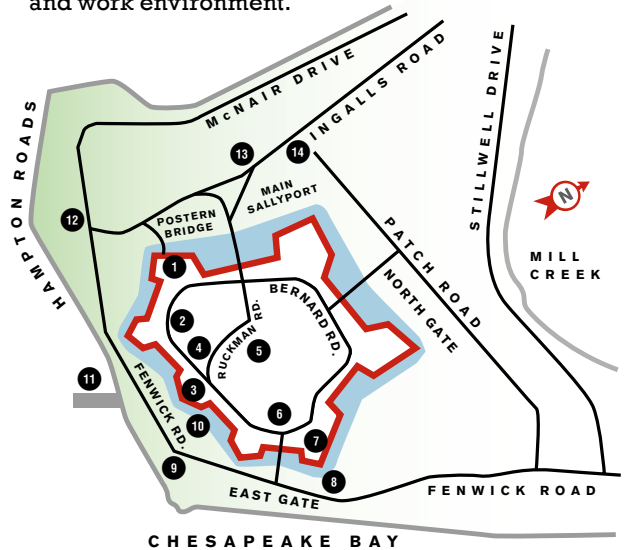




ESTABLISHED 1951

## FORT MONROE ..... ..... Walking Tour

The sites identified within the moated area of the fort are within easy walking distance of each other. At a leisurely pace, the entire tour takes about **90 minutes**. Fort Monroe is an active military installation and several of these sites on the tour are located in residential areas or near offices. Please respect the occupants' privacy and work environment.



**Fort Monroe:** Named in honor of President James Monroe, this is the largest stone fort built in the United States. Construction began in 1819 and was completed in 1834. A National Historic Landmark, Fort Monroe helped protect the Hampton Roads waterway from an enemy naval attack.



### STOPS

#### 1 The Casemate Museum

This is the starting point of the walking tour. Located within the fort's walls is the cell of captured Confederate President Jefferson Davis and many other exhibits about Fort Monroe and the Coast Artillery Corps. The museum is free and open daily from 10:30am to 4:30 pm.

#### 2 Lee's Quarters

From 1831 to 1834, a young Lt. Robert E. Lee was stationed at Fort Monroe as an engineer and occupied these quarters. He was responsible for directing large projects during the construction of Fort Monroe. In August, 1831, Lee brought his wife Mary Custis Lee to Fort Monroe and their first son was born here September 16, 1832.

#### 3 Flagstaff Bastion

This site commands a view of the Hampton Roads waterway, one of the largest natural harbors in the world.

#### 4 Chapel of the Centurion

Dedicated in 1858, the Chapel of the Centurion was designed by noted architect, Richard Upjohn, in honor of the Roman centurion Cornelius, the first gentile converted to Christianity.

#### 5 Lincoln Gun

Cast in 1860 and named for President Lincoln in 1862, it was the first 15-inch Rodman gun ever made.

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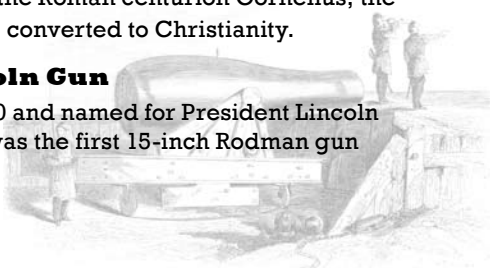
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## 6 Quarters 1

Constructed in 1819, this building is the oldest house inside the moat. At the beginning of the Civil War, Quarters 1 was the commanding headquarters for Major General Benjamin Butler. On May 24th, 1861, Butler declared three runaway slaves who escaped to Fort Monroe as contraband of war. Soon hundreds of local slaves came to Fort Monroe, which they called "the freedom fort."

## 7 Battery Gatewood

In 1891 Fort Monroe began constructing concrete batteries along its shoreline as part of the Endicott period of coastal defenses. Named after Secretary of War William C. Endicott, these structures housed a variety of powerful weapons. Battery Gatewood (1898) held four British Armstrong rapid-fire guns and is the only battery located inside the moat.

## 8 Water Battery

Built in 1832, this series of casemates housed cannons that supplemented the fort's original defenses. Only the powder room remains standing.

## 9 Battery Parrot/Battery Irwin

Completed in 1905, Battery Parrot held two 12-inch disappearing guns until 1943, when they were replaced by two 90mm anti-motor torpedo boat guns. Both were removed in 1949. In 1976, the 90mm anti-aircraft gun seen here was installed. From 1902–1920 Battery Irwin held four 3-inch rapid-fire guns. In 1946, two 3-inch guns were moved from Fort Wool and installed here as a salute battery.

## 10 Old Point Comfort Lighthouse

This lighthouse has been in continuous operation since 1802. It is the oldest structure on Fort Monroe and the oldest operating lighthouse on the entire Chesapeake Bay.

## 11 Engineer Wharf

The original pier was built in 1818 to receive construction materials for Fort Monroe.

## 12 The Chamberlin (2nd Chamberlin Hotel)

Constructed in 1928, after the first Chamberlin Hotel (pictured) was destroyed in a fire on March 7th, 1920, the Chamberlin was originally one of a line of important hotels located on Fort Monroe.

## 13 St. Mary's Church

In 1903, the original St. Mary Star-of-the-Sea church, built in 1860, was replaced with this structure, although the two steeples have been removed.

## 14 Fort Monroe Arsenal

Built on the eve of the Civil War, the arsenal produced gun carriages and stored weapons and ammunition.

**Restrooms** are available at the Casemate Museum. **Public parking** is available near the Casemate Museum, Chapel of the Centurion, and Engineer Wharf.

*For more information, contact:*  
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