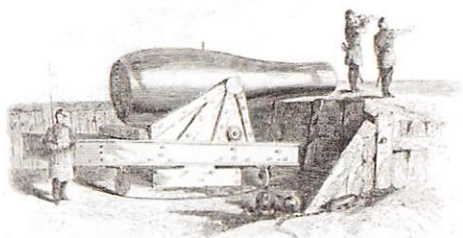




Constructed from 1819–1834, **Fort Monroe** is a third-system fort originally designed to protect the Hampton Roads waterway from an enemy attack. Known as the **Gibraltar of the Chesapeake**, it is the largest stone fortification built in the United States with walls stretching 1.3 miles and enclosing 63 acres of land.



• ESTABLISHED 1951

FORT MONROE:
A National Monument

FREE ADMISSION

Operating Hours: 10:30 am – 4:30 pm (daily)

TOUR INFORMATION

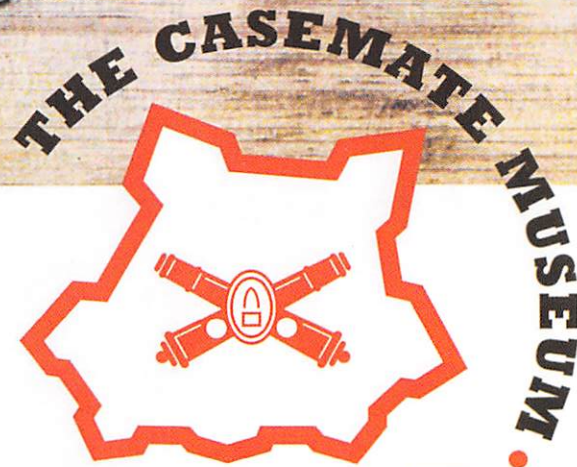
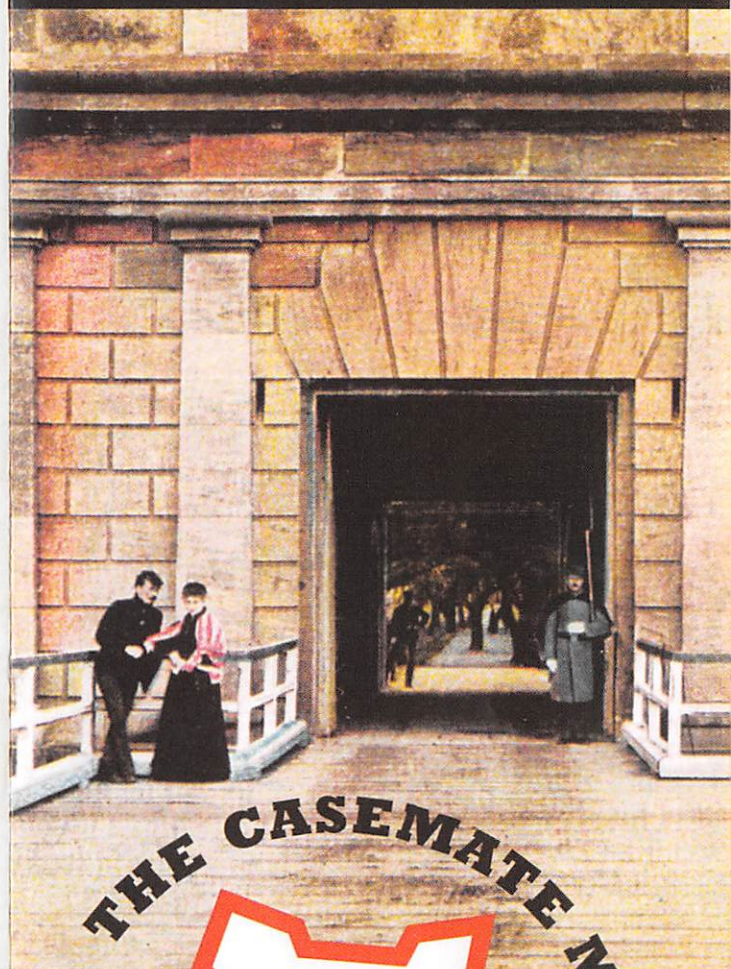
Phone: 757.788.3391 • Fax: 757.788.3886

Write: Casemate Museum, PO Box 51341

Fort Monroe, VA 23651 • Directions: I-64, Exit 268

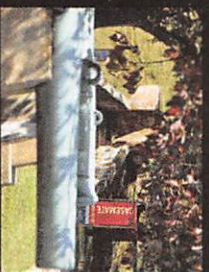
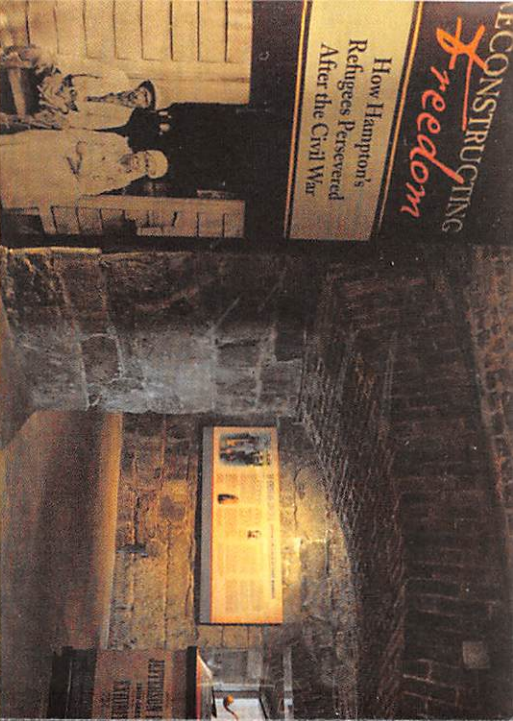
FORT MONROE

VIRGINIA



• ESTABLISHED 1951

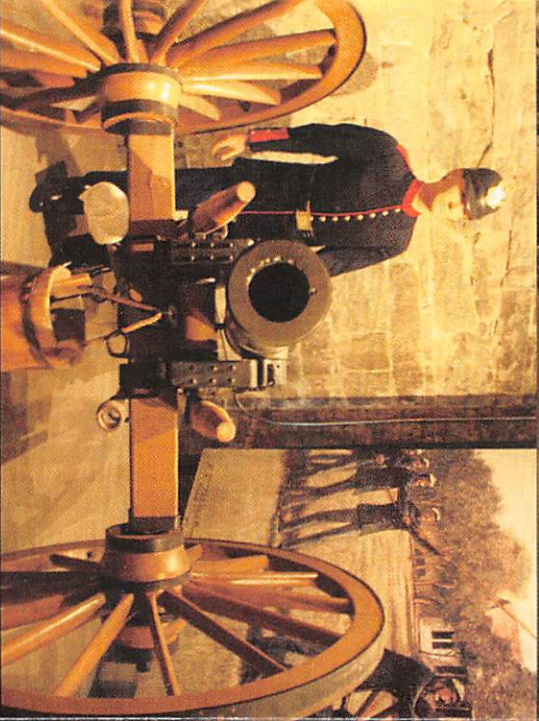
How Hampton's
Refugees Persuaded
After the Civil War



The Casemate Museum opened on June 1, 1951 to display the cell

where Jefferson Davis was imprisoned after the Civil War. Since then, the museum has expanded to depict the history of Fort Monroe and the U.S. Army Coast Artillery Corps. **The**

museum highlights Major General Benjamin Butler's Contraband of War decision, which on May 23, 1861, granted refuge to three escaped slaves. Thousands more followed, and Fort Monroe became known as the Freedom Fort.



ROBERT E. LEE

Assigned to Fort Monroe in 1831 as a second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, Lee served as the second-in-command of the detachment that was completing the construction of the fort. While stationed here, Lee was quartered in the house across the street from the museum.

JEFFERSON DAVIS

The President of the Confederate States of America was imprisoned at Fort Monroe following the end of the Civil War. His initial prison cell—a casemate—is a primary focal point of the museum.

