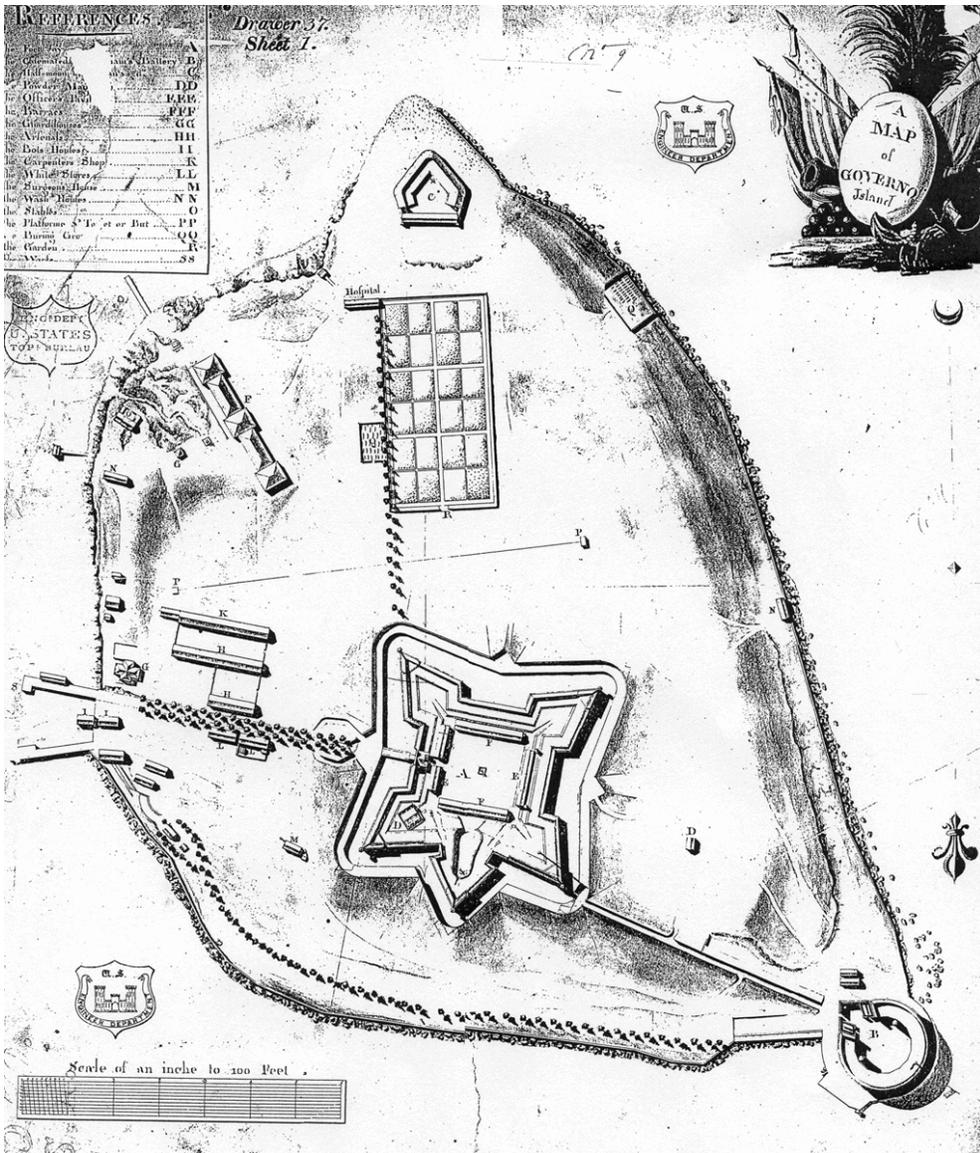


National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2003



Governors Island
Governors Island National Monument

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Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two GPRA goals are associated with the CLI: bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (Goal 1a7) and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information (Goal 1b2B).

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or

treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

Inventory Unit Description:

Governors Island National Monument is a 22.78-acre parcel containing Fort Jay and Castle Williams, two fortifications that represent components of late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth century American harbor defense systems. The National Monument, authorized in 2001, resides on Governors Island, a 172-acre island located one-half mile southeast of Manhattan in New York harbor. The National Monument sits within a 121-acre National Historic Landmark District (NHL district) that is also designated a New York City Historic District (designated on June 18, 1996). The National Monument contains two historic forts, Fort Jay and Castle Williams, a former arsenal storehouse now called Building 107, four contemporary buildings, several acres of the Fort Jay parade ground, dock 102, and an easement in the historic Building 140. Along with the two forts, the parade ground's expansive, slightly sloped lawn dominates the National Monument landscape. The perimeter of the National Monument is largely ringed with mature shade trees. Small-scale features and vegetation exist throughout the National Monument dating to the army, and later coast guard's, administrative tenure on the island.

The Governors Island National Historic Landmark District is characterized by open space, mature trees, and numerous historic resources including Fort Jay, Castle Williams, and South Battery defensive works. Fort Jay, a star shaped fort, was the initial coastal fortification on the island and has seen numerous improvements since its initial construction in 1794. Mowed lawn surrounds Fort Jay and its associated elements, including a dry moat and glacis (earth mounded outside the moat, sloped to deflect incoming artillery over the fort). Castle Williams and South Battery are the other defensive elements that completed Governors Island's fortifications and contribute to the NHL district. These too, were once surrounded by open lawn for visibility and ease of firing, but their historic spatial organization and the relationship between all three fortifications has been compromised by later developments. Nolan Park and Colonel's Row Park are pleasant residential spaces within the historic district and are characterized by organized tree plantings, consistent building set-backs, and uniform architectural styles. These areas also contribute to Governors Island's long administrative history.

The NHL district, established in 1985, encompasses the northern 121 acres of the island, including the approximately twenty-two-acre National Monument. The period of significance for the NHL district is 1794-1966 pertaining to the district's resources that represent a system of American harbor defenses, and also for its long history as a major army administrative center. The NHL nomination form lists the period of significance as 1794-present. However, the supporting narrative describes the period as ending in 1966. Also, the Presidential Proclamation of 2003 that establishes the National Monument implies an end date of 1966, as the text focusses on the activities of the United States Army. For purposes of this inventory, the CLI concurs with the 1966 end date. The overall period of significance should be clarified in a Historic Resource Study or an updated NHL nomination. Both Fort Jay and Castle Williams contribute greatly to the significance of the Monument and the District and are individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places in the areas of architecture and military history.

Native Americans of the Manhattan area, who were a sub-group of the Munsee Delaware tribe, originally used Pagganack, what was later known as Governors Island, as a seasonal fishing camp. The

Governors Island

Governors Island National Monument

island was transferred to the Dutch colonial governor of New Amsterdam, Wouter Van Twiller, in 1637. Van Twiller and his successors, both Dutch and British, used the island as a country retreat, taking advantage of its close proximity to Manhattan. The island's strategic value was realized during the French and Indian war in 1755, when British soldiers became the first military troops stationed on the island. The first substantial defensive elements were constructed at the beginning of the American Revolution when colonial soldiers erected earthen fortifications to fend off British attack. Their efforts were in vain, for the British won control of the island and occupied it for the remainder of the conflict. From this point onward, Governors Island served almost continuously as a military installation.

After the war, Governors Island was briefly abandoned, only to be reinstated as a component of the First System of New York harbor defenses in 1794. The First System, funded by the federal government, executed the construction of fortifications along the eastern seaboard. Fort Jay was constructed on the ruins of Governors Island's former fortifications, largely from earth and vegetative materials. It stood on the highest point of the island, approximately in the center, and commanded sweeping views of the harbor after many trees were cleared. Later improvements, ordered by congress during the Second System of harbor defenses in the early 1800s, resulted in the reconstruction and strengthening of Fort Jay, and the construction of a new all-masonry circular fort, Castle Williams. These two forts worked in conjunction with South Battery, constructed prior to the War of 1812 on the east side of Governors Island, Castle Clinton off the southern tip of Manhattan, and Fort Wood, which is now the base of the Statue of Liberty, to provide strategic coverage of the upper New York Harbor.

Governors Island continued to grow, housing more personnel, military stores, and expanded military functions as the nineteenth century progressed. By the mid 1800s, since the forts were no longer necessary as active defensive posts due to advances in military technology, the army began to construct buildings on the formerly open lawn and parade ground. This trend of changing land use and spatial organization continued into the late 1800s when Governors Island was designated as a major administrative center for the army's eastern command.

One hundred and three acres were added to the island's land mass in 1900 when the city of New York placed fill from subway construction. Associated military activities continued to alter the island through the construction of an airstrip, temporary barracks, and warehouses during the world wars. Recreational facilities were constructed including a polo field and golf course, and permanent contemporary facilities were built to support the island's expanding population.

The army vacated the island in 1966 and relinquished control to the coast guard who maintained the island as an active base until 1996. The General Service Administration (GSA) acted as caretaker for the island until January 31, 2003, when the National Monument area was transferred to the Secretary of the Interior for management by the National Park Service. The rest of the island was transferred to the state of New York.

Governors Island's natural resources are generally in good condition, owing to the excellent maintenance practices of the coast guard and GSA. Much of the vegetation within the National Monument is healthy and many mature shade trees compliment the historic structures. The parade

Governors Island

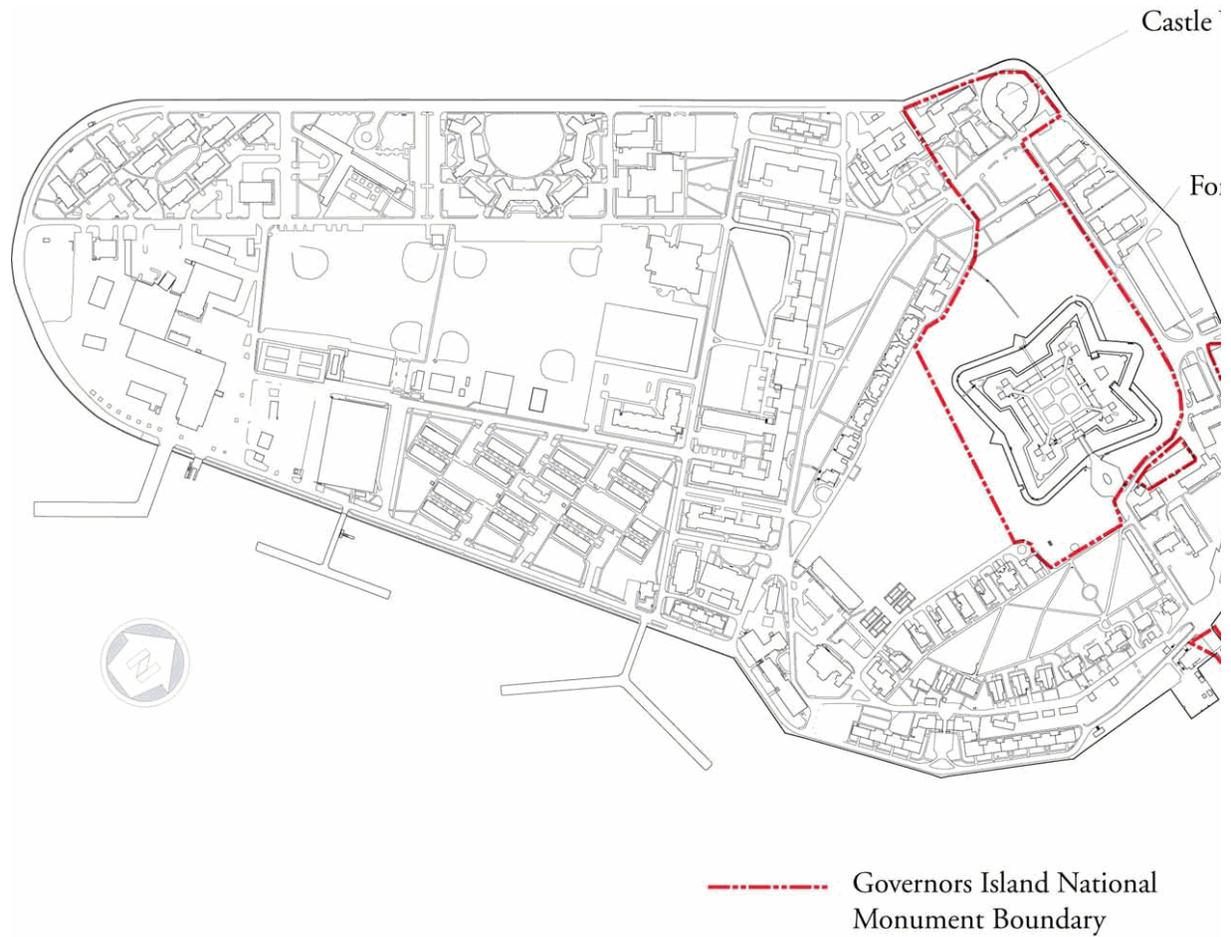
Governors Island National Monument

ground of Fort Jay was converted into a golf course by the Works Projects Administration during the 1930s but has not been maintained as a golf course since the departure of the Coast Guard in 1996. The historic open character still remains but subsurface archeological sites may have been damaged by the golf course's construction. While the exterior of Castle Williams is in good repair, its interior has deteriorated. Likewise, the former library that stands between the two forts is in a poor state of repair. Most sidewalks and road surfaces are in fair to good condition but some of the perimeter fencing along the seawall is damaged.

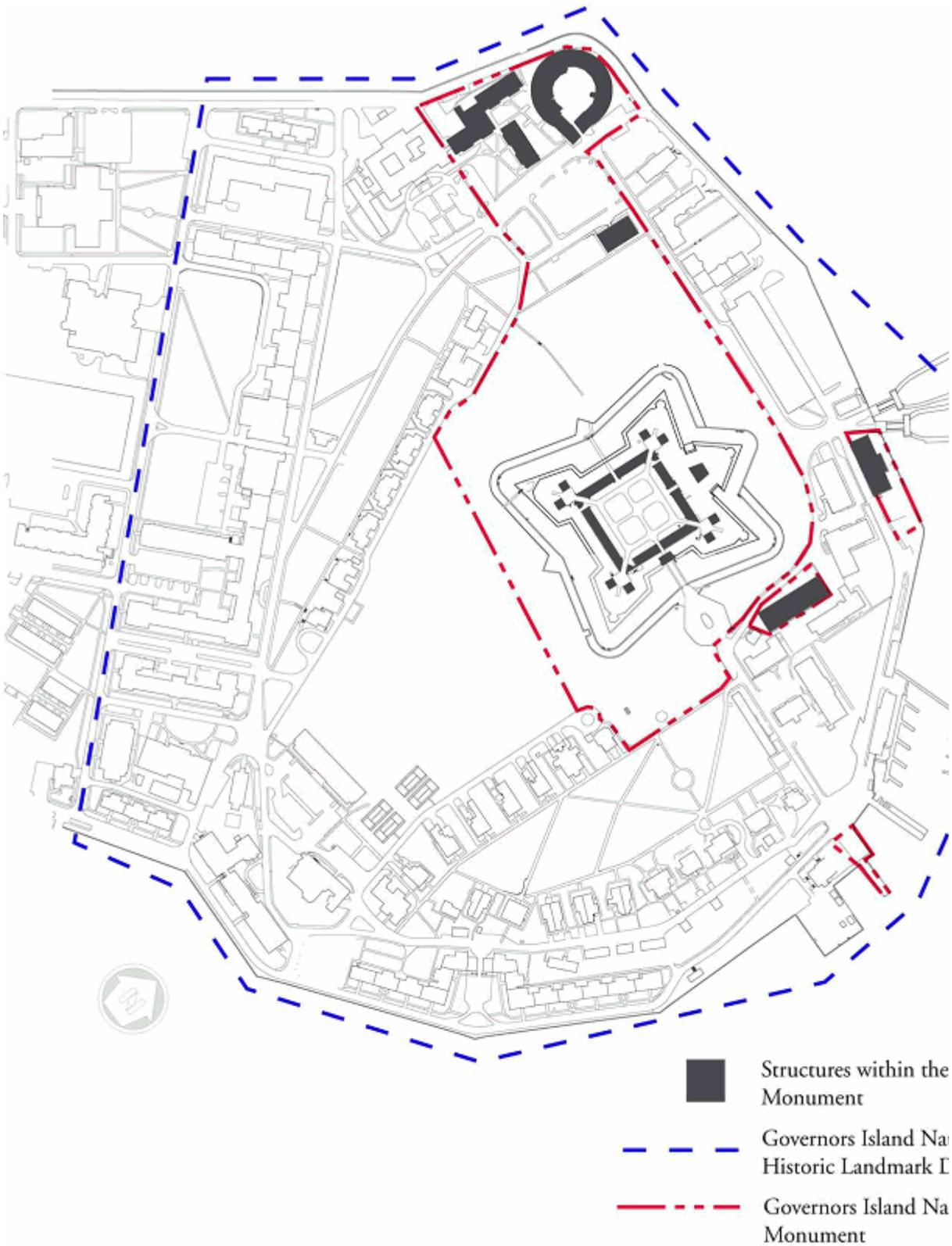
Governors Island National Monument has a long period of significance, 1794-1966, derived from the island's role in a system of coastal fortifications for New York harbor and as a long standing army administrative center. Fort Jay and Castle Williams comprise the island's original defensive works, around which the future army base evolved. Other important landscape features include the Fort Jay parade ground, moat, and glacis, the many mature shade trees located throughout the National Monument, and small scale features that represent many years of army activities on the island.

The landscape of Governors Island National Monument retains integrity to the period of significance, 1794-1966.

Site Plan

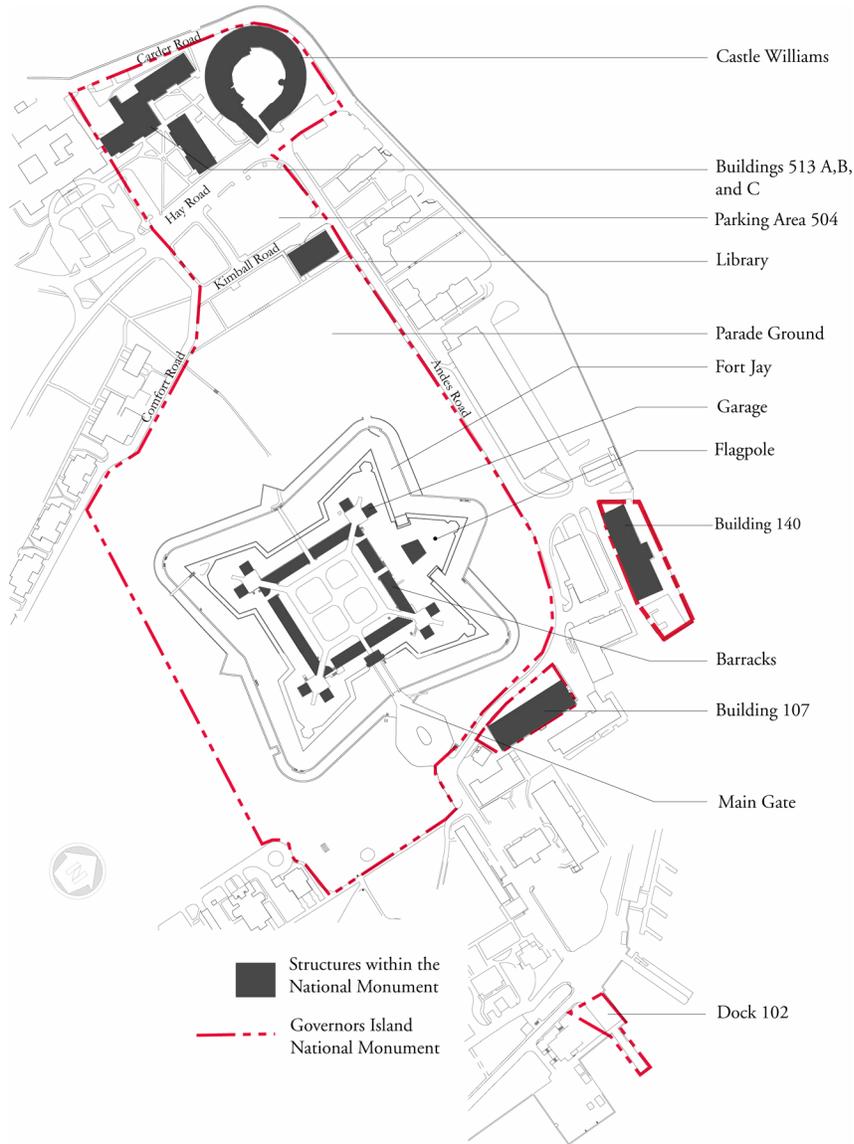


Site Plan: Governors Island. Not to scale. See enlargement in appendices (Adapted by OCLP from Coast Guard Site Plan, 2002).



Governors Island
 Governors Island National Monument

Site Plan: Governors Island National Historic Landmark District and Governors Island National Monument. Not to scale. See enlargement in appendices (Adapted by OCLP from Coast Guard Site Plan, 2002).



Site Plan: Governors Island National Monument. Not to scale. See enlargement in appendices (Adapted by OCLP from Coast Guard site plan, 2002).

CLI Hierarchy Description

For purposes of the Cultural Landscapes Inventory, Governors Island National Monument will be inventoried as one "landscape." The two forts within the National Monument are distinctly individual structures but their proximity and history are intimately connected. This inventory specifically details the approximately twenty-two acres of the National Monument but also includes general information regarding the historic district and island as the larger setting.

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

This CLI received concurrence from the New York State Historic Preservation Office on October 9, 2003.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	05/20/2003
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination:	10/09/2003

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

The CLI finds the approximately twenty-two-acre National Monument landscape eligible for the National Register as a contributing resource of Governors Island National Monument. A letter was sent to the New York State Historic Preservation Office on August 20, 2003 requesting concurrence on our findings regarding the landscape characteristics and features. A letter, dated October 9, 2003, was received from the NY SHPO stating their concurrence with our findings regarding the landscape resources. It was signed by Julian W. Adams, the Sr. Historic Sites Restoration Coordinator.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

**Cultural Landscapes Inventory
Condition Reassessment
2009**

Governors Island National Monument
Governors Island

Governors Island National Monument concurs with the condition reassessment for Governors Island, including:

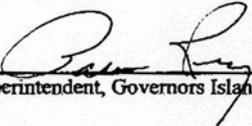
CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good– Governors Island

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape characteristics will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

The condition reassessment for Governors Island at Governors Island National Monument is hereby approved and accepted.



Superintendent, Governors Island National Monument

8/7/09

Date

Condition reassessment form, August 7, 2009.

Revisions Impacting Change in Concurrence: Change in Condition

Revision Date: 08/07/2009

Revision Narrative:

Condition reassessment completed as scheduled.

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

Governors Island National Monument is an irregular, 22.78-acre parcel situated in the northwest corner of Governors Island, New York. The entire island is 172 acres in size and is located one-half mile south

Governors Island
Governors Island National Monument

of Manhattan and one-third mile west of Red Hook, Brooklyn. It rests within New York Harbor at the mouth of the Hudson River. The northeastern portion of the island, or all lands north of Division Street, are a designated National Historic Landmark District, which contain the National Monument and numerous other historic resources relating to nineteenth and twentieth century military operations. Governors Island National Monument includes Castle Williams and Fort Jay, the island's most prominent historic resources, the approximately twenty-two acres surrounding them, and the non-contiguous Dock 102. Castle Williams sits at the northwest corner of Governors Island, just feet from the water's edge, overlooking Manhattan, the statue of Liberty, Ellis Island, New Jersey, and the Brooklyn Bridge. Several contemporary buildings and parking lots are included in the National Monument boundary, as are several acres of lawn surrounding Fort Jay.

State and County:

State: NY

County: New York County

Size (Acres): 22.78

Boundary UTMS:

Source: USGS Map 1:24,000

Type of Point: Point

Datum: NAD 83

UTM Zone: 1

UTM Easting: 404,134

UTM Northing: 740,109

Source: USGS Map 1:24,000

Type of Point: Point

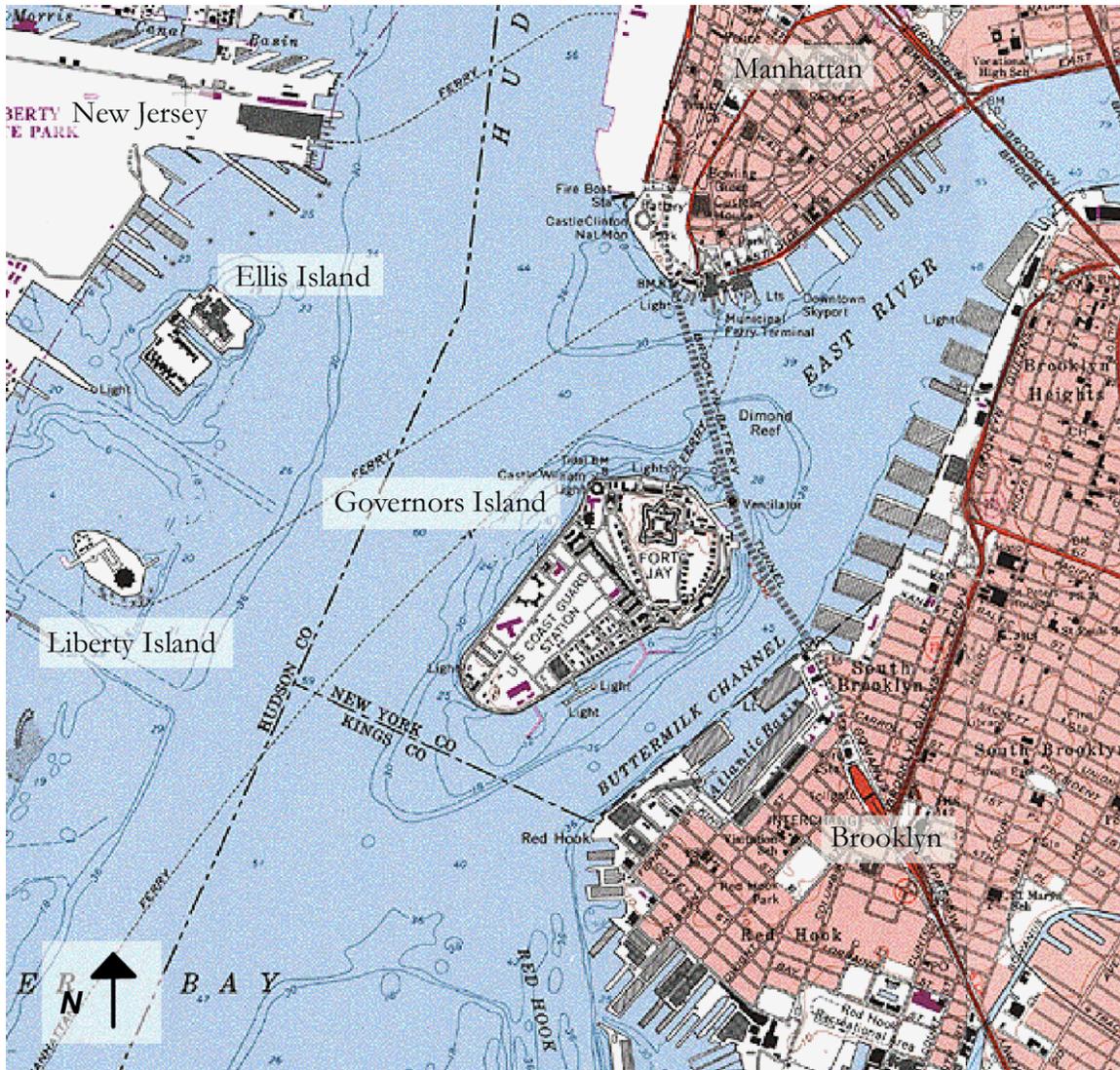
Datum: NAD 83

UTM Zone: 1

UTM Easting: 404,128

UTM Northing: 700,056

Location Map:



Location Map: Governors Island National Monument and New York Harbor (OCLP, 2002).



Context Map: Governors Island National Monument and New York State (OCLP, 2002).

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

The National Monument includes two exceptional examples of First and Second system coastal fortifications that are significant examples of American military engineering and the historical importance of New York Harbor as a gateway to one of the nation's busiest ports. Fort Jay and Castle Williams stand as nationally significant fortifications that represent over 200 years of evolving military occupation on Governors Island. As a former army and later, coast guard installation, the island today is a collection of institutional features, from historic fortifications and dwellings to contemporary barracks and warehouses. Reminders of the island's historic and strategic importance can be seen today, despite the modern, urban surroundings. Although it is close to Manhattan, Governors Island has been largely inaccessible to the public for most of its history.

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

The original land mass of Governors Island represents the southern terminus of the New England physiographic province. This geologic region is separated from the New Jersey region by the Hudson River. Governors Island contains rocks and glacially deposited soil similar to those found in nearby Manhattan and Brooklyn. The elevation ranges from ten to forty feet above sea-level, sloping gently upward from the water's edge. Fort Jay is located approximately in the center of the original land mass, which is near forty feet at its highest point (FEIS 1998, III.A-1). When constructed, Castle Williams stood on an outcropping of rocks, almost separated from the rest of the island. This changed in later decades after a seawall was added to make the shoreline more regular. The southern portion of the island was created from fill in the early 1900s. This added land mass is relatively flat, ranging only between ten and thirteen and a half feet above sea level.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

Governors Island National Monument resides within New York County of New York State. It is included within a NHL district that encompasses 121 of Governors Island's 172 acres. The island was transferred to the State of New York and the National Park Service on January 31, 2003. Throughout its history, Governors Island served as a military base and has not been open for public use.

Management Unit: Governors Island

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 09/04/2007

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

Determined upon completion of draft General Management Plan. The preservation of the inventory unit is specifically legislated. Also, the National Monument sits within a 121-acre National Historic Landmark District, designated on February 4, 1985, and a New York City Historic District, designated on June 18, 1996.

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Less than Fee Simple

Explanatory Narrative:

The National Park Service owns in fee the National Monument lands surrounding the two forts, the parcel containing the Dock 102, and Building 107. Building 140 is owned by Governors Island Preservation and Education Corporation and the National Park Service holds a permanent easement on 1,000 square feet within the building

Public Access:

Type of Access: With Permission

Explanatory Narrative:

The National Monument is open to the public on a limited basis.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

Surrounding Governors Island National Monument is the Governors Island National Historic Landmark District. While Governors Island began as a defensive post with two forts and little else, the resources of the island grew to accommodate many uses/activities and the growing population that accompanied the shift to an army administrative center. Other fortifications within the harbor like Castle Clinton on Manhattan, Fort Wood on Liberty Island, and Fort Gibson on Ellis Island, contribute to the National Monument's significance because they are part of the system of harbor defenses that were erected to protect New York City.

National Register Information

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register:	Governors Island National Monument
NRIS Number:	85002435
Other Names:	See Also:Fort Jay;Castle Williams
Primary Certification:	Listed In The National Register
Primary Certification Date:	02/04/1985
Other Certifications and Date:	Designated National Landmark - 2/19/1985

Significance Criteria: A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

Significance Criteria: C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category:	Military
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None

Statement of Significance:

Governors Island National Monument stands as a collection of nationally significant resources that represent late eighteenth and early nineteenth-century American harbor fortifications. The two forts, Fort Jay and Castle Williams, collectively represent evolving trends in American harbor defenses and are significant as they are associated with events that have made contributions to broad patterns in history. Governors Island served as part of a system of fortifications located throughout New York Harbor. Forts erected on Manhattan, Ellis, and Liberty Islands accompanied Fort Jay and Castle Williams to provide sweeping defensive coverage of the harbor. Governors Island's fortifications were first erected in 1776 to protect New York City from British invasion. While the island's fortifications did not prove strong enough to repel the British during the American Revolution, later improvements strengthened them and established Governors Island as a state of the art military installation. Though Fort Jay was built during the First System of harbor defense in the 1790s, the extant resources more closely represent modifications made during the Second System, or between 1807-1811. It was during this period when Fort Jay's walls were fully encased with masonry and when the round casemated Castle Williams was constructed. The location and design of the forts are essential to their historical

significance. Castle Williams stands on the extreme northwest corner of the island and commands unobstructed and immediate views to Manhattan, Ellis Island, Liberty Island, and the New Jersey coastline. Fort Jay is sited on the highest ground of the island because it once contained 360-degree coverage of the surrounding harbor. One of Fort Jay's most significant features is its glacis and dry moat that were integral to its design. This large cleared lawn once surrounded the entire fort, allowing an unobstructed field of fire. Part of it exists today, though it has been modified due to the island's shift from an active defensive post to an administrative center. The open lawn became, among other things, a parade ground, residentially scaled park, and more recently, a golf course.

The approximately twenty-two-acre National Monument resides within the larger one hundred and twenty-acre National Historic Landmark District encompassing numerous historic features and landscape elements that represent Governors Island's long history as an active military base. Beginning in 1878 when the Military Division of the Atlantic and the Department of the East were transferred to the island, the post served as headquarters for major Army commands until 1966. The last of these army units was the First United States Army, one of the county's most important field armies and the only one to fight in both World War One and World War Two. The First Army was headquartered on Governors Island from 1933 to 1943 and again from 1946 to 1966. The island also served as a garrison post for various artillery and infantry units and as the site of the New York Arsenal from ca. 1833 to 1920. To accommodate these functions an increasing number of structures were built outside the fortifications throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Three of these buildings are individually listed on the National Register. They include Building 2, probably constructed just prior to the War of 1812 as a guard house, Building 9, constructed in 1839 as a hospital, and Building 1, constructed in 1843 as the Commanding Officer's quarters.

This CLI concurs with the findings in the narrative of the NHL nomination form that states 1966, or the end of the army's tenure on Governors Island, is the end date of the period of significance. The 1966 end date is also confirmed by the Presidential Proclamation of February 7, 2003 that established the National Monument. However, the 1794-1966 period may be modified by a National Register nomination or a Historic Resource Study in the future.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Site

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Battery (Defense)

Primary Current Use: Interpretive Landscape

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 Governors Island National Monument

Other Use/Function	Other Type of Use or Function
Military Facility (Post)	Historic
Coast Guard Facility	Historic
Monument (Marker, Plaque)	Current

Current and Historic Names:

Name	Type of Name
Nutten Island	Historic
Nooten Island	Historic
Pagganck Island	Historic
Governors Island	Both Current And Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted:

No Survey Conducted

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1637	Purchased/Sold	Dutch governor Wouter Van Twiller purchases Pagganck Island from the Manhattan Indians for his private use and names it Nutten Island.
AD 1638	Land Transfer	Van Twiller replaced as governor and the island reverts to municipal ownership.
	Altered	The island's nut trees are logged and several acres are farmed for tobacco.
AD 1664	Land Transfer	Britain overtakes the Dutch in a bloodless exchange for control of New Amsterdam.
AD 1691	Land Transfer	Island incorporated into New York County.
AD 1705	Built	British Governor Lord Cornbury builds a large house on the high land of the island around this time.
AD 1710	Altered	The island serves as a temporary quarantine station for French Huguenot immigrants. Over 250 die and are buried on the island.
AD 1730	Land Transfer	Island incorporated into New York City.

Governors Island
 Governors Island National Monument

AD 1755	Military Operation	First military encampment.
AD 1776	Built	Earliest defensive fortifications constructed by colonists to thwart British attack in the beginning of the American Revolution. Eventually, their encampment included earthen fortifications, guns, cannon, and military stores.
	Military Operation	Colonists vacate the island after they are defeated in the Battle of Long Island.
AD 1776 - 1783	Military Operation	British occupy the island for the remainder of the Revolutionary War.
AD 1783	Military Operation	British vacate the island, leaving a wharf, several wells, houses, kitchens, barns, and a hospital.
	Neglected	Fortifications deteriorate after the American Revolution.
AD 1794	Built	Impending war with France prompts Congress to appropriate money for coastal defense. Fort Jay construction begins.
AD 1800	Land Transfer	New York State cedes the island to the federal government.
AD 1806 - 1809	Built	Fort Jay reconstructed in masonry. Renamed Fort Columbus.
AD 1807 - 1811	Built	Castle Williams constructed.
AD 1830	Built	Old barracks in Fort Columbus razed and new stone barracks built near the parade grounds around this time.
AD 1869	Built	Seawall built along southwest side of the island from Castle Williams to South Battery.
AD 1930	Built	Island improvements continue with Works Projects Administration during the 1930s. Landscape improvements occur, the walls of Fort Jay are repaired, and original timber framing of Castle Williams is replaced.

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AD 2001	Established	Governors Island National Monument established.
AD 1930	Built	WPA built a nine hole golf course on the Fort Jay parade ground during the 1930s.
AD 1966	Land Transfer	First Army headquarters moves to Fort Meade, MD and Coast Guard takes over the island.
AD 1972	Established	Fort Jay and Castle Williams individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
AD 1985	Established	Northern half of the island designated a National Historic Landmark District.
AD 2003	Land Transfer	Governors Island National Monument transferred to the Secretary of the Interior and the remainder of the island transferred to the State of New York.

Physical History:

Prehistory - 1776

The island called Pagganack by Native Americans of the Manhattan area, was a small, hilly island at the confluence of what would later be known as the Hudson and East Rivers. Its location, just one half mile south of Manahatas Island, or Manhattan, and close to the shores of Long Island, made it a convenient fishing camp for the local tribes. Seasonal use occurred by the Native Americans who resided throughout the New York Harbor area. Reportedly, the land mass was separated from the western shores of Brooklyn only by a small creek, allowing easy access to the semi-detached site, especially at low tide.

Many things changed for the Native Americans when the Dutch settled the southern tip of Manhattan in the 1620s. The Dutch government sent a small group of settlers to stake a claim in the region before the other European colonial powers. Wouter Van Twiller succeeded Peter Minuit, the first official representative of Holland who shrewdly purchased Manhattan from the Native Americans. As governor, and as a man of considerable wealth, Van Twiller made additional purchases from the Native Americans, including Pagganack Island in 1637. However, the Native Americans and the Dutch may have had different perceptions of the outcome of the transaction. Though he was a representative of the state, Van Twiller purchased the island for his private use.

Van Twiller's island hosted a large population of nut trees including hickory and chestnut, which led to its new name; Nooten, or Nutten Island. Amidst its sandy shores and hardwood forests, one of the island's most prominent natural features was a high knoll in the center of the island that offered abundant views of the surrounding landscape and harbor. Van Twiller built a wood frame house and grazed a herd of goats on the island but most likely spent little time there, as it was not his primary residence (Azoy 1951, 6). Yet, Van Twiller's ownership was brief. Just one year after the purchase, the Dutch government sent a replacement governor and stripped Van Twiller of his legal right to Nutten Island. They claimed his land transaction was illegal and confiscated the island for government use. Thus ended the only private ownership of the island.

Subsequent Dutch governors and their families used the island as a country get-away, taking advantage of its proximity to, yet, isolation from the city of New Amsterdam. The island's natural resources were also exploited during this period. Governor Wilhelm Kieft cut and milled the famous nut trees and leased some acreage for tobacco production (Azoy 1951, 8). However, none of these early Dutch governors recognized the island's strategic military value in an unsettled era of European colonial wrangling.

In 1664, the British overtook the Dutch in a bloodless exchange and claimed control of New Amsterdam. This represented the culmination of mounting tension between the two colonial powers. The British sailed unchallenged into the harbor and demanded the evacuation of Dutch military and government personnel. The renamed city and region of New York contributed to the increasing British territory in the northeast.

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Nutten Island was incorporated into New York County in 1691 (Azoy 1951, 11). The island continued to function largely as it did under Dutch rule, as a private estate for the municipal governors, but sat primarily unused for several decades. However, in 1705 Governor Lord Cornbury built a large house on the high ground of the island as a country retreat (Azoy 1951, 13). He occasionally retired to the island with other officials and friends to escape the hectic city. Cornbury's peaceful calm was interrupted in 1710 when the island, now known as Governors Island, hosted a substantially different function as a quarantine station. A group of French Huguenots, financed by the Queen of England, arrived in New York harbor after a harrowing journey across the Atlantic where many died of disease. Reluctant to welcome the infected travelers into the city, a camp was set up on Governors Island to hold them until the epidemic passed (Goodwin 1879, 411). Over 250 Huguenots died and were buried on the island during their internment. After spending the summer of 1710 on Governors Island, the remaining Huguenots were given passage up the Hudson River and settled throughout the Hudson Valley of New York State.

By 1755, amidst turmoil of the French and Indian Wars, British leaders began to understand the strategic importance of Governors Island. Being so close to New York City, yet isolated from the population, the island stood in the position to defend the city against naval attack. The 51st Regiment of the British Colonial Militia encamped on Governors Island in 1755, marking the first military use in the island's history (Goodwin 1857, 418). However, substantial physical modification of the island did not occur for two more decades until the eve of the American Revolution in 1776.

1776-1966, Army Habitation

In 1776, word of skirmishes between the British and Colonists in Massachusetts reached New York City. In response, colonists seized Governors Island in an attempt to thwart a British take-over of the city. They hastily built earthen fortifications and supplied the island with guns, cannon, and military stores. The only existing structures, a house and barn, were burned so they would not interfere with the field of fire. By this time, the island was most likely largely devoid of forest stands due to early logging and later military clearing. In spite of their preparations, the British defeated the Americans in the Battle of Long Island and the Americans retreated from Governors Island. The British occupied the island for the remainder of the conflict.

The British vacated Governors Island in 1783 with the evacuation of the Royal Army from New York City. Left behind was a wharf, several wells, houses, kitchens, barns, a hospital, and repaired fortifications (Letter from James Duncan to Governor Clinton, 3 December 1783 - appearing in Goodwin 1879, 168). Although the new nation was weak and susceptible to further attack, the American economy and government could not provide the resources for upkeep and improvement of Governors Island's harbor defenses. New York City sustained heavy damage during the war and subsequent funding was used to repair the city's infrastructure, leaving little money for coastal defenses. Consequently, the island's military resources deteriorated throughout the late 1780s and early 1790s. New York government officials discussion subdividing the island for private development. However, while "several thousands of trees" were reportedly planted, only a house, summerhouse, and horse racetrack

were documented during the period (National Register Nomination 1985, Significance p 2, and Phase I Archeological Assessment, 16).

The federal government finally responded to the need for a strong national system of harbor defenses in 1794. American leaders felt threatened by the European instability of the late 1700s and passed legislation to fund fortification improvements along the nation's coastline. Known as the First System of Coastal Defenses, many fortifications built during this era were constructed of unsupported earth, bound with vegetation. Often, they were open works with earthen parapets that supported the cannon. George Washington looked to French engineers to design the systems, relying on their superior military experience and engineering (Arato, Coffin, Eley and Stakely 2000, 4-7).

New York City was one of the key cities of the First System. New York harbor was to be defended by a series of fortifications, each offering strategic views and ranges of fire. On Governors Island, French engineer Charles Vincent designed an earthen fort, partially lined with brick, on the same location as the rudimentary fortifications of the American Revolution. Located on high ground in the center of the island, the fort had sweeping views of the harbor in all directions. Also constructed on the island were two batteries, two shot furnaces, a large powder magazine, and a barrack for the garrison. The new fort was named Fort Jay after the Secretary of Foreign Affairs and later, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, John Jay.

After the European threat at the end of the eighteenth century failed to materialize, coastal forts again fell into disrepair due to neglect. However, during this time American engineering progressed after the development of West Point Military Academy that generated highly trained American officers. Thus, when tensions rose with England around 1806, the Second System of coastal fortifications commenced, this time led and designed by American engineers. The relatively unprotected walls of many First System forts deteriorated badly and Second System designs improved this flaw. Most Second System forts were constructed entirely from masonry materials, giving them strength and stability that previous forts lacked.

The army built two Second System forts on Governors Island between 1806 and 1809. The reconstruction of Fort Jay retained most of its former shape, but reinforced the walls with granite, brick, and sandstone. Among other changes to the fort, Lieutenant Colonel Jonathan Williams built a ravelin, or projecting angle into the formerly straight north wall. The fort was renamed Fort Columbus. Built to work in tandem with Fort Columbus, Castle Williams was built from scratch on a rocky outcropping, to the northwest of Fort Jay. It was a circular, masonry fort, four levels high. The fort's multi-tiered, casemated design afforded added protection for soldiers and weapons inside. As another measure of protection, a recessed walkway was dug between the two forts. However, for all of the island's preparedness, the forts were never fired upon during the subsequent War of 1812.

Unlike after the American Revolution when the island's resources fell into disrepair, activity and building improvements continued after the War of 1812. As seen in a map of the island from 1813, numerous structures including barracks, a hospital, and a carpenters shop existed. Also,

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several prominent landscape features illustrate the spatial organization of the military installation. A large, orderly, gridded garden was located between Fort Jay and South Battery, connected to Fort Jay by a straight tree line. Another organized tree line followed the northern shoreline from Castle Williams to the main dock. More trees accentuated the formal approach to Fort Jay. The linear, visual connection between the fort and the main dock was reinforced by the double row of trees. With the exception of these few formal plantings, the island appeared devoid of tree cover. Also interesting about this 1813 map is the clear depiction of the depressed walkway connecting Fort Jay and Castle Williams.

The shoreline of the island shifted in the mid to late 1800s from a natural sand and rock beach to a hard, linear edge when seawalls were constructed to protect the island and add land mass. An undated painting from the period displays the yet, un-manipulated, undulating waterfront that was utilized for military exercises and fishing. Other period images illustrate how isolated Castle Williams initially was from the main island. The Army constructed the seawall in stages, as seen in an undated photograph that shows Castle Williams partially surrounded by a stone wall and partially abutting a natural shoreline of sand and loose rock.

Along with regular military functions, Governors Island became the home for other related activities in following decades. The island was designated as a New York harbor signal station, one of several facilities around the city that recorded ships arriving in the harbor (Azoy 1951, 50). In 1830, Governors Island became the site of the New York Arsenal. The arsenal fell under separate jurisdiction from the defensive post and the arsenal's associated infrastructure reflected the separation. Numerous buildings were constructed in the Greek Revival style to store arms and house personnel near the main dock, east of Castle Williams.

Beginning in the 1830s, Governors Island was modified from a primary defensive post to a permanent army base. Steady construction continued between the 1830s and 1850s to keep pace with the increasing military functions and rising population on the island. Four brick, granite, and sandstone barracks were constructed in this era in the Fort Columbus courtyard (National Register Nomination Form, Governors Island 1985, 10). Other structures began to be located on the formerly open parade ground and perimeter of the island. Development around what would be known as Nolan Park began in the 1830s with construction of a masonry hospital. Subsequent development of officers quarters in the 1840s and 1850s encroached on the exterior of the parade ground, or eastern side of Nolan Park (National Register Nomination 1985, 11). An 1851 lithograph of New York and Brooklyn illustrates the development of non-defensive structures on the island. Castle Williams and Fort Columbus still dominated the island landscape, but several new structures are pictured south and east of Fort Columbus. Several stylized, formal rows of trees appear, but the parade ground stands largely intact and cleared of vegetation.

Governors Island played a major role in the American Civil War despite being hundreds of miles from direct fighting. It functioned as the army's recruiting center for the coastal northeast as well as a prison for Confederate soldiers (Azoy 1951, 61). Castle Williams's thick walls and small interior rooms made an excellent prison, housing up to 1000 inmates at a time. Thousands of Union soldiers arrived on the island for processing and assignment before going to battle. To

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accommodate the swelling population, makeshift barracks and storerooms were constructed. Fort Jay's open parade ground provided space to drill new troops before going to battle.

The shift that began decades before, from defensive post to administrative facility, continued after the conclusion of the Civil War. In 1878, the army restructured to concentrate regional command into distinct centers. Governors Island was designated the Headquarters of the Military Division of the Atlantic and substantial improvements to infrastructure followed. Most development by 1879 occurred along the northeastern shore of the island. As seen in an 1879 map, little development impeded the relationship between Fort Jay and Castle Williams or was located on the southwestern portion of the island. Most development occurred near the Arsenal, South Battery, and Nolan Park. More residences were built for officers and enlisted men, especially after a cholera outbreak when all structures that housed the sick were demolished. Additional officers quarters were constructed in the Nolan Park area in the late 1870s and later structures continued their slow encroachment into the parade ground (National Register Nomination 1985, 12). Along with building construction, site improvements took place to modernize the island, like when New York City pumped municipal water to the island beginning in 1880 (Azoy 1951, 71-72).

The twentieth century brought many changes to Governors Island beginning with another change in the island's land mass. New York City's population exploded in the later 1800s, creating the need for better transportation systems. By 1900, subway construction generated large amounts of fill. The city deposited 4,787,000 cubic yards of this fill on the south side of Governors Island (Azoy 1951, 76). This was made possible by an arrangement made twenty years prior, when New York State ceded all submerged lands south and southwest of the island to the federal government. One hundred and three acres were added to Governors Island by the project's completion in 1912. The new acreage was flat, treeless, and featureless for several years. So much so, that Wilbur Wright utilized the open land as a runway for his historic flights up the Hudson River in 1909.

The land did not sit empty for long, however. Over seventy buildings were erected during World War One, almost all of them on the newly filled land. New barracks, warehouses, five miles of vehicular roads, and an eight mile railroad serviced the island's supply functions. As evidenced by aerial photography from the 1930s, many long, uniform structures from WWI remained on the southern region of the island in ordered rows.

After the war, another substantial building campaign began. The buildings of the 1920s, along with earlier ones that surrounded the forts and parade ground, substantially altered the island's historic spatial relationship by fragmenting the formerly cohesive open space. Locating structures near Fort Jay, that had been re-dedicated with its original name, and Castle Williams would have been an impossibility one hundred years earlier when the forts functioned as active defensive posts. Even temporary buildings, as seen in aerial photography from the 1920s, were located adjacent to the historic forts. Presumably, many were barracks and storerooms built for war related activities.

What became known as Building 400, was built between 1928 and 1930, spanning most of the

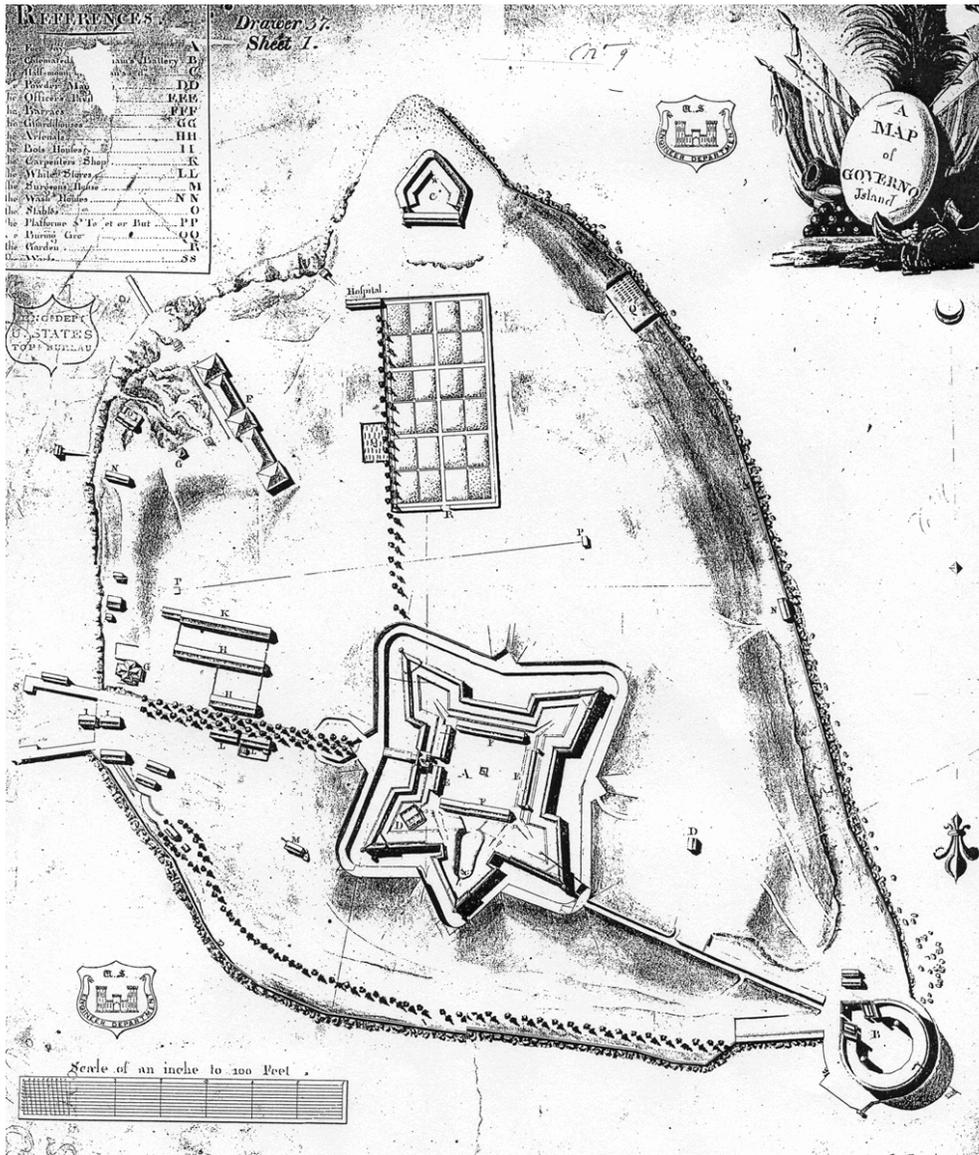
island's width at the southern boundary of the earlier land mass. McKim, Mead, and White, well known architects of the time, designed the Georgian Revival hall to house an entire army regiment. Several other structures were constructed during this time on the southeast side of the parade ground, near South Battery.

The development of Fort Jay's domestic landscape continued in 1937 with the construction of eight small brick garages at the corners of the courtyard barracks (National Register Nomination Form 1985, 16). Adjacent driveways were paved with cobblestone. Residents used Fort Jay's interior courtyard and the open space along the exterior walls for recreation and relaxation. Fruit trees, flower gardens, and barbecue grills were placed amongst the unused gun mounts on top of the fortification walls.

The historic defensive landscape was further altered by the addition of a polo field and later a nine-hole golf course on the parade ground. A polo field of the 1920s brought recreational activities to the southwestern portion of the parade ground that was yet undeveloped (Phase I Archeological Survey 1996, 19). Though the Archeological Survey of 1996 claims that the golf course was built by the WPA in the 1930s, army maps from the 1960s do not support its existence from this era and it is possible that further research will yield different information about its date of origin.

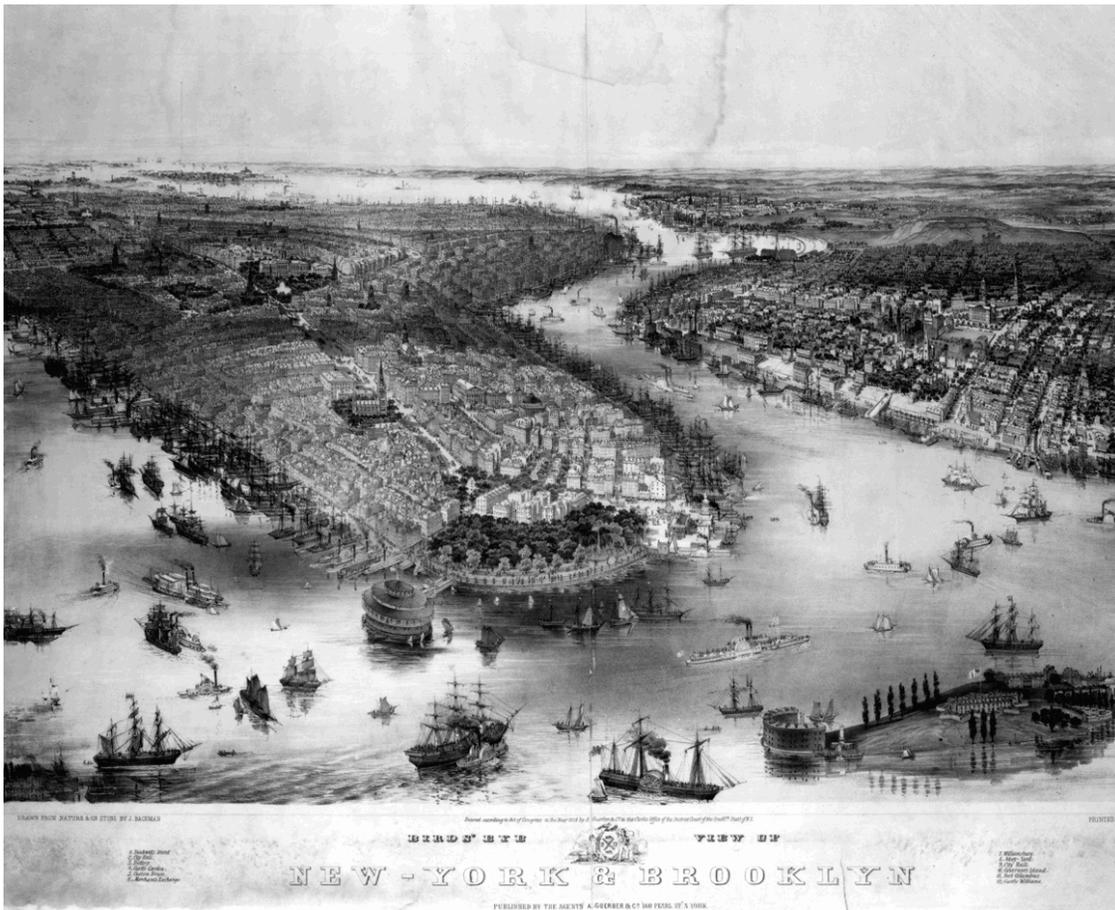
The island's population and subsequent development swelled during World War Two. Additional barracks and warehouses replaced the ones built during World War One. Again, the island served as a processing center for draftees. Changes continued after the war, both in the northern and southern areas of the island. Fort Jay's main entrance was altered to accommodate vehicular access and parking. Initially, a roughly octagonal mound was located in front of the fort's main gate, across the moat and bridge. Access was provided by a narrow road that encircled the mound's perimeter, connecting Fort Jay and the main dock. The mound was later removed to provide parking within the circular entry area. As seen in a 1964 map of the island, the Army constructed a Red Cross building, a cafeteria, a self-service supply center, and several other structures on the parade ground between Fort Jay and Castle Williams. Also, the removal of the airfield in 1962 prompted more growth in the southern portion of the island and south of Castle Williams.

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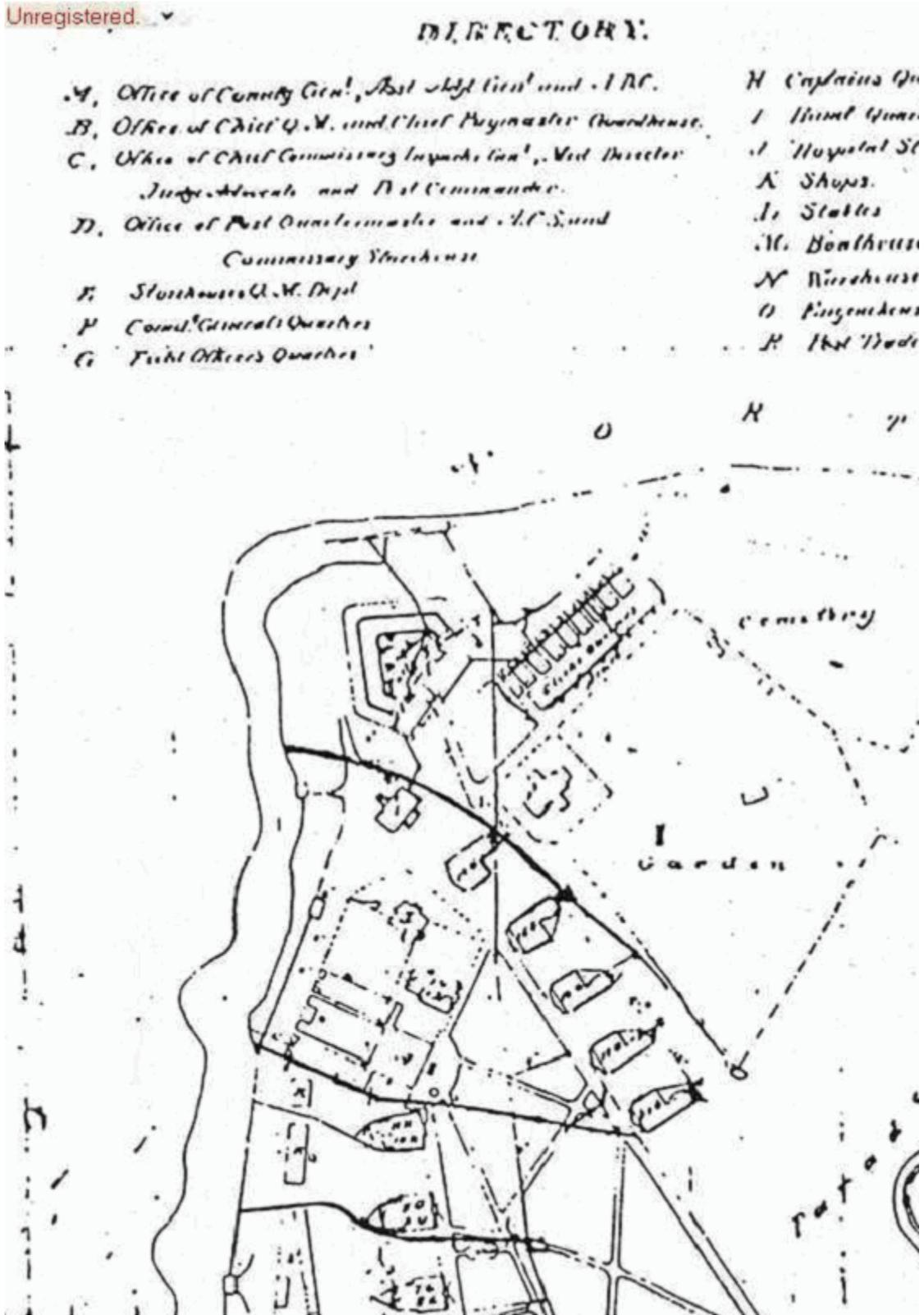


Governors Island Fortifications, circa 1813 (National Archives, Architecture and Cartographic Branch. Record group 77 - Fortification files, Drawer 37, Sheet 1).

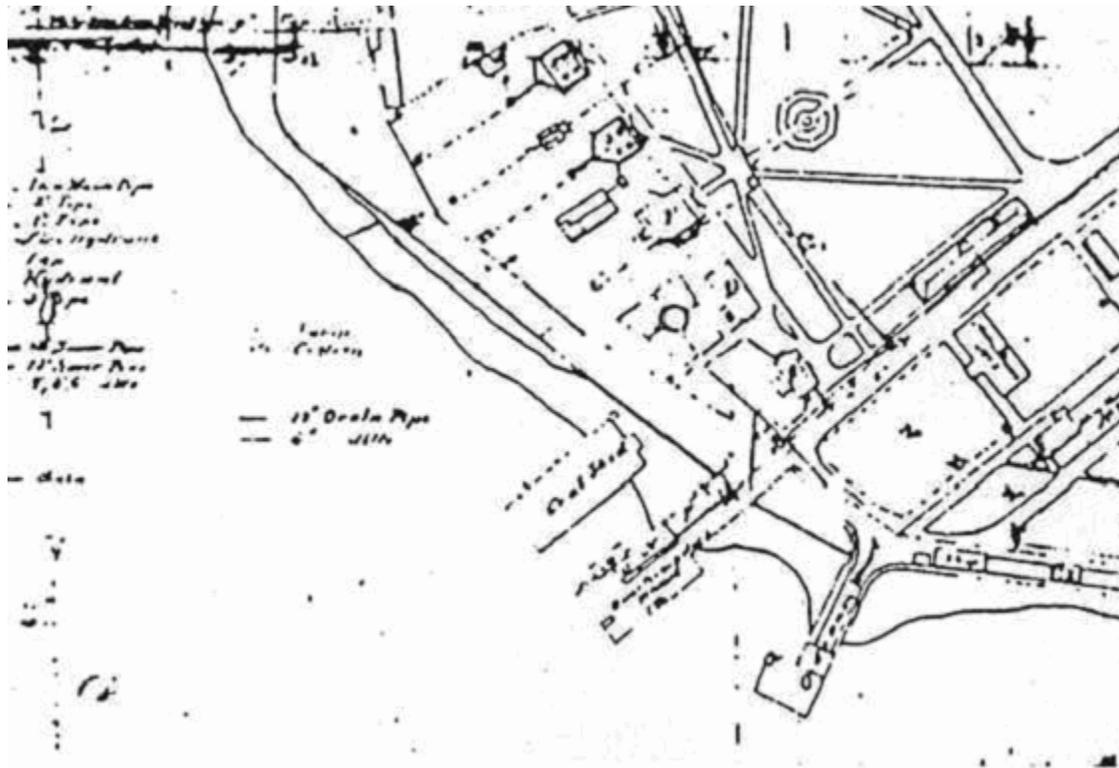
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Bird's-Eye View of New York, 1851. Looking north to Manhattan and Brooklyn. Note Governors Island at the bottom right and Castle Clinton protruding from southern Manhattan. Lithograph by John Bachmann (Courtesy of the National Archives).

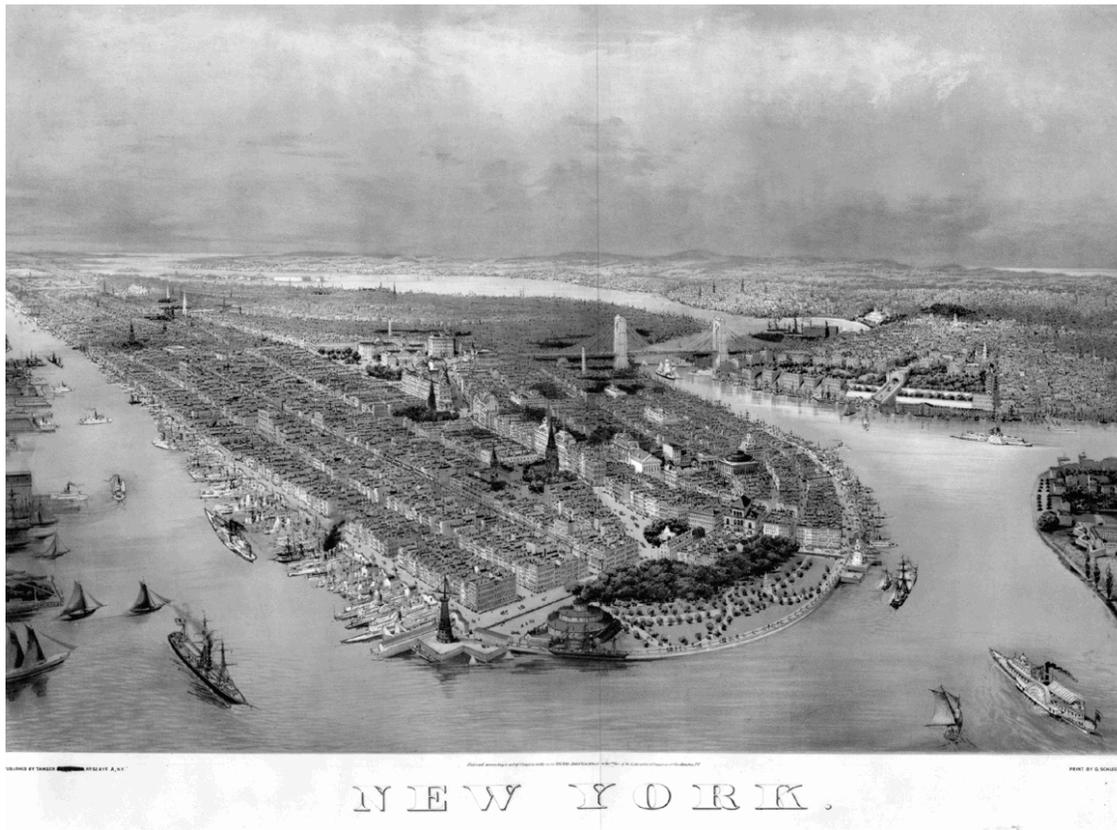


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Map of Governors Island, 1879 (Courtesy of the National Archives, Army and Old Navy Branch).

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Bird's-Eye View of New York, 1874. View looking north to Manhattan and Brooklyn. Note Governors Island on the far right and the Brooklyn Bridge in the center of the image. Lithograph by John Bachmann (Courtesy of the National Archives).



Governors Island, 1922. Looking north towards Fort Jay. Note the polo field at the bottom of the image and the World War One-era buildings to the left of Fort Jay. Photograph by Hamilton Maxwell (Collection of the New York Historical Society).

1966 - Present, Coast Guard, GSA Stewardship, transfer to New York State and the National Park Service

In 1966, the army vacated Governors Island and the coast guard commenced operations. Construction of new barracks, athletic fields, and a school continued in the southern region of the island. Conversely, several structures were razed near the present day library and Parking Area 504. While Fort Jay and Castle Williams remained to illustrate the island's defensive history, Governors Island had evolved into a permanent military base with a village structure. The school, residential units, recreational facilities, library, hospital, and post office completed the self contained community

The coast guard continued operations until 1996 when they vacated the island in a system-wide cost-cutting measure. From 1996 until the end of 2001 the General Services Administration provided caretaking, fire protection, and security services for the island. Heat and water were suspended in all buildings that resided outside of the historic district.

The Governors Island National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation in 2001 but the property was not transferred to the Department of the Interior until January 31, 2003.

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At the same time, the rest of the island was transferred to the State of New York. The National Monument is being managed by the National Park Service and the remainder of the island is managed by the Governors Island Preservation and Education Corporation (GIPEC). The National Monument is open to visitors on a limited basis and a General Management Plan is currently underway to provide a framework for the park's future.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

This analysis and evaluation section determines how the landscape of Governors Island National Monument contributes to the park's historical significance. It identifies major landscape characteristics that represent the park's historic character and also identifies specific character defining features. The overall historic integrity of the National Monument's landscape is determined by identifying the important landscape elements and analysing what is extant.

The historical significance of the resources within Governors Island National Monument is somewhat complex. In the absence of a National Register form for the National Monument, the NHL district nomination form and the Presidential Proclamation establishing the National Monument were used to determine a period of significance. The NHL district nomination implies a period of significance of 1794-1966 in its supporting text, as does the Presidential Proclamation of February 7, 2003. The NHL district is significant as the location of Fort Jay and Castle Williams, two forts that were components of the system of New York harbor defenses of the early 1800s. The forts were constructed between 1794 and 1811. The two forts are also individually listed on the National Register, but are integral parts of the significance of the island's NHL district. Fort Jay, begun in 1794 and rebuilt in 1806, is significant under Criteria A for its role in the nineteenth century system of New York harbor defenses and under Criteria C for its architectural qualities. Castle Williams, begun in 1806 and completed in 1811, is also significant under both Criteria A, as a component of New York harbor defenses, and Criteria C for its unique architecture. Furthermore, the NHL district derives significance from its role as a major military administrative center for two centuries. The army transformed the landscape and built environment of Governors Island during its long tenure that spanned the American Revolution, the American Civil War, World War I and World War II. This theme of the the NHL district includes areas of significance relating to architecture and military history.

The National Monument mirrors the period of significance of the NHL district.

Due to the long period of significance many features are contributing, both those that date to the period when the forts were constructed, 1794-1811, as well as those that date to the army's long tenure on Governors Island, 1794-1966. Within the National Monument boundaries, the two forts are the most dominant features, but vegetation, buildings, and small-scale features that predated the 1966 shift from army to coast guard authority also contribute.

There is a hierarchy of landscapes on Governors Island. The National Monument resides within the NHL district, and also within the larger 172-acre island. While addressing the island's development as a whole is important for establishing context for some landscape characteristics, the following discussion of specific landscape features will encompass only those residing within the National Monument. In addition, only those landscape characteristics that are contributing or undetermined are listed.

Landscape Characteristic:

Land Use

In 1637, the Native Americans of the Manhattan area sold Governors Island, that they used primarily as a seasonal fishing camp, to Dutch governor Wouter Van Twiller for his private use. The land was only in private ownership for a short time before it became property of the state. Throughout the mid to late-1600s, the island became the county estate of Dutch and later, British, governors and their families. The short boat ride from Manhattan made it a pleasant escape from the city. Sporadic logging and farming occurred on the island during this early period but it remained largely uninhabited. This changed for a brief time in 1710 when the island served as a quarantine station for hundreds of French immigrants.

Neither the Dutch nor the British recognized the island's strategic value until the mid 1700s when the colony was in the midst of a decade long struggle between the British and the French. The British military used the island as an encampment site in 1755. However, it was not until 1776 that the island served as a fortified site. American soldiers erected rudimentary defensive works at the onset of the Revolutionary War, beginning the island's almost uninterrupted history as an American military base. These fortifications were improved upon in following decades, establishing the island as formidable defensive post.

By the later 1800s use of the island shifted from an active defensive fortification to an administrative center. When the army administration split into three divisions in 1878, the island became the administrative center for the Atlantic Division's east unit. Many physical changes accompanied the land use shift. Building and infrastructure improvements followed, including the addition of 103 acres of land mass created with fill from New York City subway construction. Temporary barracks and warehouses were placed on the newly filled land during World War I and World War II to serve the influx of soldiers and materials. Later, permanent barracks replaced the temporary ones, housing much of the base's personnel and their families. Military administrative activities continued through the 1966 transfer of the island to the Coast Guard, until the military vacated Governors Island in 1996.

Today, the National Park Service and the Governors Island Preservation and Education Corporation are planning new public uses for the island and its resources.

In summary, while the island has been used for numerous functions in the past including a fishing camp, country estate, immigration holding facility, fortified installation, and military base, historical uses no longer continue. However, many tangible features remain to illustrate the former uses including the defensive works of Fort Jay and Castle Williams, the parade ground, and many mature shade trees that accompanied the development of the administrative center.

Spatial Organization

In the early 1800s, Governors Island hosted few other features besides the defensive fortifications. They were surrounded by open space for ease of viewing and firing. The two forts dominated the space, Fort Jay being centrally located on the island and Castle Williams on its northwestern boundary. Later, as the purpose of the island shifted to encompass more administrative activities, residential buildings, an armory, and a church encroached on the fort's

parade ground. The twentieth century brought more physical changes including a doubling of the island's land mass, the construction of an airstrip, and the creation of numerous contemporary buildings that served the island's growing population.

Today, Governors Island is divided spatially at Division Road, the southern boundary of the historic district. The northern end of the island is dominated by Fort Jay and its surrounding parade grounds. The historic district hosts both pedestrian-scaled residential areas, which are shaded by the canopy of large trees, and wide expanses of open lawn. The historic forts still stand, though some of their historical context has been altered. Buildings from the late 1800s ring Fort Jay and South Battery, and buildings from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries closely surround Castle Williams.

While many of the changes that have taken place since construction of the two forts are within the period of significance of the NHL district, they have greatly altered the setting of the forts as represented by their individual periods of significance (from the time of their construction). As constructed, the two forts were intentionally surrounded by open space, unlike their current condition.

Within the National Monument boundaries, Fort Jay, Castle Williams, and the Fort Jay parade ground are the predominant features. Fort Jay rises from the highest point of the island. The fort appears large and imposing because of this siting on the landscape and because it is surrounded by open lawn. Within the fort, a square courtyard is created by the barracks buildings inside the fortification walls. Also, linear open spaces are formed by the back sides of the barracks, traveling along the top of the masonry walls. The parade ground is interrupted on the northwest by Kimball and Hay Roads. These vehicular roads separate the site spatially, dividing the National Monument between Fort Jay and Castle Williams. Areas north of Kimball road contrast with the open character to the south and are cluttered with contemporary buildings, vehicular roads, parking areas, street lights, and trees.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

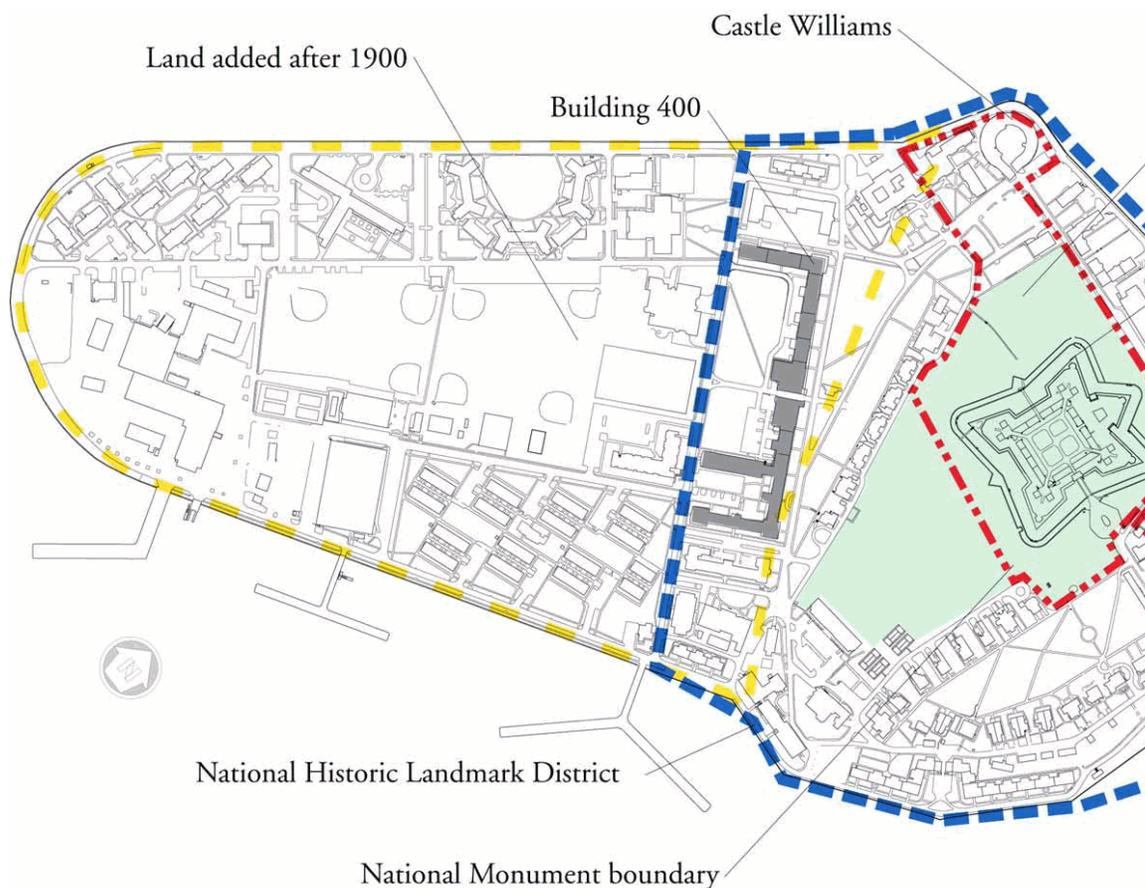


Diagram of Spatial Organization. Not to scale. See enlargement in appendices (Adapted by OCLP from Coast Guard Site Plan, 2002).

Views And Vistas

Governors Island became a defensive post because its strategic location in New York harbor provided sweeping views. Fort Jay was built on the highest point of the island and was surrounded by open lawn to provide a 360-degree range of fire. Likewise, engineers originally built Castle Williams on a rocky outcropping at the island's northwestern point for its uninterrupted view of the harbor. Later improvements that accompanied the shift from defensive post to administrative center compromised these historically essential views.

Although the water's edge was further developed in later years to surround Castle Williams on three sides, a 270 degree viewshed is still available, providing unobstructed views of Manhattan, the Statue of Liberty, Ellis Island, and the Brooklyn Bridge. The tip of Manhattan is visible from the northern ramparts of Fort Jay but most of its original viewshed is now obstructed by surrounding buildings and trees added after the mid 1800s.

Though compromised, the views from both forts are integral pieces of their history and

significance. Castle Williams retains more of its original viewshed than Fort Jay, but the remaining views from both forts are contributing landscape features.

Character-defining Features:

Feature Identification Number: 102282
Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



The view of Manhattan as seen from the top of Castle Williams (OCLP, 2002).



A portion of the Manhattan skyline is visible from Fort Jay but tree growth obscures the formerly panoramic viewshed (OCLP, 2002).

Buildings And Structures

Fort Jay is one of the most significant structures on Governors Island and dates to 1794. The current fort configuration represents many years of evolving military engineering that began in 1776. Rudimentary earthen fortifications were erected in attempts to protect New York Harbor from British invasion at the onset of the American Revolution. These impermanent works were supplemented in 1794 and again in 1805 by American Lieutenant Colonel Jonathan Williams. Williams's improvements reconfigured Fort Jay, which was temporarily renamed Fort Columbus, and reinforced the walls with masonry. Much of the star-shape remained but an additional ravelin, or projecting corner, was added. Fort Jay is a square fort with four bastions, or two sided corners with acute angles, a projecting ravelin, and is surrounded by a dry moat. The masonry walls are twenty feet high and eight feet thick at the base. Clipped lawn of the dry moat directly abuts the masonry walls. Two terraces created by masonry retaining walls step up in grade, returning to the level of the parade ground.

Fort Jay is centrally located within the historic district and at the highest point on the island. This siting allowed the most comprehensive view and widest reach of the fort's artillery. The fort's main entrance is located on its east side, directly aligned with the main pier at Buttermilk channel. The doorway is a narrow passageway, controlled by a heavy wooden gate. A bridge leads over the dry moat and connects with a formal, circular entry drive.

The construction of Castle Williams accompanied the improvements to Fort Jay between 1807 and 1811. Named for Lieutenant Colonel Jonathan Williams, the fort was a prototype for fortifications of its style. Instead of being a rehabilitated structure like Fort Jay, Castle Williams was built from scratch using the most advanced engineering techniques of the day and was one of the first casemated fortifications. When originally constructed, Castle Williams was located on a projecting outcropping of rocks, almost separated from the rest of the island. Later earth works projects filled the irregular coastline, connecting it with the rest of the island. Designed to work in tandem with Fort Jay, South Battery, and Castle Clinton, this unique location provided further defensive coverage along the island's northwest boundary. The three story, circular sandstone and granite fort included protected interior spaces for firing, allowing increased safety for the men and equipment. A depressed walkway previously connected Castle Williams with Fort Jay.

Although Fort Jay has been altered, the fort retains high integrity to the period of significance. The exterior masonry walls are generally in good repair. Adaptive re-use has led to the conversion of the fort's interior space, from a parade ground to residential units for family housing. Currently, the four barracks buildings within the fort are long, narrow, wood framed structures that form a square interior courtyard and are in good condition. Several cannons are located along the walls of the northern rampart.

Castle Williams retains a high degree of integrity. The structure's interior is in need of significant repair, but the exterior is generally in good condition. The structure's roof was repaired recently and is in excellent condition. While cannons once encircled the roof deck, only one remains. The fort is surrounded by Carder Road on the north, Parking area 504 on the

south and Buildings 513 B and C on the southwest. Most of the building's historic setting has been infringed upon by late nineteenth and twentieth century development.

Three contemporary buildings, numbers 513 A, B, and C, are located on the south side of Castle Williams. They are three story brick structures built in 1970 to house enlisted soldiers. They have been vacant for several years and their condition is unknown. However, their close proximity to Castle Williams compromises the fort's historic significance by blocking views.

A library building constructed circa 1908 stands between Fort Jay and Castle Williams. It is a square, wood frame structure in a poor state of repair. The structure blocks visual connection between the two forts.

Building 140, adjacent to the main ferry slip, was built between 1857-1867. It is a brick, rectangular, two-story structure that was built as a warehouse. The National Park Service has a permanent easement of approximately 1,000 square feet within the building.

Building 107, located northeast of the Fort Jay main gate, dates to approximately 1850. This one-story brick building was originally built as a storehouse. It has been significantly modified on several occasions through an expansion that doubled the size and through modernization of the façade, brickwork, and windows. The building was partially renovated by the Coast Guard prior to their departure in 1996. One half of the building is raw space.

Dock 102 resides on a .14 acre parcel, located south of Fort Jay's main gate and is a non-contiguous parcel. The dock needs structural repairs.

Fort Jay and Castle Williams contribute to the National Monument's significance as the two primary historical resources in the National Monument. Though built prior to 1966, the library was determined non-contributing in the NHL nomination form. The structure is in poor condition and stands between the two forts, blocking views. Buildings 513 A-C are post-1966 structures built very close to Castle Williams and as such, do not contribute. Buildings 107 and 140 contribute the NHL district. For the purpose of this CLI, the origins of Dock 102 remain unknown, and as such, whether the dock contributes to the periods of significance is undetermined.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Building 107, 1794-1966
Feature Identification Number:	92888
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	261830
LCS Structure Name:	Building 107
LCS Structure Number:	1

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Feature: Building 140, 1794-1966

Feature Identification Number: 92889

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Castle Williams, 1794-1811 and 1794-1966

Feature Identification Number: 92890

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 233380

LCS Structure Name: Castle Williams

LCS Structure Number: 9

Feature: Dock 102, 1794-1966

Feature Identification Number: 92891

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Fort Jay, 1794-1811 and 1794-1966

Feature Identification Number: 92892

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 233500

LCS Structure Name: Fort Jay

LCS Structure Number: 8

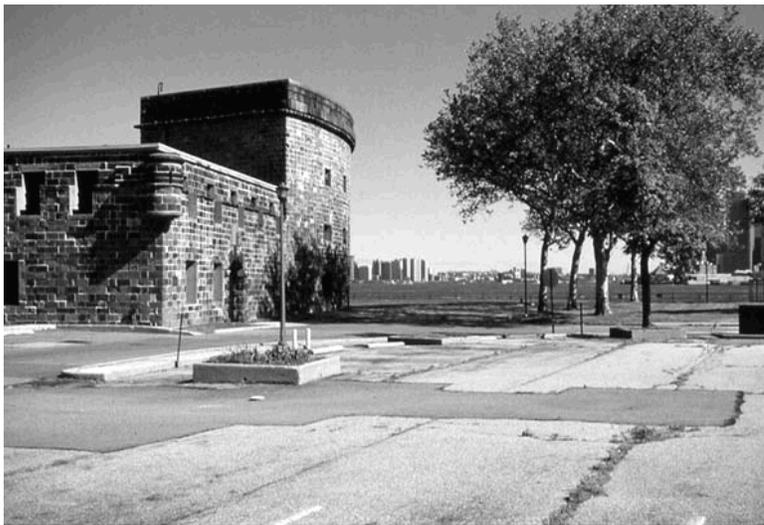
Feature Identification Number: 92887

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

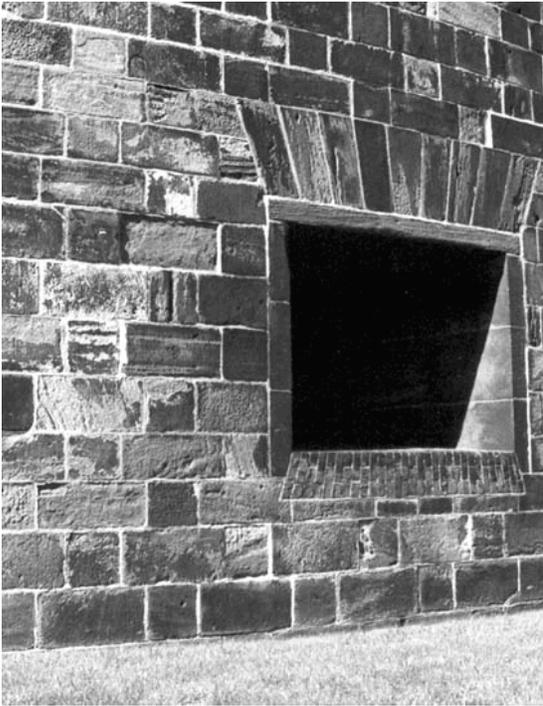
Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Fort Jay's main gate (OCLP, 2002).



Castle Williams, looking north to Manhattan and New Jersey (OCLP, 2002).



Castle Williams is constructed of red sandstone and granite block (OCLP, 2002).



Non-contributing buildings 513 A-C (image right) were constructed a few yards from Castle Williams (image left) (OCLP, 2002).



Non-contributing buildings 513 A and C (OCLP, 2002).



Non-contributing library building (OCLP, 2002).

Vegetation

Historically, Governors Island was a forested island with a sand and rock beach. At the time of its sale in 1637, the island reportedly hosted a large population of nut trees, illustrating the

likelihood that the Manhattan Native Americans, the island's former stewards, did not significantly exploit the forests for timber. Later reports of Dutch activity on the island wrote of a sawmill that harvested the predominant nut trees. By the time of the American Revolution, when Governors Island became an established military installation, it was largely cleared of tree growth as to not interfere with the defensive fortifications. Early maps show a few rows of trees that followed the northwestern shoreline, connected the Fort Jay entryway with the main dock, and traveled from Fort Jay to a garden on its southeast. This relatively limited planting plan was later supplemented by trees that accompanied further construction on the island. As structures began to be located on the parade ground and perimeter of the island in the mid 1800s, scattered shade trees, tree lines, and ornamental plantings were added.

Several distinct areas of characteristic plantings exist within the approximately twenty-two-acre National Monument site. One of these areas is the parade ground surrounding Fort Jay. This region is dominated by open lawn that is kept neatly mowed. Much of the National Monument's perimeter is surrounded by a row of mature London plane, and horse chestnut trees that have overlapping canopies. The parade ground's northeastern edge, which bounds Andes Road, has a continuous border of mature shade trees and a privet hedge. Also, the north and northwestern boundary of the Colonels' Row residential area and library contain a row of mature London plane trees. Projecting from the northern corner of the parade ground by the library is a diagonal line of spruce trees. Another cluster of large spruce trees is located north of Fort Jay's main gate just outside of the dry moat. The grouping blocks views to the water and ferry slip from some locations within the fort.

Several discrete spaces exist inside Fort Jay, including a central courtyard and small back yards between the residential structures and the fort walls. The central courtyard is divided into four quadrants by pedestrian/vehicular paths. Several trees, including a large white oak, a Norway maple, and two zelkovas, are arranged randomly in the courtyard. Surrounding the residential structures, abutting their back sides, are small, linear open spaces created by the top of the fortification walls. Soldiers and their families manipulated these small spaces over the years, adding cultivated fruit trees, rose bushes, and perennial gardens. Today, some volunteer trees grow here as well.

Just outside Fort Jay's main gate is a circular vehicular turn around that is ringed with trees. They are of several different species and are unevenly spaced. A circular brick planting bed sits at the center of the circle and contains grass, daffodils, and three stacked cannon balls.

North of Fort Jay and the parade ground, are two rectangular open spaces that host clipped lawn and trees. One space lies southwest of the library. The most dominant feature here is a mature elm tree that towers above the library building. A small maple tree sits opposite the elm, across the lawn. Another rectangular space sits adjacent to Parking Area 504. Several trees and shrubs are randomly placed within the space including a yew, a honey locust, a service berry, and a bald cypress. Parking Area 504 contains one Norway maple.

Buildings 513 A-C create two courtyard spaces that contain contemporary landscape plant materials. The western most courtyard has yew hedge foundation plantings that are edged with stone. Two semi-circular planting beds, that are now neglected, are located along the building foundations. Three large spruces create an evergreen screen at the courtyard's southeastern edge. The opposite courtyard contains a similar plant palette. Yew hedges line part of the foundation length, and several mid-aged Norway maples are scattered throughout the space.

Because of the National Monument's long period of significance, plantings that pre-date 1966 contribute. No plant material remains from the early 1800s, but numerous plants were most likely planted during the army's stewardship of the property. The library elm, the large shade trees along the perimeter of Andes Road, Comfort Road, and the library lawn originate from the army occupation and therefore contribute to the 1794-1966 period of significance. The domestic plantings within Fort Jay may pre-date 1966. More research is required to determine the history of these features. If the domestic plantings near the Fort Jay barracks, including the fruit trees and rose bushes, were placed before 1966 they would collectively contribute to the character of the domestic landscape during army habitation at Governors Island and as such, contribute to the period of significance. However, the existing plants would not contribute as individual specimens but would collectively represent the landscape that existed during the army's stewardship on the island.

It cannot be determined if plantings, such as the diagonal line of spruce trees on the parade ground, the plants in the Fort Jay turn-around planter, and cluster of conifers at Fort Jay's northern ravelin contribute because not enough information is known about their origins. The plantings surrounding Buildings 513 A-C do not contribute because they postdate 1966. However, despite the fact that the parade ground has been repeatedly altered since its establishment in the early nineteenth century, the remaining open space and clipped lawn create an important landscape feature that conveys the history of the National Monument and as such, contribute.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Allees of shade trees on Fort Jay's perimeter, 1794-1966

Feature Identification Number: 92907

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Cluster of spruce trees north of Fort Jay's dry moat, 1794-1966

Feature Identification Number: 92908

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Fort Jay parade ground lawn, 1794-1811 and 1794-1966

Feature Identification Number: 92069

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

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Feature: Library elm, 1794-1966

Feature Identification Number: 97781

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Domestic plantings along Fort Jay's walls

Feature Identification Number: 92909

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Contributing elm tree located adjacent to the library (OCLP, 2002).



Contributing tree line along Andes Road (OCLP, 2002).

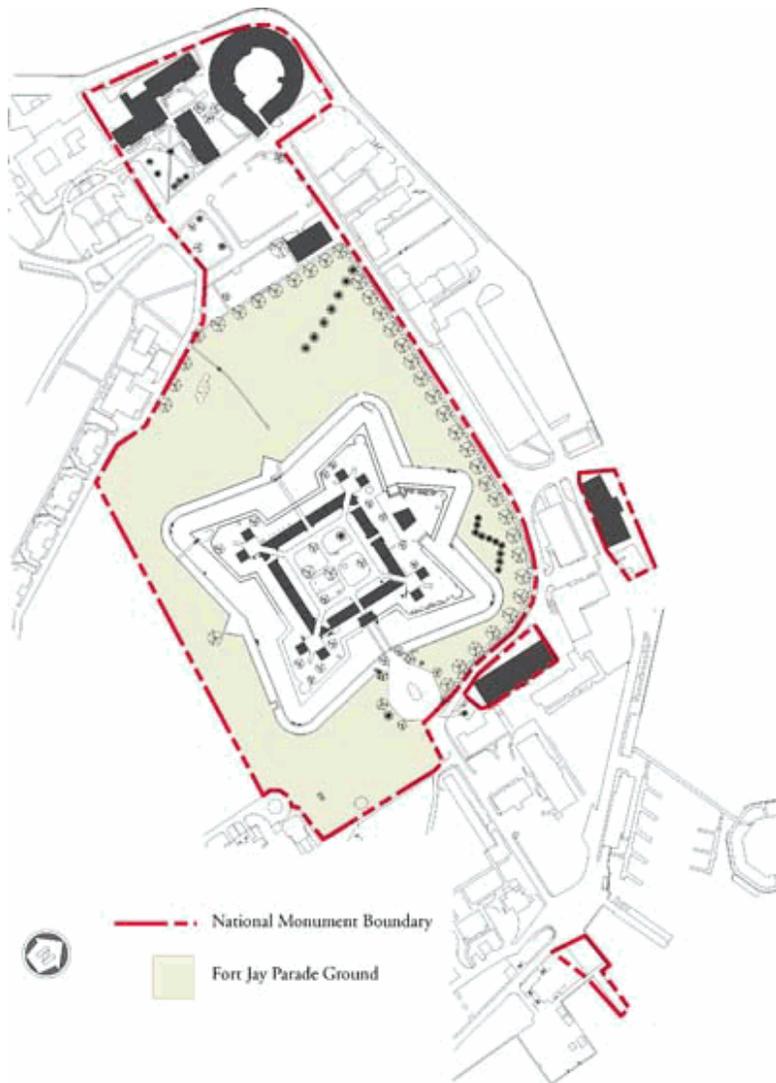


Diagram of National Monument Vegetation. Not to scale. See enlargement in appendices (Adapted by OCLP from Coast Guard site plan, 2002).



Undetermined iris beds in the former cannon turrets along Fort Jay's walls (OCLP, 2002).

Circulation

In the early 1800s, shortly after the construction of Fort Jay and Castle Williams, few structures besides the forts were located on Governors Island. Because of this, circulation patterns were relatively simple and connected the forts with the dock and roads that traveled the perimeter of the island. Later, as structures began to line the northeastern shore and began encroaching on the parade ground, circulation routes increased to connect the new structures. By 1900, a hospital, a crematory, and barracks surrounded Castle Williams and the northwestern tip of the parade ground. Since the fortifications were no longer in active defensive use, direct connections between them became less essential and established routes were altered to accommodate new structures and uses.

Today, Governors Island National Monument contains a hierarchy of circulation systems. While the National Monument is approximately twenty-two acres in size, it is contained within a larger landscape that dictates most of the vehicular access. The National Monument is bounded on the east by Andes Road and Comfort Road on the west. Short segments of Hay and Tampa Roads bisect the National Monument between the library and Castle Williams. Parking Area 504 is located between Hay and Tampa Roads. Within Fort Jay, the main gate on the southeastern side of the structure is the only point of entry/egress for vehicles. Once within the fort, a road surrounds the inside of the courtyard and two others divide the space into four quadrants. Garage units are located behind each of the four corners of the courtyard and narrow cobblestone driveways connect them to the interior space. All other vehicular roads are bituminous concrete.

The connection between Dock 102 and Fort Jay was the main historic access from the water to the fort. Although the connecting roads and sidewalks between the dock and the fort fall outside the National Monument boundary, consideration should be given to these features.

Numerous pedestrian paths cross the National Monument. Andes Road, that creates the National Monument's northeastern boundary, has a three foot wide brick sidewalk. Brick pavers also ring the rectangular landscape island adjacent to Parking Area 504. A narrow path connects Fort Jay's rear entrance to the library and Castle Williams. This path begins with a flagstone surface near the library and changes to a brick surface near Fort Jay. As the path approaches the fort, a stone staircase with metal railings descends the dry moat walls, connecting it with ground level inside the fort. At this point the walkway is concrete. Another pedestrian path travels on the southeast side of the library, down a flight of brick stairs that abut a retaining wall, to the Colonel's Row residential neighborhood. Buildings 513 A-C are serviced by several concrete pedestrian paths. Traces of the former depressed walkway connecting Fort Jay and Castle Williams are still visible at the northern corner of Fort Jay. The old path is marked by a break in the brick retaining wall and a recessed section of lawn that becomes flush after a short distance.

Several pedestrian paths and vehicular roads contribute to the National Monument's significance. The trace of the recessed pathway between Fort Jay and Castle Williams is still visible near Fort Jay and is likely the only remaining path from the early 1800s. Andes, Tampa, Comfort, Kimball and Hay Roads and their associated sidewalks contribute to the later stages of the period of significance. Also, the paths within Fort Jay, the sidewalk connecting Fort Jay's northwestern side and Parking Area 504, and sidewalks adjacent to the library contribute because they represent alterations made to the landscape by the army. However, internal pathways within the contemporary Building 513 complex are non-contributing.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Trace of depressed walkway between forts, 1794-1811 and 1794-1966

Feature Identification Number: 92902

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Brick and flagstone path connecting Fort Jay and Comfort Road, 1794-1966

Feature Identification Number: 92894

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Brick sidewalk along Andes Road, 1794-1966

Feature Identification Number: 92895

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Brick walkway and staircase south of library

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Feature Identification Number: 92896

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Interior bituminous road/walkways of Fort Jay courtyard, 1794-1966

Feature Identification Number: 92899

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Comfort Road, 1794-1966

Feature Identification Number: 92897

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Andes Road, 1794-1966

Feature Identification Number: 92893

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Kimball Road, 1794-1966

Feature Identification Number: 92900

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Tampa Road, 1794-1966

Feature Identification Number: 92901

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Hay Road, 1794-1966

Feature Identification Number: 92898

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Parking Area 504, looking north toward Castle Williams (OCLP, 2002).



Contributing brick staircase and walkway south of the library (OCLP, 2002).



Contributing trace of the former depressed walkway connecting Fort Jay and Castle Williams (OCLP, 2002).



Contributing flagstone walkway on the north lawn of the parade ground (OCLP, 2002).

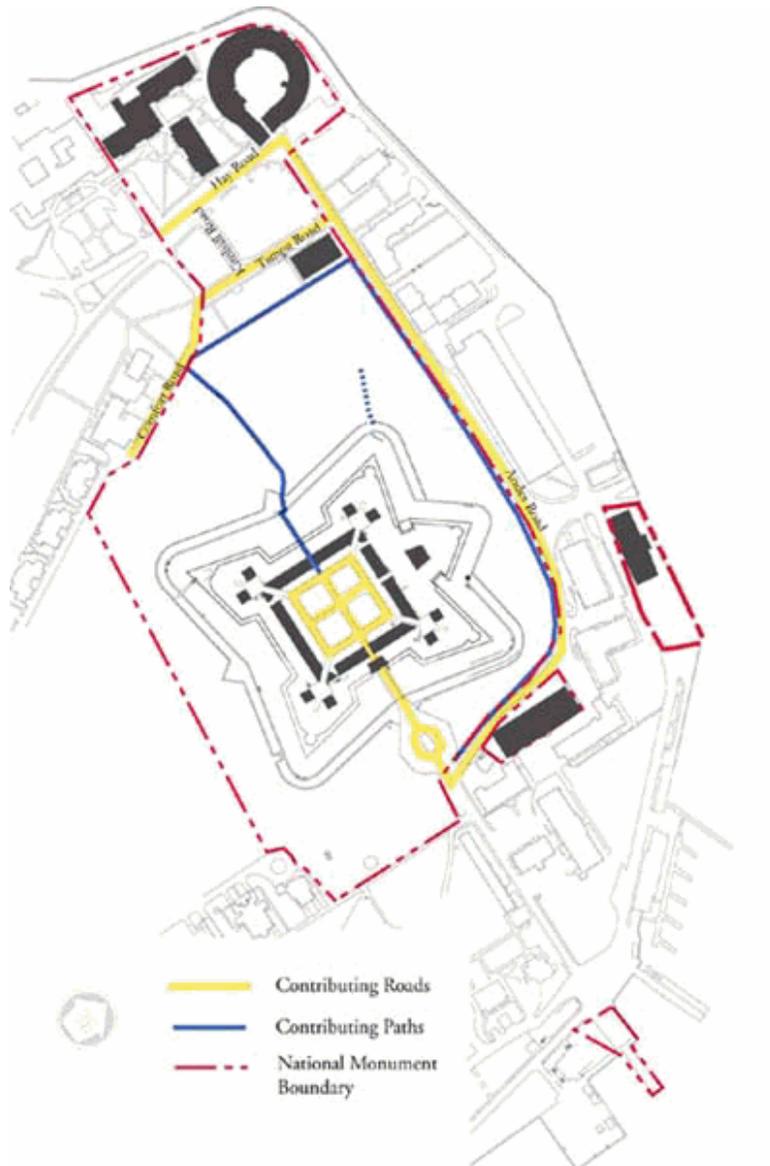


Diagram of Circulation Patterns. Not to scale. See enlargement in appendices (Adapted by OCLP from Coast Guard site plan, 2002).



Contributing staircase to the north of Fort Jay at a break in the dry moat wall (OCLP, 2002).

Small Scale Features

Because of the limited scope of the CLI, no documentation was uncovered about the historical uses or placement of small scale features relating to the early nineteenth century. Further research will most likely yield findings about such features. Yet, some features such as fencing, street lights, trash receptacles, and street signs were presumably placed throughout the Army's tenure, prior to 1966, and may contribute.

The National Monument is surrounded along Andes Road and Comfort Road by tall, black chain link fencing that was installed to contain golf balls in the former golf course area. Shorter but similar chain link fencing stands at the seawall edge, along Carder Road by Castle Williams. Some of this fencing is in disrepair. Contemporary signage, such as street signs and stop signs exist to direct vehicular traffic. One additional sign warns pedestrians near Fort Jay to keep off the golf course.

Two distinct styles of street lights are located in the vicinity of Castle Williams, the library, and the contemporary barracks. Cobra lights illuminate the perimeter roadway while modern fixtures with more traditional styling are located inside the courtyards and parking lot. Also within the barracks' courtyard are two stone lined planters that are now overgrown. Parking Area 504 has three square concrete planters, only one of which has a tree growing in it.

Several sets of stairs are located in the vicinity of the library. One leads from Parking Area 504, past a large elm tree, to the library's rear entrance. Another brick stair case with a

concrete cheek wall follows a path along the library's south side, near a concrete retaining wall, and leads to Comfort Road. The library also has a wooden ramp connecting its rear door to the southern pathway. North of the retaining wall by the brick steps is a small, square, concrete block structure marked "Danger- High Voltage- Keep Away." This structure sits near Parking Area 504, on the edge of a grassy square.

Fort Jay has many small scale features in its central courtyard and along its earthen topped masonry walls. The courtyard hosts several features related to recreation including a sand volleyball court, bouncing playground horses, basketball hoop, and a multi-sided log play structure. Along the star-shaped exterior walls, remnants of both the military use and residential use remain. A tall flag pole is located on the northern ravelin. While most of the fort's cannon have been removed, several of them still aim over the wall of the northern ravelin. The missing cannon are marked by their extant revolving bases that line the fort's walls. The origins and ages of these cannon were unknown at the time this report was drafted. Reminders of the many decades of residential use can be seen through a remaining stone barbecue grill and clothes line pole located behind the barracks buildings. An oval brick planter is located in the vehicular turn-around on Fort Jay's southeast side and has three stacked cannon balls in the middle. The planter pre-dates 1966, as it is seen on a 1964 army site plan of the island.

One cannon of undocumented age remains on the open roof deck of Castle Williams, illustrating the comprehensive range of the fort. The missing cannon are marked by their bases that line the fort's roof.

Small scale features within the National Monument that postdate 1966 do not contribute to the period of significance. Further study is necessary to determine when many small scale features were installed. However, the cannon at Fort Jay and Castle Williams contribute as remainders of the fort's active periods. Two other contributing features that represent later army additions are located at Fort Jay. They are the flagpole at Fort Jay's northern-most ravelin and the turn-around planter at the main gate.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Fort Jay and Castle Williams cannon, 1794-1966

Feature Identification Number: 92904

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Fort Jay flagpole, 1794-1966

Feature Identification Number: 92905

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Fort Jay turn-around planter, 1794-1966

Feature Identification Number: 92906

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Identification Number: 92903

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



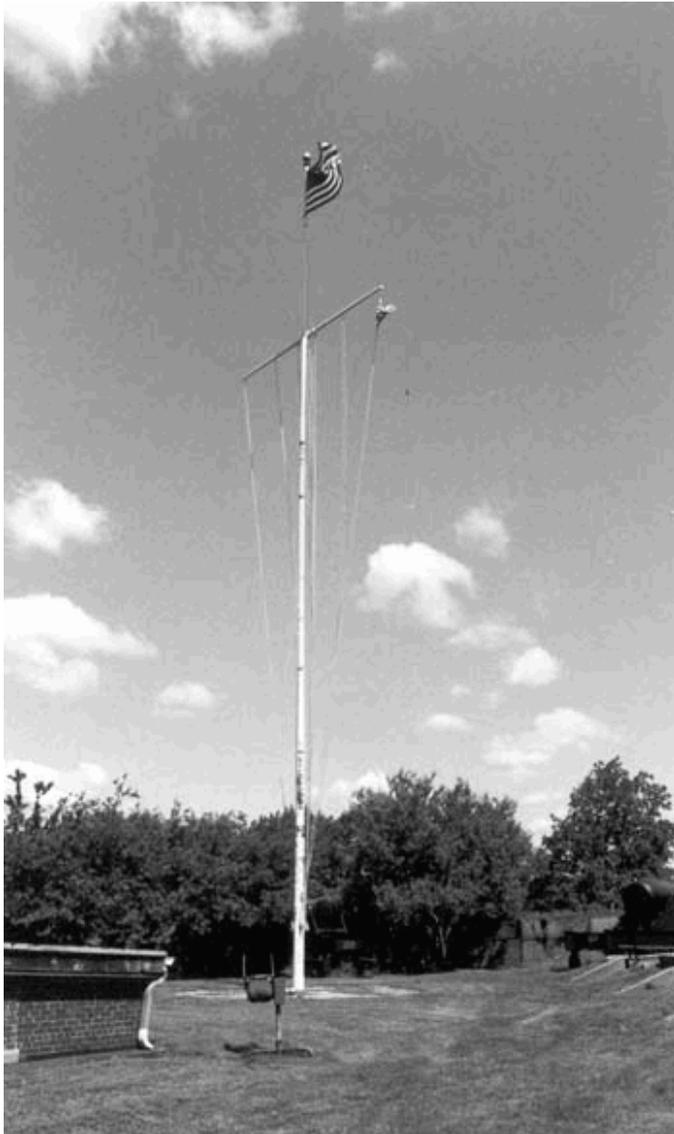
Non-contributing electrical box located near the library (OCLP, 2002).



Barbeque grill within Fort Jay of undetermined significance (OCLP, 2002).



Contributing cannon along Fort Jay's walls (OCLP, 2002).



Fort Jay's contributing flagpole (OCLP, 2002).



Contributing turn-around located in front of the Fort Jay main gate (OCLP, 2002).



Non-contributing stone planter located in front of Building 513 A (OCLP, 2002).



Contemporary streetlight of undetermined significance (OCLP, 2002).

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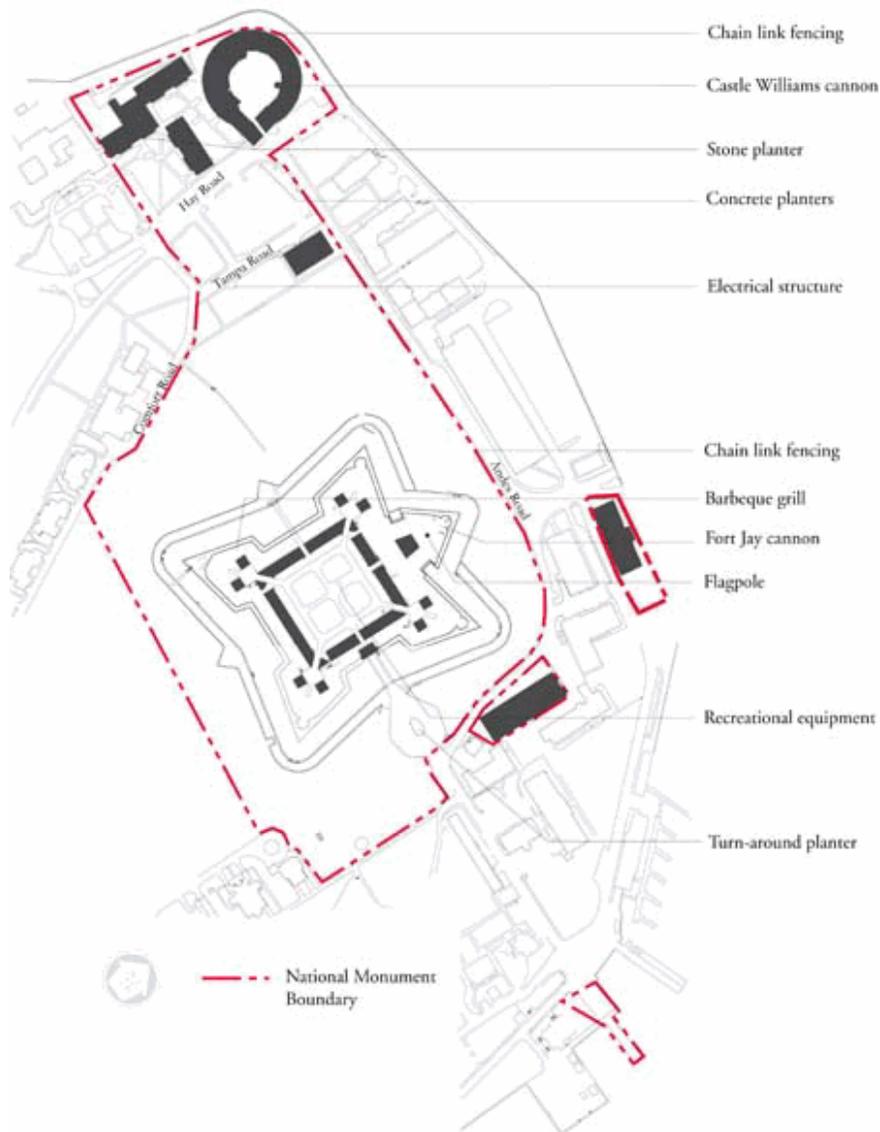


Diagram of Small Scale Features. Not to scale. See enlargement in appendices (Adapted by OCLP from Coast Guard site plan, 2002).



Undetermined basketball hoop in the Fort Jay courtyard (OCLP, 2002).

Archeological Sites

A level 1 Archeological Assessment was completed for Governors Island. The report found that archeological sites from both European American and Native American activities survive on Governors Island. Three locations within the National Monument may yield archeological findings. They include the library parking lot and grassy area north of the parking lot, Fort Jay, and Castle Williams. European human remains were uncovered near the library, indicating the location of one of the island's historic cemeteries. Native American cultural materials, including tool fragments, were also located in this region.

Remains of Fort Jay's pre-1806 fortification may be evident near the fort and parade ground. Features associated with military encampments may be found including trash middens, ancillary structures, and practice ranges. Oral history tells of a cistern beneath the fort, though this has not yet been documented.

The interior of Castle Williams and its perimeter area may yield remains of the construction process between 1807 and 1811. However, the site has been disturbed by underground utility installation. A level 2 Archeological Assessment is needed to further investigate potential archeological findings within the National Monument.

Character-defining Features:

Feature Identification Number:	92886
Type of Feature Contribution:	Undetermined

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Undetermined

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 03/31/2003

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 08/07/2009

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The Superintendent, in consultation with Deana Saslaw, Program Analyst, agreed with this assessment. Deteriorated fences have been removed, hazardous trees have been pruned, and masonry on walks and stairs have been repaired. A "good" assessment indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: The overall condition of the Governors Island National Monument landscape is fair. No major developments or subtractions have significantly marred the landscape, but deferred maintenance has caused some resources to deteriorate since the coast guard discontinued active military activities on the island in 1996. Some hedge rows are missing individual shrubs, creating a noncontiguous appearance. Lawn areas are in need of fertilization, seeding, thatching, and aeration. Some masonry staircases and retaining walls are in need of repointing. Additionally, selected fence sections, curb lengths, and areas of asphalt need replacing.

Type of Impact: Pruning Practices

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: The National Monument's trees and shrubs have not been correctly pruned. Improper cuts, dead limbs, and unchecked growth appear on many of the trees and shrubs.

Type of Impact: Erosion

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Some erosion has occurred near building 107 and along the north end of Fort Jay.

Stabilization Costs

Landscape Stabilization Cost: 445,047.00

Cost Date: 04/22/2003

Level of Estimate: C - Similar Facilities

Cost Estimator: Other Center

Landscape Stabilization Cost Explanatory Description:

The following are rough estimates corresponding to the landscape impacts noted in the condition assessment.

A. Hazard tree pruning (to reduce the risk of failure) and crown cleaning (to maintain health) of 154 trees ranging in height of 8'-70'. Estimated cost - \$72,762.00

3 - one week crew projects at \$24,254 per week

Costs: \$8,084 for salary expenses; \$11,170 for travel expenses; \$5,000 for equipment rental

Staffing: Crew of 8 NPS staff per project including 4 arborists and 4 grounds people

B. Pruning 65 shrubs 6' high and under. Estimated cost - \$7,997.00

1 - one week crew project

Costs: \$3,627 for salary expenses; \$3,870 for travel expenses; \$500 for misc. expenses

Staffing: Crew of 3 gardeners

C. Pruning 740 lf of hedge. Estimated cost - \$14,994.00

1 - one week crew project

Costs: \$7,254 for salary expenses; \$7,740 for travel expenses

Staffing: Crew of 6 gardeners

D. Replacement of 175 privet into existing hedge. Estimated cost - \$14,945.00

1 - one week crew project

Costs: \$2,450 for 175 2 gal. privet at \$14 each; \$6,045 for salary expenses; \$6,450 for travel expenses

Staffing: Crew of 6 gardeners

E. Overseed 20 acres of lawn. Estimated cost - \$4,174.00

1 - one person project

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Costs: \$1,624 for salary expense for one NPS staff operating tractor and walk behind slicer-seeder;
\$2,550 for 110 25 lb. bags of contractors mix seed

F. Replacement of 80 lf of 3' high chain link fence. Estimated cost - \$1,560.00

Costs: \$1,560 for 42" high chain link fence (not vinyl covered). Note: This provides a rough estimate, but does not exactly match the material or height of the fence being replaced or removed.

G. Replacement of 20 lf of 6' high chain link fence. Estimated cost - \$648.00

Costs: \$648 for 6' high chain link fence (not vinyl covered). Note: This provides a rough estimate, but does not exactly match the material of the fence being replaced or removed.

H. Replacement of 1108 lf of curb sections. Estimated cost - \$33,794.00

Costs: \$33,794 for 1108 lf at \$30.50 per linear foot.

I. Resurfacing of 8375 sy of asphalt paving. Estimated cost - \$272,187.50

Costs: \$272,187.50 for 8375 sy at \$32.50 per square yard for resurfacing roads including site preparation, tack coat, 2" mat, and seal and chip.

J. Stabilization of 3200 sf of soil and lawn. Estimated cost - \$21,985.50

Costs: \$21,153 for 356 sy of grasscrete; \$832 for seeding, fertilizer and mulch for 3200 sf. Note: This provides a rough estimate for one method of soil erosion control. A more detailed look at the area and cause of the erosion will need to be determined before a more accurate estimate can be developed.

Note: Items A-E were obtained through the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. Items F-J were based on 2001 Class "C" Cost Data for new construction. Also, costs for repointing the 1200 sf of brick staircases, 7000 sf of brick retaining walls, and the 3000 sf of sandstone retaining walls require a more detailed estimate than can be obtained at this time and so were not included.

The list of classified structure costs are not yet completed.

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

Landscape treatment is undetermined, pending completion of the general management plan.

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

Citation Title: Governors Island Land Use Study; Land and Facility Assessment

Year of Publication: 1997

Source Name: Other

Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative

Citation Location: Governors Island National Monument files

Citation Title: National Register of Historic Places Inventory- Nomination Form,
Castle Williams

Year of Publication: 1972

Source Name: Other

Citation Type: Narrative

Citation Location: Boston Support Office Cultural Resource Management files

Citation Title: National Register of Historic Places Inventory- Nomination Form,
Fort Jay

Year of Publication: 1972

Source Name: Other

Citation Type: Narrative

Citation Location: Boston Support Office Cultural Resource Management files

Citation Title: National Register of Historic Places Inventory- Nomination Form,
Governors Island

Year of Publication: 1983

Source Name: Other

Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative

Citation Location: Boston Support Office Cultural Resource Management files

Citation Author: Anastasio Carlos M Azoy
Citation Title: Three Centuries Under Three Flags; The Story of Governors Island from 1637
Year of Publication: 1951
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: Governors Island National Monument files

Citation Author: Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record
Citation Title: Historic Structures Inventory, Volume I, Governors Island
Source Name: HABS
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: Governors Island National Monument files

Citation Author: Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record
Citation Title: Historic Structures Inventory and Documentation Project, Governors Island
Year of Publication: 1985
Source Name: HABS
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: Governors Island National Monument files

Citation Author: Edwards and Kelcey Engineers, Inc.
Citation Title: Final Environmental Impact Statement, Governors Island Disposition
Year of Publication: 1998
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: Governors Island National Monument files

Citation Author: Emanuel Raymond Lewis
Citation Title: Seacoast Fortifications of the United States: An Introductory History
Year of Publication: 1979
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: Boston Public Library

Citation Author: Blanche Wilder Bellamy
Citation Title: Governors Island. Appearing in Historic New York, Volume I.
Year of Publication: 1897
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: Boston Public Library