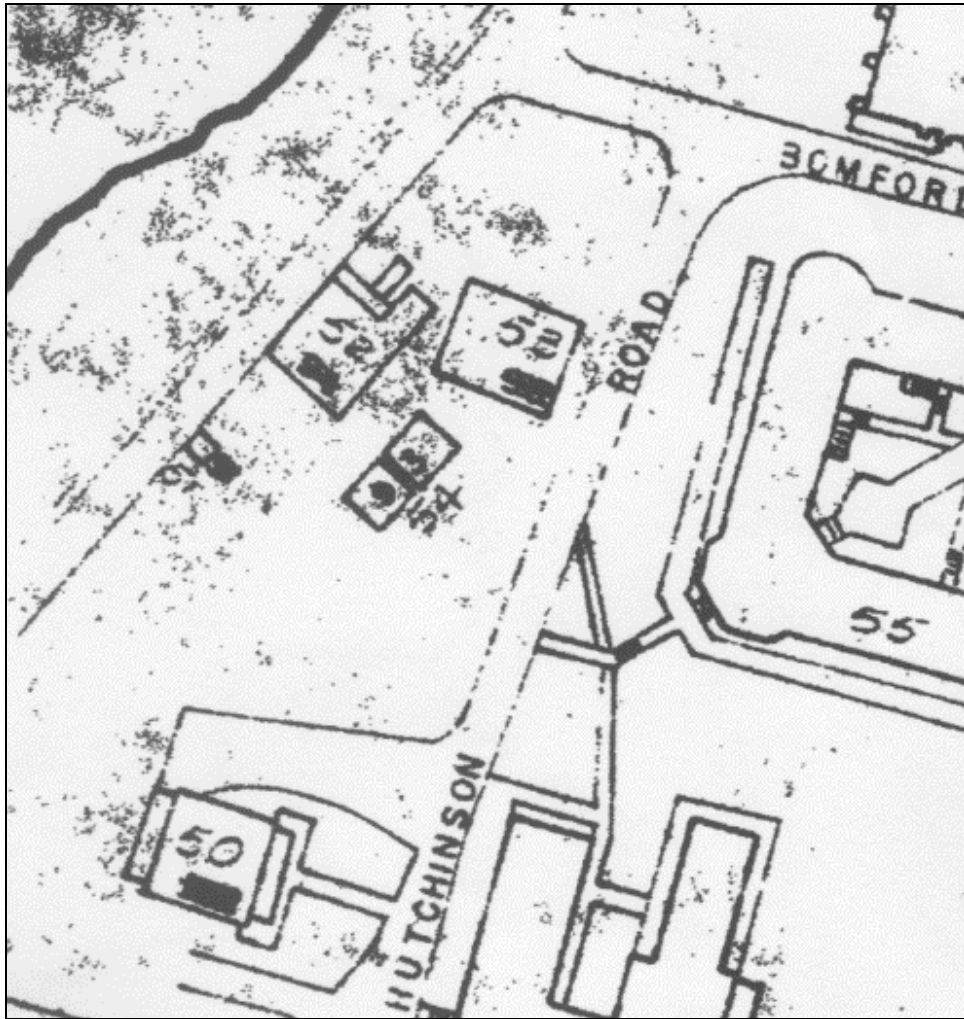
SLUDGE DRYING BED BUILDING (BUILDING 53)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 14)

Figure 4. Inventory photograph of Fort Slocum's sewage treatment plant, October 1940. The plant included the Tank House (present-day Building 52) at left; Digesting Tanks Nos. 1 and 2 (not currently numbered), in the earth mound at center; and the Sludge Drying Bed Building (Building 53) at center right. Record Group 77, National Archives, College Park, MD.



SLUDGE DRYING BED BUILDING (BUILDING 53)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 15)

Figure 5. "Fort Slocum, New Rochelle, N.Y., Electric Distribution System Primary Lines," May 1949, revised through November 1957, detail. Building 53 is located on Hutchinson Road on Hutchinson Road. Adjoining buildings include Sump and Pumping Station B (Building 51), the Tank House (Building 52), and Digesting Tanks Nos. 1 and 2 (Building 54). North is to the top of the page. Copy on file at Tetra Tech, EC, Inc., Morris Plains, NJ.



HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SLUDGE DRYING BED BUILDING (BUILDING 53)

Dauids Island—Fort Slocum

New Rochelle

Westchester County

New York

Photographer: Matt Kierstead, PAL Inc., Pawtucket, RI, November 2005.

1. Southern façade with view of interior, facing northeast.
2. Interior, facing north.

Photographer: Matt Kierstead, PAL Inc., Pawtucket, RI, November 2004.

3. Southern façade, detail, with view of interior, facing north.
4. Northern and eastern façades with view of interior, facing southwest.

Photographer: Nancy Brighton, USACE, New York, NY, January 2006.

5. Interior, showing I-beam rail and details of roof structure, facing north.
6. Western side of interior, facing north.

Photo 1. Southern façade with view of interior, facing northeast.



Photo 2. Interior, facing north.



Photo 3. Southern façade, detail, with view of interior, facing north.



Photo 4. Northern and eastern façades with view of interior, facing southwest.



Photo 5. Interior, showing I-beam rail and details of roof structure, facing north.



Photo 6. Western side of interior, facing north.



DAVIDS ISLAND – FORT SLOCUM HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

BARRACKS (BUILDING 55)

<u>Location:</u>	Davids Island–Fort Slocum 0.6 mi southeast of New Rochelle, New York mainland USGS Mount Vernon, NY Quadrangle UTM Coordinate (NAD 1983): 18.603656.4526913
<u>Present Owner(s):</u>	City of New Rochelle, NY
<u>Date of Construction:</u>	1889
<u>Architect/Engineer:</u>	U.S. Army Quartermaster Corps.
<u>Present Use:</u>	Abandoned when documented (2004-2007). Demolished 2008.
<u>Significance:</u>	The Barracks (Building 55) is associated with the Barracks Area. It originally provided housing for enlisted personnel in support of Fort Slocum’s nineteenth- and twentieth-century military functions. Later converted to the Chaplain Center for All Faiths for the U.S. Army Chaplain School (located at Fort Slocum 1951-1961), it also embodied the Army’s adaptive reuse of existing facilities in response to the installation’s changing mission. The building is a key contributing element to the Fort Slocum Historic and Archeological District.
<u>Project Information:</u>	The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District (Corps), has been authorized under the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2004, to perform building demolition, debris removal, and remediation of asbestos materials (Project) at the Fort Slocum on Davids Island in the City of New Rochelle, New York. The purpose of the Project is to remove buildings and infrastructure from the abandoned fort installation that create safety hazards as part of a long-range plan to restore Davids Island for future use. In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800), the Corps has consulted with the New York State Historic Preservation Officer (NYSHPO) regarding the effects of the Project on historic properties. The consultation resulted in the development of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) among the Corps, NYSHPO, County of Westchester, and City of New Rochelle as consulting parties. This documentation report was prepared in accordance with Stipulation II.C.1 of the MOA.
<u>Prepared by:</u>	C.L. Borstel, J.C. Sexton, R.M. Jacoby, S.B. Marshall, and C.W. Christopher
<u>Title:</u>	Cultural Resources Documentation Team
<u>Affiliation:</u>	Tetra Tech EC, Inc., Morris Plains, NJ
<u>Date:</u>	May 2007 (Revision 1, October 2008)

BARRACKS (BUILDING 55)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 2)

PART I. DESCRIPTION

Building 55 is one of three 1880s-era masonry barracks located in the northeastern quadrant of Davids Island. The island is in the western portion of Long Island Sound, 0.6 miles southeast of the New Rochelle, NY, mainland and 19 miles northeast of Midtown Manhattan (Location Map and Site Map). Davids Island is a roughly pear-shaped, relatively flat landmass consisting of approximately 78 acres above mean high water. It is heavily wooded and contains the ruins of more than 100 buildings and structures associated with an abandoned U.S. Army post, Fort Slocum. The ruins include barracks and quarters; quartermaster, administrative, medical, and recreation buildings; and coastal and air defense facilities. A concrete and stone seawall encircles most of the shore, and a system of roads and paths runs throughout the island. Building 55 is situated in the post's Barracks Area at the northeastern corner of the Parade Ground. The Barracks Area contains ten brick buildings originally designed to house soldiers and other enlisted personnel, along with a mess hall, gymnasium-drill hall, and guardhouse. Several of the barracks were later assigned to other purposes, as was the case with Building 55, which was used as the Army Chaplain School's Chaplain Center for All Faiths during the 1950s.

Building 55 is now in ruins, for it is one of many buildings on Davids Island destroyed by a fire in April 1982 (Cavanaugh 2007; Louis Berger and Associates 1986; New York Times 1982). The roof and interior walls and floors are gone, having collapsed into the basement (Photos 1-8). Portions of some exterior brick walls have also crumbled to the top of the foundation, but much of the building remains as an open shell. A single chimney rises above the ruin at the rear (southeastern side) of the building's center tower, and many of the brick piers that once supported the first-story floor joists remain standing in the basement. Deterioration of the building's walls appears to be occurring, particularly at the eaves and in window and door arches, where the walls have cracks and missing sections of brickwork. The building's fenestration is now represented by empty window and door openings. The top of the foundation is marked by an angular brick water table. The foundation is pierced by regularly-spaced rectangular basement window openings, which are situated directly beneath the first story openings. Light steel grates remain in some of the basement window openings.

When extant, Building 55 was a large, Romanesque Revival-style brick structure laid out in a C-plan (Figures 1-8). The building had a brick structural system set on a brick foundation, with wood framing for the roof, floors, and interior walls. Two perpendicular one-story wings extended to the south and the east from a central squat octagonal tower of two-and-a-half stories. Each wing terminated in an apse, and near the apse a small dependency projected from the wing into the semi-enclosed space on the southeastern side of the building. The building had a cross-hipped roof, whose form closely complemented the structure's footprint. The tower roof was a steeply-pitched (approximately 50 degrees) regular octagonal pyramid capped by a small finial. The faces of the tower alternated in length, with those facing the cardinal directions being about three-quarters the length of the ones on the intervening sides. The wider northeastern, northwestern, and southwestern faces of the tower roof each had a small peak-roofed dormer, while at the edge of the roof on the southeastern face a large chimney rose from the tower wall. Medium-pitch roofs covered the remainder of the building, which terminate in half-conical ends over the apses and true hipped ends over the dependencies. The roof was clad in slate.

The walls had simple cornices in raised brickwork. On the tower and at the apsidal ends of the main wings, the cornice was a blind arcade, or Lombard band, above a single stringcourse. On the long flank walls of the wings and on the dependencies, the cornice is a narrow band of rectangular machicolations above a pair of stringcourses (Photo 8). Throughout the building, most windows of the first and second floors were uniform round-headed four-over-four double-hung wood sash windows with two-light

BARRACKS (BUILDING 55)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 3)

transoms. Smaller or narrower round-headed windows were used in a few locations, such as at the apses and on the tower faces just beside the roofs of the adjoining wings. All windows were set in rectangular openings capped by brick semicircular arches, with gray gneiss or schist sills. The openings were regularly spaced on the flank walls of the wings, the apses, and the dependencies, with arched doorways substituted for a window in certain positions around the façade. The door openings were somewhat wider than those of the windows and had brick semicircular arches embellished by raised surrounds of plain brick. Doorways were framed in wood and had round-headed transoms and had single or double leaf doors. The doors were paneled wood with multi-light glazing. At certain periods some of these doorways were protected by small shed-roof canopies or wood and glass vestibules. The doors were reached by short flights of concrete stairs with pipe rail handles. Rows of basement windows were set into the foundation directly beneath first-story windows. At the rear of the building where the grade is lower, there were several basement door openings in place of windows.

The main entrance to the building was located at the northwestern face of the central octagonal tower (Photos 1-3). This face and the narrower adjoining tower faces to the north and west formed the balanced center of the building's long principal (north and west) façade. On this façade, the arrangement of window openings alternated between the two stories of the tower, with the second story having single, centered windows on the narrow faces and a centered double window on the wider intermediate face, while the first story had centered double windows on the narrow faces. In between, the building's main entrance took up nearly the entire span of the wide northwestern face. The entrance was a semicircular arched opening springing from engaged terra cotta dwarf columns and embellished with a raised surround of plain brick. It had a gray schist or gneiss threshold. The door was reached from the sidewalk adjoining the building by a set of six concrete stairs with a pipe handrail. Beyond the sidewalk, an additional flight of 13 steps led up the fill berm on the north side of the building toward the entrance from near the grade of Hutchinson Road. Between the sill of the second-story double window and the top of the entrance surround was a terra cotta plaque with the building's construction date, 1889, in raised numerals. A pair of S-shaped tie rod anchors flanked this plaque, and a second pair of S-anchors flanked the entrance at the base of the arch. The main, two-leaf door was recessed within the entrance opening, but no trace of it remains and no detailed historic photographs of it have been found. Historic photographs do, however, appear to show that different wood frame lattice and multi-light panels occupied the arched entrance opening at different times.

Historic floor plans are available for Building 55 from 1895 and 1939 (Figures 2 and 5), and these reflect the building's use as a barracks. The largest spaces are situated in the wings, and comprise two 95-foot-long dormitory rooms, each of which had a capacity of approximately 45 men. (The Quartermaster Corps property card indicates the total capacity of the building was 160 men in 1939 [Figure 4].) No floor plan of the building has been located to date from the Second World War or from the period when the building served as Chapel Center for All Faiths of the U.S. Army Chaplain School, which was located at Fort Slocum from 1951 to 1962. However, according to Michael A. Cavanaugh (2007), who is writing a book on the history of the post, during the Second World War, the building housed a post office, the post's military police headquarters, the Overseas Staging Battalion, and a beauty shop for members of the Women's Army Corps. During the 1950s, the Chapel Center contained four chapels, including the main, General Protestant chapel, also called the Memorial Chapel, and the Roman Catholic Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament, one of which was apparently located in each of the large rooms of the two wings, along with the Jewish Chapel of the Eternal Light and the liturgical Protestant (e.g., Episcopalian) Chapel of the Centurion, which were located on the second floor of the octagonal tower. In addition, during this period, the building included meeting rooms, classrooms, kosher kitchen, offices, and the Gallery of

Remembrance to honor chaplains killed in action, which was located on the first floor of the tower (Cavanaugh 2007).

PART II. HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Fort Slocum

Dauids Island is named for Thaddeus Davids (1816-1894), a New Rochelle ink manufacturer, who owned the island between 1856 and 1867. Davids was next-to-last in a line of private owners and lessees associated with the island between circa 1700 and the 1860s. During this period, the island was used primarily as farmland, but beginning probably in the 1840s, it also became a destination for excursionists who traveled by steamboat from New York and Brooklyn to picnic by the sea. The U.S. Army leased the island in 1862 and purchased it outright in 1867. In 1967, the federal government sold Davids Island to the City of New Rochelle, which sold it in turn the following year to Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. Consolidated Edison returned ownership of most of the island to the city in 1976.

Two U.S. Army posts successively occupied Davids Island between 1862 and 1965. The earlier post was established as De Camp General Hospital in May 1862. The hospital treated wounded Union soldiers and, from 1863 onwards, also cared for Confederate prisoners of war. After the Civil War, the Army remained on the island, apparently using the post somewhat discontinuously as a hospital, mustering-out camp, and subdepot for recruits. By the early 1870s, the hastily-built wood frame buildings of the Civil War had deteriorated badly, and in October 1874 the Army entirely withdrew from the island, beginning a hiatus in occupation of nearly four years.

The Army returned in July 1878, when Davids Island was designated as a principal depot of the General Recruiting Service, supplanting Governors Island off lower Manhattan in that role. Originally known simply as Davids Island, the Army formally named the post Fort Slocum in 1896 to honor Maj. Gen. Henry Warner Slocum (1827-1894), a prominent Union soldier and New York politician. Recruit intake and training was a primary function of the post well into the twentieth century. Fort Slocum also saw service as an overseas embarkation station; hosted Army specialty schools for bakers, transportation officers, chaplains, public affairs personnel, and military police; provided retraining for court-martialed soldiers; and was an administrative center for the Air Force. Coastal artillery batteries operated at the post around the beginning of the twentieth century. During the Cold War, Fort Slocum supported an air defense missile battery.

When the post closed in 1965, Fort Slocum's landscape integrated elements from different episodes of development into a campus-like whole. Several episodes of development were represented, particularly 1885-1910 and 1929-1940. A few wood frame buildings remained from the late 1870s and early 1880s, and at least nine such buildings represented the Second World War. However, of the more than 50 temporary wood frame buildings erected during the First World War, only a single, partial example survived. Most of the buildings at Fort Slocum followed standard Army plans, but Army personnel or outside professional architects also produced a few designs specifically for the post. The permanent buildings at Fort Slocum generally reflected conservative and eclectic interpretations of different currents in American architecture, producing an engaging mix of Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, Romanesque, and Italianate styles. The temporary buildings around the post were in contrast unadorned and starkly utilitarian, as they were designed principally for speed of construction.

BARRACKS (BUILDING 55)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 5)

The period after Fort Slocum closed in November 1965 saw severe deterioration of the former Army post. The City of New Rochelle repeatedly sought to redevelop Davids Island, at one time considering a Consolidated Edison proposal to build a nuclear power plant and later supporting proposals for luxury residences. None of these plans materialized. Neglect and vandalism took a heavy toll on the former post. By the first decade of the twenty-first century, the landscape was overgrown, and the more than 100 buildings and structures that once comprised Fort Slocum were in decay and ruin.

Detailed accounts of Fort Slocum's history can be found in the general historic overview to this documentation series (Tetra Tech 2008) and in Olausen et al. (2005), among other sources.

Barracks (Building 55)

Along with Buildings 68 and 69, Building 55 was one of three permanent brick barracks constructed in the late 1880s to house enlisted men at Fort Slocum. Before these buildings were erected, recruits and soldiers stationed at the post lived in one- or two-story wood-frame buildings situated in the northeastern quadrant of Davids Island. The Army considered the earlier wood-frame buildings to be expedient or temporary structures, and they were frequently cold, drafty, or leaky. The new brick barracks were a considerable improvement in comfort and fire-resistance. The brick barracks built in the 1880s at Fort Slocum were erected at the beginning of a period when the Army shifted from the use of wood frame to brick buildings at permanent posts throughout the country. Though it took more than two decades to construct enough capacity, eventually enlisted personnel at Fort Slocum were generally all housed in masonry buildings. In the twentieth century, the exceptions to the use of masonry barracks at Fort Slocum took place primarily at times of national emergency, particularly during the First World War, when the crush of new recruits and men being shipped overseas made it necessary to construct more than 50 temporary wood frame buildings at the post, many of which were barracks.

Providing facilities to house and feed six companies (about 600 men), Building 55, its companion barracks to the south (Buildings 68 and 69), and the associated enlisted men's mess (Building 67) comprised the earliest functionally-coherent group of masonry buildings constructed in brick at Fort Slocum. The four buildings anchored the northeastern corner of the Parade Ground and stood diagonally across from the kernel of Officers' Row, which since the 1870s was developing mostly northwards from Buildings 2 through 4. The garrison's flagstaff then stood in the middle of the Parade Ground, providing a focal point that unified the separate residential areas of men and officers.

Building 55 was constructed about where the post's cemetery was located until 1887, when the Army disinterred the remains of around 60 people and transferred them to Cypress Hills National Cemetery in Brooklyn (Historical Perspectives 1986:38-39). Analysis of historic maps suggests that the cemetery was located immediately southeast of the building, so the rear walls of the building's two dependencies would have just touched the cemetery's northern and western edges.

Although the Army's Quartermaster General had introduced standardized plans for wood barracks in the 1870s, little development of such plans for brick barracks had taken place at the time Buildings 55, 68, and 69 were authorized (Chattey et al. 1997; Hoagland 2004). Responsibility for planning for the three barracks and the mess hall between them thus fell to Capt. George H. Cook, the post's quartermaster. Consequently the designs of these four buildings are unique to Fort Slocum (Cavanaugh 2007, 2008). In consultation with others, including the Quartermaster General, Col. Samuel Holabird, and the

BARRACKS (BUILDING 55)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 6)

commanding officer at Davids Island, Maj. Frederick Mears, Quartermaster Cook developed a design that included two L-shaped barracks (Buildings 55 and 69) that bracketed two structures with linear facades (Buildings 67 and 68).

These buildings show the strong influence of the Romanesque Revival movement, which was a popular style for public buildings during the 1870s to 1890s. The robust, blocky massing and decorative allusions to military fortification that were characteristic of the style made it particularly appealing for use on an Army post. Though in civilian construction, Romanesque Revival buildings characteristically made extensive use of large, quarry-faced stone blocks, the buildings in this style at Fort Slocum are almost entirely of brick. In addition to Buildings 55, 68, and 69, Building 1 is another example of Romanesque Revival architecture at Fort Slocum.

Building 55 originally consisted of two wings (north and west) extending from a central octagonal tower in the northwestern corner. By 1894, the two wings had been expanded by the addition of short dependencies to the east and south, providing additional dormitory space and a bath and toilet room. In its earliest phase, the roofs of the main wings also each had a monitor along its ridge, apparently to ensure good (or perhaps drafty) ventilation. These seem to have been removed sometime prior to 1920.

Review of available historic photographs and aerial images provides little information on exterior alterations to Building 55. Nonetheless, the building's function changed substantially beginning in the Second World War, when it started to be used for administrative purposes and other support activities, and these and later changes probably led to alterations such as the installation of additional doors and stairs, as shown in Photo 5, for example. As discussed in the descriptive section, above, it became Chapel Center for All Faiths with the arrival of the U.S. Army Chaplain School at Fort Slocum (1951), and this use involved substantial interior renovations and alterations. Some of these alterations may have been obscured when the school relocated to Fort Hamilton, NY, in 1962, but since the building has been gutted by fire, no traces of the interior remain today.

Until early 1893, the building was designated as Building 61. From 1893 until mid-1941, it was known as Building 35. The building was again renumbered in 1941 as Building 51, a designation it kept until around 1957, when it was renumbered as Building 55.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Published Materials

Chattey, Paul, Horace Foxall, Flossie McQueen, Cynthia Nielsen, Mary Shipe, Terri Taylor, and Jamie Tippet

1997 *Context Study of the United States Quartermaster General Standardized Plans, 1866-1942.* Prepared for the U.S. Army Environmental Center, Environmental Compliance Division, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District, Technical Center of Expertise for Preservation of Structures and Buildings, Seattle, Washington. Accessed online, January 15, 2007, at <http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA352432>.

Hoagland, Alison K.

2004 *Army Architecture in the West: Forts Laramie, Bridger, and D.A. Russell, 1849-1912.* University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

BARRACKS (BUILDING 55)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 7)

New York Times

1982 "Fire Destroys 15 Buildings on Island in Long Island Sound." April 23:B2.

Nichols, Herbert B.

1938 *Historic New Rochelle*. Board of Education, New Rochelle, NY.

Unpublished Materials

Cavanaugh, Michael

2007 *What Is, What Was, and What Was NOT: A Companion to the 2005 Davids Island Footage*. May 2007 version. Unpublished ms in possession of author, Los Angeles, CA.

2008 "Comments on virtual exhibit." E-mail message with attached drafts of book chapters to Nancy J. Brighton, USACE, with copy to Christopher L. Borstel, Tetra Tech EC, Inc., April 4.

Historical Perspectives

1986 *Phase IA Documentary Study of Archeological Potential, Davids Island Project, New Rochelle, New York*. Prepared for Dresdner Associates, Inc, Jersey City, New Jersey, by Historical Perspectives, Riverside, Connecticut.

Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.

1986 *Fort Slocum, Davids Island, New York: A Historic Architectural Assessment*. Prepared for Dresdner Associates, Jersey City, New Jersey, by the Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger & Associates, East Orange, New Jersey.

Olausen, Stephen, Matthew Kierstead, and Jeffrey Emidy

2005 *Historic Architectural Survey and National Register Evaluation, Davids Island/Fort Slocum New Rochelle, New York*. Prepared for Tetra Tech FW, Inc., Morris Plains, New Jersey, by PAL, Inc., Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

Tetra Tech EC, Inc.

2008 "Fort Slocum: Overview." In *Historic Building Documentation, Fort Slocum Historic and Archeological District, Davids Island, City of New Rochelle, Westchester County, New York*, Volume 1. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District, Concord, Massachusetts, by Tetra Tech EC, Inc., Boston.

United States Army Quartermaster Corps [Quartermaster Corps]

ca. 1905-41 Fort Slocum Property Cards (Form 117 and predecessors). Record Group 77. National Archives, College Park, MD.

Maps and Drawings

March 6, 1872 "Quarter Master Buildings, Davids Island, N.Y. Harbor." Map and six sheets of drawings. Record Group 92. National Archives, College Park, MD.

BARRACKS (BUILDING 55)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 8)

March 1884 "David's Island, N.Y. Harbor... [Showing] Buildings as They Stand, March 12, 1884." Prepared by George H. Cook, Capt. & A.Q.M. Record Group 92, National Archives, College Park, MD.

September 1884 "Map Showing Lines of Water Pipes of Proposed Water Works at Davids Island N.Y.H., Sept. 27th, 1884." Inscribed "U.S. Eng'r. Office, New York City, Jan'y. 15th, 1885, to accompany letter of this date." Signed by G.L. Gillespie, Maj. Of Eng'rs. Bvt. Lieut. Col. Record Group 77, National Archives, College Park, MD.

July 1888 "Map of Davids Island, New York Harbor." Prepared under the direction of George H. Cook, Capt. & Asstg Q.M. Record Group 92, National Archives, College Park, MD.

March 1893 "Davids Island, New York Harbor. Prepared under the direction of J.W. Summerhayes." Shows "buildings as renumbered," the proposed form of the mortar emplacement, and 1-foot (0.3-meter) contour intervals. QMGO No. 34039, March 13, 1893. On file at National National Archives, College Park, MD.

October 1894 (or undetermined month thereafter through December 1895) "Map of Davids Island, New York Harbor, U.S. Military Reservation, Drawn under the Direction of Cap. J.W. Summerhayes, Asst. Qr. Mr. U.S.A." Date stamp from QMGO on reverse bears a date in 1895. Record Group 92, National Archives, College Park, MD.

March 1895 "Davids Island—N.Y.H.: Plans Showing Additions and Alterations in Barrack No. 35." Inscribed "Q.M.G.O. [Quartermaster General's Office]... E.S.E. [draftsman]" Record Group 92, National Archives, College Park, MD.

July 1903 (or earlier) "Fort Slocum, New York." No supervisor or preparer indicated. Shows proposed locations of Quartermaster storehouses near Freight Pier (west of present-day Buildings 14 and 15). Reverse bears various stamps and endorsements dated 1903 and 1904, the earliest of which is July 27, 1903. Record Group 92, National Archives, College Park, MD.

March 1909 "Map of Fort Slocum, Davids Island, NY. Made by Direction of Peter Murray, Capt. and Construction Q.M." Record Group 77 National Archives, College Park, MD.

July 1915 "Map of Fort Slocum, New York." Made by Direction of F.E. Smith, Capt. & Quartermaster. Record Group 92, National Archives, College Park, MD.

1943 No title [Informal guide map of Fort Slocum]. Prepared by T/3 Richard Williams. Collection of Michael Cavanaugh, Los Angeles, CA.

May 1949, revised through November 1957 "Fort Slocum, New Rochelle, N.Y., Electric Distribution System Primary Lines." Office of Post Engineer, Fort Slocum. On file at Tetra Tech EC, Inc., Morris Plains, NJ, from materials supplied by Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.

1952 "Fort Slocum, New Rochelle, NY." Prepared by Armed Forces Information School. Fort Slocum Alumni and Friends Collection, Michael A. Cavanaugh, Los Angeles, CA, custodian.

BARRACKS (BUILDING 55)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 9)

Panoramic and Aerial Photographs

(Except as noted, all photographs are on file at National Archives, College Park, Maryland. Digital copies examined for this research come from the Fort Slocum Alumni and Friends Collection, Michael A. Cavanaugh, Los Angeles, CA, custodian.)

ca. 1922: Low angle oblique aerial photograph of Davids Island. View southeast. Winter.

1926: High angle oblique aerial photograph of Davids Island. View west. August 10.

1932: Low angle oblique aerial photograph of Davids Island. View south. January 11.

1936: High angle oblique aerial photograph of Davids Island. View south. January 17.

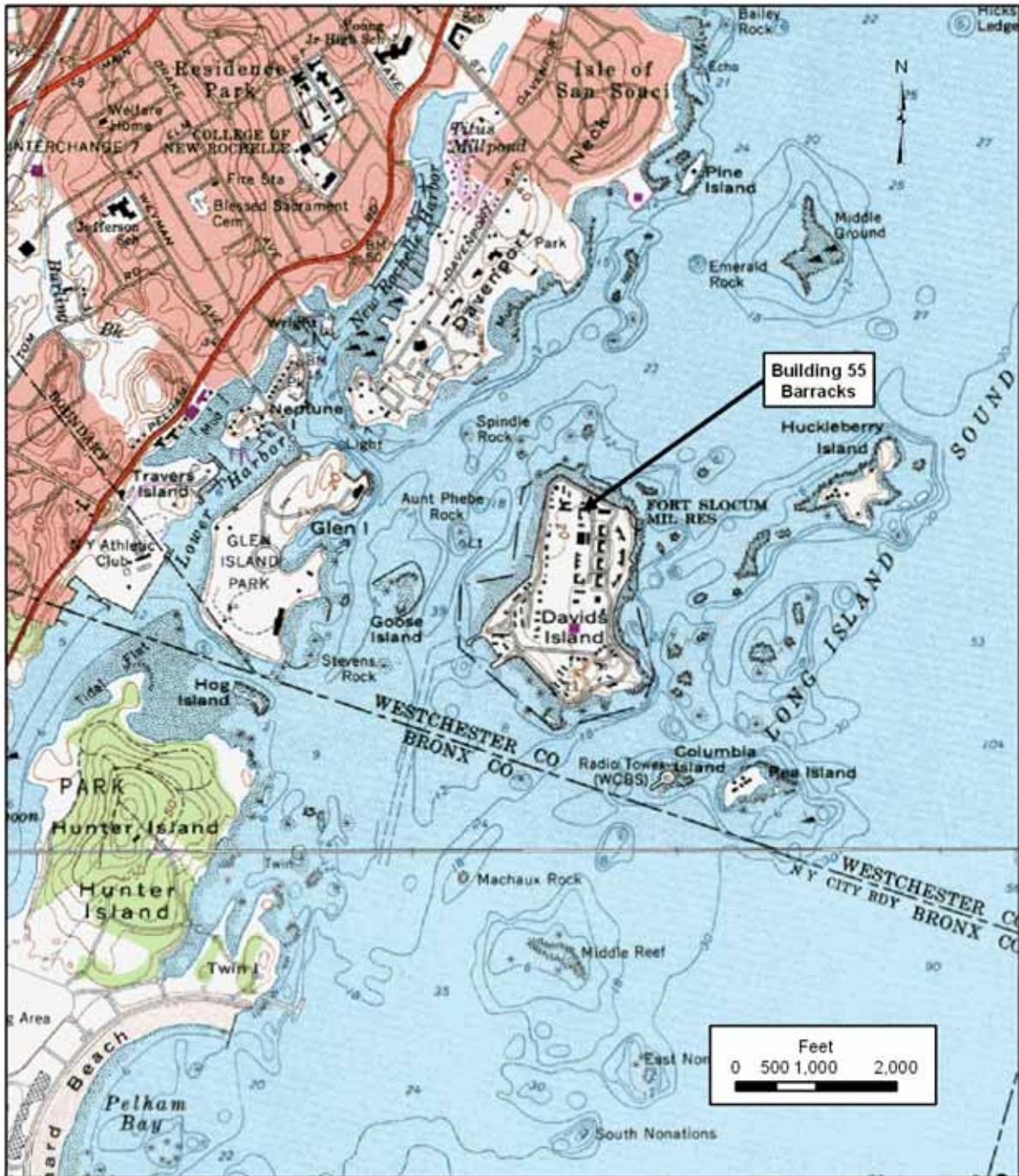
1936: High angle oblique aerial photograph of Davids Island. View southeast. June 29.

1940: Vertical aerial photograph of Davids Island. September 4.

1961: Low angle oblique aerial photograph of Fort Slocum's Hospital Area, at the northwestern tip of Davids Island. View east-northeast. November 15. Attributed to Capt. Donald P. Blake. In the Fort Slocum Alumni and Friends Collection.

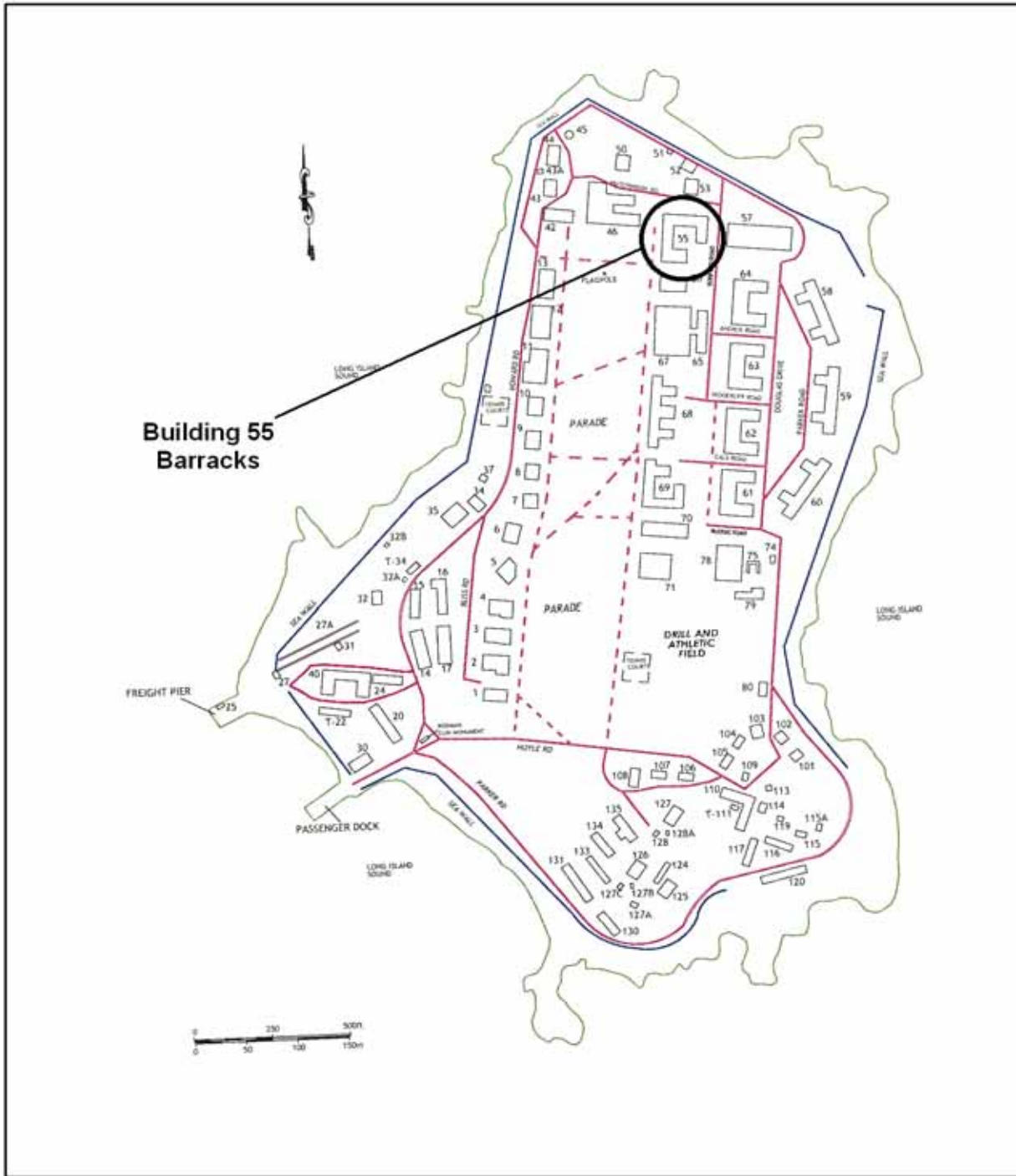
**BARRACKS (BUILDING 55)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM**
(Page 10)

LOCATION MAP (USGS Mount Vernon, NY)
Scale: 1:24,000
1966 (Photorevised 1979)



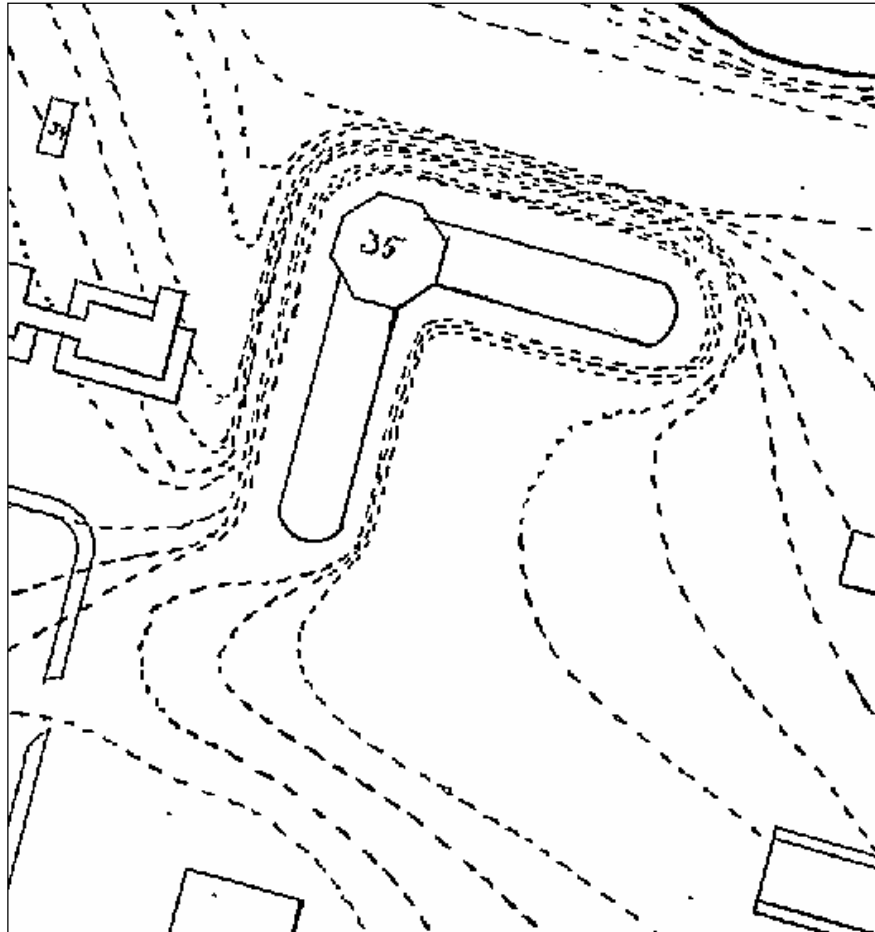
BARRACKS (BUILDING 55)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 11)

SITE MAP



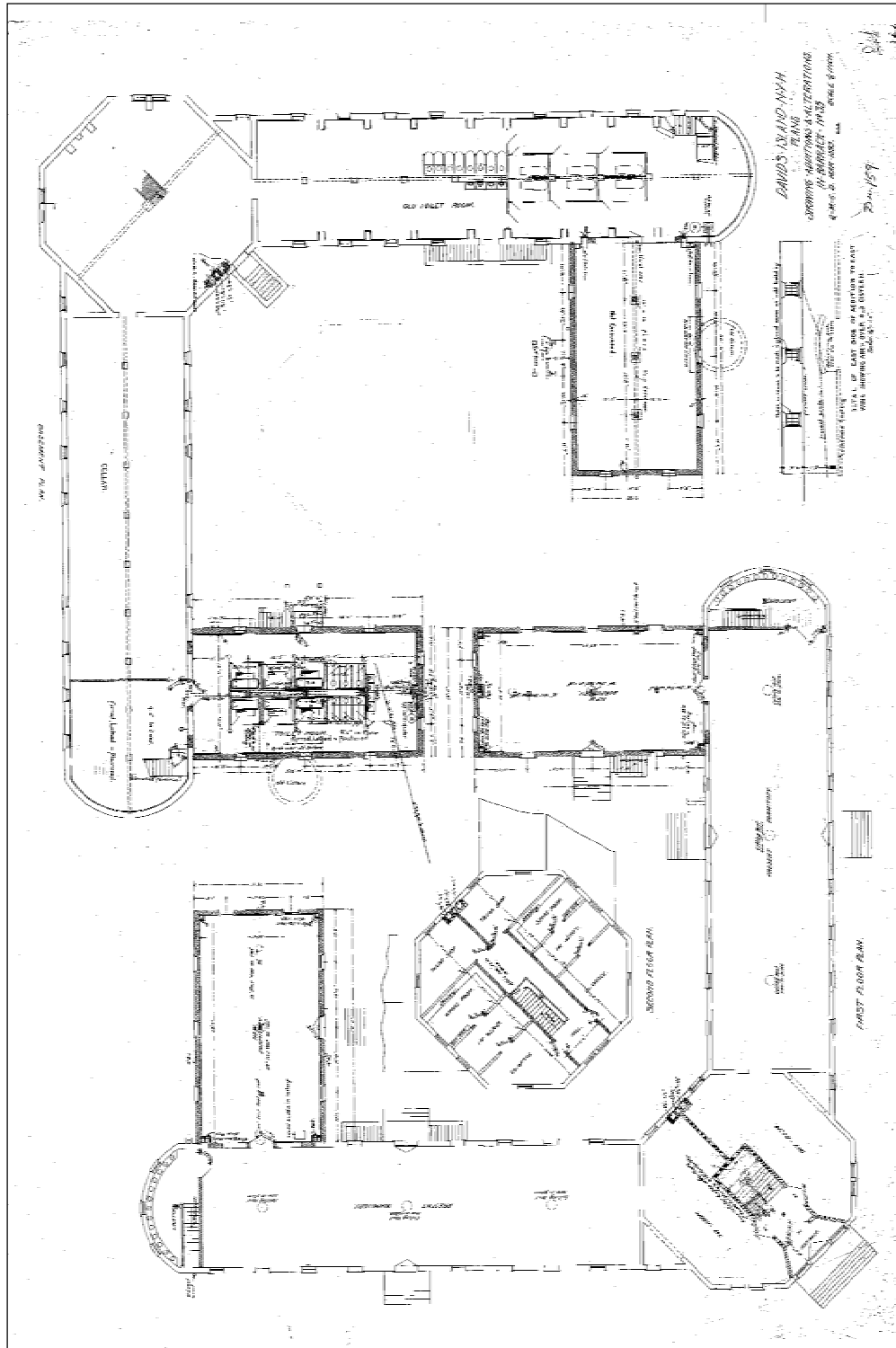
BARRACKS (BUILDING 55)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 12)

Figure 1. "Map of Davids Island, New York." May 1893, detail. Building 55 is here designated as Building 35. Original in National Archives, College Park, MD; digital copy from Fort Slocum Alumni and Friends Collection, Michael A. Cavanaugh, Los Angeles, CA, custodian.



BARRACKS (BUILDING 55)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 13)

Figure 2. "Davids Island—N.Y.H.: Plans Showing Additions and Alterations in Barrack No. 35," March 1895. Record Group 92, National Archives, College Park, MD.




BARRACKS (BUILDING 55)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
 (Page 15)

Figure 4. Property Record (front), September 1939. Record Group 77, National Archives, College Park, MD.

Old No. 173A

Post Plan No. Building No. **55 51**

O.Q.M.C.: Plan No. SEP 1939



Capacity **160 Men**

Location **FORT SLOCUM, NEW YORK**

Designation of building **Permanent Barracks**

Total cost **\$36,575.00** Date completed **1899**

Material: Walls **Brick** Foundation **Stone**

of **Slate** Floors **Wood**

Basement floor area above basement, square feet **11,526**

Main building **27'6" x 285'0"** Wings **(2) 28'0" x 50'0"** Basements **(2) 28'0" x 285'0"**

Pierce Butler & Pierce Boiler #S-308 and Height of first floor above ground **28'0" x 50'0"**

Red Flash Boiler #S-308-4-4S Height of first floor above ground **5'0" @ Rear, 5'0" @ Front**

Steam (Coal Operated) How lighted **Electrically**

(Type of heat)

(2) Pierce Giant Coal Heater #1117 Water connections **Yes**

(Type of domestic hot water heater) Sewer connections **Yes**

Gas connections **None**

METERS INSTALLED

Gas, No. **None**

Electric, No. **Two**

Oil, No. **None**

Steam, No. **None**

Water, No. **None**

COOKING RANGES INSTALLED

Al, No. **None**

S, No. **None**

Electric No. **None**

No. **None**

am, No. **None**

ADDITIONS AND INSTALLATIONS

(Below enter chronologically all modifications, additions, introductions of water, sewer, lights, heating, etc.)

DATE	DESCRIPTION	COST	DATE	COST
	Total Cost of Repairs to June 30, 1939	\$59,087.83		
6-14-40	General Repairs	(N) 4,189.72		
11-25-40	Inst. 4 radiators, 15 sec., 38" high	83.40		
11-25-40	Inst. 2 radiators, 4 sec., 38" high	37.88		

SEP 1939

BARRACKS (BUILDING 55)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 17)

Figure 6. Inventory photograph, September 1939. View northeast, showing (left to right) tower, western façade of south main wing, apsidal end of main wing, and east dependency off south main wing. Record Group 77, National Archives, College Park, MD.



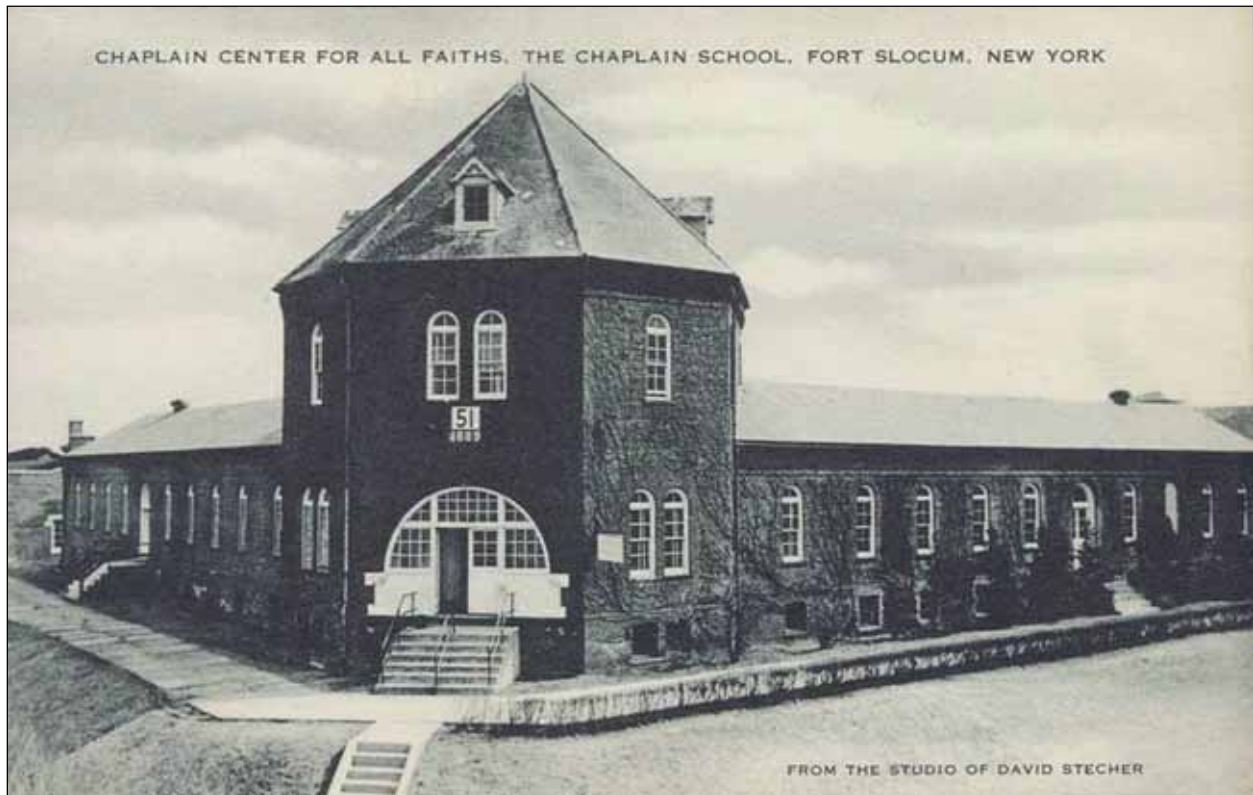
BARRACKS (BUILDING 55)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM
(Page 18)

Figure 7. South end of Building 55 from Bomford Road, facing west, ca. 1944. Apsidal end of south main wing and east dependency are visible at right. A portion of Building 13 can be seen in the background at left. Fort Slocum Alumni and Friends Collection, Michael A. Cavanaugh, Los Angeles, CA, custodian.



**BARRACKS (BUILDING 55)
DAVIDS ISLAND-FORT SLOCUM**
(Page 19)

Figure 8. "Chaplain Center for All Faiths, the Chaplain School, Fort Slocum, New York, from the Studio of David Stetcher," facing southeast, ca. 1955. Postcard view, publisher unknown. View depicts the long principal (north and west) façade of Building 55, including the northern, northwestern, and western faces of the central octagonal tower. Fort Slocum Alumni and Friends Collection, Michael A. Cavanaugh, Los Angeles, CA, custodian.



HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

BARRACKS (BUILDING 55)

Davids Island—Fort Slocum

New Rochelle

Westchester County

New York

Photographer: Matt Kierstead, PAL Inc., Pawtucket, RI, December 2005.

1. Northwestern side of tower with set of steps up fill prism in foreground, facing southeast.
2. Northwestern façade of tower, facing southeast.
3. Northwestern façade of tower, detail, showing engaged terra cotta dwarf column and S-shaped tie rod, facing southeast.
4. Ruins of western façade of south main wing, facing southeast.
5. Apse at end of south main wing, facing north. Note stairway during late alteration at left and western end of attached dependency at right.
6. Rear of building, facing north. End of east dependency at left; south dependency is partly visible through trees at right.
7. South and west walls of south dependency, facing northeast.
8. Detail of building wall showing its two cornice types: Lombard arch at right and rectangular machicolations at left.

Photo 1. Northwestern side of tower with set of steps up fill prism in foreground, facing southeast.



Photo 2. Northwestern façade of tower, facing southeast.



Photo 3. Northwestern façade of tower, detail, showing engaged terra cotta dwarf column and S-shaped tie rod, facing southeast.



Photo 4. Ruins of western façade of south main wing, facing southeast.



Photo 5. Apse at end of south main wing, facing north. Note stairway installed during late alteration at left and western end of attached dependency at right.



Figure 6. Rear of building, facing north. End of east dependency at left; south dependency is partly visible through trees at right.



Photo 7. South and west walls of south dependency, facing northeast.



Photo 8. Detail of building wall showing its two cornice types: Lombard arch at right and rectangular machicolations at left.



