

Landmarks Preservation Commission
April 14, 1998; Designation List 291
LP-1965

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT ARMORY, 1402 Eighth Avenue, aka 1402-1424 Eighth Avenue, 394-438 14th Street and 361-407 15th Street, Borough of Brooklyn.
Built 1891-95; William A. Mundell, architect.

Landmark Site: Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1102, Lot 12.

On September 16, 1997, the Landmarks Preservation Commission held a public hearing on the proposed designation as a Landmark of the Fourteenth Regiment Armory and the proposed designation of the related Landmark Site (Item No. 7). The hearing had been duly advertised in accordance with the provisions of law. Ten witnesses spoke in favor of the designation, including State Assemblyman James Brennan (44th Assembly District), and representatives of Park Slope Civic Council, the Brownstone Revival Committee, the New York Landmarks Conservancy, the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the Society of Old Brooklynites, the Municipal Arts Society, and the Historic Districts Council. No one spoke in opposition to the designation. The Commission has received many letters and other statements in support of designation, including State Senator Marty Markowitz (20th District), Brooklyn Borough President Howard Golden, and Brooklyn Community Board 6.

Summary



Built in 1891-95, the Fourteenth Regiment Armory, located in the Park Slope section of Brooklyn, is an outstanding example of a late nineteenth-century National Guard armory in New York City. Designed in the castellated style by William A. Mundell, a Brooklyn architect who also designed buildings in Manhattan, Queens, and Long Island, the armory consists of a three-story administration building with asymmetrical three- and four-story towers and corner bastions facing Eighth Avenue, and a one-and-one-half-story,

barrel-vaulted drill shed with shallow buttresses and projecting entrance pavilions on the side streets. Organized in the late 1840s, the Fourteenth Regiment, known as the Brooklyn Chasseurs and later nicknamed the "Red-legged Devils" for the red Zouave uniforms worn by its members, served with distinction and suffered heavy casualties during the Civil War. The building remains largely intact and survives as one of the finest, most architecturally distinguished National Guard armories in New York City.

Description and Analysis

The National Guard and Armories¹

The Fourteenth Regiment Armory was built for a unit of the National Guard of the State of New York, long the largest and most active state militia in the country. The tradition of state militias remained strong in America from the Revolution through the nineteenth century; in 1792 Congress passed an act that established uniformity among the various state militias. While the volunteer militia provided a large portion of the fighting forces in the nineteenth century, during the Civil War (at which time the name "National Guard" came into common usage) the readiness of the militia for warfare and its relationship to the standing army were called into question. The New York Armory Law of 1862 attempted to address these issues by spurring the creation of regiments and the construction of armories, but met with little success in the aftermath of the war. Changes in American society in the second half of the nineteenth century -- increasing industrialization, urbanization, labor union activity, and immigration -- led to a resurgence of the National Guard. In the midst of a severe economic depression, the first nationwide general strike over working conditions occurred after a railroad strike in 1877; the National Guard was called to support police and federal troops against strikers and their supporters in dozens of American cities. Although units had been called previously to quell civil unrest, after 1877 the role of the National Guard was largely to control urban workers in strikes and "riots," and a wave of armory building began nationally.

The term "armory" refers to an American building type that developed in the nineteenth century to house volunteer state militias, providing space for drills, stables, storage, and administrative and social functions.² Aside from their military and police functions, units of the National Guard served in large part as social organizations; some drew members from the social elite, while others recruited primarily from local ethnic groups. The earliest quarters for New York militia units were often inadequate rented spaces. The first regimental armory built in the city was the Tompkins Market Armory (1857-60), the result of a collaboration between the Seventh Regiment and the local butchers, in which a drill hall was located above a market. The Seventh Regiment later constructed its own armory (1877-79, Charles W. Clinton, 643 Park Avenue, a designated New York City Landmark), which had national influence in

establishing the armory as a distinct building type while stimulating other New York units to build their own armories. The Seventh Regiment Armory, modelled in plan after such nineteenth-century railroad stations as the first Grand Central Station, features a fortress-like administrative "headhouse" building with a central tower, connected to a drill shed which utilizes iron trusses to span a large space.

The New York State legislature and the State Armory Commission approved the planning, funding, and construction of all armories in the state, while continuing to own and maintain them after completion. In addition, the legislature empowered the individual counties to create their own armory commissions and to build armories using local funds. The Fourteenth Regiment Armory is one of the latter type. In 1884 the Legislature created an Armory Board in New York City itself.³ The Board was charged with making the arrangements to condemn land, to allocate funds, and to authorize and oversee the construction, furnishing, and maintenance of armories for National Guard units in the city. These buildings were owned by the city. The Armory Board consisted originally of the Mayor, the senior officer of the local National Guard, and the President of the Board of Taxes and Assessments. After consolidation of Greater New York City in 1898, its jurisdiction was expanded to include Brooklyn and Queens. By the time the great era of armory building in New York City drew to a close in the mid-1910s, there were at least twenty functioning armories in the city.

While there were no formal standards for the plan and design of armories, and while various units had somewhat different needs, nearly all New York armories of this period shared the functional features of the Seventh Regiment Armory model. The architectural imagery of the medieval fortress or castle for the armory's exterior appearance was deemed stylistically appropriate. Observers mentioned fortified towns in southern France and Mexico, and English, Scottish, and Norman castles, of the twelfth through the fifteenth centuries, among others, as stylistic prototypes for New York City armories. The medieval appearance helped to signify the armory as a distinct building type, connoted its military function, as well as the concepts of power and control, and assisted functionally in the military defense of the building, if necessary (most armories had such fortress features as turrets, towers,

crenelated parapets, slit windows, impenetrable doors, window grilles, etc., which could be used by troops with guns or to thwart uninvited entry). The Fourteenth Regiment Armory incorporated many of these elements. After the turn of the century, however, the standard medieval mode of armory design was largely replaced by a variety of other architectural styles.

The Fourteenth Regiment Armory⁴

The unit which eventually became the Fourteenth Regiment was established in 1844 as the 265th Regiment of the 44th Brigade of the Militia of Kings and Richmond Counties, which constituted the Second New York State Division. In 1847, as a result of the reorganization of the state militia by the legislature, the 265th Regiment became the Fourteenth Regiment.⁵ In 1849 the Fourteenth and Thirteenth Regiments were assigned quarters in the recently-vacated old Brooklyn City Hall, which was located at the corner of Henry and Cranberry Streets.⁶ They soon outgrew these quarters and in 1858 this building was replaced by a new armory (no longer extant). During the 1850s, the Fourteenth took part in the suppression of riots in downtown Brooklyn and Williamsburg, and was called upon in 1861 to guard the Brooklyn Navy Yard in mistaken anticipation of an attack by Confederate sympathizers. The regiment also participated in numerous parades, demonstrations, and encampments.

The unit was called to action for service in the Civil War in 1861 amid great excitement among the citizenry of Brooklyn. The war-bound regiment consisted of 825 officers and men in eight line companies and an engineering corps. At this time the regiment was known locally as the Brooklyn Chasseurs, having adopted the French "Chasseurs-a-Pied" uniform for its members, consisting of a blue coat, red pantaloons, white gaiters, and a blue forage cap. When it arrived upon the field of action, the regiment was rechristened the "Red-legged Devils," partly because of the red trousers, but also due to its fierceness in battle, which also earned it the name the "Fighting Fourteenth." The regiment participated in some of the bloodiest and most important battles of the war, including Bull Run, Va., Gettysburg, Pa., and Spotsylvania, Va. Of the 1,751 men who served between 1861 and 1864, 231 or 11.8 percent died⁷ while in service, which represents one of the greatest percentages of loss of any regiment in the war.

In 1877-78, the State Arsenal at North Portland Avenue and Auburn Place was expanded to house

the Fourteenth Regiment. The Gothic style fortress (no longer extant) was distinguished by three towers with sloping roofs. In 1891 plans were developed by the Fourteenth Regiment Armory Commission⁸ for a new, larger armory on Eighth Avenue between 14th and 15th Streets, one block from Prospect Park.⁹ The land was acquired by Kings County from the Nassau Land and Improvement Co. on March 11, 1891 for the sum of \$79,198.40.¹⁰ The large lot, 200 by 550 feet, was undeveloped at the time, while the surrounding neighborhood consisted of intermittent rows of houses, some freestanding houses, and a number of industrial buildings. William A. Mundell was selected as the architect of the new armory.

Park Slope¹¹

The history and development of the Park Slope neighborhood, a large section of which is a designated historic district, is closely related to that of Prospect Park, which defines its eastern boundary and gives the area its name and special character. Prior to the creation of Prospect Park beginning in 1865 and the ensuing residential development to its west, this section of Brooklyn consisted of farmland and rolling hills. Mount Prospect, for which the park was named, was part of a chain of wooded hills which stretched to Jamaica. Several Revolutionary War battles took place in the area that became Park Slope and Prospect Park.

Beginning in the late 1850s, the success of Central Park in New York, planned by Olmsted & Vaux, spurred interest among prominent citizens of Brooklyn for a similar facility for their city, which until 1898 remained a separate entity from New York. In 1866, Olmsted and Vaux were officially appointed Landscape Architects of Prospect Park. Residential development in Park Slope actually began just before the outbreak of the Civil War. Building operations came to a standstill until the end of hostilities and then resumed in the late 1860s and early 1870s, only to be severely curtailed once again by the panic of 1873. Recovery from the Panic was slow, and it was not until the late 1870s and early 1880s that development on a wide scale was resumed. Then, block after block of row houses sprang up along the side streets, with large mansions set in spacious grounds appearing along Eighth Avenue and Ninth Avenue (Prospect Park West). The major development of the area proceeded generally from west to east and from north to south and covers the period from the Civil War to World War I. The large apartment houses of later decades replaced earlier houses. Demographically, the areas

nearer to park and in the northern part of the area developed for the well-to-do middle class, while the long block-fronts of row houses and low, walk-up apartment houses, particularly south of 11th Street in the vicinity of the Fourteenth Regiment Armory, were built for people of more modest means.

William A. Mundell¹²

William A. Mundell (1844-1903) was a Brooklyn-based architect who designed buildings mainly in Brooklyn, but also in Manhattan and Queens. He practiced between 1865 and 1897, and was in partnership for a time with Herman Teckritz. In addition to the armory, he is known to have designed the former Long Island Safe Deposit Company (1869), 1 Front Street, Brooklyn (located in the Fulton Ferry Historic District), the original Adelphi Academy, north wing (1869), St. James Place, Brooklyn (located in the Clinton Hill Historic District), and with Teckritz the Popenhusen Institute (1868), 114-04 14th Road, College Point, Queens (a designated New York City Landmark). He also designed private homes and commercial buildings in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Long Island.

Construction and Design¹³

Three hundred thousand dollars was appropriated for the building; however, the lowest bids for carrying out the construction of the building exceeded this amount by \$40,000. Construction began later that year under the supervision of the architect, but by early 1892, the Armory Commission requested an additional \$100,000 from Kings County, which drew immediate criticism from both the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* and *The New York Times*.¹⁴ The following year the Commission requested another \$200,000. By that time, public outrage over the cost overruns of the new armories resulted in lawsuits challenging the authority of counties to issue bonds to build armories. As a result, work on the armories, including the Fourteenth, was suspended during litigation for nearly a year. Ultimately, the courts ruled that the funding mechanism was indeed legal, and construction resumed. In the end, the total expenditure by the county for the site and construction of the Fourteenth Regiment Armory, including the architect's fee, was \$650,000, more than twice the amount originally budgeted.

The cornerstone was finally laid during a ceremony on December 6, 1894, and is inscribed with the following: "All of which I saw; part of which I was.' This stone, from the battlefield of Gettysburg, presented by the Fourteenth Regiment

War Veterans. 1894." The building was completed on August 15, 1895, and the regiment took formal possession of the armory on August 27, marching through the streets of Brooklyn from the old armory on North Portland Avenue.

The spacious new armory, designed in the castellated style, consisted of an administration building facing Eighth Avenue and a drill shed extending to the west, both containing myriad spaces for the regiment. The first floor of the administration building contained several company rooms, as well as quarters for the drum corps, the cadets, the armorer, an office, and a central, two-story squad drill room. The second floor included the Quartermaster's room, the Board of Officers room, the veterans' room, and a gymnasium, as well as rooms for non-commissioned staff, the inspector of rifle practice, the colonel, lieutenant colonel, adjutant, the band, the majors, the surgeon, an examination and lecture room, an officers' lavatory, and a ladies' room. The third floor contained the armorer's living quarters and the dining hall. The basement of the administration building contained a lavatory, a kitchen, a dining room, a boiler room, and a rifle range. Beneath the main drill shed were a billiard room, bowling alleys, and a lavatory.

Subsequent History¹⁵

In 1900, alterations were made to the drill shed which included the installation of a new floor on pilings and modifications to the mezzanine. The changes, which were designed by the architectural firm Horgan & Slattery, cost \$30,000. Additional interior alterations were made in 1906, costing \$35,600. The regiment itself went on to serve in the Spanish-American War, and the First and Second World Wars. In 1947 it was redesignated the 187th Regiment and 955th Field Artillery of the New York National Guard and served in both the Korean and Vietnam conflicts. More recently, the 244th Medical Group was mobilized at the armory for service during Operation Desert Storm in 1991 in Iraq. The armory was taken out of service by the New York State Department of Military and Naval Affairs in 1992. Ownership of the building, which presently houses a homeless shelter and movie sound stages, was transferred to the City of New York in 1996.

Description

The Fourteenth Regiment Armory, a massive brick and stone edifice designed in the castellated style, is located on the west side of Eighth Avenue between 14th Street and 15th Street in the Park Slope neighborhood of Brooklyn, one block east of

Prospect Park. The armory occupies nearly all of its relatively flat, 2.5-acre parcel, except for a vacant portion to the west. A front lawn, enclosed by an historic wrought-iron fence, sets off the main facade facing Eighth Avenue. Areaways, located next to the side street facades of the administration wing, are covered with non-historic iron grates. A bronze statue of a World War I doughboy, also enclosed by an historic iron fence, is prominently sited in front of the main entrance. It is set on a granite pedestal with the following inscription: " Dedicated to the Men of the 14th Infantry who were engaged in World War 1917...1918."

The armory consists of a two-story, flat-roofed administration building with asymmetrical three- and four-story towers facing Eighth Avenue, and a one-and-one-half story barrel-vaulted drill shed extending to the west. Both sections have load-bearing red brick walls, battered at the first story, resting on a raised, stone foundation built of massive, roughly hewn blocks of Warsaw bluestone. Trim throughout the building, including window sills, beltcourses, and bases of the turrets, is also of roughly hewn bluestone and terra cotta. Most windows consist of single, paired, and triple round-arched openings containing wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash, many of which are covered with historic iron grilles. A number of windows have been filled in with brick or contain louvers.

The administration building's main facade on Eighth Avenue has a central entrance pavilion flanked by five-bay wide side pavilions which terminate in large, square, corner bastions. The asymmetrical entrance pavilion is dominated by a four-story tower and a three-story tower, each with a machicolated brick cornice. The four-story, 100-foot tower features a bartizan supported by a corbelled stone base. The first story of the entrance pavilion consists of thick, battered stone walls constructed of massive, roughly hewn blocks of bluestone. The round-arched sally port is trimmed with smoothly finished bluestone, including steps, and contains three, recessed wooden doors¹⁶ surmounted by a massive, multi-paned, round-arched fanlight and flanked by historic light fixtures. A slightly recessed balcony with segmentally-arched brick trim is located in the second story above the sally port.

The 15th Street facade of the administration wing consists of corner bastions and a low, central tower flanking flanking four- and five-bay-wide sections. A tall chimney of decorative brick projects from the west side of the roof. The 14th Street facade is similarly articulated, except it has a four-bay western section rising slightly to accommodate the gymnasium featuring decorative iron tie plates in the two center bays.

The drill shed facades, overlooking 14th and 15th Streets, are divided by shallow, rounded buttresses. Both elevations are dominated by projecting entrance pavilions featuring massive brick-trimmed sally ports and stone-trimmed brick parapets with terra-cotta panels containing the regiment's seal. The other bays contain round-arched windows with historic iron grilles and alternating blind arches. The round-arched secondary entrances are trimmed with rough-faced stone and contain non-historic steel doors. The west elevation of the drill shed features three large, round-arched windows in slightly recessed bays beneath corbelled brick. The windows contain multi-paned, steel sash. This elevation is topped by a curved copper molding.

Alterations to the building include the removal of the crenelated parapets, including those atop both corner bastions and central towers; the installation of a hipped roof atop the main tower; the installation of roll-down doors on the drill shed sally ports; the conversion of the east sally port on the 14th Street side to a loading dock; the addition of a freight entrance through the 15th Street side of the drill shed; the modification of the drill shed parapets; and large areas of replacement brick and repointing throughout. An opening is being cut and panelled wooden door is being installed at the base of the west bastion on the administration building's 15th Street facade under a Commission Notice of Review.¹⁷

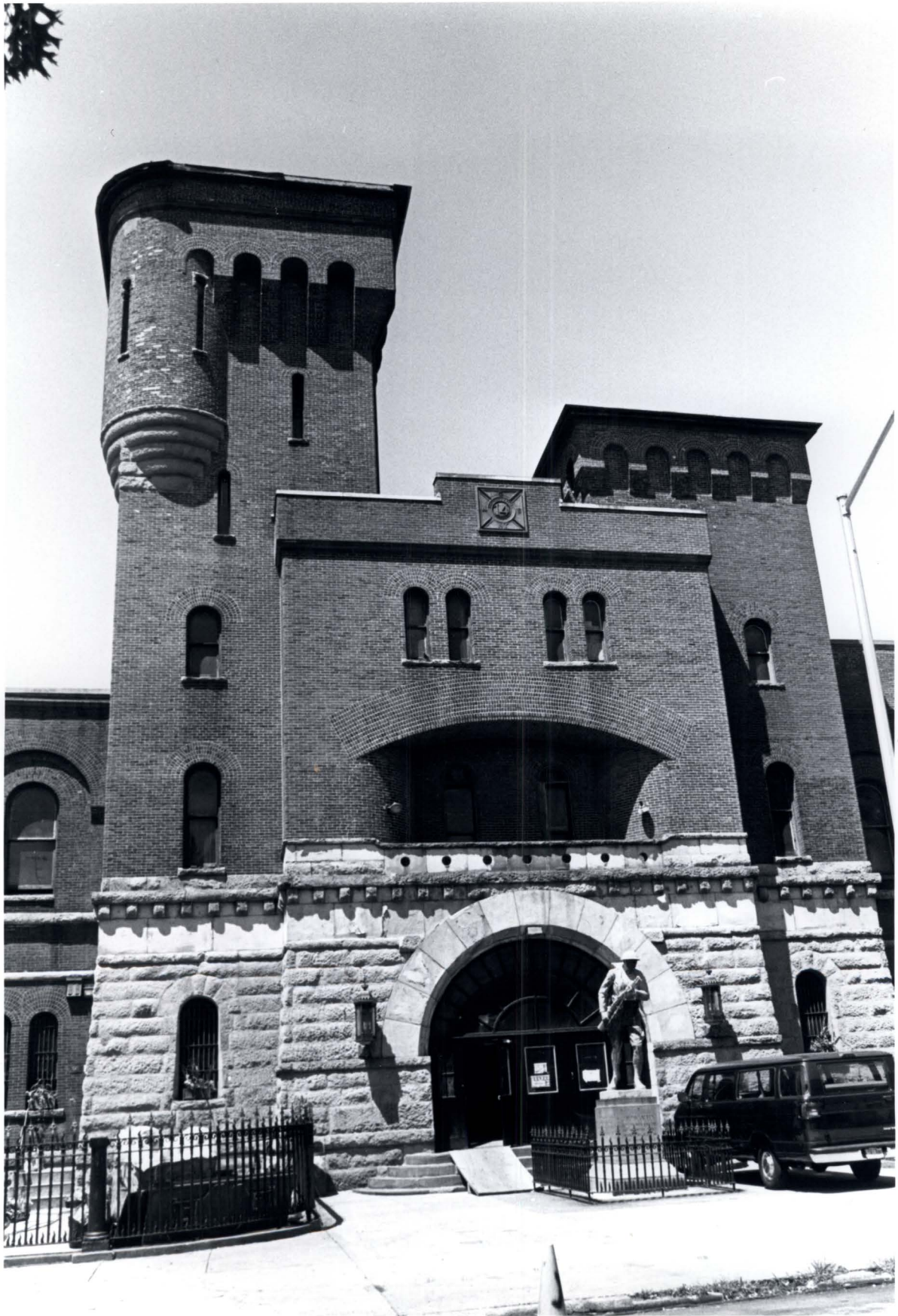
Report prepared by
Donald G. Presa,
Research Department

Research assistance by
Kerry Ehlinger

Notes

1. Much of this section is based on research by Jay Shockley and was compiled from the following sources: Ann Beha Associates, "The Armory: Armories of New York City," New York Landmarks Conservancy, c. 1978; Robert M. Fogelson, *America's Armories: Architecture, Society and Public Order* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1989), 66; Robert Koch, "The Medieval Castle Revival: New York Armories," *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians*, 14 (Oct. 1955), 23-29; Landmarks Preservation Commission, various armory designation reports, particularly the *First Battery Armory Designation Report* (LP-1670), (New York: City of New York, 1989); N.Y.C. Armory Board, *The Armory Board 1884-1911* (New York, 1912), and *Reports* (1912-13, 1914, and 1920); and New York State Adjutant General's Office, *Annual Report, 1893* (Albany: James B Lyon, 1894), 82.
2. An earlier use of the term was sometimes interchangeable with "arsenal," a building in which arms are manufactured or stored. The Arsenal in Central Park (1847-51), built by New York State, is a designated New York City Landmark.
3. At that time, the City of New York included all of Manhattan and part of the Bronx.
4. This section was compiled from the following sources: "The Fourteenth Regiment: Completion of a New Armory in Brooklyn," *New York Times*, November 19, 1877, 8:4; "The Fourteenth Regiment Armory: Formal Opening of the New Building," *New York Times*, January 29, 1878, 2:3; *A History of the Fourteenth Regiment Armory* (Written for its 100th Anniversary, 1947); Kings County, Office of the Register, Liber Deeds, Liber 2032, pages 162-165; C.V. Tevis and D.R. Marquis, compilers, *The History of the Fighting Fourteenth* (Published in Commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Muster of the Regiment into the United States Service, 1911); United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, "Eighth Avenue (14th Regiment) Armory," prepared by Nancy L. Todd, N.Y. State Office of Historic Preservation, Waterford, NY: 1994.
5. The bill called for the reduction in the number of brigades and regiments through consolidation, the formation of unified companies, and the placement of the citizen soldiery under the auspices of the military.
6. The new City Hall, now Brooklyn Borough Hall, was built in 1845-48, and is a designated Landmark. The old City Hall was subsequently demolished.
7. Either killed or mortally wounded; dead from disease, accidents, etc; or died in Confederate prisons.
8. This commission consisted of the mayor of Brooklyn, the supervisor-at-large, the auditors of Kings County and the City of Brooklyn, and the colonel of the regiment.
9. New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, NB 608-1891.
10. Previously, the lot had been owned by Absalom W. Dieter, who transferred it along with other Park Slope properties on the same day to the Nassau Land and Improvement Co. for the sum of \$1.
11. This section was adapted from the following source: LPC, *Park Slope Historic District Designation Report* (LP-0709), (New York: City of New York, 1973).
12. This section was compiled from the following sources: Richard Edwards, ed., *An Historical and Descriptive Review of the City of Brooklyn* (New York: Historical Publishing Co., 1883), 148; Dennis Steadman Francis, *Architects in Practice, New York City, 1840-1900* (New York: Committee for the Preservation of Architectural Records, Inc., 1981); Landmarks Preservation Commission, *Clinton Hill Historic District Designation Report* (LP-2017), (New York, 1981); and Elliot Willensky and Norval White, *AIA Guide to New York City*, 3rd ed. (New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1988), 597-598, 636, 764.
13. This section was compiled from the following sources: *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, July 24, 1891, 2; February 12, 1893, 2; December 2, 1894, 20; July 14, 1895, 8; August 15, 1895, 12; 27 August 1895, 1; *Brooklyn Daily Eagle Almanac, 1895*, 138; Fogelson, 69; "Fortresses for Guardsmen: Three Fine New Armories for Brooklyn Soldiers," *New York Times*, November 18, 1893, 24:1; and "The News From Brooklyn: Matters of Political Import in the City of Churches," *New York Times*, March 20, 1892, 16:2.

14. The *Eagle* demanded that the plans be revised to fit the budgeted amount, and suggested that the expenditure of additional funds was illegal. The *Times* decried the huge cost overruns related to the construction of the 14th, 23rd and the 13th Regiment Armories, accused the Armory Board of deliberately underestimating the price of the buildings, and stated that the existing armories occupied by these regiments were adequate, making new buildings unnecessary anyway. (*Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, January 16, 1892, 4; January 22, 1892, 4; March 9, 1892, 4; *New York Times*, March 20, 1892, 16.)
15. This section is based on the following sources: New York City Armory Board, *Annual Reports, 1884-1914*, 19, 27; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, ALT 1655-1900, ALT 2672-1906.
16. The historic doors are presently obscured by two sets of paired steel doors with multi-paned curved transom, flush with the facade of the entrance pavilion.
17. NOR 98-483, issued March 17, 1998.



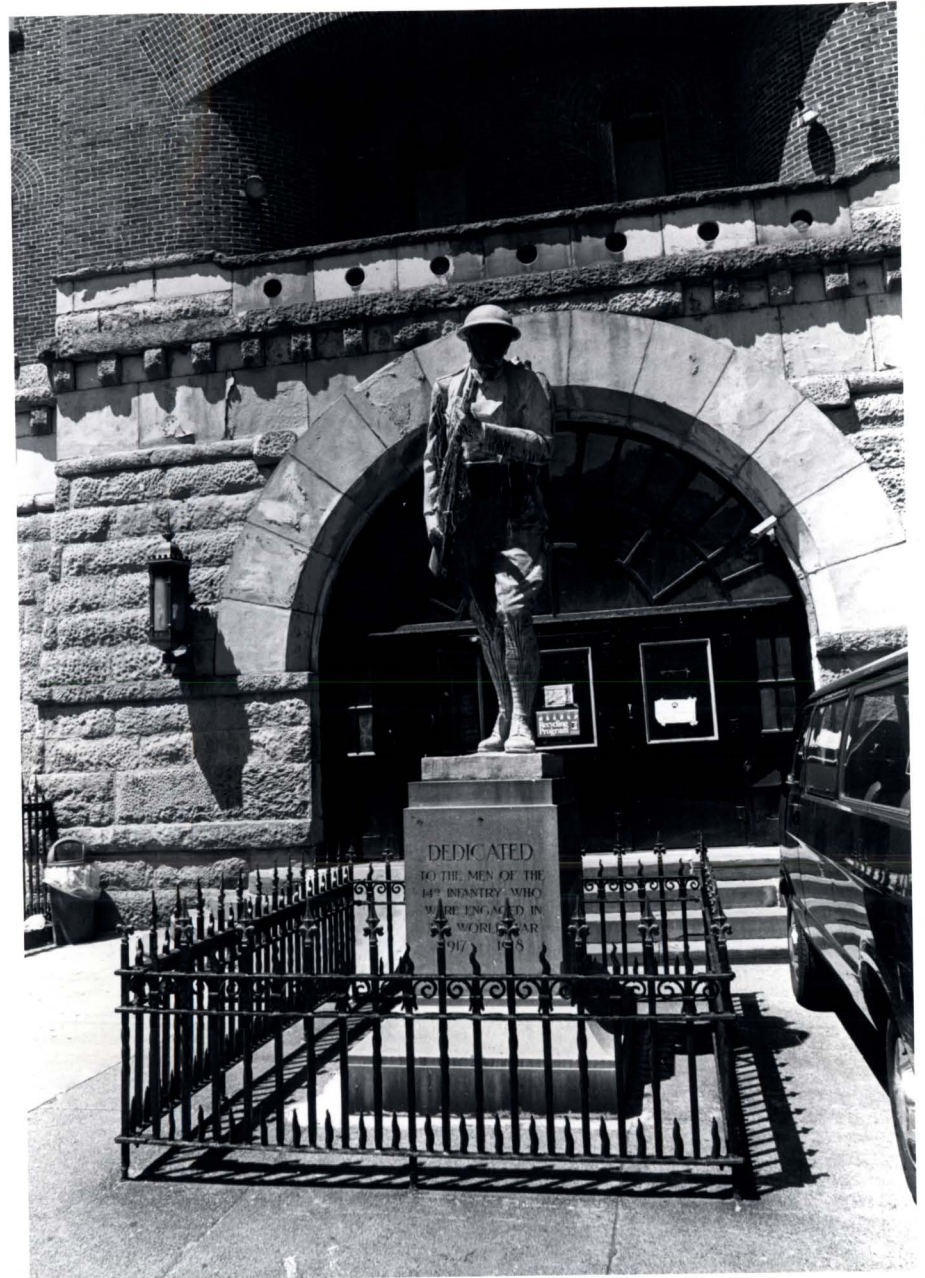
14th Regiment Armory, 1402 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn.
Eighth Avenue facade (Administration Building). Photo: Carl Forster, 1997



14th Regiment Armory, 1402 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn.
Administration Building, facing Eighth Avenue Photo: Carl Forster, 1997



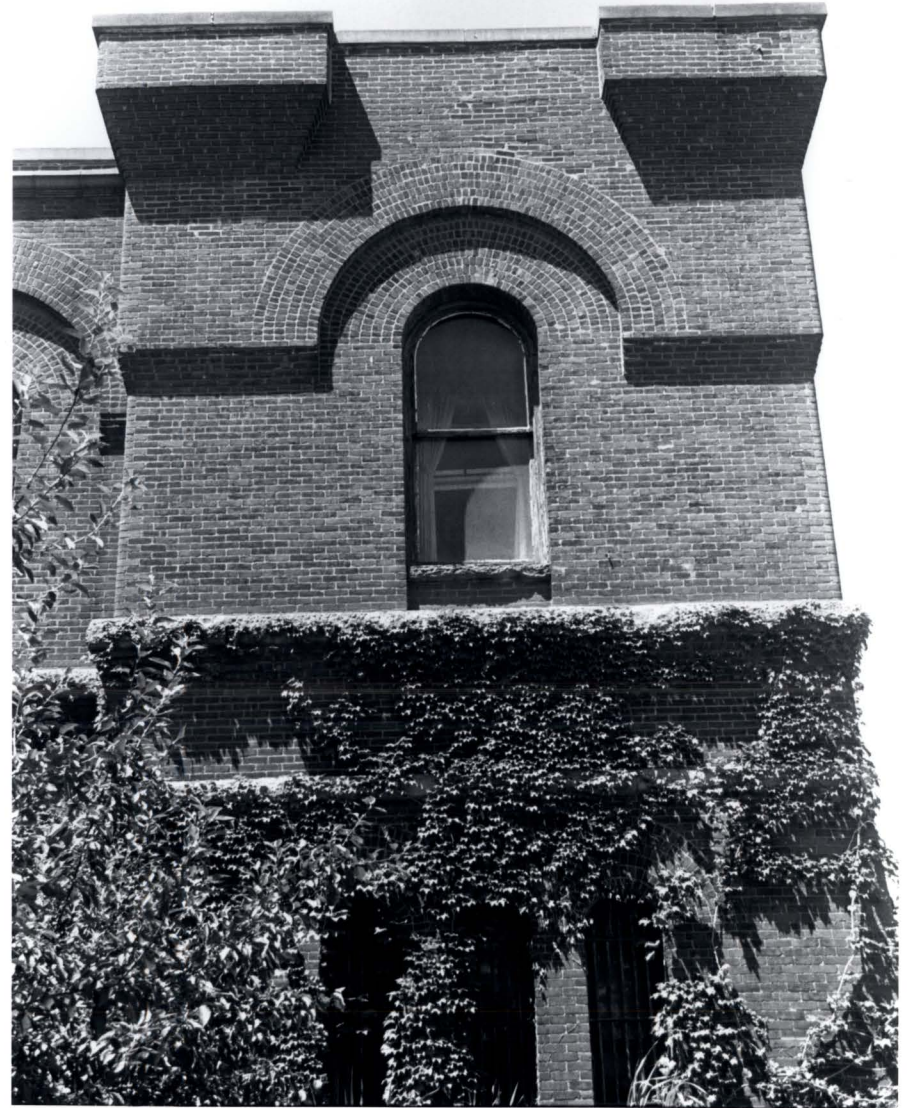
14th Regiment Armory, 1402 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn. Eighth Avenue facade with central entrance pavilion and towers. Photo: Carl Forster, 1997



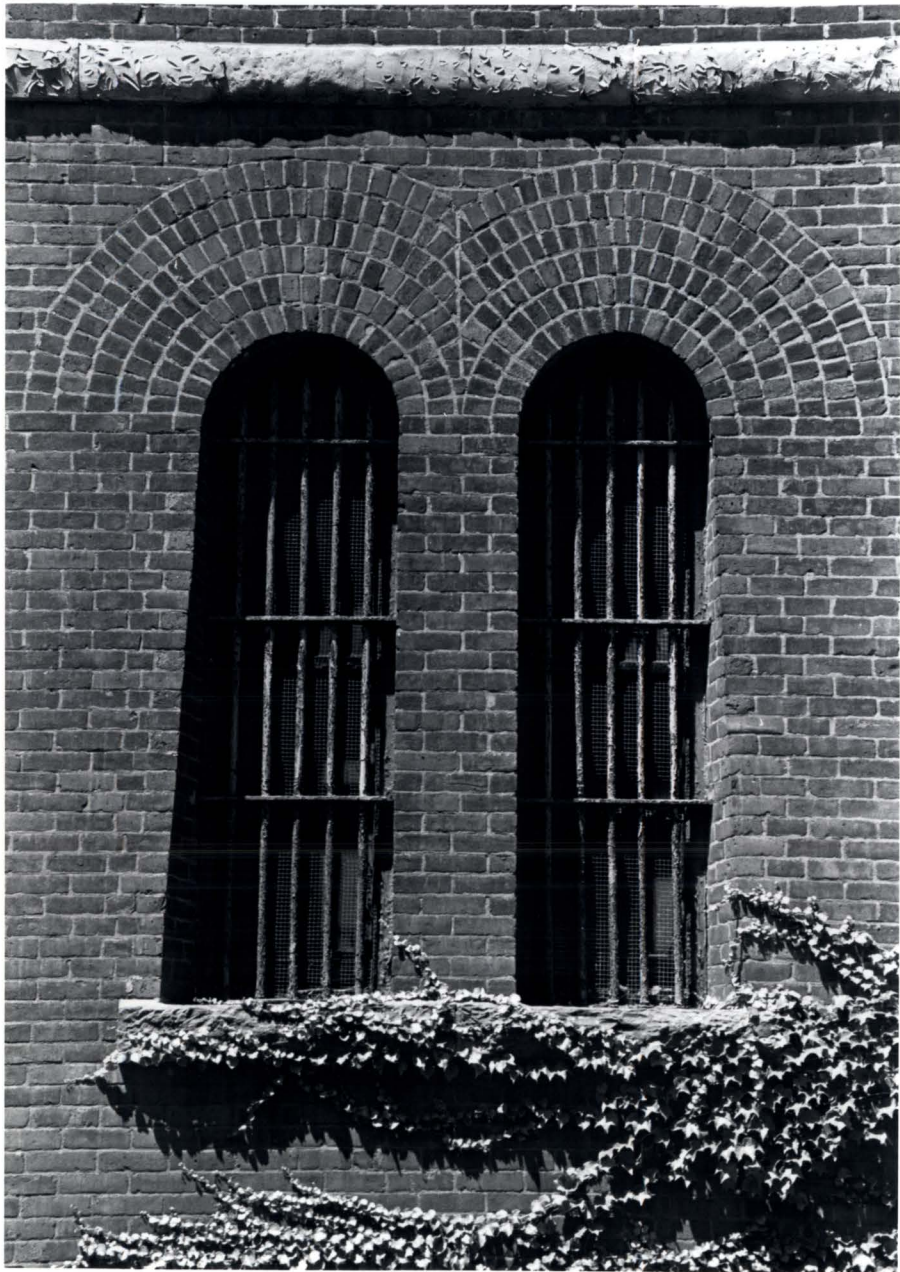
14th Regiment Armory, 1402 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn. Doughboy Monument, facing Eighth Avenue. Photo: Carl Forster, 1997



14th Regiment Armory, 1402 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn. Main tower, facing Eighth Avenue.
Photo: Carl Forster, 1997



14th Regiment Armory, 1402 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn. Corner bastion, Administration Building.
Photo: Carl Forster, 1997



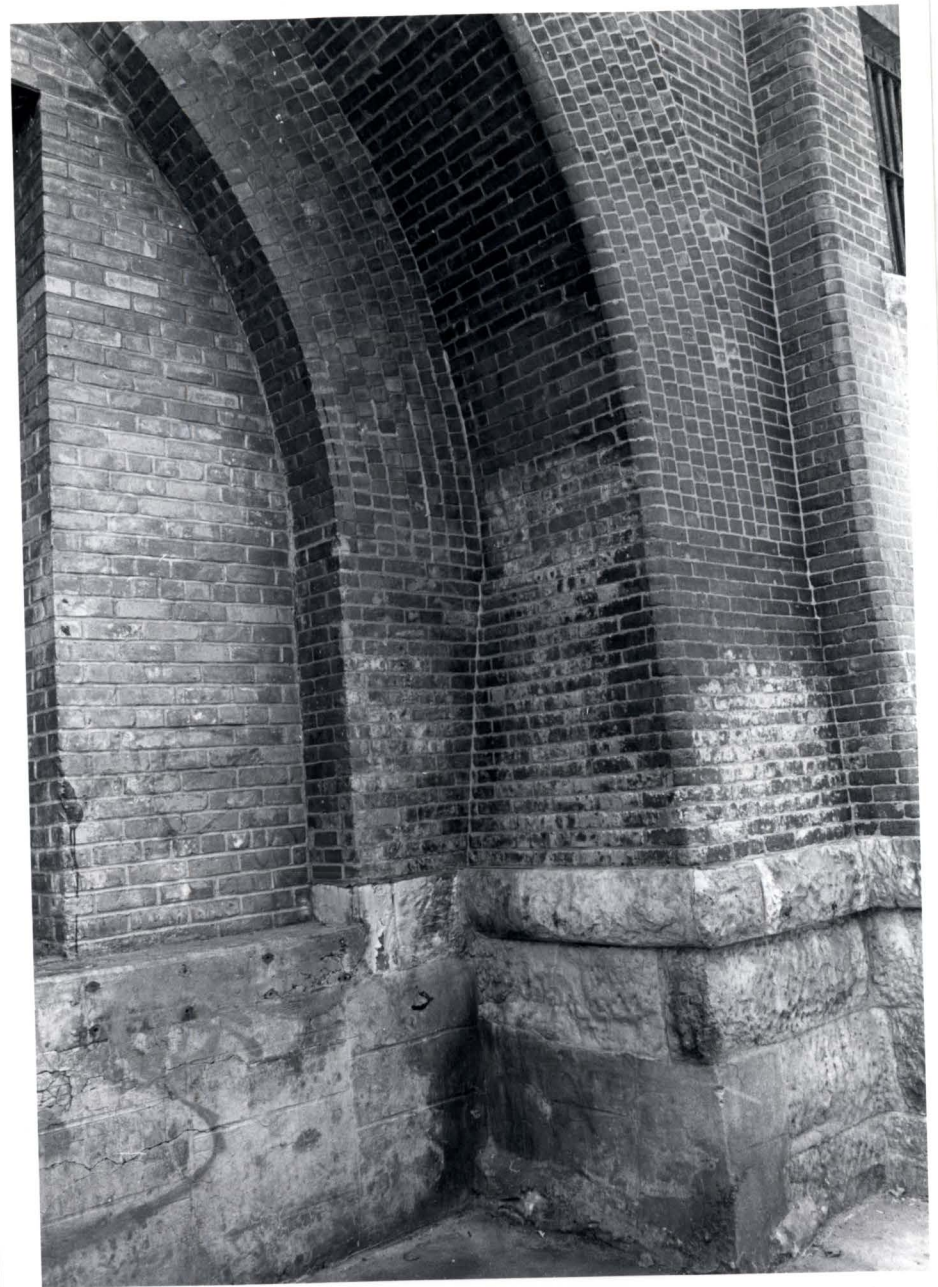
14th Regiment Armory, 1402 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn. Window detail, Administration Building.
Photo: Carl Forster, 1997.



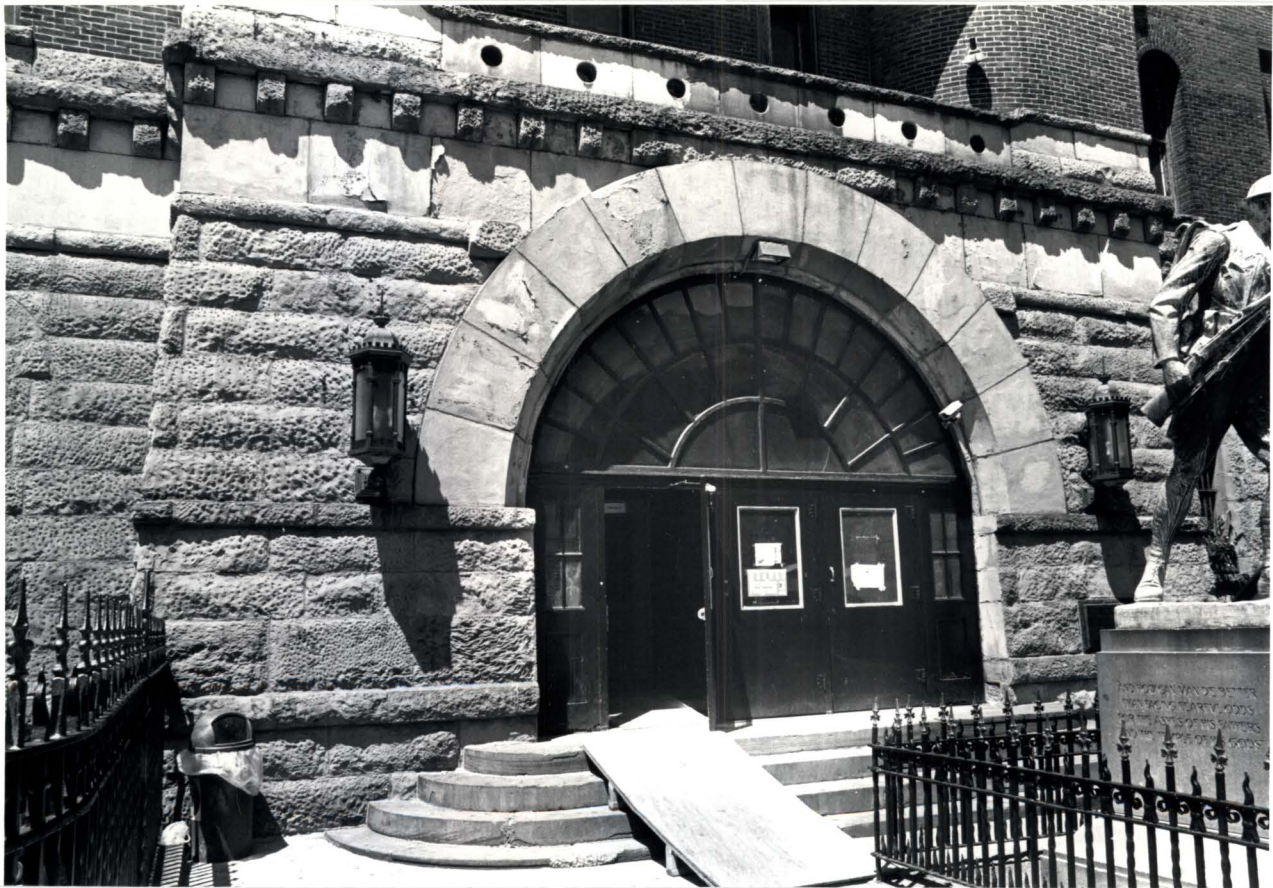
14th Regiment Armory, 1402 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn. Chimney, facing 15th Street.
Photo: Carl Forster, 1997.



14th Regiment Armory, 1402 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn. Detail of typical drill shed bay.
Photo: Carl Forster, 1997.



14th Regiment Armory, 1402 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn. Detail of arch at 14th Street sally port.
Photo: Carl Forster, 1997.



14th Regiment Armory, 1402 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn. Main entrance to Administration Building, facing Eighth Avenue. Photo: Carl Forster, 1997.



14th Regiment Armory, 1402 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn. 15th Street facade, Administration Building. Photo: Carl Forster, 1997.



14th Regiment Armory, 1402 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn. Window detail, Administration Building. Photo: Carl Forster, 1997.



14th Regiment Armory, 1402 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn. Eastern end of 15th Street facade, Administration Building. Photo: Carl Forster, 1997.



14th Regiment Armory, 1402 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn. Western end of 15th Street facade, drill shed. Photo: Carl Forster, 1997.



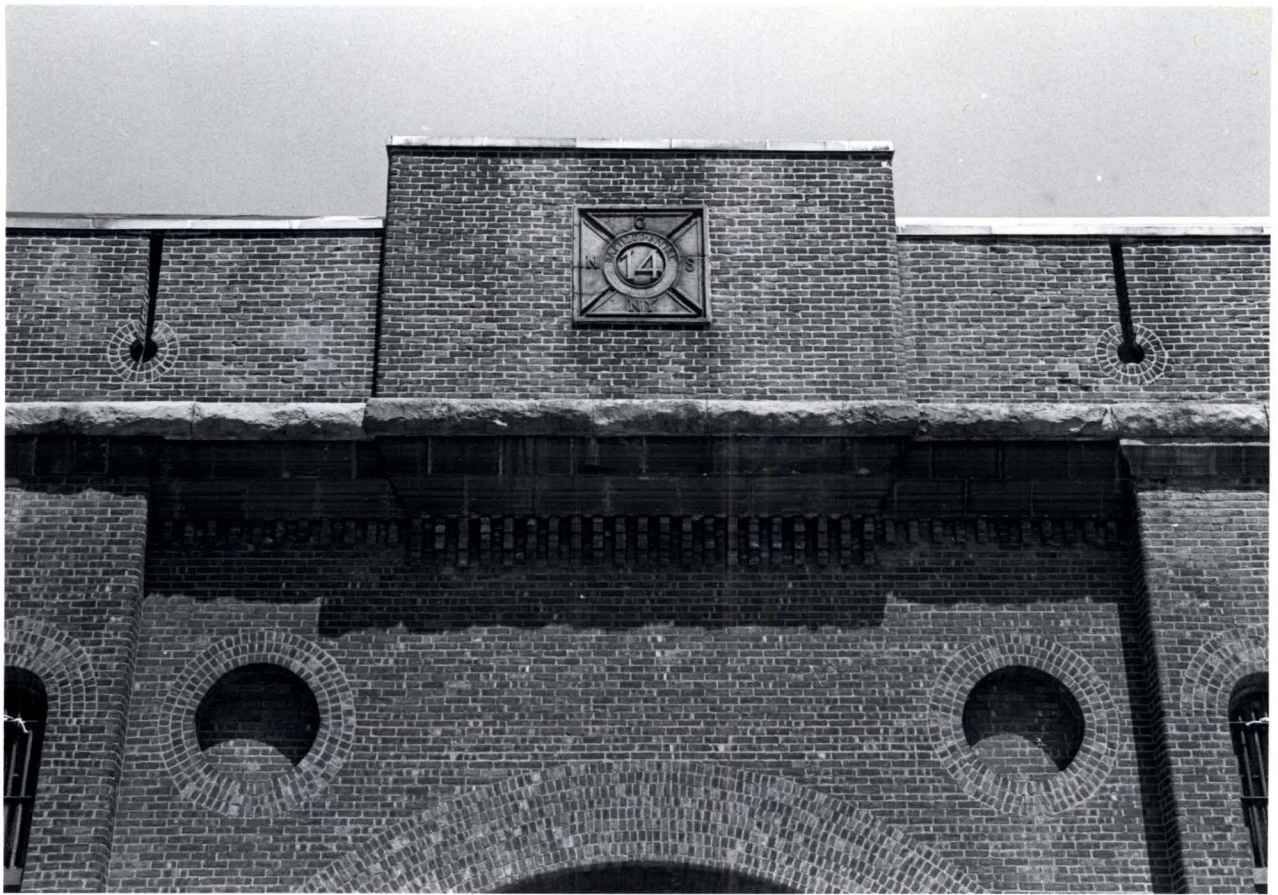
14th Regiment Armory, 1402 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn. Rear elevation of drill shed with barrel-vaulted roof. Photo: Carl Forster: 1997.



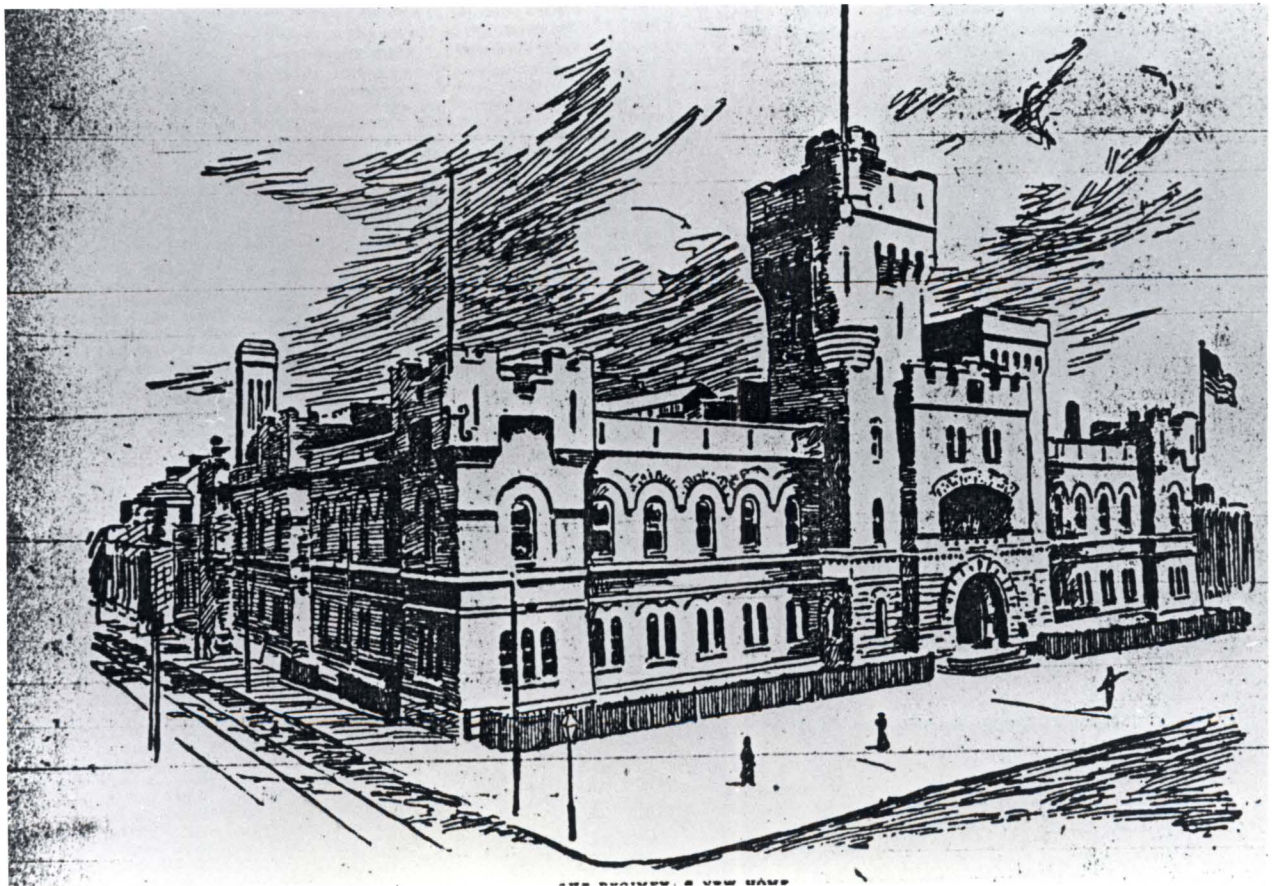
14th Regiment Armory, 1402 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn. 14th Street facade, Administration Building. Photo: Carl Forster, 1997.



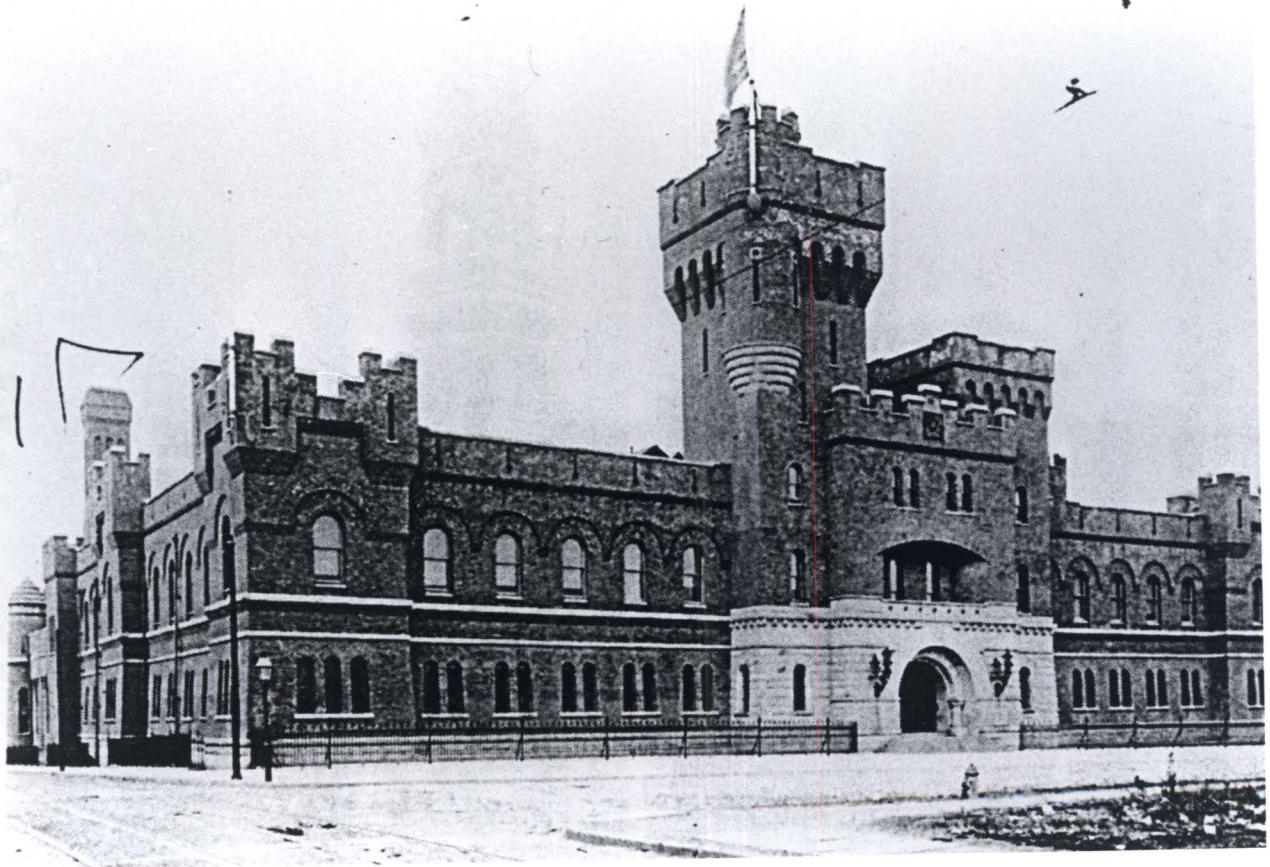
14th Regiment Armory, 1402 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn. 14th Street facade of drill shed with sally port. Photo: Carl Forster, 1997.



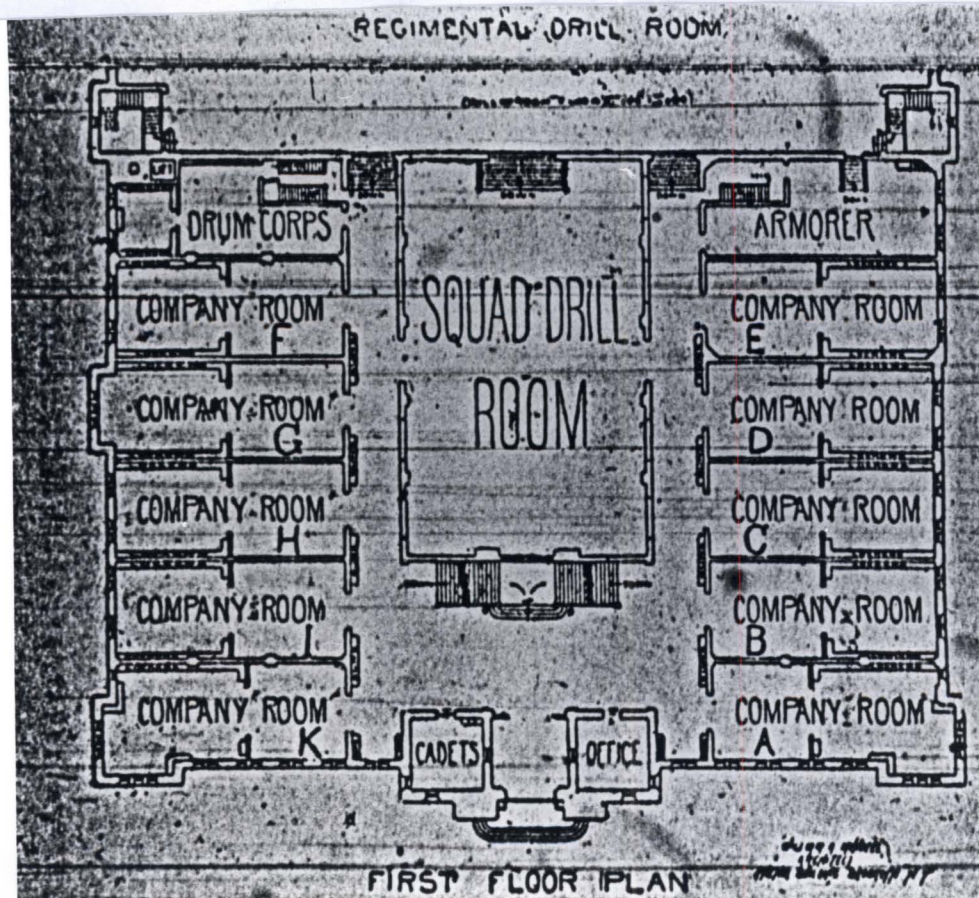
14th Regiment Armory, 1402 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn. Detail of the regiment's seal, above the sally ports. Photo: Carl Forster, 1997.



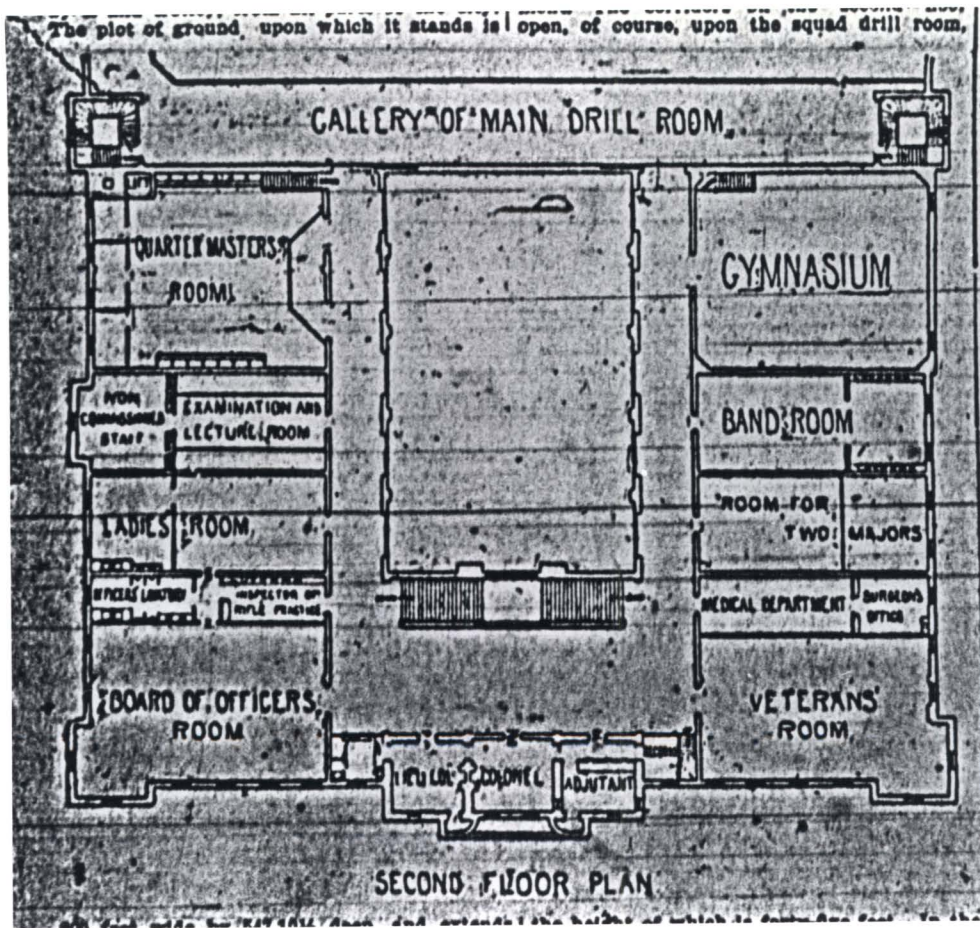
14th Regiment Armory, 1402 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn. Rendering, from the



14th Regiment Armory, 1402 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn. c.1900. From the *Encyclopedia of New York*, edited by Kenneth T. Jackson (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1995), 55.



14th Regiment Armory, 1402 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn. Plan of the Administration Building's first floor. From the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, July 14, 1895, p.8.



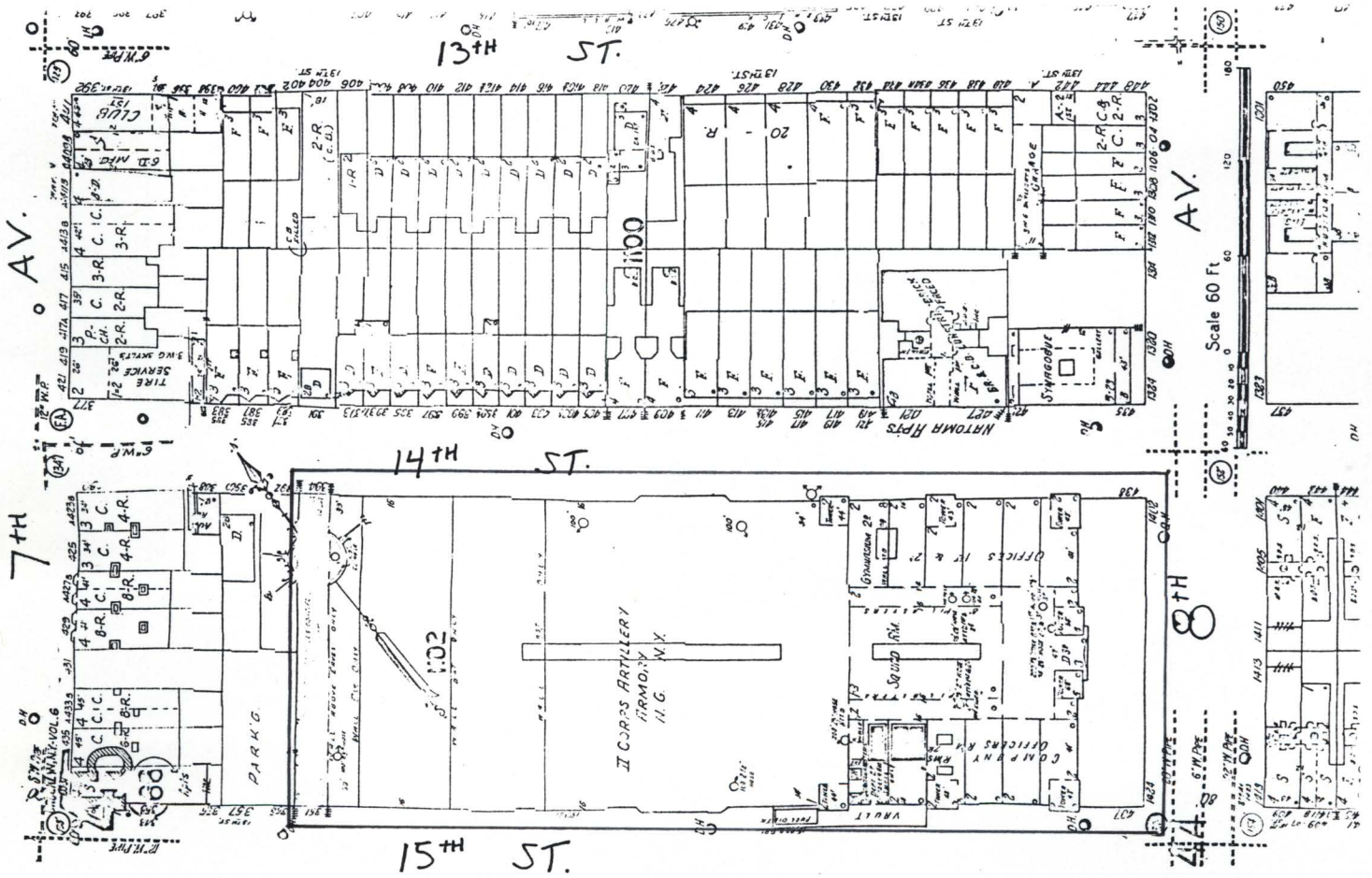
14th Regiment Armory, 1402 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn. Plan of the Administration Building's second floor. From the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, July 14, 1895, p.8.



14th Regiment Armory, 1402 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn. 15th Street facade of the drill shed in 1976, prior to modification of the parapet over the sally port.
Photo: Gordon Gray, Jr.



14th Regiment Armory, 1402 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn. 14th Street facade of the drill shed in 1976, prior to modification of the parapet over the sally port.
Photo: Gordon Gray, Jr.



Fourteenth Regiment Armory, 1402 Eighth Avenue, aka 1402-1424 Eighth Avenue, 394-438 14th Street, and 361-407 15th Street, Borough of Brooklyn. Landmark Site: Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1102, Lot 12. Graphic Source: *The Sanborn Building and Property Atlas of Brooklyn, New York*, 18th ed. (Anaheim, CA: Experian, 1997), Vol 6, Plate 45.