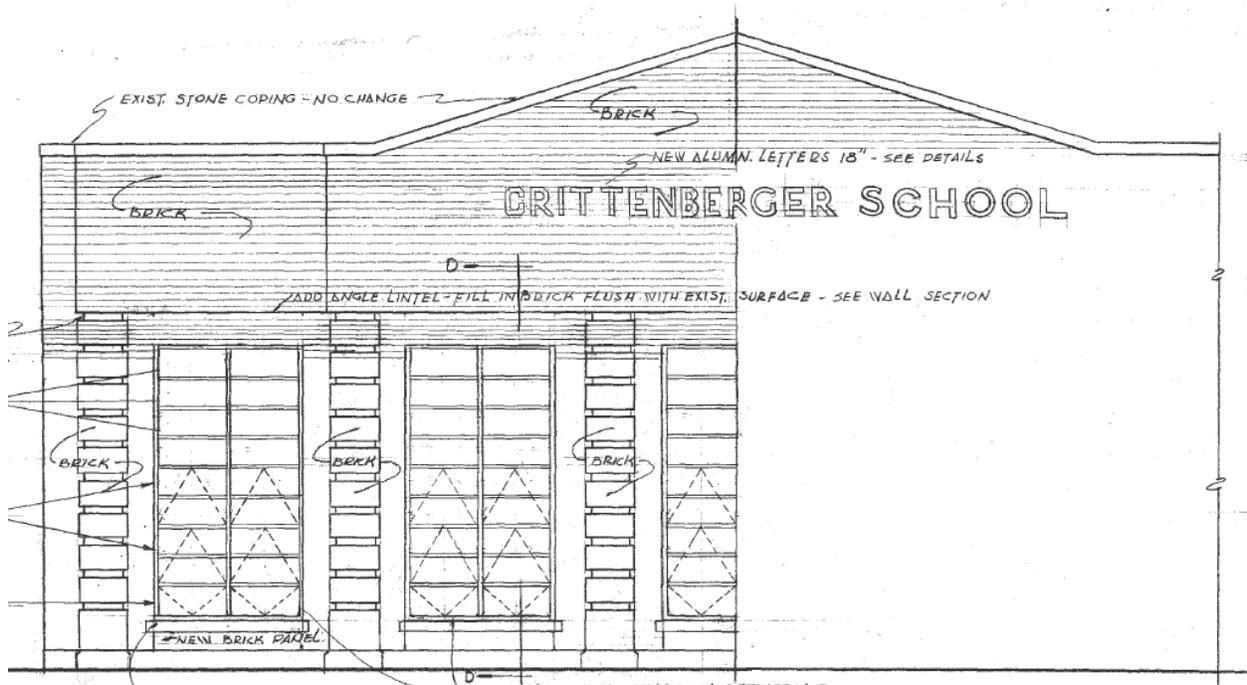


STATE LEVEL DOCUMENTATION FOR HISTORIC PROPERTIES
IN SUPPORT OF
A MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN
U.S. ARMY GARRISON FORT KNOX
AND
THE KENTUCKY STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
REGARDING THE DEMOLITION OF CRITTENBERGER SCHOOL,
FORT KNOX, KENTUCKY



USAG Fort Knox
Directorate of Public Works
Environmental Management Division
Cultural Resources Management Office

State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
Demolition of Crittenberger School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

Contents

1.0 Fort Knox Education Historic Context	1
2.0 Description of Crittenberger School	9
2.1 Setting	10
2.2 Architectural Description	10
3.0 Historical Significance.....	14
4.0 References Cited	15

APPENDICIES

APPENDIX A: KHC Site Survey Forms for Crittenberger School

APPENDIX B: Historical Photographs of Crittenberger School

APPENDIX C: Contemporary Photographs of Crittenberger School

APPENDIX D: Measured Drawings for Crittenberger School

1.0 Fort Knox Education Historic Context

Kentucky's public school system, in contrast to the early establishment of common schools in New England states during the nineteenth century, is a relatively recent development. Kentucky did not significantly invest in its educational infrastructure until the twentieth century. Before this period, a lack of cohesive statewide organizational structure was evident, with numerous small, self-taxing local districts operating independently. Local schools in Hardin County, Kentucky during much of the nineteenth century were primarily one-room schoolhouses at which pupils of various ages were grouped together for lessons. For African American citizens, however, the situation was particularly challenging during the era of segregation. Many Kentucky counties outright denied educational opportunities for African American students (Kennedy and Johnson 2002:15). This included Stithton, a former sundown town which the Army selected for the construction of a new camp in the summer of 1918 and named in honor of Major General Henry Knox (Smith et al. 2015). Prior to the dissolution of Stithton following the establishment of Camp Knox, the town had several schools which admitted only white students. From 1913 until June 1918, the town's Catholic community administered Parochial School, which was attended by more than 100 children (Library of Congress 1954). In 1916, The Stithton Public School opened, serving 60 of 186 white students living in the district (Library of Congress 1954).

It is believed that children of servicemen at Camp Knox initially attended area schools outside of the cantonment. One of the closest was located at New Stithton, a village settled by displaced residents of Stithton. In September 1919, a public school opened on post for white children of Camp Knox as well as the surrounding communities. The establishment of the school at Camp Knox paved the way for the founding of schools at other Army camps, including Camp Pike, Arkansas and Camp Dix, New Jersey (The Camp Knox News [CKN], 27 September 1919:1). By November 1919, one hundred and forty students from Camp Knox, Salt River, Muldraugh, Tip Top, and other communities, were enrolled. Free transportation was provided to students living in outlying areas. The staff included a superintendent, a principal, and three teachers. There were no tuition costs, but voluntary contributions were solicited to address budget shortfalls due to insufficient state funding (CKN, 8 November 1919:1). In 1920, it was reported that the Camp Knox school, with eighty-eight school-age children, was "maintained jointly by the Government and Hardin County" (The Courier-Journal [C-J], 22 September 1920:2). It is unclear if this joint funding method was unique to Camp Knox or a common occurrence at other Army posts during this era. Despite the availability of government and county support, adequately funding the Fort Knox school was problematic, prompting members of the Louisville Rotary Club to pledge their financial support (C-J, 22 October 1920:4).

The camp was made a permanent installation and new headquarters for the Mechanized Cavalry in January 1932. Shortly thereafter, Brigadier General Julian R. Lindsey established the Fort Knox Dependent School System and appointed three board members. The first school was simply described as "a tar paper building" located between First and Second Avenues and serving a student body of 72. It was financially supported by donations, tuition, and turkey shoots (C-J, 14 November 1936:2). In 1935 a high school curriculum was added. The first graduating class (1936) consisted of four young men, among them was Major General Willis D. Crittenberger, Jr. Major General Crittenberger Jr. was a member of an accomplished military family, son of Lt. General Willis Dale Crittenberger and brother of Corporal Townsend Woodhull Crittenberger (Inside the Turret [IT], 15 August 1952:4). Corporal Crittenberger was killed in action during the March 1945 Rhine River Crossing operation and would later have a Fort Knox school named in his honor.

Between 1934 and 1949, student enrollment at Fort Knox increased from 85 to 1,200 students. A 1949 Congressional hearing in Louisville hosted local, state, and federal officials who discussed overcrowding in post schools, poor funding in nearby counties, and the tax burden of federal lands on counties. Each

State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
Demolition of Crittenberger School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

Fort Knox student received \$140, including \$120 from the U.S. and \$20 from donations, whereas each student in Hardin County only received \$80 per year, a disparity which continued for decades.

Construction on a new school building began in the spring of 1939 after additional troop units were transferred to the installation the previous year. The two-and-one-half story brick and concrete school was substantial in size and “modern in every detail” (C-J, 13 March 1939:5). As with other buildings constructed within the main cantonment during this time, the new school conformed to the Georgian Revival style. The First Armored Division was activated in this building on July 15, 1941. In 1958, it was memorialized to Colonel N. Butler Briscoe, a garrison commander during the Second World War. Currently designated Building 1174, it remains the oldest surviving school at Fort Knox and is now used by colleges and universities as part of the Army’s continuing education program.

The Kentucky Public School Directory for 1939-1940 reveals white students had access to the Fort Knox schools while African American students were restricted to schools in West Point, Upton, and Elizabethtown (Kentucky Department of Education 1939:502). Consequently, black high school students had to travel long distances to attend East Side High School rather than integrate with the all-white Fort Knox high school (Notable Kentucky African Americans Database [NKAAD] 2023). Established in 1921, East Side High School in Elizabethtown originally offered a two-year curriculum, later expanding to a four-year course of study in 1926 (NKAAD 2023). Subsequently renamed Bond-Washington High School, in honor of James M. Bond and Booker T. Washington, the high school served African American students from the entirety of Hardin County and those in LaRue County who paid tuition (NKAAD 2023). The Army paid tuition for those students who attended from Fort Knox (NKAAD 2023).

Education for African Americans during the first half of the twentieth century emphasized "useful" roles, often promoting careers as servants or laborers over a critical mindset, which was deemed wasteful and risky (Wright 1992:2, 104). African American secondary schools of the period focused on industrial and domestic skills, offering some collegiate subjects. However, many only provided education up to the tenth grade (Kennedy and Johnson 2002:24). In contrast, white high schools concentrated on college preparatory courses like Latin, Greek, Roman literature, and calculus, offering a comprehensive four-year high school education (Kennedy and Johnson 2002:25).

Despite having a large new school for the installation (Building 1174), crowding remained an issue which required additional buildings for lower grades. For instance, first grade students were instructed at a school located within the military and civilian employee housing neighborhood of Goldville (Fort Knox Senior High School Class 1944). The first superintendent of Fort Knox schools was William E. Kingsolver, who arrived in 1941. When he began his tenure, the student body numbered 300 students and the average salary for Fort Knox teachers was \$1,275 (IT, 15 August 1952:1, 4).

After WWII, the United States military began establishing schools for children of servicemen serving in Europe and the Pacific. The Army spearheaded the establishment of dependent schools in those theaters, with other military branches following suit. Two separate school systems were established: the Department of Defense Dependents Schools (DoDDS) overseas, and the Department of Defense Domestic Dependent Elementary and Secondary Schools (DDESS) in the United States (DoDEA 2023). As a result, Fort Knox began receiving annual monetary assistance from the federal level beginning in 1946. That year the school district received \$100 in appropriated funds for each child of military or civilian employees living and working on post (Fort Knox Community Schools 2014).

President Harry S. Truman's Executive Order (EO) 9981, issued on March 10, 1943, aimed to desegregate the United States Armed Forces and eliminate racial distinctions in facilities. While integration within the military took time to be fully implemented, it is likely the effects of this EO led to changes in Fort Knox’s school system. Specifically, the 1948-1949 Kentucky Public School Directory (Kentucky Department of

State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
Demolition of Crittenberger School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

Education 1948:685) and 1948 yearbook (Fort Knox Senior High School Class 1948) document racially integrated classes. Further verifying these early efforts, 1949 reporting published in *The Courier-Journal* identified Fort Knox's school system as the only one in Kentucky that had integrated classes (Steinfert 1949).

In March 1953, President Dwight D. Eisenhower authored a memorandum directing the Secretary of Defense to integrate schools on government property which received Federal funding. At that time, Fort Moore (formerly Fort Benning) was the last remaining Army post with segregated schools (*St. Petersburg Times*, 26 March 1953:2). Despite the slow progress in statewide desegregation, Fort Knox's efforts stand out, especially in light of Eisenhower's 1952 memorandum. This directive came nearly four years after Fort Knox began to integrate its schools and nearly two decades before many Kentucky counties would comply with the 1954 landmark Supreme Court case, *Brown v. Board of Education*, which declared segregated schools unconstitutional. Given the current understanding of the Fort Knox Dependent School System, it is likely the first Army installation to integrate prior to wider efforts at the Federal level. The desegregation of schools at Fort Knox appears to have been spurred by Truman's EO and serves to highlight the independent nature of individual Army school systems at that time.

Following the second *Brown v. Board of Education* decision in 1955, the Kentucky Department of Education issued a directive urging school districts to swiftly move towards desegregation and school officials were tasked with creating detailed plans to meet that goal (Wright 1992:198). National news spotlighted Griffin School, a one-room school in Monticello, when it became the first integrated public school in Kentucky on July 18, 1955 (Gibson 1991). In many cases, however, efforts to integrate were superficial, often limited to "lip service" for years. Local school officials cited overcrowding in white schools and the need for gradual changes to avoid upsetting white Americans as significant hurdles (Kennedy and Johnson 2002:31-32). Kentucky's dual school system slowly diminished, and by the 1964-65 school year, 95 percent of school districts were in compliance with the Court's order. In small towns, black schools closed, and African American students transferred to formerly all-white facilities. In larger towns and cities like Lexington and Louisville, where African Americans and white Americans lived in segregated neighborhoods, integration proved more challenging. Although the local school board opened schools to both races, attendance was often limited to the nearest facility, maintaining de-facto segregation in the city's schools (Kennedy and Johnson 2002:31-32).

The dawn of the Cold War brought with it the build-up of nuclear arms which necessitated a large peacetime Army in America. The lack of adequate housing for servicemen and their families prompted Nebraska Senator Kenneth Wherry to introduce a bill in 1949, which came to be known as the Wherry Housing Act, to support developers who would build housing on permanent installations. For the next year, 1,000 housing units, at a cost of nine million dollars, were constructed at Fort Knox in neighborhoods named Rose Terrace and Gaffey Heights (IT, 8 September 1949:1, 4). Following suit, Fort Knox school enrollment for the 1949-50 year was at a record high. More than 1,100 children registered by mid-September, an increase of several hundred from the previous term. Fort Knox also began providing Pre-Kindergarten and Kindergarten classes by at least the 1950s, which was only funded in 19 states by 1975 and not mandated nationwide until 2011. Twenty-eight teachers and one principal had the responsibility to instruct 900 students in the first through seventh grades. Nine more teachers and a principal were allotted for the high school. Overcrowded classrooms were alleviated by the renovation of a former headquarters building that fall (IT, 15 September 1949:1).

The 1949 Congressional hearings in Louisville highlighted the fact that children of military and civilian personnel at military installations were overcrowding neighboring schools. This point was readily illustrated at Fort Knox, the 1942 expansion of which diminished the county's tax base, thereby reducing educational funding. Fort Knox and area representatives who testified included Colonel John C. Macdonald, chief of staff of the Armored Center; Colonel Thomas Crowley, Lieutenant Colonel Willis

State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
Demolition of Crittenberger School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

Ethel, Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel; William E. Kingsolver, superintendent of the Fort Knox Dependent School System; G.C. Burkhead, superintendent of the Hardin County schools, and J.T. Alton, principal of Vine Grove High School (C-J, 19 November 1949:11). Four of these six men would one day have a Fort Knox or local school named in their honor. During the hearings, Macdonald recommended the Fort Knox Dependent School System be designated an Independent School District and funded at a rate of \$140 per student, per year. He also noted that existing schools on post were overcrowded and had difficulty accommodating students (C-J, 19 November 1949:11). Congressmen took the opportunity to visit Fort Knox to inspect schools. They were impressed by the facilities offered at Fort Knox, especially after visiting schools off-post (IT, 23 November 1949:1). In stark contrast to regional and national averages, in 1949 Fort Knox estimated 85 percent of its students would go on to pursue education after high school. The national average at that time was only seven percent.

After congress created DDESS in 1950, national efforts to consolidate funding and operations of dependent schools throughout the United States continued. During this time, Fort Knox continued to adapt old, unused buildings to alleviate overcrowded classrooms while planning for additional schools with new federal funding. That same year, Congress provided funding through the passage of Public Laws 81-815 and 81-874, impact aid programs which provided financial support to local school districts with children whose families lived or worked on federal property (IT, 1 August 1952:1). That December, Fort Knox hosted local members of the United States Commission on Education for a two-day conference to discuss the impact of the bill. The committee was tasked with deciding whether Fort Knox should continue to maintain its school system on post, or for schools to be erected in adjacent communities. Fort Knox made a successful argument for keeping its existing schools and for establishing additional ones on the installation in the interest of community preservation (IT, 21 December 1950:2).

For the 1950-51 school year, enrollment numbers dropped slightly to 1,056 (IT, 14 September 1950:6). Despite federal funding, monthly tuition was charged for each child to cover funding gaps. Tuition costs were based on income, with \$5 per month per child being the most expensive and \$2, the least. Family maximums were set at \$20 and \$10, depending on income. Eight separate buildings accommodated various grades (IT, 31 August 1950:1). Student enrollment increased to approximately 1,250 for the 1951-52 school year. To support this increase, elementary schools gained an additional four faculty and the high school received one new instructor. Additionally, tuition fees were dropped for this school year (IT, 23 August 1951:1).

Construction of Crittenberger School began on November 1, 1951, and was completed in August 1952. It was the first Army school funded and constructed under Public Laws 81-815 and 81-874. Fort Campbell's Lincoln Elementary, nearly identical in design, was constructed shortly after Crittenberger School. Costing a half-million dollars, Crittenberger School was designed by the Louisville architecture firm of Otis & Grimes and constructed by Jack Roberts Construction Co., of Birmingham, Alabama. The school is located at a prominent location overlooking Dixie Highway (31W) and Chaffee Avenue, near the former location of a main entrance to post.

Crittenberger School was dedicated on August 16, 1952, to the memory of Corporal Townsend Woodhull Crittenberger, a former student at Fort Knox who was killed in action on March 22, 1945, during the WWII Rhine River Crossing operation (Newland 1952). It served elementary aged children living in Goldville and the newly constructed Rose Terrace housing community located west of Dixie Highway. An underpass was constructed under Dixie Highway to allow safe passage for children commuting from that neighborhood to the new school. Among the school's "modern features" were green blackboards (IT, 1 August 1952:1). From its opening in 1952 and until closure in 1996, Crittenberger School served elementary aged children; however, documents detailing the changing demographics of its student population are not available.

State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
Demolition of Crittenberger School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

The one-story brick school with a flat roof represented an emerging new style of schools built across the country at this time, just before sprawling designs with separate, clustered classroom units became popular (Life, 15 November 1954:73). Compared to the distinct, formal architectural style of nineteenth-century schoolhouses, postwar school design “favored open classrooms, extensive windows or window walls, and easy access to the outdoors, all housed within a long low one-story plan” (Historic Resources Group, Inc. 2022:22). Ogata (2008:562) describes the design of the post-WWII “modern American elementary school” as emerging “from a complex interaction of technical concerns, [changing] educational theory, and the larger historical forces of postwar expansion and Cold War anxiety.” Crittenberger School represents a modest example of the “modern” school design examined by Ogata (2008) and the first in a series of Fort Knox schools built in this style.

By 1952 there were seven school buildings supporting 1,700 children of all military and civilian employees residing on the installation. The average salary for Fort Knox teachers during the 1950-51 school year was \$2,980, 1,000 more than teachers hired by the Commonwealth of Kentucky. The school system was financed by tuition, raffles, Central Post Fund, and other government funds (IT, 15 August 1952:4).

In January 1954, another elementary school was added and memorialized to Marine PFC Leonard Ray Stevens, a former Fort Knox student that was killed in action during the Korean War (C-J, 23 January 1954:11). Stevens Elementary School accommodated over 330 students. The construction of this school was needed as the student body at Fort Knox had rapidly increased to 2,500 children (IT, 12 November 1954:1).

Tragedy struck in November 1954 when school superintendent William E. Kingsolver accidentally died after he fell into an abandoned well and drowned during an outing with his hunting dogs. He had served as superintendent for fourteen years (IT, 12 November 1954:1). An elementary school on post was memorialized to Kingsolver several years later. Major General George W. Read, Jr., commanding general of the Armored Center, appointed Fort Knox High School principal, Herschel Roberts, to succeed Kingsolver as superintendent (IT, 19 November 1954:1).

In April of 1955, 980 students at Fort Knox became the first children in Kentucky to receive the free polio vaccine. The first inoculation administered on post was given to a second-grade girl at Crittenberger School (C-J, 16 September 1955:1).

Congress passed the Capehart Housing Act in 1955, which paved the way for new neighborhoods on post consisting of single-family and duplex-style housing. With a steadily growing school-age population and new housing being constructed, the need to establish more schools was a direct result. With record school enrollment, new facilities were planned (IT, 16 September 1955:1). The architect primarily responsible for the design of Fort Knox Schools during this time was Kentucky native William Graves Crawford, who had already undertaken the design of Stevens School in 1953 (IT, 20 February 1953:8).

Crawford’s designs utilized the same postwar design trends used for the earlier Crittenberger School, which in turn mirrored modern architectural themes used for community schools throughout the country at that time. His schools are all one-story, constructed of brick veneer and concrete block, and featured strip windows to allow natural light to enter classrooms. For several schools he presented a single, irregular shaped building as found in Stevens Elementary in 1953, Scott Junior High in 1957, and Van Voorhis Elementary in 1958. These schools were the largest Fort Knox schools at their time of construction (IT, 23 May 1958:1, 3). For three additional schools, he utilized the same building designs with open campus plans: Kingsolver Elementary in 1956, Pierce Elementary in 1960, and Mudge Elementary in 1961. Those schools relied on a campus layout that contained a main school building accompanied by three or more separate units or pods. Crawford was also the architect for schools located

State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
Demolition of Crittenberger School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

elsewhere in Kentucky, including Breckinridge County High School (now Middle School) and Oldham County Jr. High School, among others (Gane 1970:188).

Goldville School, located near Crittenberger School, was established in 1959 for the education of mentally handicap children. It was financed through the support of various Fort Knox organizations and open to children of military and civilian personnel. First Lieutenant Jonah P. Hymes, with Ireland Army Hospital, noted, “These youngsters once would have been institutionalized. Placing them in an institution tended to stamp out any growth they were capable of. Our day-to-day goal is to enrich their present lives as individuals. Our long-range goal is to prepare them for some sort of work in the future.” When it opened, it was thought to be the only school on a military installation serving this mission (Lindenmann 1960).

Additional schools required additional teachers. The number of teachers employed increased from 105 to 153 by the end of the 1958-59 school year. The expansion of the school system at Fort Knox continued in large part due to the on-going construction of housing (IT, 23 May 1958:1, 3). Early in 1960 a major shift in student assignment was implemented to accommodate the opening of a new high school (IT, 12 February 1960:1, 7). The new high school, constructed at a cost of \$700,000, featured 12 classrooms, a science wing, auditorium-gymnasium, band room, home economics room, and industrial arts room. Over 500 ninth through twelfth graders moved from the overcrowded Scott Junior High, leaving 255 eighth graders there. Seventh grade students from Pierce Elementary, which neighbored the high school, were shifted to Scott Junior High School. The reorganization gave Pierce Elementary School fourth through sixth grades, which totaled 560 students. That year the student population reached nearly 4,400 and was projected to increase to 7,000 by 1964 (IT, 12 February 1960:1, 7). The student population served at Crittenberger Elementary during this period is currently unknown.

In 1967 Macdonald Junior High School opened with an enrollment of 400 eighth and ninth grade students (Fort Knox Community Schools 2014). This was the last school constructed at Fort Knox for decades to come. During that time, many of the schools within the Fort Knox school system have shifted grade curriculums to accommodate the shifting population on post.

Beginning in August 1985, air conditioning was introduced to Fort Knox schools over the course of the school year. The installation of this feature required the schools to shift students to other schools. The crowded situations at times required students from other schools to share buses. Superintendent Dr. Roland C. Haun was quoted, “The students will have to stand to fit all of them on the buses available. However, it’s just as safe and the longest average bus trip is only eight minutes long” (Esser 1985).

During the 1980s, two devastating fires impacted Fort Knox schools. A portion of Kingsolver Elementary School was destroyed in 1987 and subsequently reconstructed. In August 1989 most of Scott Junior High School was destroyed by a fire. It was reconstructed and reopened as a middle school in 1992 (Fort Knox Community Schools 2014).

As a result of budget cuts, Crittenberger School was closed in 1996 (IT, 3 July 1996:2A). It later became the Kentucky District Superintendent’s Office until 2017, when the office moved to Fort Campbell, Kentucky (Pilgrim 2018). Since that time, the former school building has sat empty. Efforts by Fort Knox’s Master Planning office to repurpose the building to serve a new tenant(s) have not found success.

Support buildings were added to many Fort Knox school campuses, especially in the 1990s. While Crawford’s campus-like schools largely maintained their modest architectural integrity, the campuses were altered with the presence of structures not found in his original plans. Some of his designs became unidentifiable due to subsequent rehabilitations or repairs, as in the post-fire rehabilitation of Scott Junior High School. Another example is Fort Knox High School, which was demolished and rebuilt in 2009.

State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
Demolition of Crittenberger School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

In 2014, DoDDS and DDESS were combined into a single agency, the Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA) (DoDEA 2023). That year, it was announced Fort Knox schools were scheduled to receive \$7 million in funding for additional classrooms and gymnasiums for elementary schools (Dawson 1993).

By 2014, the student population at Fort Knox totaled nearly 2,000 and was served by eight schools. These included four elementary schools with grades preK-3, two intermediate schools with grades 4-6, one middle school with grades 7-8, and a high school with grades 9-12. In March of that year, it was announced that four schools at Fort Knox would close due to a decrease in student enrollment resulting from the inactivation of the 3rd Combat Brigade, 1st Infantry Division (Fort Knox Community Schools 2014). Kingsolver Elementary closed in 2014 and was soon after demolished to make way for a new state-of-the-art school to be constructed at the same location. At a cost of \$38.9 million, the 115,000 square-foot school officially opened as one of the “DoDEA’s 21st Century schools” in August of 2017. The contemporary school included studios with retractable walls, small rooms within “neighborhoods” and color-coded sections for easy navigation. The building was designed to be Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver certified. Joining the school population of over 500 students were those from Macdonald Elementary, which was closed as an active school upon completion of the new school. Pierce Elementary was also demolished during this time frame. Van Voorhis Elementary remained opened as the post’s second elementary school (The News-Enterprise, 1 August 2017).

Several graduates from Fort Knox High School are distinguished in professional sports, military, and civilian careers. Romeo Crennel, a 1965 graduate, became a coach in the National Football League. Among the first women to graduate from the United States Military Academy (1980) was Anne Fields, a 1976 graduate. She later married the grandson of Major General John C. Macdonald and retired as a Brigadier General. Paul Funk II, a 1980 graduate, forged a successful career in the Army and became a four-star general. Former Harlem Globetrotter J. B. Brown was a 1984 graduate. Henry Hughes IV, a 2002 graduate, won the Academy Award for Best Short Film in 2016. The film, *Day One*, is based on Hughes’ personal military service and deployments, telling the story of an U.S. Army interpreter on her first day serving in Afghanistan.

The Fort Knox High Alumni Association remembered Bob Burrow, a well-liked Fort Knox coach and educator, after his death in 2019 by officially naming the high school gymnasium in his honor. Burrow was a former professional basketball player who was hired in 1958 and dedicated nearly forty years to schools on post. Much of his career was spent as the high school principal, before retiring in 1997 as the superintendent (Sheroan 2019).

The COVID-19 pandemic introduced new challenges for schools around the world. In the spring of 2020, Fort Knox schools were among those to close and move to remote teaching and learning. Fort Knox schools returned to in-person classes for the 2020-2021 school year in late August. Shortly after, several school employees developed symptoms of the virus. Among the employees who tested positive was Pamela Harris, an Army veteran and longtime Fort Knox educator, who served as a Guidance Counselor at Fort Knox Middle High School. She died in September 2020 and is believed to be the first DoDEA school employee to die of COVID-19 (DoDEA 2020b). As the COVID-19 pandemic dragged on, parents were given options for how their children could receive instruction. Each semester children could attend in-person instruction or enroll in a DoDEA Virtual School. The latter was based out of Quantico, Virginia and employed teachers from across the country (DoDEA Americas Southeast 2020). In-person instruction wasn’t guaranteed at Fort Knox as schools were intermittently closed due to COVID-19 related absences.

State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
Demolition of Crittenberger School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

In 2020, Fort Knox enrolled approximately 1,550 students and four schools available on post: Van Voorhis Elementary with grades preK-4, Kingsolver School with grades preK-4, Scott Intermediate School with grades 5-6, and Fort Knox Middle High School with grades 7-12. They comprise part of the Kentucky Community in the DoDEA Americas Southeast District. “The mission of the Fort Knox Community Schools is to educate, engage, and empower each student to succeed in a dynamic world” (DoDEA 2020a).

2.0 Description of Crittenberger School

Name(s)/IDs:	Crittenberger School, Building 4553, KHC# HD 455
Location:	United States Army Garrison Fort Knox, Kentucky <i>Fort Knox, Kentucky 7.5-minute series</i> UTM Coordinate 16N e590287 n4194598
Date of Construction:	1952
Funding:	Public Laws 81-815 and 81-874
Designer:	Otis & Grimes, Louisville, Kentucky
Contractor:	Jack Roberts Construction Co., of Birmingham, Alabama
Current Owner:	United States Army Garrison Fort Knox, Kentucky
Current Use:	Former school and administrative building, currently vacant
Project Information:	The Fort Knox Cultural Resources Office acknowledges that this proposed demolition results in an adverse effect to historic Crittenberger School, Building 4553. Therefore, USAG Fort Knox and the Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC) developed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to guide the architectural documentation (prior to demolition) of this historic property. This document and its appendices (A thru D) fulfill Stipulation I(A) of the subject MOA. Specifically, this document and its appendices meet KHC guidelines set forth in <i>State Level Documentation for Historic Properties</i> .
Preparer:	E. Nicole Mills, Esosa K. Osayamwen, Matthew Rector, and Cherise Bell Cultural Resources Office, USAG Fort Knox, Kentucky

2.1 Setting

Fort Knox selected a prominent location for the construction of Crittenberger School, a small hill overlooking Dixie Highway (31W) and Chaffee Avenue (Figures 1 and 2). Formerly, Crittenberger School sat adjacent to the neighborhoods of Goldville (now Keyes Park) and across 31W from Rose Terrace. Today, Crittenberger School is surrounded by manicured lawns, parking lots, Keyes Park to the north and east, and the General George S. Patton Museum of Leadership to the north.

2.2 Architectural Description

The “T” shaped, one-story brick, flat roof design of Crittenberger School conforms to the general style of schools built during the postwar period. While it does not reflect an extraordinary example of the “modern American elementary school” as described by Ogata (2008), it does include elements often associated with this style. This includes the position of strip windows to provide more ample light into classrooms and a “T” shaped footprint. Additionally, Crittenberger School employs a low-rise, horizontal massing with “fingerlike corridors” which are common of this modern style and “mark distinct shifts in school plant design from the mid-1940s to the mid-1960s” (Ogata 2008:563). Much of the building retains its original integrity. The building’s condition is fair, with exterior features displaying signs of deterioration from weather exposure and lack of maintenance.

Crittenberger School has a brick veneer with common bond pattern and a pedimented roofline. The building has a flat, built-up roof. Scuppers allow drainage from the roof into downspouts. A large furnace chimney towers above the roof. Copper flashing remains in numerous areas. The footprint of the school can be described as “T” shaped, with a hexagon shaped lobby serving as the nucleus for the attached “finger like” wings which project to the northwest, northeast, and southeast. Classrooms were originally located in these wings. A larger, story-and-a-half, gym is located on the extreme northwest corner. Based on interior room features, it is believed the gym was added during the initial construction but may not have been part of the original plan. Regardless, it was present upon completion of the building in 1952. A small, caretaker’s two-bedroom apartment adjoins the gym on the primary roof. This apartment is complete with closets, a bathroom, and kitchen. This feature remains today and formerly functioned as a meeting area after the building was converted to administrative space.

The front façade is approximately 469’ - 8.5” long. This façade features a central, front gabled, frontispiece that measures approximately 56’ wide. This feature originally displayed millwork comprising a centered front gable (pediment) with wood letters spelling “CRITTENBERGER SCHOOL.” Six flush quoins serve as dividers for five window openings. Architectural drawings note that the first windows were eight-over-eight double hung, with an eight-light transom above each one. In 1964 the frontispiece was revised with removal of the pediment and wooden letters. Aluminum letters replaced the wooden title block. The wood windows were replaced with aluminum industrial awning windows. Flanking the frontispiece are two angled entrances that lead to the centralized lobby, which was fronted by a library. The elongated windows in the frontispiece provided light into the library. These entrances have a simple, classic model wood entablature with a recessed double-door entry with transom and sidelights. Modern single light metal doors have replaced the originals. Two angled entrances at the rear façade provide access to the lobby from the northwest and northeast corners. Except for the four entrances leading into the centralized lobby, most entrances include a flat roof extending from them.

The wings have a mixture of various window types and sizes. The larger ribbon windows have horizontal casement sashes on the lower portion, with a slightly larger portion above comprised of glass block. The original industrial steel sash windows were replaced with anodized aluminum framed industrial style windows and includes a mixture of fiberglass panel inserts. The original glass block remains. Stone sills are present below the windows.

State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
Demolition of Crittenberger School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

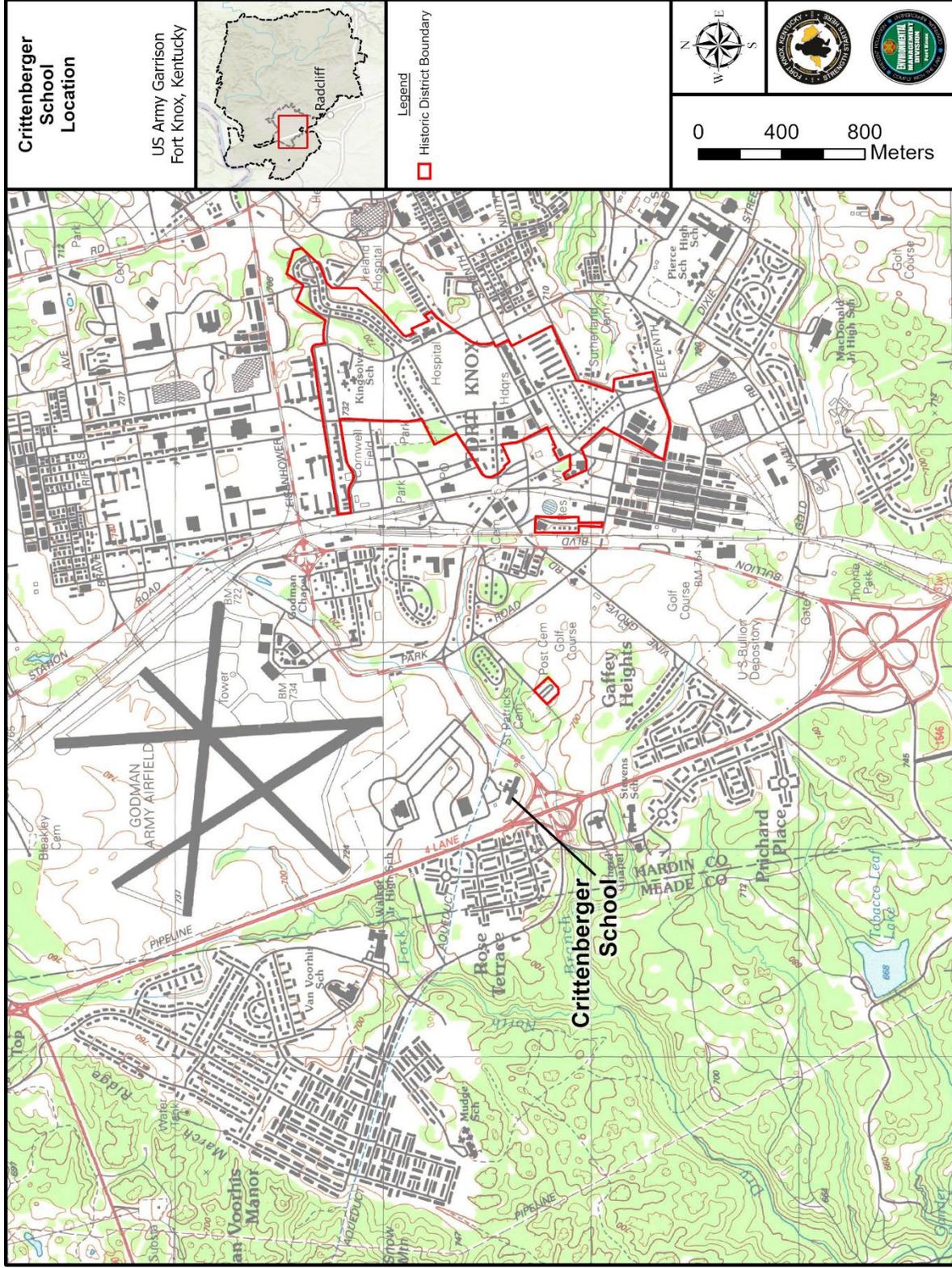
The northeast wing received an addition at an unknown date. This addition was comprised of a kitchen and larger multi-purpose room with a stage. Based on the type and color of the ceramic tile used in the interior of the room, it can be surmised that it was added during the 1960s. The hallway leading to the addition contains visible construction block that changes type, and the elevation raises slightly at the addition.

Support buildings were constructed very close to the main building during the mid-1980s and early 1990s. Among them was a library/media center, which adjoined the main building via a walkway. At approximately 4200 sq. ft., this brick faced building displayed a gabled roof with an asphalt shingle covering. This building has since been demolished. On the southwest elevation, near the entrance to the kitchen, is a refrigeration building of approximately 400 sq. ft. A larger refrigeration building located on the same elevation, but behind the media center, is approximately 636 sq. ft. These standardized buildings were built at other Fort Knox schools during the same timeframe. Unlike other schools, some located at Crittenberger School were not provided with their own real property building numbers, but share that of Crittenberger School, Building 4553.

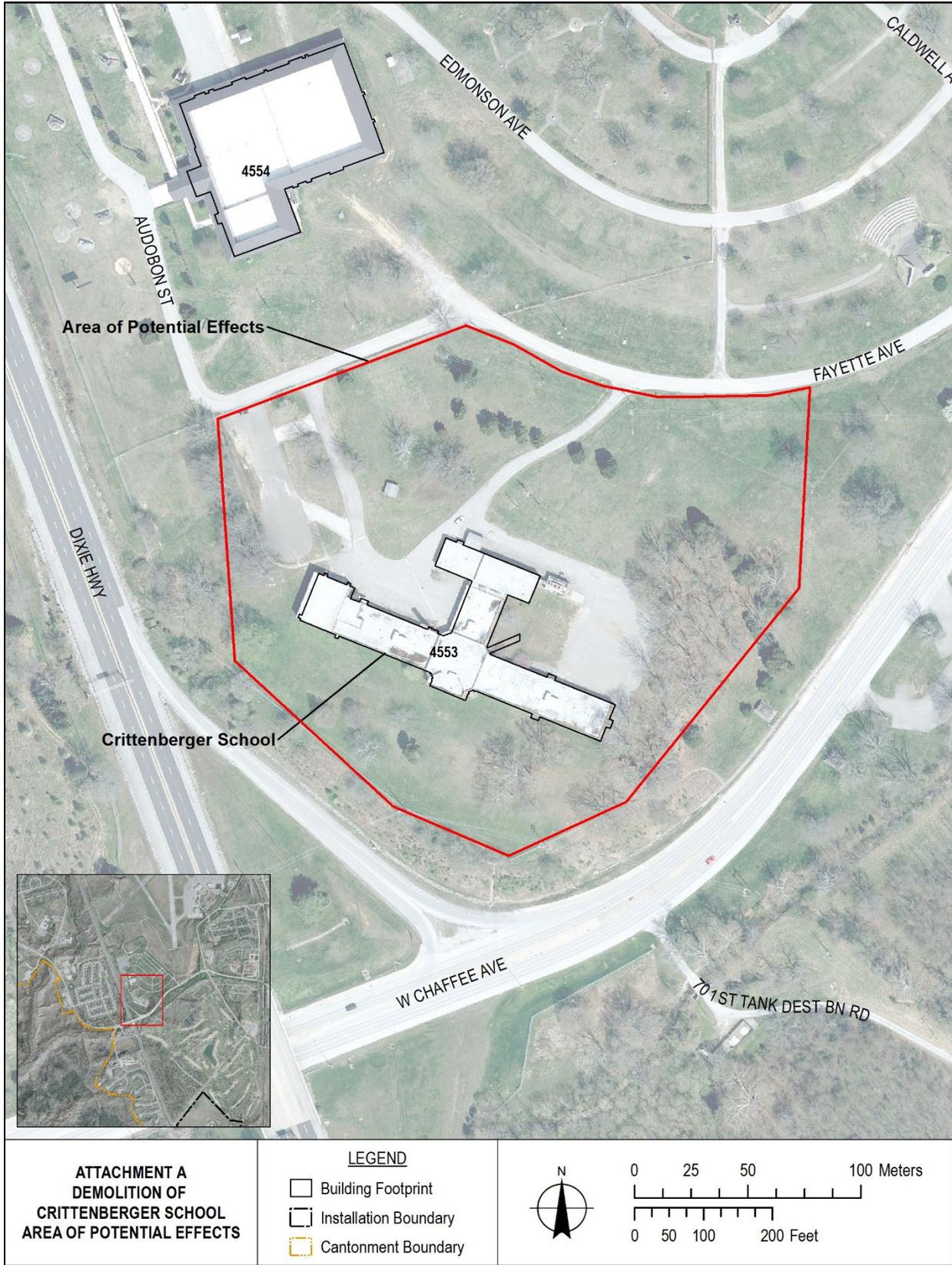
In general, the alterations to the building are limited to those discussed above, the most significant of which include the construction (and subsequent demolition) of a library/media center, construction of a kitchen/multi-purpose addition, and the replacement of windows and doors. Other alterations occurred in 1989 and 1993 and involve updates to the roofing/foundation and the electrical/heating systems, respectively. Notwithstanding these alterations, Crittenberger School retains a high degree of integrity and appears toady much as it did when originally constructed.

Vacant since 2017, the building exhibits various signs of deterioration. The primary concerns for building involve the conditions of exterior doors, their entablatures, and windows. Several original doors and 1980s replacements are in poor condition with failing functionality. The wood entablatures at the entrances flanking the frontispiece are extremely deteriorated due to weathering and lack of maintenance. This is most noticeable with the left-front elevation entrance. The mid-1980s replacement windows have thermal seals that are failing. Also, numerous repairs in the mortar were seemingly undertaken with white caulk or similar material.

State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
 Demolition of Crittenberger School, Fort Knox, Kentucky



State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
 Demolition of Crittenberger School, Fort Knox, Kentucky



**ATTACHMENT A
 DEMOLITION OF
 CRITTENBERGER SCHOOL
 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS**

- LEGEND**
-  Building Footprint
 -  Installation Boundary
 -  Cantonment Boundary

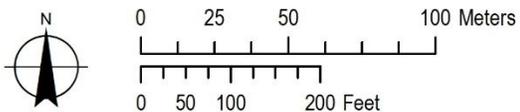


Figure 2. 2020 aerial imagery illustrating location of Crittenberger School (from MOA)

3.0 Historical Significance

Crittenberger School is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A, for its association as one of the first schools built under Public Laws 81-815 and 81-874. These laws facilitate impact aid programs which provide financial support to local school districts with children whose families live or work on federal property. Crittenberger School was the first Army school constructed using funds allocated under these laws, and the first of many Fort Knox schools to take advantage of this support.

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Inside the Turret (IT) [Fort Knox, Kentucky]

1949 Housing Project Gets Govt. Okeh. 8 September:1, 4. Fort Knox, Kentucky.

1949 All-Time Record Is Set By School Students. 15 September:1. Fort Knox, Kentucky.

1949 Congressmen Are Impressed By Post School. 23 November:1. Fort Knox, Kentucky.

1950 Dependent School Eyes Enrollment of 1600 This Year. 31 August:1, 6. Fort Knox, Kentucky.

1950 Vacation Ends for 923 Knox Children. 14 September:6. Fort Knox, Kentucky.

1950 Education Officials Conclude Conference Concerning Fort Knox School Facilities. 21 December:2 S2. Fort Knox, Kentucky.

State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
Demolition of Crittenberger School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

- 1951 1,250 Enrollment Expected When Post School Opens. 23 August:1, 12. Fort Knox, Kentucky.
- 1952 Last-Word' \$500,000 Grade School, Overlooking 31-W, Almost Finished. 1 August:1. Fort Knox, Kentucky.
- 1952 From A Tar Paper Shack to 7 Buildings, Knox Schools Have Grown in 20 Years. 15 August:1, 4. Fort Knox, Kentucky.
- 1953 Apartment, School Bldg. Slated. 20 February 1953:8. Fort Knox, Kentucky.
- 1954 Funeral Held Here Wednesday for School Superintendent. 12 November:1. Fort Knox, Kentucky.
- 1954 Herschel Roberts Named School Superintendent. 19 November:1. Fort Knox, Kentucky.
- 1955 Knox Schools Enroll Record No. of Students. 16 September 1955:1. Fort Knox, Kentucky.
- 1958 Knox Adds Facilities at Schools. 23 May:1, 3. Fort Knox, Kentucky.
- 1960 Big Move at Schools Scheduled. 12 February:1, 7. Fort Knox, Kentucky.
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Demolition of Crittenberger School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

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1949 Army-Operated School at Fort Knox is one of America's Most Unusual. The Courier-Journal 13 November: 10. Louisville.

St. Petersburg Times [St. Petersburg, Florida]

1953 *President Moves to End Army School Segregation*. 26 March. St. Petersburg, Florida

The Camp Knox News (CKN) [Camp Knox, Kentucky]

1919 Other Camps Follow Knox in Establishing Public Schools. 27 September:1. Camp Knox, Kentucky.

1919 Knox Public School Doubles Enrollment. 8 November:1. Camp Knox, Kentucky.

Fort Knox Senior High School Class [Fort Knox, Kentucky]

1944 *The Eagle 1944*. Yearbook published by the Senior High School Class of the Fort Knox Independent Schools. Fort Knox, Kentucky.

1948 *The Eagle 1948*. Yearbook published by the Senior High School Class of the Fort Knox Independent Schools. Fort Knox, Kentucky.

The Courier-Journal (C-J) [Louisville, Kentucky]

1920 Schools Will Open at Camp Knox October 5. 22 September:2. Louisville, Kentucky.

1920 Rotary Club will Aid in Education. 22 October 1920:4. Louisville, Kentucky.

1936 Turkey Shoot to Aid Children at Fort Knox Through School. 14 November. Louisville, Kentucky.

1939 New School Building Going Up. 13 March:5. Louisville, Kentucky.

1949 Need for U.S. Aid to Education is Stressed at House Hearing Here. 19 November:11. Louisville, Kentucky.

1954 Knox School Dedicated in Memory of Ex Student. 23 January:11. Louisville, Kentucky.

1955 Ft. Knox Pupils are First to Get Salk Shots. 23 April:S1, S2. Louisville, Kentucky.

State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
Demolition of Crittenberger School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

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2017 Kingsolver Elementary returns to Fort Knox. The News Enterprise. Electronic document, 1 August 2017. http://www.thenewsenterprise.com/news/education/kingsolver-elementary-returns-to-fort-knox/article_c2a538bc-3e80-505d-9216-832cf9ff800b.html, accessed July 2019.

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APPENDIX A:
KHC Site Survey Forms for Crittenberger School

1. **NAME OF RESOURCE:**
Crittenberger School, Building 4553
How Determined: _____

2. **ADDRESS/LOCATION:**
281 Fayette Avenue
Fort Knox, Kentucky 40121
OWNER CONTACT (if known):
U.S. Army Garrison at Fort Knox
Fort Knox, Kentucky 40121-5000

3. **GEOGRAPHIC DATA:**
Quad: Fort Knox **Date:** 2013
Lat: 37.894454 **Long:** -85.973184

4. **FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:**
Matthew D. Rector/ ERG, LLC-Contractor for Fort
Knox Cultural Resources Office-EMD, DPW

5. **DATE RECORDED:** Org. 2013 Update 2020

6. **SPONSOR/INITIATION:** 0 / Unknown/Not applicable
Sponsor Name: U.S. Army Garrison at Fort Knox

7. **PREVIOUSLY RECORDED:** 2 / KY Survey 2013

8. **REPORT/NR REFERENCE:** November 2013
Architectural Survey of Crittenberger School
Produced by Cultural Resources Office, EMD, Ft.
Knox, KY

9. **ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION:**
13C: Post/military base Elementary School

10. **CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION:**
13C: Post/military base Vacant

11. **ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION DATE:**
Estimated: 2 / 1950-1974
Documented: 1951-1952

12. **MAJOR ADDITIONS/MODIFICATION (specify):**
1 / 1975-2000 E / Other **Window and door
replacements**

13. **MODIFICATION ASSESSMENT:**
2 / Moderate alteration

14. **CONSTRUCTION METHOD AND MATERIAL:**
Original/Primary (if known): P1 / Concrete Block
Subsequent/Secondary (if known): _____
Other: _____

15. **EXTERIOR WALL CLADDING:**
Original (if known): C/ Brick veneer
Current: C/ Brick veneer

16. **DIMENSIONS:**
Height: A / 1 story **Acreage:** _____

17. **ARCHITECTURAL FORM/SHAPE:** B / Asymmetrical/Irregular
(many corners)

18. **ARCHITECTURAL TYPE (choose from applicable list(s)):**
Type: _____
Other: O / Other (specify) School

19. **ARCHITECTURAL STYLE (choose from applicable list(s)):**
Style: 7V / Mid-century Vernacular
Other: _____

20. **FOUNDATION WALLS:**
Type: 2 / Continuous
Material: R / Poured Concrete

21. **ROOFING**
Configuration: Q / Flat
Roof Covering: 6 / Built-up roofing (tar)

22. **ARCHITECT/BUILDER (if known):** Architects: Otis & Grimes
(Louisville, KY) Builder: Jack Roberts Construction Co. of
Birmingham, Alabama.

23. **WINDOWS:** Original Replacement
Current Material: M / Metal
Sash Operation: A / Awning
Glazing Pattern: _____

24. **NUMBER OF SUPPORT RESOURCES:** _____
(If yes, complete #27 and #28 below)

25. **COMMENTS/HISTORICAL INFORMATION (Complete on
Continuation Sheet)**

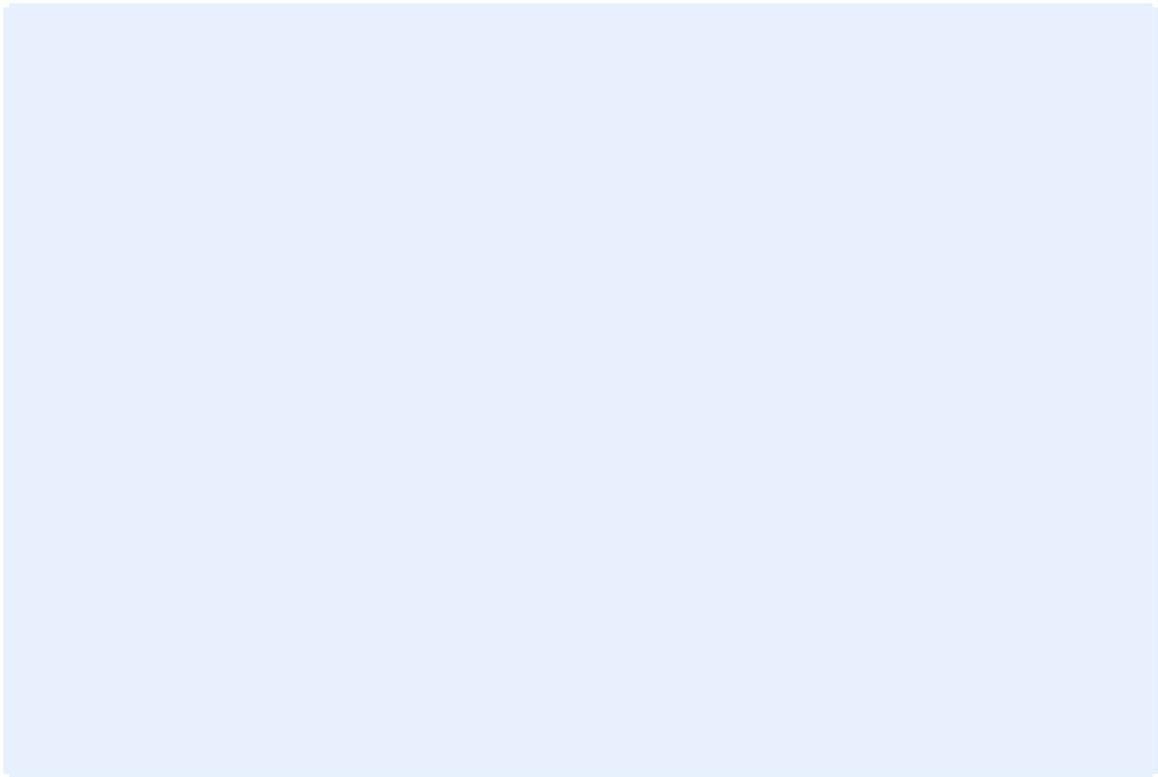
26. **PHOTO (Place Additional Photos below under 26 cont'd)**



27. SUPPORT RESOURCES:

SITE PLAN KEY	NAME OF RESOURCE	FUNCTION	CONSTRUCTION DATE	METHOD/MATERIAL

28. SITE PLAN (Complete if #24 was answered or if you are using sub-numbers):



29. MAP (Scan or attach copy of map showing exact location of resources):



Fort Knox, Kentucky
2017 Aerial Photograph
1:20,000



0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Miles

0 290 580 1,160 Meters



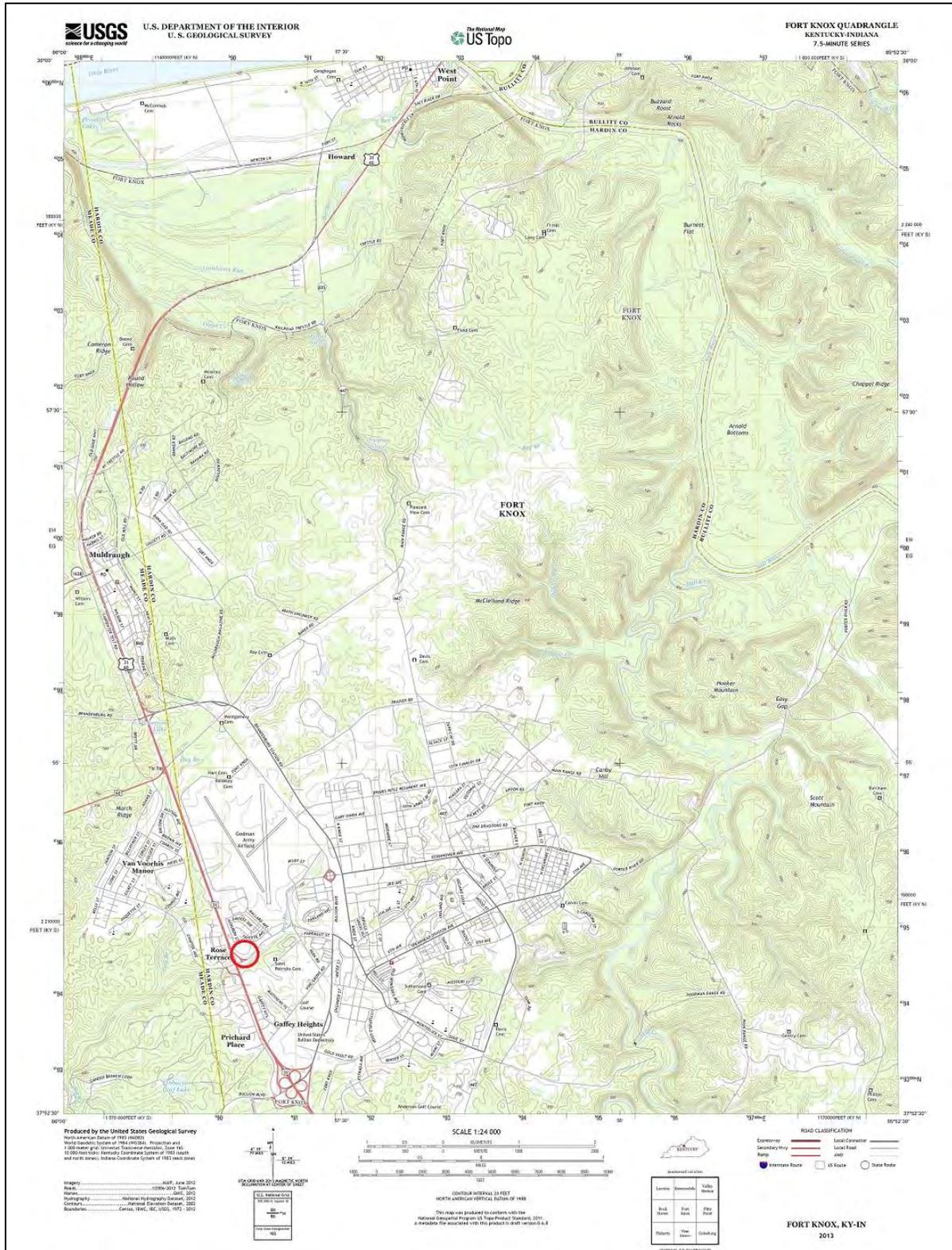
Fort Knox, Kentucky
2017 Aerial Photograph
1:1,500



0 0.01 0.02 0.04 Miles

0 20 40 80 Meters

29. MAP (Scan or attach copy of map showing exact location of resources):



25. (continued) COMMENTS/HISTORICAL INFORMATION:

Description:

The "T" shaped, one-story brick school with a flat roof represented the styles of schools being built at this time in the country. It remains a modest example of modern school architecture being constructed in the early 1950s. While it does not reflect an extraordinary example of modern school architecture, it includes some elements displayed in modern schools of that time. This includes the position of strip windows to provide more ample light into classrooms and a "T" shaped footprint that hints at the popular "finger plan" concept displayed in some newer schools being built in the country. Much of the building retains its original integrity. Condition of the building is fair, with exterior features displaying signs of deterioration from weather exposure and lack of maintenance.

This building has a brick veneer with common bond pattern and a pedimented roofline. The building has a flat, built-up roof. Scuppers allow drainage from the roof into downspouts. A large furnace chimney towers above the roof. Copper flashing remains in numerous areas. The footprint of the school can be described as "T" shaped, with a hexagon shaped lobby serving as the nucleus for attached wings that project on the northwest, northeast and southeast. Classrooms were originally located in these wings. A larger, story-and-a-half, gym is located on the extreme northwest corner. Based on interior room features, it is believed that this room was added during the initial construction, but may not have been part of the original plan. Regardless, it was present upon completion of the building in 1952. A small, caretaker's two-bedroom apartment adjoins the gym on the primary roof. This apartment is complete with closets, a bathroom, and kitchen. This feature remains today and serves as meeting areas.

The front façade is approximately 469' - 8.5" long. This façade features a central, front gabled, frontispiece that measures approximately 56'. This feature originally displayed millwork comprising a centered front gable (pediment) with wood letters spelling "CRITTENBERGER SCHOOL." Six flush quoins serve as dividers for five window openings. Architectural drawings note that the first windows were eight-over-eight double hung, with an eight light transom above each one. In 1964 the frontispiece was revised with removal of the pediment and wooden letters. Aluminum letters replaced the wooden title block. The wood windows were replaced with aluminum industrial awning windows. Flanking the frontispiece are two angled entrances that lead to the centralized lobby, which was fronted by a library. The elongated windows in the frontispiece provided light into the library. These entrances have a simple, classic model wood entablature with a recessed double-door entry with transom and side-lights. Modern single light metal doors have replaced the originals. Two angled entrances at the rear façade provide access to the lobby from the northwest and northeast corners. With the exception of the four entrances leading into the centralized lobby, most entrances include a flat roof extending from them.

The wings have a mixture of various window types and sizes. The larger ribbon windows have horizontal casement sash on the lower portion, with a slightly larger portion above comprised of glass block. The original industrial steel sash windows were replaced with anodized aluminum framed industrial style windows and includes a mixture of fiberglass panel inserts. The original glass block remains. Stone sills are present with the windows.

The northeast wing received an addition at an unknown date. This addition was comprised of a kitchen and larger multi-purpose room with a stage. Based on the type and color of the ceramic tile used in the interior of the room, it can be surmised that it was added during the 1960s. The hallway leading to the addition contains visible construction block that changes type and the elevation raises slightly at the addition.

Support buildings were constructed very close to the main building during the mid-1980s and early 1990s. Among them was a library/media center, Building 4558, which adjoins the main building via a walkway. At approximately 4200 sq. ft., this brick faced building displays a gabled roof with an asphalt shingle covering. This building has since been demolished. On the southwest elevation, near the entrance to the kitchen, is a refrigeration building of approximately 400 sq. ft. A

larger refrigeration building located on the same elevation, but behind the media center, is approximately 636 sq. ft. These standardized buildings were built at other Fort Knox schools during the same timeframe. Unlike other schools, some located at Crittenberger School were apparently not provided with their own building numbers, but share that of Crittenberger School-Building 4553.

At the time of this writing, in 2020, the condition of the building can be listed as fair. Vacant since 2017, the building exhibits various signs of deterioration. The primary concerns for building involve the conditions of exterior doors, their entablatures, and windows. A number of original doors and 1980s replacements are in poor condition with failing functionality. Noted in the 2013 evaluation, the wood entablatures at the entrances flanking the frontispiece continue to be in an extremely deteriorated condition due to weathering and lack of maintenance. This is most noticeable with the left-front elevation entrance. The mid-1980s replacement windows have thermal seals that are failing. Also, numerous repairs in the mortar that were seemingly undertaken with white caulk or similar material.

History:

Camp Knox was established in 1918 as an artillery training installation. During the 1920s it served as an active training center for the Army. As the new headquarters for Mechanized Cavalry, Camp Knox was made a permanent installation on January 1, 1932 and from then on has been known as Fort Knox. That year the Fort Knox Dependent School system was born. The first school was "a tar paper building between First and Second Avenues" and supported 72 children. It was financially supported by donations, tuition, and turkey shoots. In 1935 a high school curriculum was added. Among the first graduates in 1936 was Willis D. Crittenberger, Jr., a member of an accomplished military family who would later retire as a Major General (Inside the Turret [IT], 15 August 1952: 4).

Construction on a new school (Building 1174, HD756) began in 1939, during the second phase of permanent construction, after additional troop units were transferred to the installation the previous year. As with the other buildings constructed during this time, it was constructed in the Georgian Colonial Revival style.

In 1940, the Army established the Armored Force, later transforming into the Armored Center, and was responsible for establishing armored formations, doctrine, and training in the use of armored vehicles. As a result of the Second World War, Fort Knox grew substantially in size. At the Armored Force Replacement Training Center, later renamed the Armored Replacement Training Center (ARTC), soldiers received basic training.

After the Second World War, the United States military began establishing schools for children of servicemen and woman serving in Europe and the Pacific. The Army spearheaded the establishment of dependent schools in those theaters, with other military branches following suite. Two separate school systems were established: the Department of Defense Dependents Schools (DoDDS) overseas, and the Department of Defense Domestic Dependent Elementary and Secondary Schools (DDESS) in the United States (About DoDEA 2013). As a result, Fort Knox began receiving monetary assistance from the federal level beginning in 1946. That year the school district received \$100 in appropriated funds for each child of military and Civil Service parents living and working on post (Fort Knox Community Schools 2014).

In 1948 President Harry S. Truman signed desegregated Executive Order 9981 that established the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services. While integration within the military took time to be fully implemented, evidence of it could be found within the growing population of African-American dependents at Fort Knox schools that year (The Eagle 1948). Louisville's *Courier-Journal* reported that it was the only school in Kentucky that had integrated classes (Steinfert 1949).

The dawn of the Cold War brought with it the build-up of nuclear arms that necessitated a large peacetime Army in America. The lack of adequate housing for servicemen and their families prompted Nebraska Senator Kenneth Wherry to introduce a bill in 1949 to support developers who would build housing on permanent installations. For the next year

1,000 of these units, at a cost of nine million dollars, were constructed at Fort Knox in neighborhoods called Rose Terrace and Gaffey Heights (IT, 8 September 1949: 1 & 4).

The Cold War helped secure the Armor Branch's role in the Army and the Armor Center continued to fulfill the role of producing capable and highly trained armor personnel. Under the Army Organization Act of 1950 armor and cavalry were combined to form the Armor Branch.

In 1950 Congress passed Public Law 81-815 and 81-874, an impact aid program which provided financial support to local school districts with children whose families live or work on federal property. That December Fort Knox hosted local members of the United States Commission on Education for a two day conference to discuss the impact of the bill. The committee was tasked with deciding whether Fort Knox should continue to maintain its school system on post, or for schools to be erected in areas adjacent to the post. Fort Knox made a successful argument in keeping existing and providing additional schools on the installation in the interest of community preservation (IT, 21 December 1950: 2).

Construction for Building 4553, Crittenberger School, began on November 1, 1951 and was completed in August 1952. It was among the first schools to be funded under Public Laws 81-815 and 81-874, an impact aid program which provided financial support to local school districts with children whose families live or work on federal property. Fort Campbell's Lincoln Elementary, nearly identical in design, was constructed at the same time. Costing a half-million dollars, Crittenberger Elementary School was designed by the Louisville architecture firm of Otis & Grimes and constructed by Jack Roberts Construction Co., of Birmingham, Alabama, at a prominent location overlooking Dixie Highway (31W) and Chaffee Avenue. This is close to Chaffee Avenue, near the main entrance to post at that time. The school was dedicated on August 16, 1952 to the memory of Corporal Townsend W. Crittenberger, a former student at Fort Knox who was killed in action in Germany during the Second World War (Newland 1952).¹

Crittenberger School served children living in the Goldville neighborhood and the newly constructed Rose Terrace housing community located west of Dixie Highway. An underpass was constructed under Dixie Highway to allow safe passage for children commuting from that neighborhood to the new school. Among the school's "modern features" were green blackboards (IT, 1 August 1952: 1). The one-story brick school with a flat roof represented the emerging new styles of schools being built at this time in the country, just before sprawling designs with separate classroom units became popular (Life, 15 November 1954: 73).

In March 1953, President Dwight D. Eisenhower sent a Memorandum for the Secretary of Defense to integrate schools on government property that received Federal funding. At that time, Fort Benning, GA was the last Army post with segregated schools (St. Petersburg Times, 26 March 1953: 2). The order did not impact Fort Knox schools, which had integrated as early as 1948. In 1949 Louisville's *Courier-Journal* reported that Fort Knox had the only school in Kentucky with racially integrated classes (Steinfort 1949).

In April 1955, 980 students at Fort Knox became the first children in Kentucky to receive the free polio vaccine that year. The first inoculation was given to a second-grade girl at Crittenberger Elementary School (Courier-Journal [C-J], 23 April 1955: Sec.1p.1 & Sec.2p.1).

As a result of budget cuts within the Department of Defense's School System, Crittenberger Elementary School was closed in 1996 (IT, 3 July 1996: 2A). It later became the Kentucky District Superintendent's Office for Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA) until 2017, when the office moved to Fort Campbell, Kentucky (Pilgrim, 2018).

Crittenberger School, Building 4553, was assigned Kentucky Survey Site Number HD 455 for a 2003 architectural evaluation. This number has been retained for a 2013 evaluation (Helmkamp and Rector 2013). That year, in

¹ Major General Willis D. "Crit" Crittenberger, Jr., older brother of Townsend, believed the school was really memorialized in name for Fort Knox's and the Armor Branch's association with his father, Lieutenant General Willis D. Crittenberger (Willis D. Crittenberger, personal communication 2013).

consultation with the Kentucky Heritage Council, Crittenberger School was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (Craig Potts to Patrick A. Walsh, letter, 16 December 2013, Kentucky Heritage Council and Fort Knox).

Significance:

Crittenberger School, Building 4553, is eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A, for its association as one of the first schools built under Law 81-815 and 81-874, an impact aid program which provided financial support to local school districts with children whose families live or work on federal property. Crittenberger School was the first of many Fort Knox schools constructed as a result of this law.

References Cited and Consulted:

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2014 History. Electronic document,
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Crittenberger, Willis Dale (Jr.)

2013 Personal telephone conversation with Matthew D. Rector. 5 September.

Fort Knox Community Schools

1996 Crittenberger Closes, Moves to Walker. *Inside the Turret* 3 July: 2A. Fort Knox, Kentucky.

Helmkamp, R. Criss and Matthew D. Rector

2013 Architectural Survey of Crittenberger School, Building 4553. Environmental Management Division, Directorate of Public Works, Fort Knox.

Inside the Turret [Fort Knox, Kentucky]

1949 Housing Project Gets Govt. Okeh. 8 September: 1 & 4. Fort Knox, Kentucky.

1949 All-Time Record Is Set By School Students. 15 September: 1. Fort Knox, Kentucky.

1950 Education Officials Conclude Conference Concerning Fort Knox School Facilities.

21 December: 2 Section 2. Fort Knox, Kentucky.

1952 New School Building Being Built at Knox Will Hold 600 Pupils. 10 January: 1. Fort Knox, Kentucky.

1952 'Last-Word' \$500,000 Grade School, Overlooking 31-W, Almost Finished. 1 August: 1. Fort Knox, Kentucky.

1952 From A Tar Paper Shack to 7 Buildings, Knox Schools Have Grown in 20 Years. 15 August: 4. Fort Knox, Kentucky.

Clusters of Classrooms

1954 *Life*. 15 November.

Newland, Sam

1952 Sen. Lodge, Former Knox Officer, Calls for Spiritual Strength as Post Dedicates New Crittenberger School. *Inside the Turret* 22 August: 2. Fort Knox.

Potts, Craig to Patrick A. Walsh

2013 RE: Architectural Survey of Crittenberger School, Building 4553. 16 December. Kentucky Heritage Council and Fort Knox.

Pilgrim, Eric

2018 Iconic Knox Schools Keep Leaning Forward as they Celebrate Past. *The Gold Standard* 19 April: 1. Fort Knox.

Steinfort, Roy

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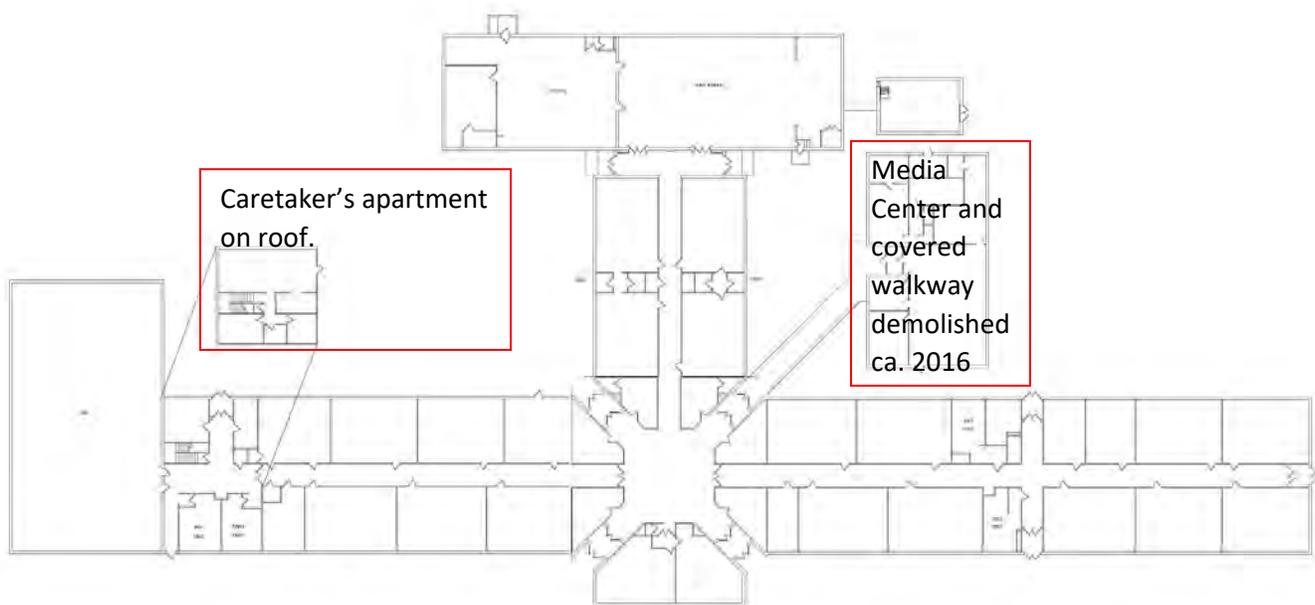
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1953 President Moves to End Army School Segregation. 26 March.

The Courier-Journal [Louisville, Kentucky]

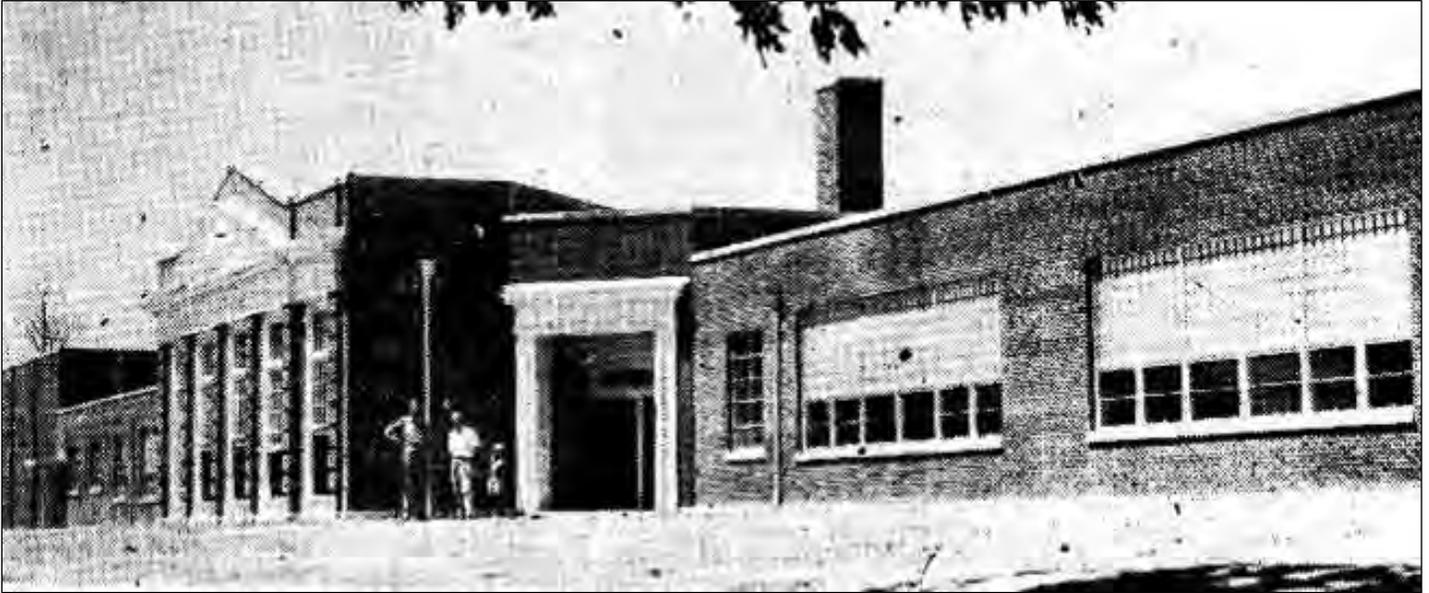
1955 Ft. Knox Pupils are First to Get Salk Shots. 23 April: Sec. 1, p1 & Sec.2, p1. Louisville, Kentucky.

The Eagle 1948 [Fort Knox, Kentucky]



Floor plan of Crittenberger School, Building 4553.

27. (continued) ADDITIONAL IMAGES:



Caption: Fort Knox's new half-million dollar elementary school building, Crittenberger Elementary. *Inside the Turret*, August 1, 1952.



Caption: Building 4553 was memorialized to Corporal Townsend W. Crittenberger On August 16, 1952. Crittenberger attended the Fort Knox Independent School during the years 1936-1938 and 1940-1941. When World War II broke out he entered military service at Fort Knox and served as an instructor in the Armored Replacement Training Center until he went overseas. While a member of Company C, 745th Tank battalion Corporal Crittenberger was killed in action near Oberpleis, Germany on 22 March 1945.

Photo: The General George Patton Museum

27. (continued) ADDITIONAL IMAGES:



Caption: Lieutenant General Willis D. Crittenger spoke at the 16 August 1952 dedication of the new Fort Knox elementary named in honor of his son Townsend, a former student on post. Photo: The General George Patton Museum



Caption: Lieutenant Colonel Willis Dale Crittenger, Jr. unveiled the dedication plaque for his deceased brother in the lobby of the school dedicated to him. Willis would retire from the Army as a major general. Photo: The General George Patton Museum



Caption: Major General John H. Collier, Fort Knox commanding general, spoke at the dedication of the new Fort Knox elementary named in honor of Corporal Townsend W. Crittenger. 16 August 1952. Photo: The General George Patton Museum



Caption: First Lieutenant Dale Jackson Crittenger unveiled the portrait of his deceased brother in the lobby of the school dedicated to him. As a colonel, Dale would perish in a helicopter accident while serving in Vietnam in 1969. Photo: The General George Patton Museum

27. (continued) ADDITIONAL IMAGES:



Caption: A library group participating in a summer school program were photographed at Crittenberger School on June 19, 1953. Fort Knox Cultural Resources Office



Caption: Early postcard view, ca. 1955. Fort Knox Cultural Resources Office



Caption: 1968 photograph of Crittenberger School and Chaffee Avenue. Photo: The General George Patton Museum



Caption: Crittenberger School, Building 4553. Front elevation, facing north. 2020



Caption: Detail of Crittenberger School from 1968 photo. Photo: The General George Patton Museum



Caption: Crittenberger School, Building 4553. Front elevation, facing east. 2020

27. (continued) ADDITIONAL IMAGES:



Caption: Crittenberger School, Building 4553. Front elevation, facing northeast. 2020



Caption: Crittenberger School, Building 4553. Front elevation, left-hand entrance, facing northeast. 2020



Caption: Crittenberger School, Building 4553. Front elevation, facing southeast. 2020



Caption: Crittenberger School, Building 4553. Front elevation, facing northwest. 2020

27. (continued) ADDITIONAL IMAGES:



Caption: Crittenberger School, Building 4553. Left wing rear elevation corner, facing south. 2020



Caption: Crittenberger School, Building 4553. Rear elevation, facing southwest from rear cafeteria egress. 2020



Caption: Crittenberger School, Building 4553. Left wing rear elevation, northwest corner, facing southwest. 2020



Caption: Crittenberger School, Building 4553. Interior classroom. 2020



Caption: Crittenberger School, Building 4553. Facing south from rear cafeteria entry. 2020



Caption: Crittenberger School, Building 4553. Caretaker's apartment on roof. Facing northwest. 2013

APPENDIX B INDEX
Historical Photographs of Crittenberger School

File Number/Name	Direction	Date	Description
1_HD-455_NewspaperPhoto_1952	North	1952	Photograph of Crittenberger School published by Inside the Turret, August 1, 1952
2_HD-455_Postcard_c1955	South	c1955	Early postcard view of Crittenberger School, Goldville neighborhood in background
3_HD-455_SummerSchool_1963	n/a	1963	Library group participating in a summer school program at Crittenberger School
4_HD-455_ObliqueAerial_1968	West	1968	Oblique aerial photograph of Crittenberger School at intersection of Chaffee Avenue and 31W

APPENDIX B INDEX
Historical Photographs of Crittenger School



1_HD-455_NewspaperPhoto_1952

APPENDIX B INDEX
Historical Photographs of Crittenger School



2_HD-455_Postcard_c1955

State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
Demolition of Crittenger School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

APPENDIX B INDEX
Historical Photographs of Crittenger School



3_HD-455_SummerSchool_1963

APPENDIX B INDEX
Historical Photographs of Crittenden School



4_HD-455_ObliqueAerial_1968

State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
Demolition of Crittenden School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

APPENDIX C INDEX
Contemporary Photographs of Crittenberger School

File Number/Name	Direction	Date	Description
3_HD-455_FrontElevation_N_2020	North	10/2020	Crittenberger School front (southwest facing) elevation
3a_HD-455_FrontElevationWestWing_NW_2020	Northwest	10/2020	Crittenberger School, west wing, front (southwest facing) elevation
3b_HD-455_FrontElevationLadder_NE_2020	Northeast	10/2020	Crittenberger School, detail of access ladder, front (southwest facing) elevation
4_HD-455_FrontElevation_NE_2020	Northeast	10/2020	Crittenberger School front (southwest facing) elevation
4a_HD-455_FrontElevationEastWing_NW_2020	Northeast	10/2020	Crittenberger School, east wing, front (southwest facing) elevation
5_HD-455_FrontElevationDetail_NE_2020	Northeast	10/2020	Crittenberger School, center detail, front (southwest facing) elevation
6_HD-455_FrontElevationDetail_NE_2020	Northeast	10/2020	Crittenberger School, center detail, front (southwest facing) elevation
7_HD-455_FrontElevationEastDoor_NW_2020	Northwest	10/2020	Crittenberger School, eastern entrance, front (southwest facing) elevation
7a_HD-455_FrontElevationEastDoor_NW_2020	Northwest	10/2020	Crittenberger School, eastern entrance detail, front (southwest facing) elevation
7b_HD-455_FrontElevationEastDoor_NW_2020	Northwest	10/2020	Crittenberger School, eastern entrance detail, front (southwest facing) elevation
8_HD-455_FrontEasternEntrance_NW_2020	Northwest	10/2020	Crittenberger School, facing eastern entrance, front (southwest facing) elevation
8a_HD-455_FrontElevationWindow_NE_2020	Northeast	10/2020	Crittenberger School, window detail, front (southwest facing) elevation
8b_HD-455_FrontWestWingWindow_SW_2020	Southwest	10/2020	Crittenberger School, window detail, west wing rear (northeast facing) elevation
9_HD-455_WestWingRear_SE_2020	Southeast	10/2020	Crittenberger School, west wing, rear (northeast facing) elevation
10_HD-455_WestWingGym_SW_2020	Southwest	10/2020	Crittenberger School, west wing, rear (northeast facing) elevation, near gym entrance
11_HD-455_EastWingCaffeteria_SW_2020	Southwest	10/2020	Crittenberger School, east wing, rear (northeast facing) elevation, near cafeteria entrance
12_HD-455_EastWing_NW_2020	Northwest	10/2020	Crittenberger School, east wing, side and front (southwest facing) elevation
13_HD-455_WestWingRear_NE_2020	Northeast	10/2020	Crittenberger School, gym at west wing, rear (northeast facing) elevation

APPENDIX C INDEX
Contemporary Photographs of Crittenberger School

13a_HD-455_WestWingRearDetail_S_2020	South	10/2020	Crittenberger School, detail of gym at west wing, west (northwest facing) elevation
14_HD-455_West&RearWing_S_2020	Southwest	10/2020	Crittenberger School, west and rear wing, rear (northeast facing) elevation
15_HD-455_CaretakersApt_N_2020	North	10/2020	Crittenberger School, caretaker's apartment atop west wing, front (southeast facing) elevation
16_HD-455_FrontElevation_N_2013	North	2013	Crittenberger School front (southwest facing) elevation
17_HD-455_MediaCenter_preDemo_SW_2013	Southwest	2013	North and east elevations of media center, demolished circa 2016
18_HD-455_CoveredWalk_preDemo_S_2013	South	2013	Covered walkway connecting school and media center, demolished circa 2016

APPENDIX C INDEX
Contemporary Photographs of Crittenberger School



3_HD-455_FrontElevation_N_2020

State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
Demolition of Crittenberger School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

APPENDIX C INDEX
Contemporary Photographs of Crittenberger School



3a_HD-455_FrontElevationWestWing_NW_2020

State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
Demolition of Crittenberger School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

APPENDIX C INDEX
Contemporary Photographs of Crittenberger School



3b_HID-455_FrontElevationLadder_NE_2020

State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
Demolition of Crittenberger School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

APPENDIX C INDEX
Contemporary Photographs of Crittenberger School



4_HD-455_FrontElevation_NE_2020

State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
Demolition of Crittenberger School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

APPENDIX C INDEX
Contemporary Photographs of Crittenberger School



4a_HD-455_FrontElevationEastWing_NW_2020

State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
Demolition of Crittenberger School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

APPENDIX C INDEX
Contemporary Photographs of Crittenberger School



5_HD-455_FrontElevationDetail_NE_2020

State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
Demolition of Crittenberger School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

APPENDIX C INDEX
Contemporary Photographs of Crittenger School



6_HD-455_FrontElevationDetail_NE_2020

State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
Demolition of Crittenger School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

APPENDIX C INDEX
Contemporary Photographs of Crittenberger School



7_HD-455_FrontElevationEastDoor_NW_2020

State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
Demolition of Crittenberger School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

APPENDIX C INDEX
Contemporary Photographs of Crittenberger School



7a_HD-455_FrontElevationEastDoor_NW_2020

State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
Demolition of Crittenberger School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

APPENDIX C INDEX
Contemporary Photographs of Crittenden School



7b_HD-455_FrontElevationEastDoor_NW_2020

State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
Demolition of Crittenden School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

APPENDIX C INDEX
Contemporary Photographs of Crittenberger School



8_HD-455_FrontEasternEntrance_NW_2020

State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
Demolition of Crittenberger School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

APPENDIX C INDEX
Contemporary Photographs of Crittenberger School



8a_HD-455_FrontElevationWindow_NE_2020

State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
Demolition of Crittenberger School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

APPENDIX C INDEX
Contemporary Photographs of Crittenger School



8b_HD-455_FrontWestWingWindow_SW_2020

State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
Demolition of Crittenger School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

APPENDIX C INDEX
Contemporary Photographs of Crittenberger School



9_HD-455_WestWingRear_SE_2020

State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
Demolition of Crittenberger School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

APPENDIX C INDEX
Contemporary Photographs of Crittenberger School



10_HD-455_ WestWingGym_SW_2020

State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
Demolition of Crittenberger School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

APPENDIX C INDEX
Contemporary Photographs of Crittenberger School



11_HD-455_EastWingCaffeteria_SW_2020

State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
Demolition of Crittenberger School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

APPENDIX C INDEX
Contemporary Photographs of Crittenberger School



12_HD-455_EastWing_NW_2020

State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
Demolition of Crittenberger School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

APPENDIX C INDEX
Contemporary Photographs of Crittenberger School



13_HD-455_ WestWingRear_NE_2020

State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
Demolition of Crittenberger School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

APPENDIX C INDEX
Contemporary Photographs of Crittenger School



13a_HD-455_ WestWingRearDetail_S_2020

State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
Demolition of Crittenger School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

APPENDIX C INDEX
Contemporary Photographs of Crittenberger School



14_HD-455_West&RearWing_S_2020

State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
Demolition of Crittenberger School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

APPENDIX C INDEX
Contemporary Photographs of Crittenberger School



15_HD-455_CaretakersApt_N_2020

State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
Demolition of Crittenberger School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

APPENDIX C INDEX
Contemporary Photographs of Crittenberger School



16_HD-455_FrontElevation_N_2013

State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
Demolition of Crittenberger School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

APPENDIX C INDEX
Contemporary Photographs of Crittenberger School



17_HD-455_MediaCenter_preDemo_SW_2013

State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
Demolition of Crittenberger School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

APPENDIX C INDEX
Contemporary Photographs of Crittenberger School



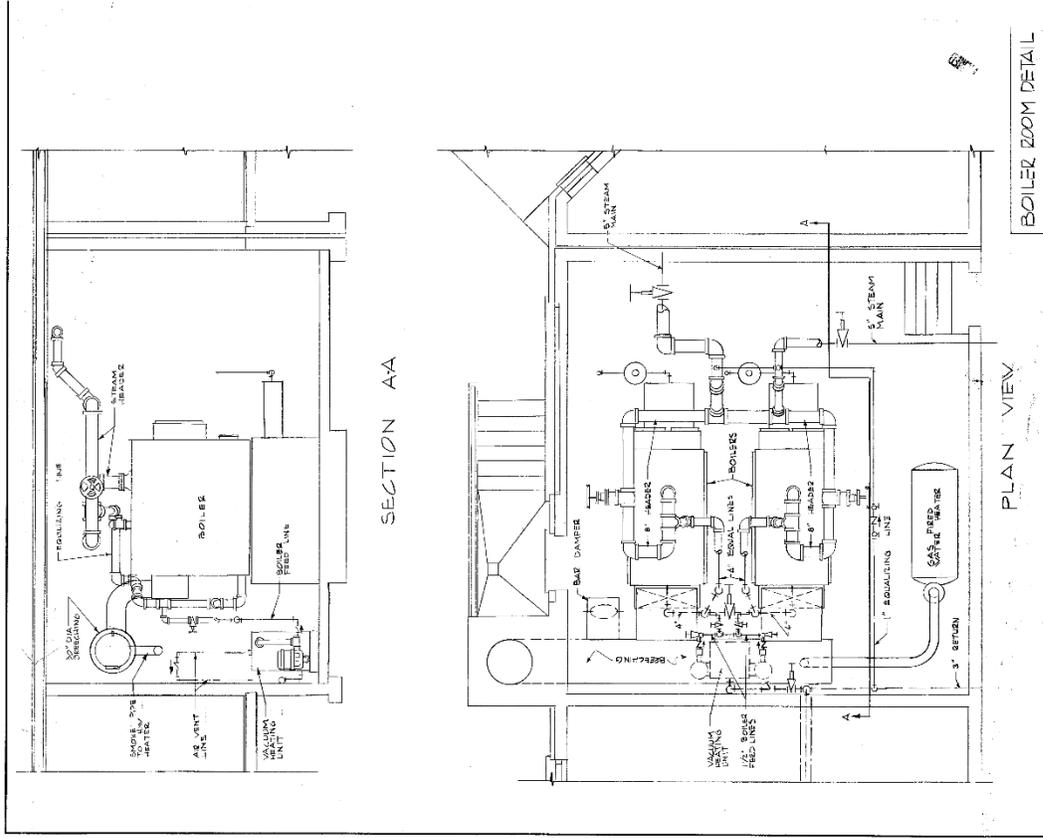
18_HD-455_CoveredWalk_preDemo_S_2013

State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
Demolition of Crittenberger School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

APPENDIX D INDEX
Measured Drawings for Crittenden School

File Number/Name	Date	Description
1_HD-455_BoilerRoom_Undated	undated	Boiler room detail (1 sheet)
2_HD-455_Repairs_1964	1964	Repairs to Crittenden (2 sheets)
3_HD-455_FirstFloorPlan_1966	1966	Crittenden School first floor plan (1 sheet)
4_HD-455_SitePlan_1972	1972	Crittenden School & Patton Museum site plan (1 sheet)
5_HD-455_SitePlan_1972	1972	Crittenden School site plan (1 sheet)
6_HD-455_LibraryAddition_1982	1982	Crittenden School proposed library addition (1 sheet)
7_HD-455_LibraryAddition_1982	1982	Crittenden School and Walker School proposed library additions (1 sheet)
8_HD-455_Structure&Roof_1989	1989	Crittenden School structural and roof repairs (2 sheets)
9_HD-455_Elec&Heating_1993	1993	Crittenden School rewire and heating system replacement (18 sheets)

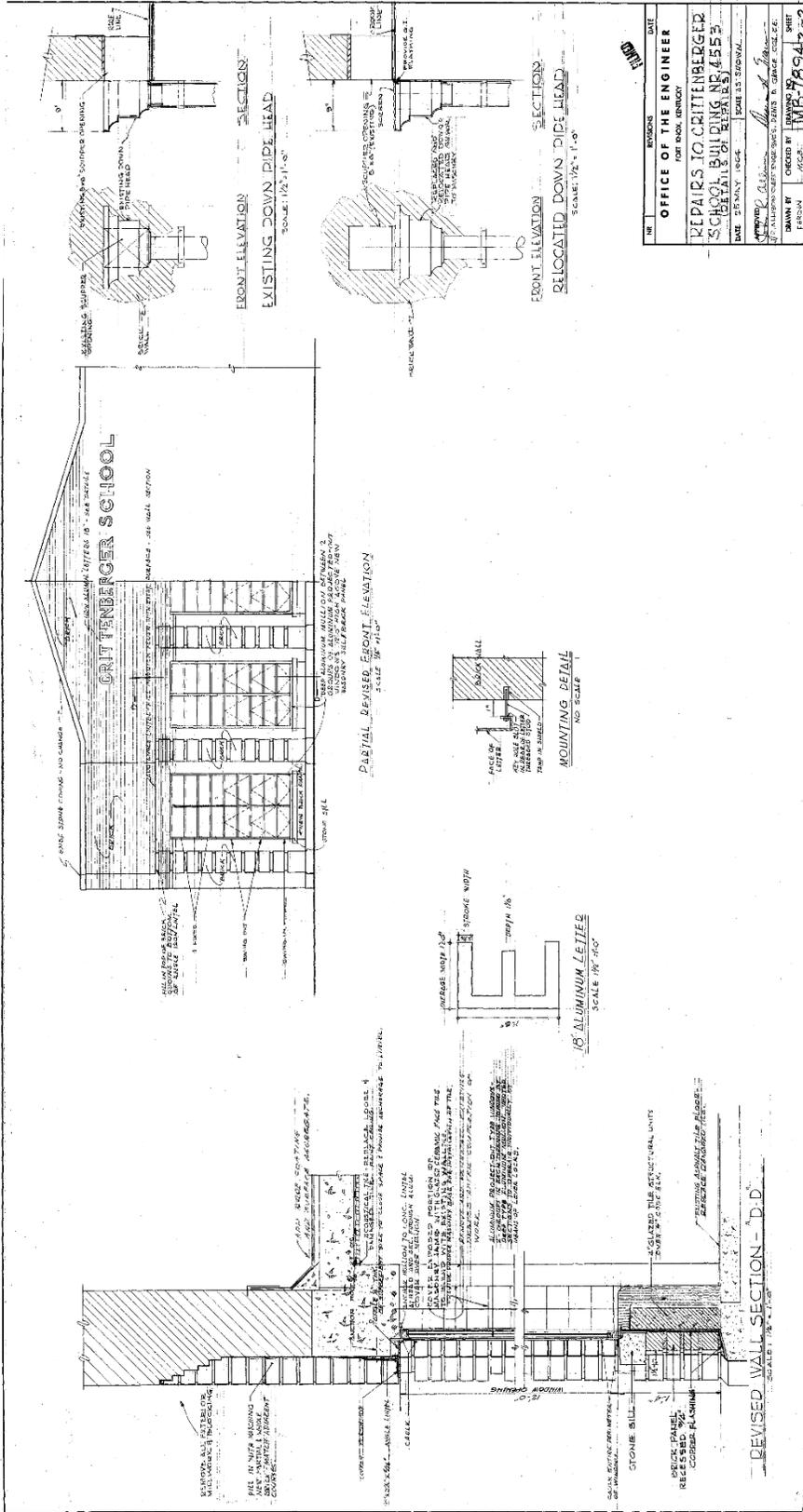
APPENDIX D INDEX
 Measured Drawings for Crittendenberger School



1_HD-455_BoilerRoom_Updated

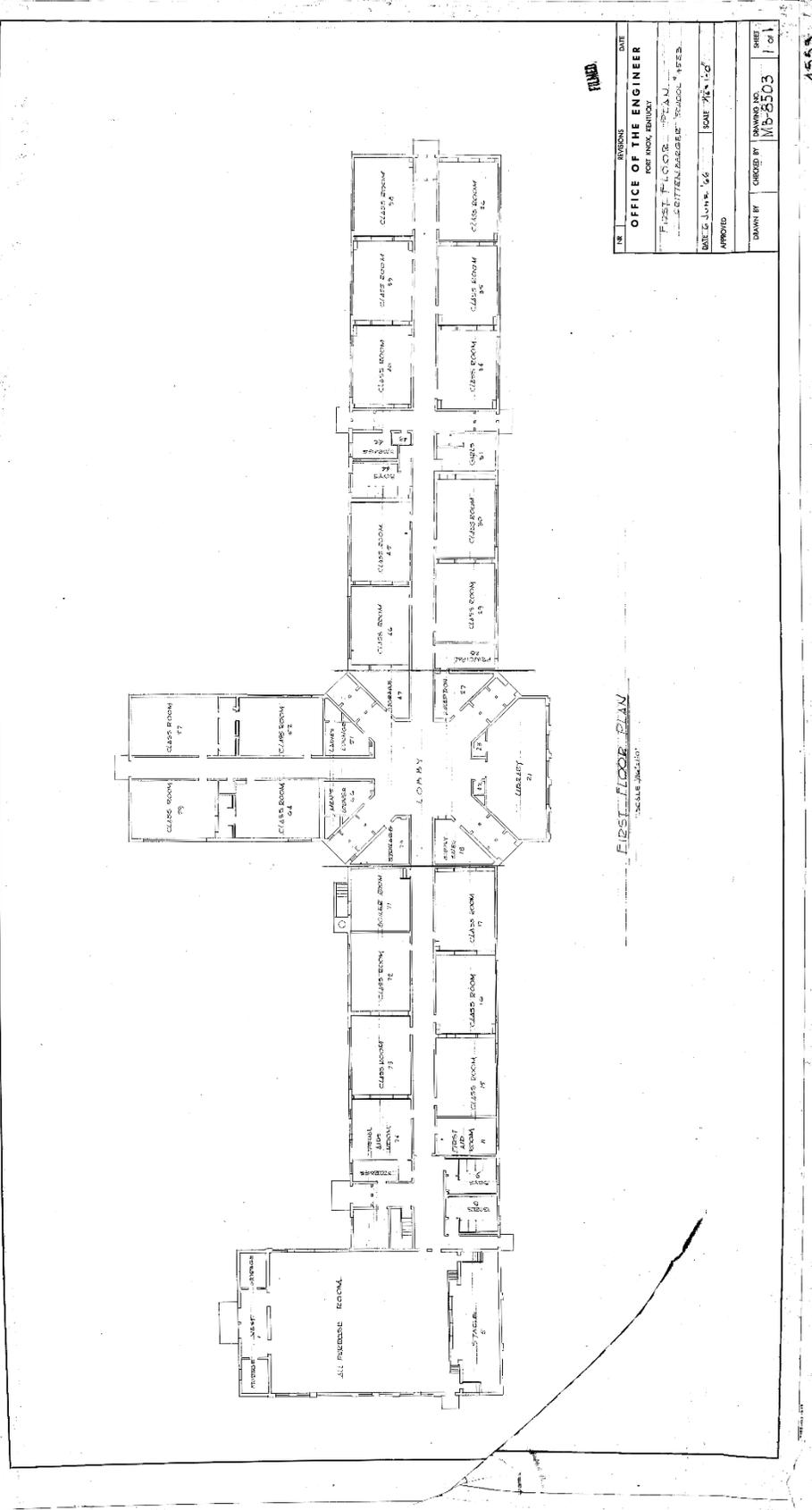
State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
 Demolition of Crittendenberger School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

APPENDIX D INDEX
 Measured Drawings for Crittenger School



2_HD-455_Repairs_1964 - Page 1

APPENDIX D INDEX
 Measured Drawings for Crittenger School

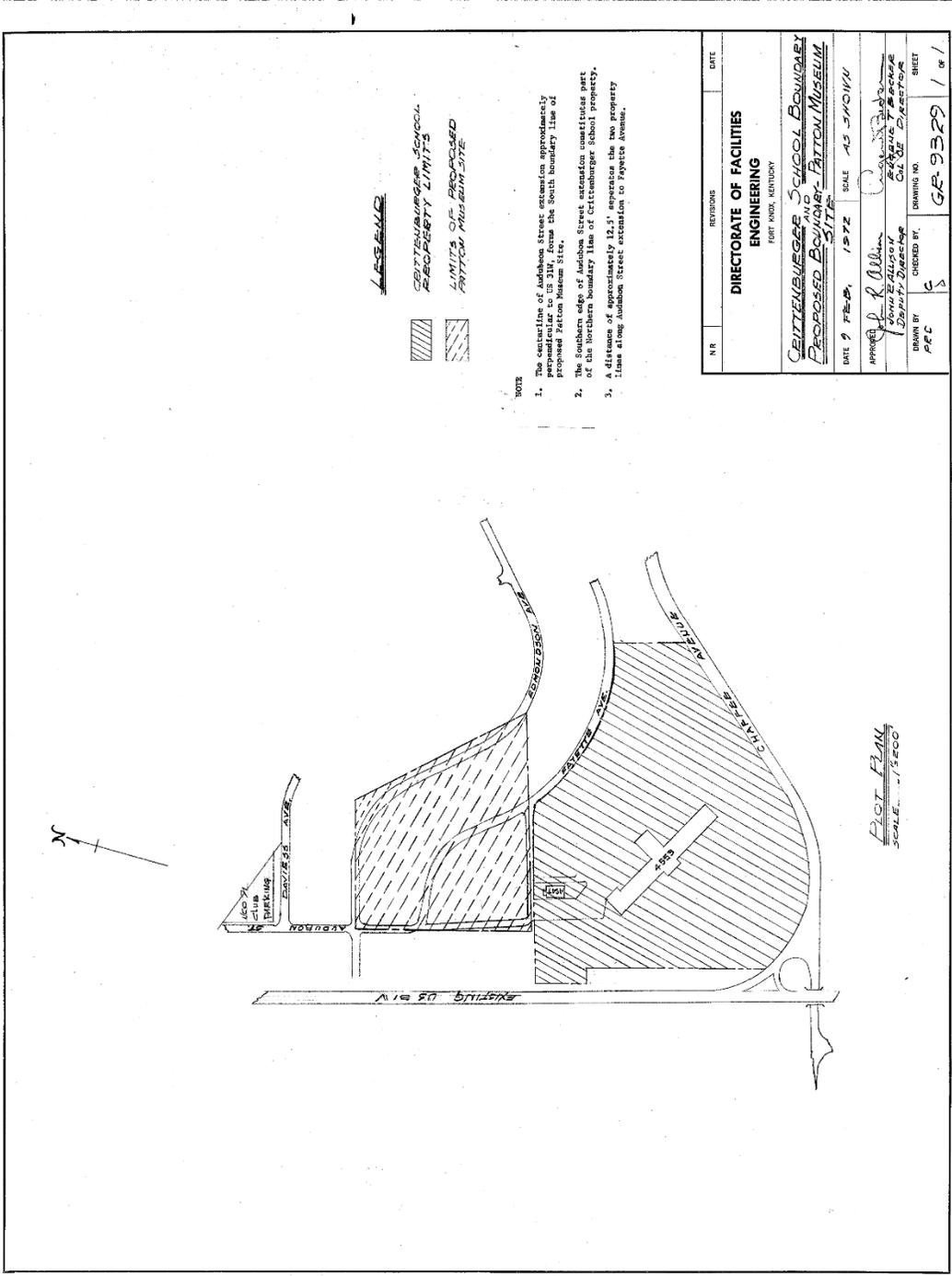


NO.	REVISIONS	DATE
	OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER	
	FORT MONK, KENTUCKY	
	FIRST FLOOR - CRITTENGER SCHOOL - NEEDS	
	DATE: 12 JUN 1966	SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"
	APPROVED	
DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	TRAVELING NO.
		MB-8503
		SHEET
		1 of 1

3_HD-455_FirstFloorPlan_1966

State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
 Demolition of Crittenger School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

APPENDIX D INDEX
 Measured Drawings for Crittenberger School



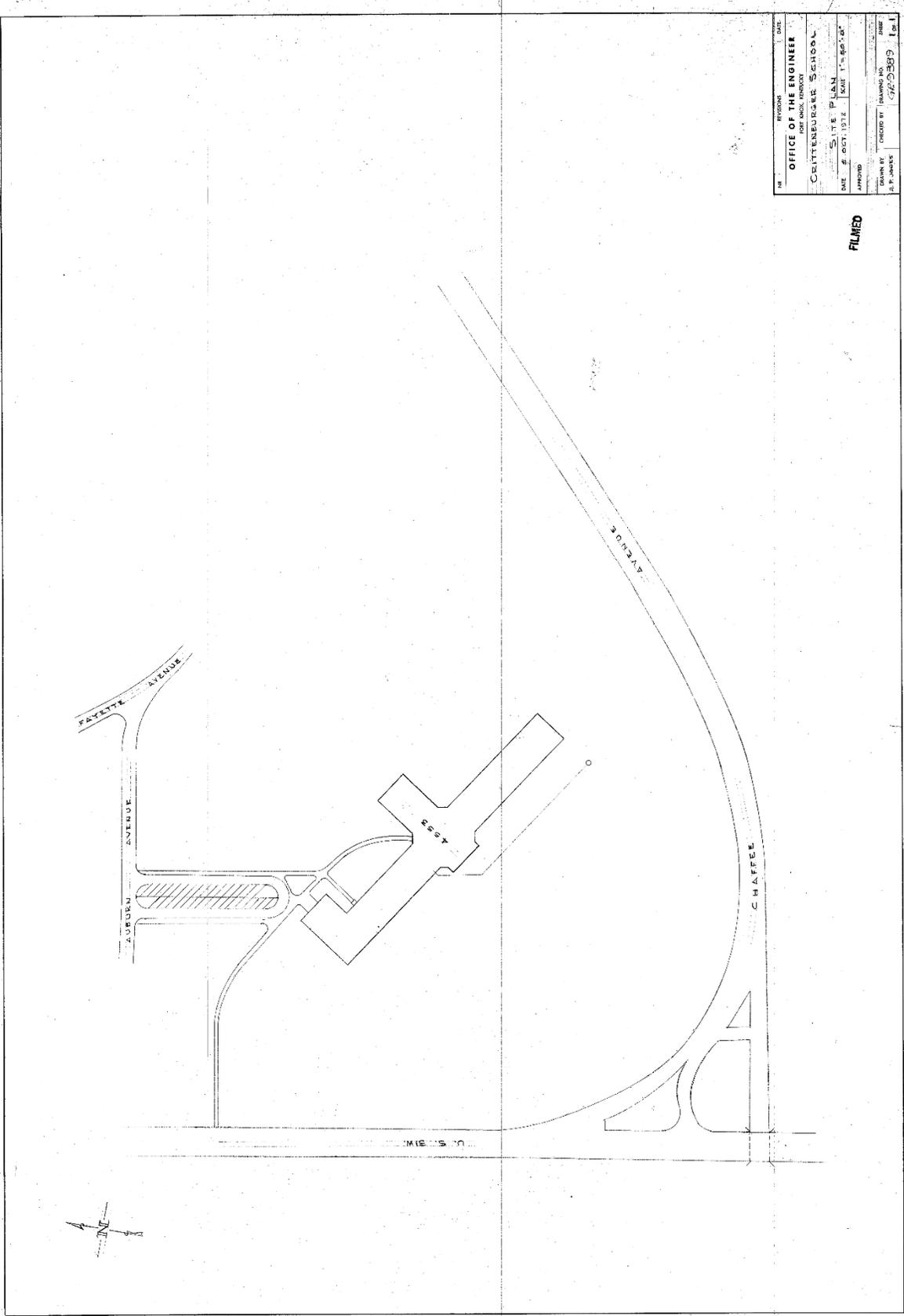
- NOTE
1. The centerline of Audubon Street extension approximately perpendicular to US 314, forms the South boundary line of proposed Patton Museum Site.
 2. The Southern edge of Audubon Street extension constitutes part of the northern boundary line of Crittenberger School property.
 3. A distance of approximately 12.5' separates the two property lines along Audubon Street extension to Fayette Avenue.

NR	REVISIONS	DATE
	DIRECTORATE OF FACILITIES	
	ENGINEERING	
	FORT KNOX, KENTUCKY	
CRITTENBERGER SCHOOL BOUNDARY		
PROPOSED BOUNDARY - PATTON MUSEUM		
DATE	1972	SCALE AS SHOWN
APPROVED	<i>[Signature]</i>	
	CONRAD ALLEN	CHIEF ENGINEER
	DEPUTY DIRECTOR	CHIEF DIRECTOR
DRAWN BY	PKC	CHECKED BY
DRAWING NO.	GR-9329	SHEET
		1 of 1

PLOT PLAN
 SCALE... 1/2"=1'-0"

4_HD-455_SitePlan_1972

APPENDIX D INDEX
 Measured Drawings for Crittendenberger School



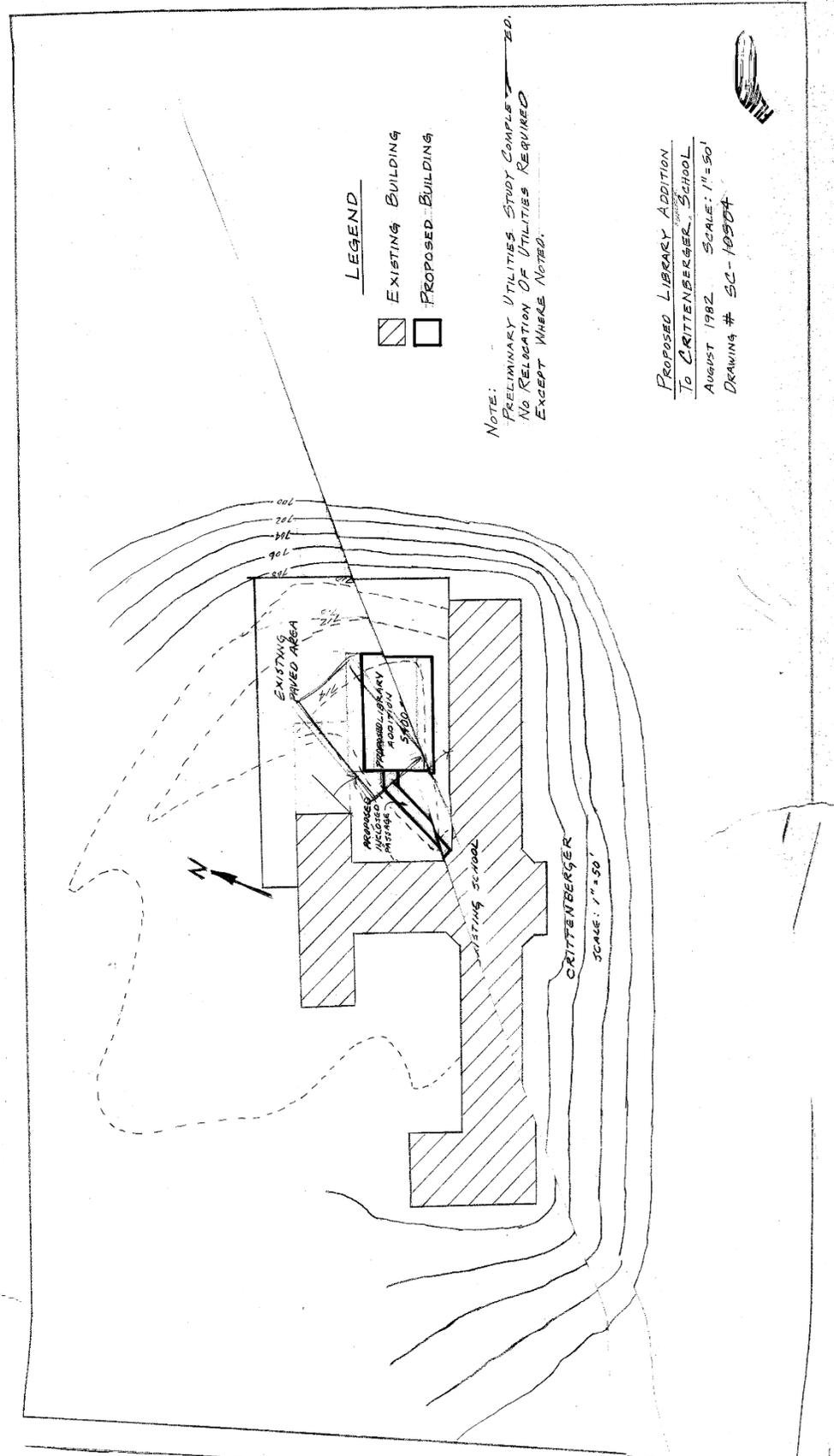
NO.	REVISION	DATE
OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER		
CRITTENDENBERGER SCHOOL		
SITE PLAN		
DATE	#	SCALE
OCT. 1918		1" = 50' 0"
APPROVED		
DRAWN BY	ISSUED NO.	SHEET
R. P. JAMES	77-9589	1 of 1

FILMED

5_HD-455_SitePlan_1972

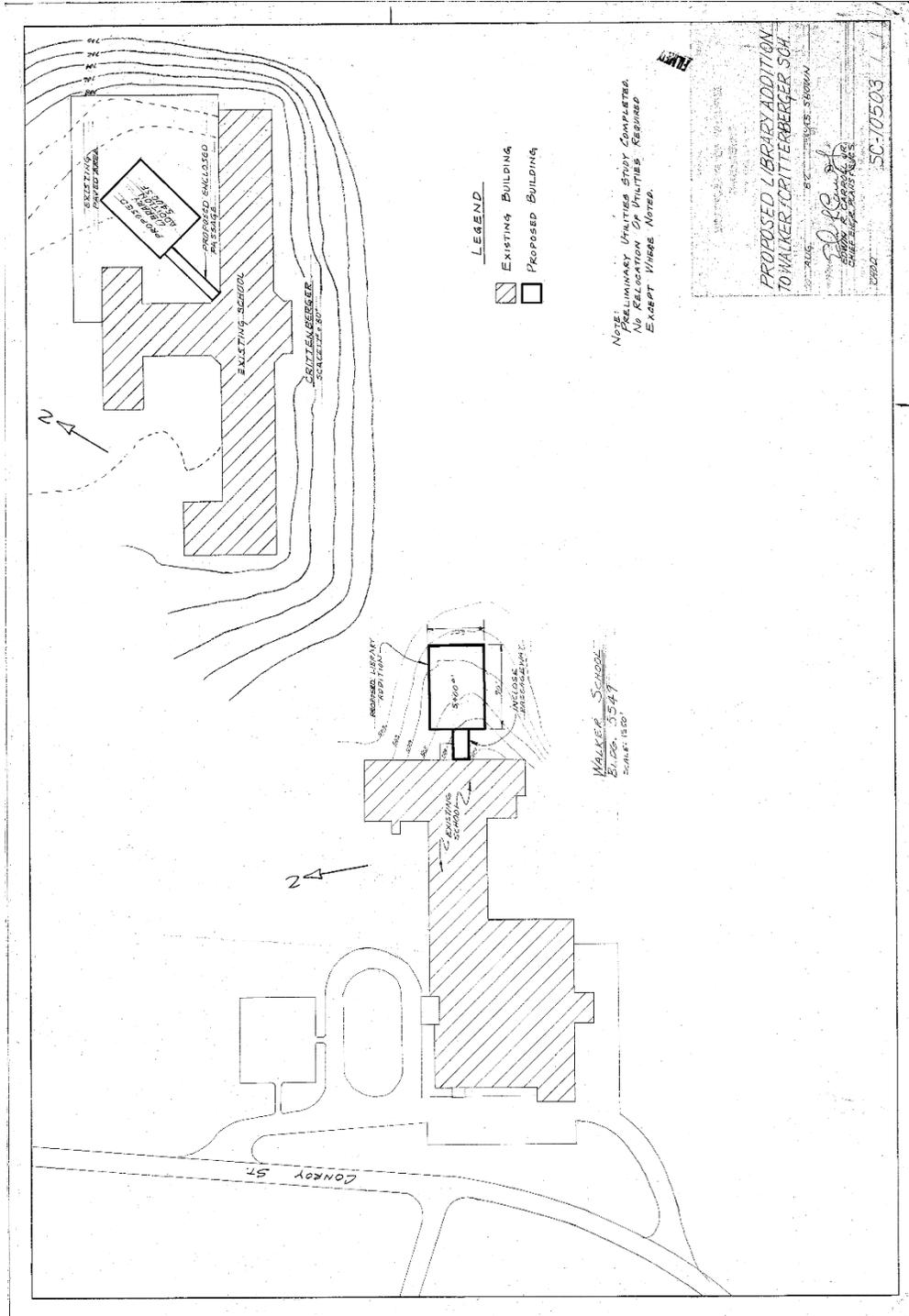
State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
 Demolition of Crittendenberger School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

APPENDIX D INDEX
 Measured Drawings for Crittenger School



6_HD-455_LibraryAddition_1982

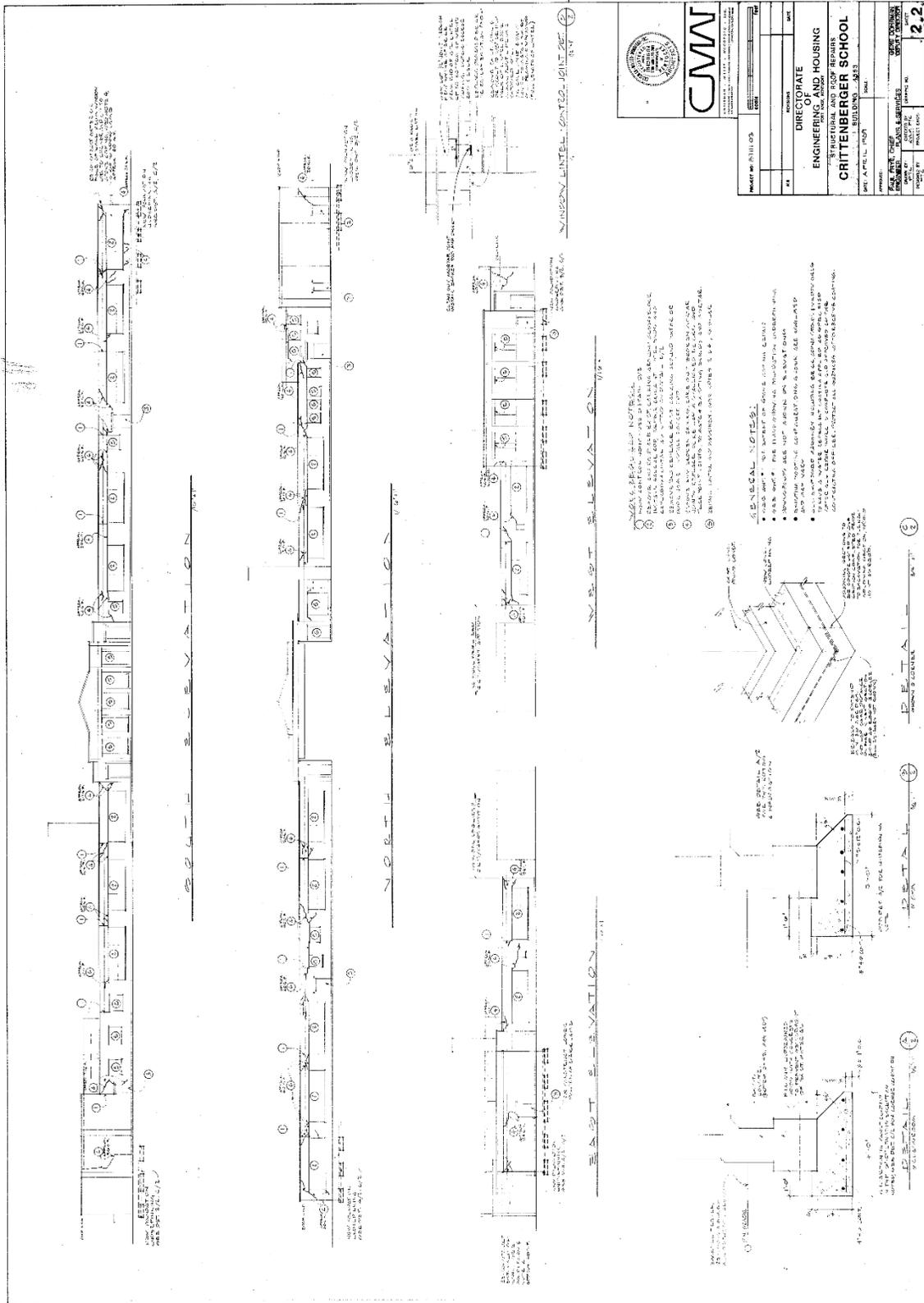
APPENDIX D INDEX
 Measured Drawings for Crittenger School



7_HD-455_LibraryAddition_1982

APPENDIX D INDEX

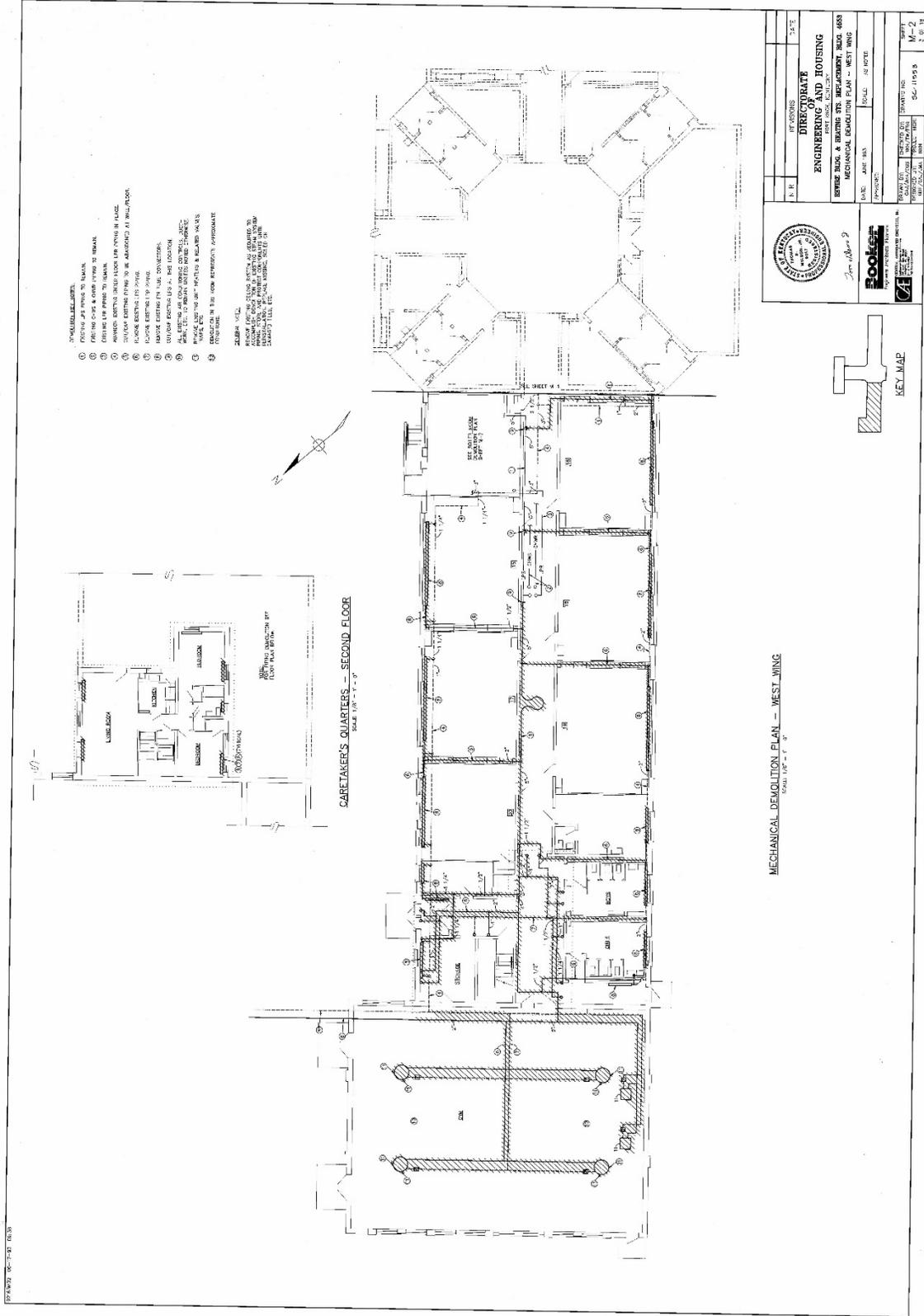
Measured Drawings for Crittenger School



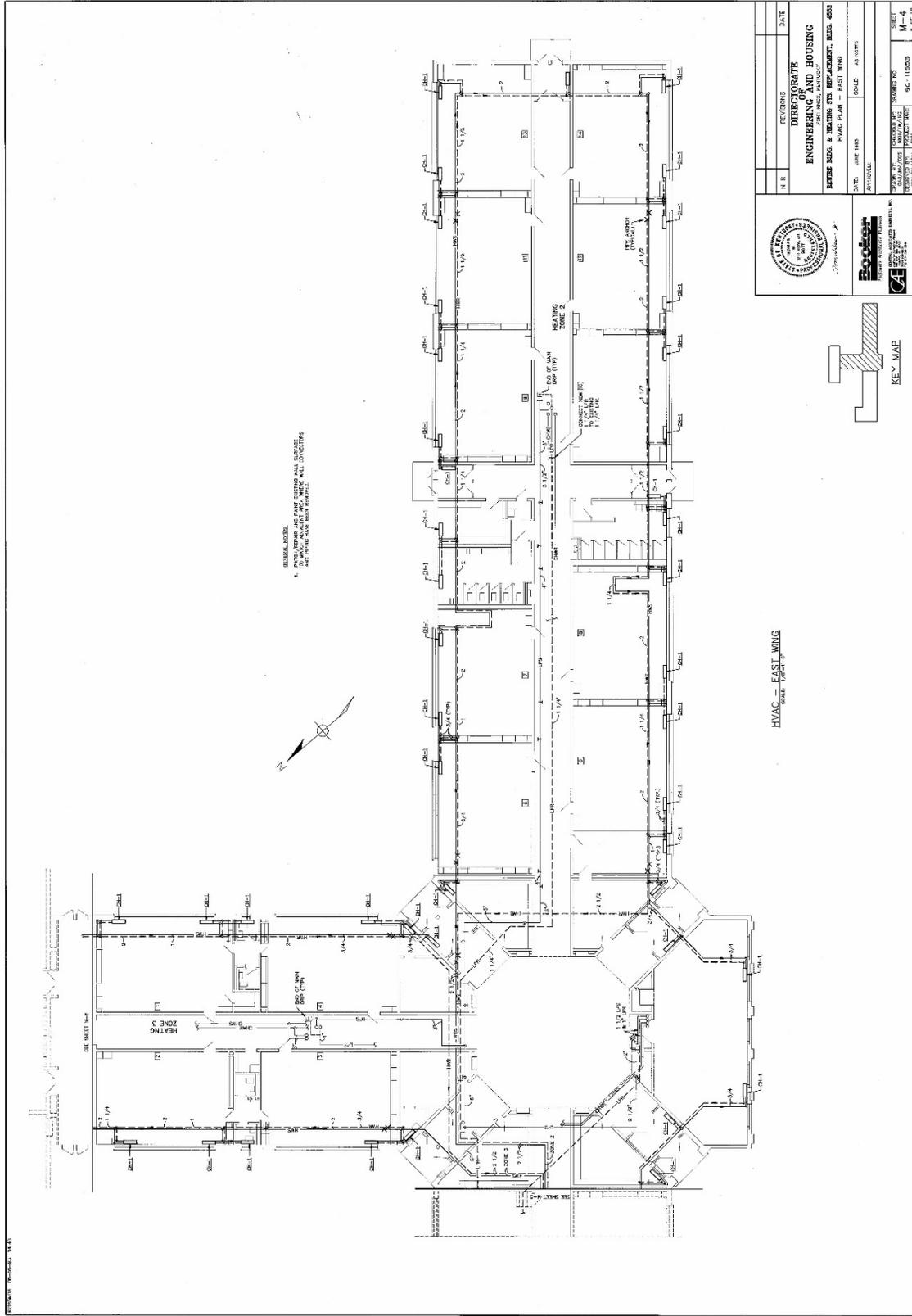
8_HD-455_Structure&Roof_1989 - Page 2

State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
 Demolition of Crittenger School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

APPENDIX D INDEX Measured Drawings for Crittenden School



APPENDIX D INDEX
 Measured Drawings for Crittenger School



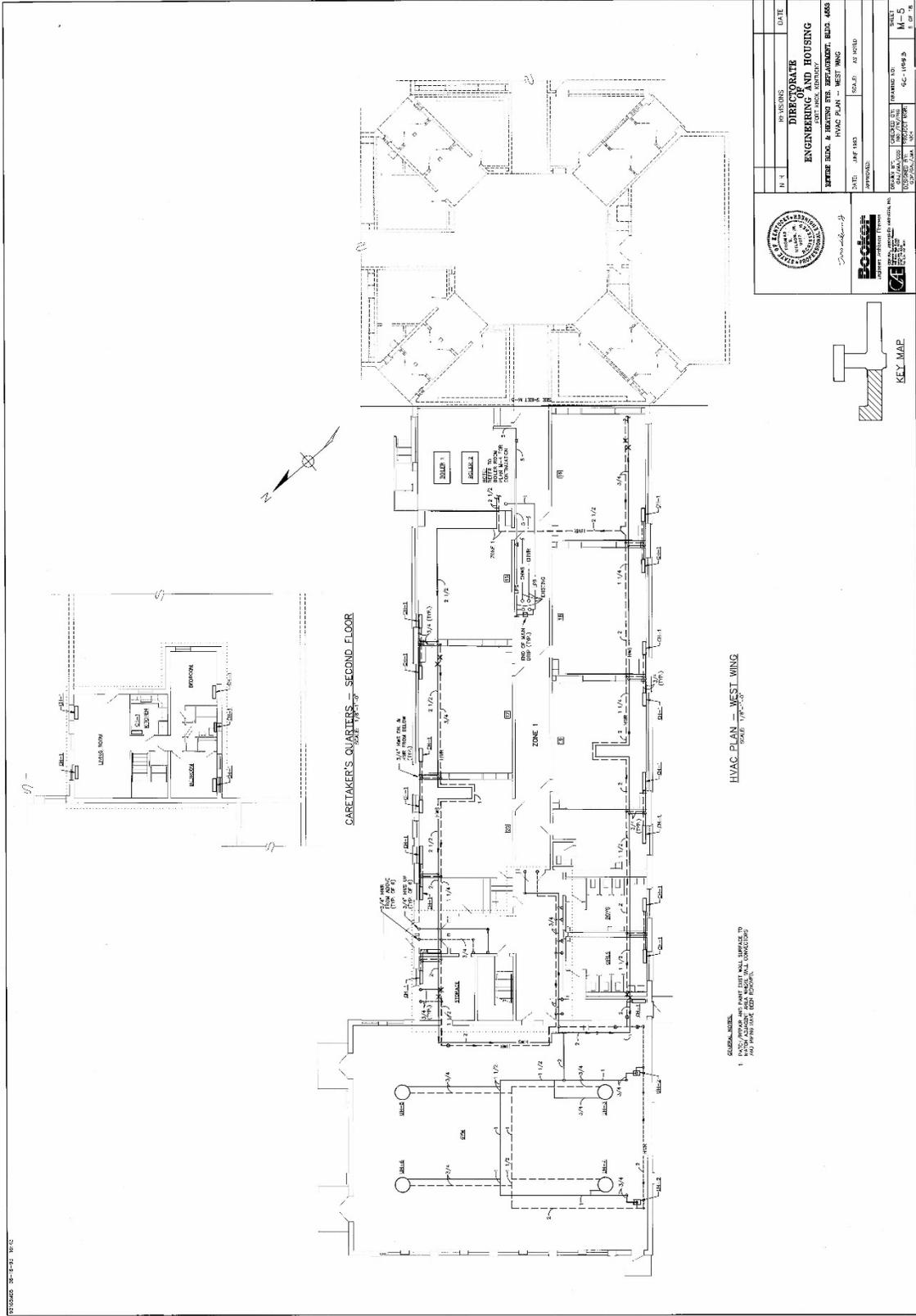
GENERAL NOTES:
 1. ALL REGISTER AND DUCT SIZES ARE MEASURED AND NOTED ON THIS DRAWING. ALL REGISTER AND DUCT SIZES HAVE BEEN RECORDED.

HVAC - EAST WING

REVISIONS	DATE
DIRECTORATE ENGINEERING AND HOUSING 200 N. 10TH, KNOX, TENN. 37603 SUPERVISOR: R. HEATING, 901 IMPROVEMENT, BLDG. 4553 HVAC PLAN - EAST WING	
DATE: JUNE 1983	SCALE: AS SHOWN
APPROVAL:	
PROJECT NO.: 901 IMPROVEMENT, BLDG. 4553 DRAWING NO.: 901 IMPROVEMENT, BLDG. 4553 SHEET NO.: 901 IMPROVEMENT, BLDG. 4553	NUMBER OF SHEETS: 5 SHEET NO.: 5 OF 5

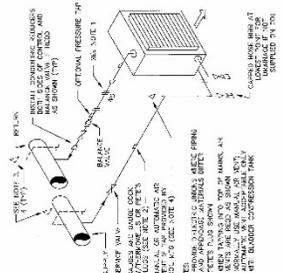
APPENDIX D INDEX

Measured Drawings for Crittenden School



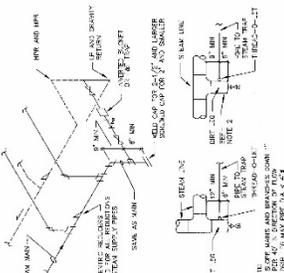
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APPENDIX D INDEX Measured Drawings for Crittenger School



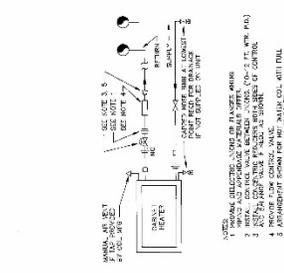
HYDRONIC PIPING FOR UNIT HEATERS WITH FAN CONTROL
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

NOTES:
1. FAN MOTOR SHALL BE 1/2 HP, 115V, 1 PHASE, 60 HZ.
2. FAN MOTOR SHALL BE CAPABLE OF OPERATING AT 115V AND 230V.
3. FAN MOTOR SHALL BE CAPABLE OF OPERATING AT 115V AND 230V.
4. FAN MOTOR SHALL BE CAPABLE OF OPERATING AT 115V AND 230V.
5. FAN MOTOR SHALL BE CAPABLE OF OPERATING AT 115V AND 230V.



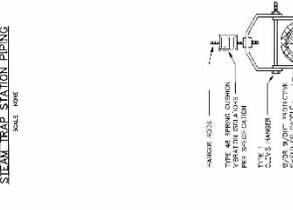
TYPICAL STEAM LINE AND DRIP ARRANGEMENT
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

NOTES:
1. DRIP VALVE SHALL BE 1/2" NPT.
2. DRIP VALVE SHALL BE 1/2" NPT.
3. DRIP VALVE SHALL BE 1/2" NPT.
4. DRIP VALVE SHALL BE 1/2" NPT.
5. DRIP VALVE SHALL BE 1/2" NPT.



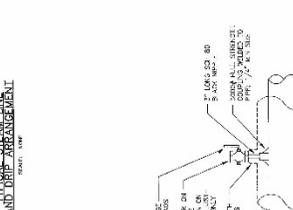
HYDRONIC PIPING AT CABINET HEATER CONTROL VALVE
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

NOTES:
1. FAN MOTOR SHALL BE 1/2 HP, 115V, 1 PHASE, 60 HZ.
2. FAN MOTOR SHALL BE CAPABLE OF OPERATING AT 115V AND 230V.
3. FAN MOTOR SHALL BE CAPABLE OF OPERATING AT 115V AND 230V.
4. FAN MOTOR SHALL BE CAPABLE OF OPERATING AT 115V AND 230V.
5. FAN MOTOR SHALL BE CAPABLE OF OPERATING AT 115V AND 230V.



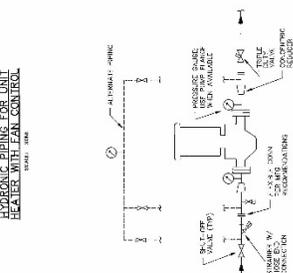
SINGLE PIPE TYPE L GLEMIS HANGER
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

NOTES:
1. HANGER SHALL BE 1/2" NPT.
2. HANGER SHALL BE 1/2" NPT.
3. HANGER SHALL BE 1/2" NPT.
4. HANGER SHALL BE 1/2" NPT.
5. HANGER SHALL BE 1/2" NPT.



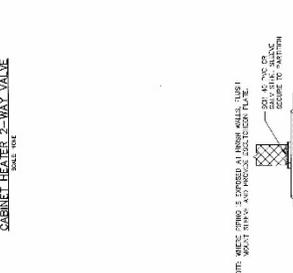
GAUGE COCK INSTALLATION
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

NOTES:
1. GAUGE COCK SHALL BE 1/2" NPT.
2. GAUGE COCK SHALL BE 1/2" NPT.
3. GAUGE COCK SHALL BE 1/2" NPT.
4. GAUGE COCK SHALL BE 1/2" NPT.
5. GAUGE COCK SHALL BE 1/2" NPT.



IN-LINE BOOSTER PUMP PIPING
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

NOTES:
1. BOOSTER PUMP SHALL BE 1/2 HP, 115V, 1 PHASE, 60 HZ.
2. BOOSTER PUMP SHALL BE CAPABLE OF OPERATING AT 115V AND 230V.
3. BOOSTER PUMP SHALL BE CAPABLE OF OPERATING AT 115V AND 230V.
4. BOOSTER PUMP SHALL BE CAPABLE OF OPERATING AT 115V AND 230V.
5. BOOSTER PUMP SHALL BE CAPABLE OF OPERATING AT 115V AND 230V.



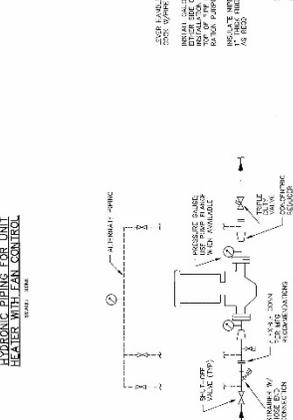
PIPE PENETRATION THRU WALLS
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

NOTES:
1. PIPE PENETRATION SHALL BE 1/2" NPT.
2. PIPE PENETRATION SHALL BE 1/2" NPT.
3. PIPE PENETRATION SHALL BE 1/2" NPT.
4. PIPE PENETRATION SHALL BE 1/2" NPT.
5. PIPE PENETRATION SHALL BE 1/2" NPT.



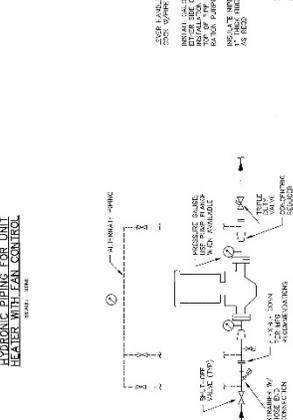
UNIT AND CABINET HEATER SCHEDULE

ITEM	QTY	UNIT	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
101-1	10	1/2" NPT	1/2" NPT	1/2" NPT
101-2	10	1/2" NPT	1/2" NPT	1/2" NPT
101-3	10	1/2" NPT	1/2" NPT	1/2" NPT
101-4	10	1/2" NPT	1/2" NPT	1/2" NPT
101-5	10	1/2" NPT	1/2" NPT	1/2" NPT
101-6	10	1/2" NPT	1/2" NPT	1/2" NPT
101-7	10	1/2" NPT	1/2" NPT	1/2" NPT
101-8	10	1/2" NPT	1/2" NPT	1/2" NPT
101-9	10	1/2" NPT	1/2" NPT	1/2" NPT
101-10	10	1/2" NPT	1/2" NPT	1/2" NPT



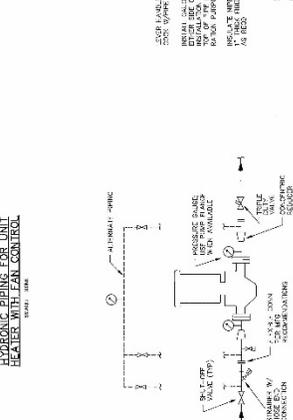
PUMP SCHEDULE

MARK	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
P-1	1	1/2 HP, 115V, 1 PHASE, 60 HZ.	1/2 HP, 115V, 1 PHASE, 60 HZ.
P-2	1	1/2 HP, 115V, 1 PHASE, 60 HZ.	1/2 HP, 115V, 1 PHASE, 60 HZ.
P-3	1	1/2 HP, 115V, 1 PHASE, 60 HZ.	1/2 HP, 115V, 1 PHASE, 60 HZ.
P-4	1	1/2 HP, 115V, 1 PHASE, 60 HZ.	1/2 HP, 115V, 1 PHASE, 60 HZ.



REASONS FOR ENGINEERING AND HOUSING

1. REASON 1
2. REASON 2
3. REASON 3
4. REASON 4
5. REASON 5

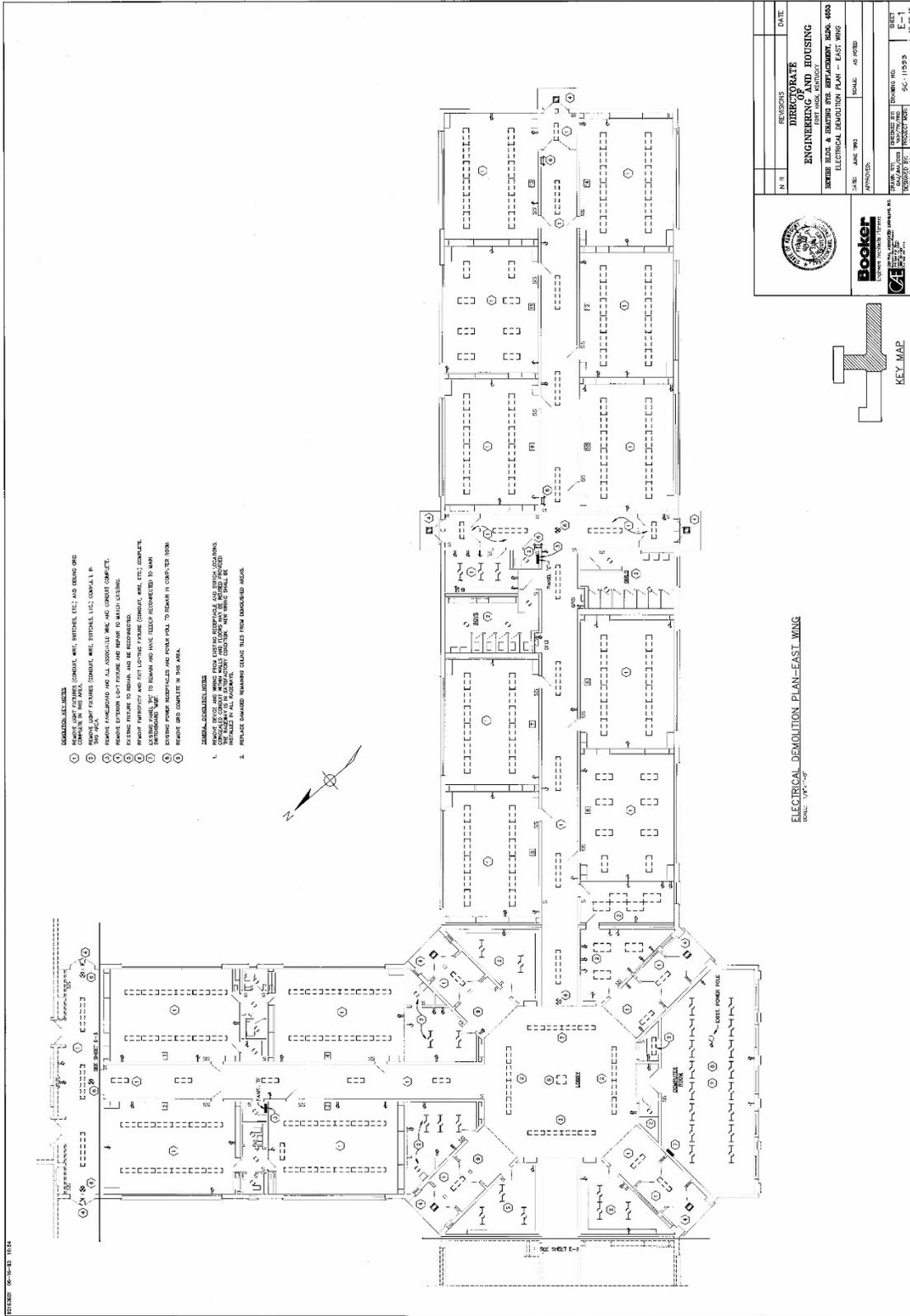


Professional Engineer Seal

STATE OF KENTUCKY
Professional Engineer
No. 12345
Exp. 12/31/2025

APPENDIX D INDEX

Measured Drawings for Crittenger School

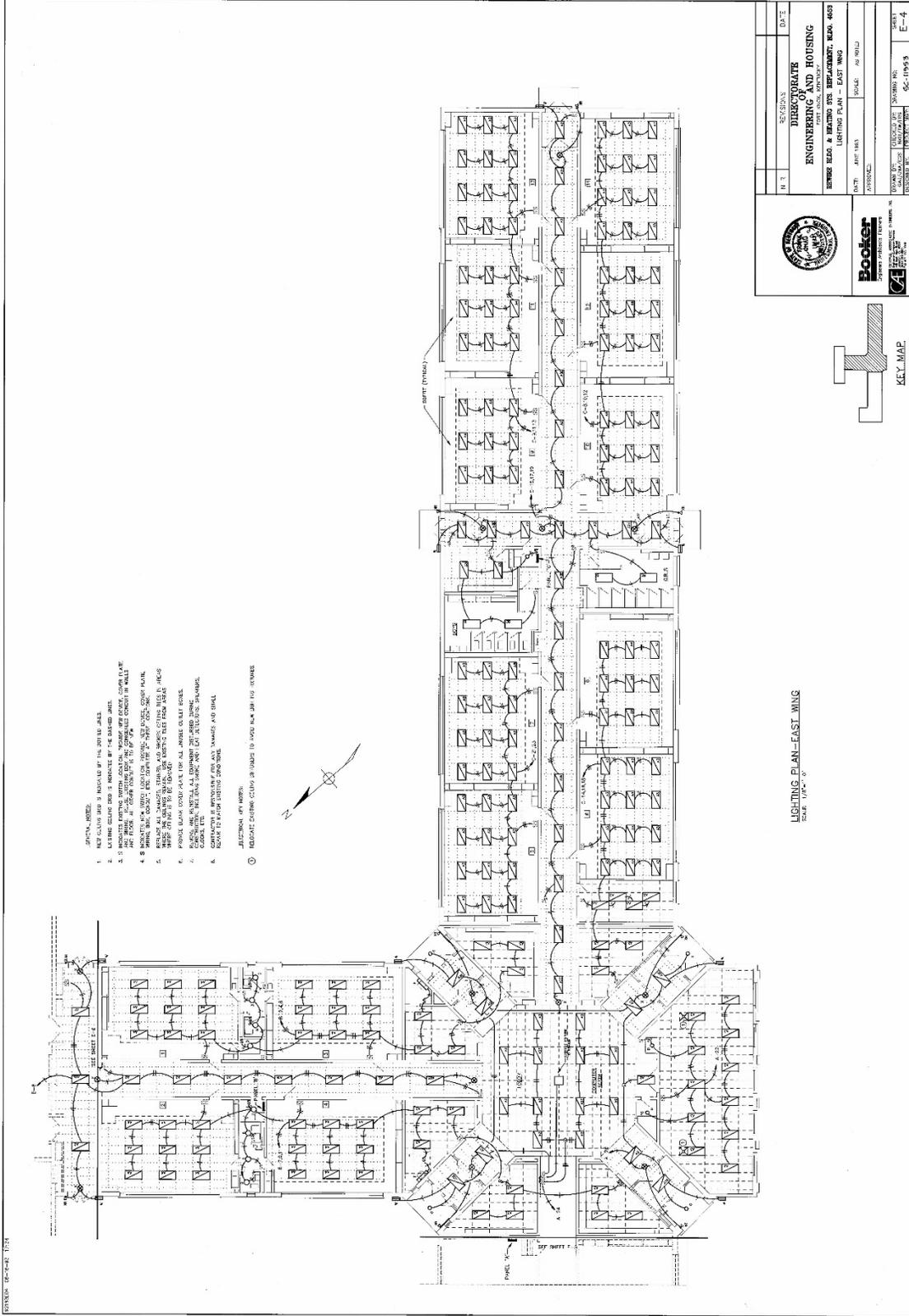


9_HD-455_Elec&Heating_1993 - Page 10

State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
Demolition of Crittenger School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

APPENDIX D INDEX

Measured Drawings for Crittenger School

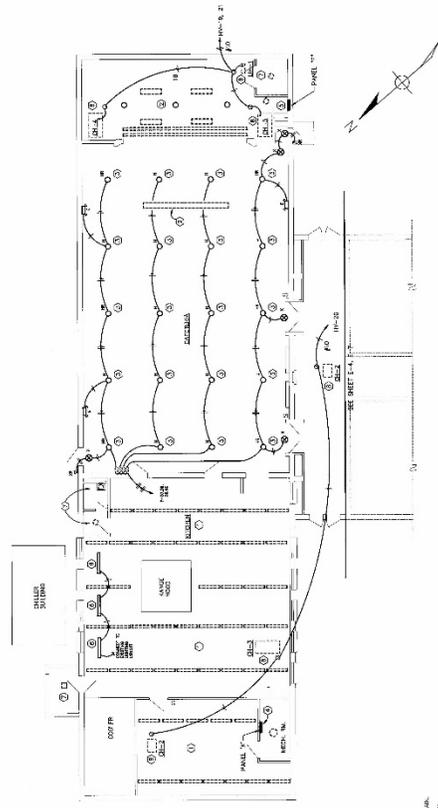


9_HD-455_Elec&Heating_1993 -- Page 13

APPENDIX D INDEX

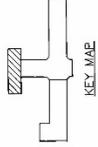
Measured Drawings for Crittenden School

PROJECT NO. 15-11-45 10-22



LIGHTING/POWER PLAN - KITCHEN

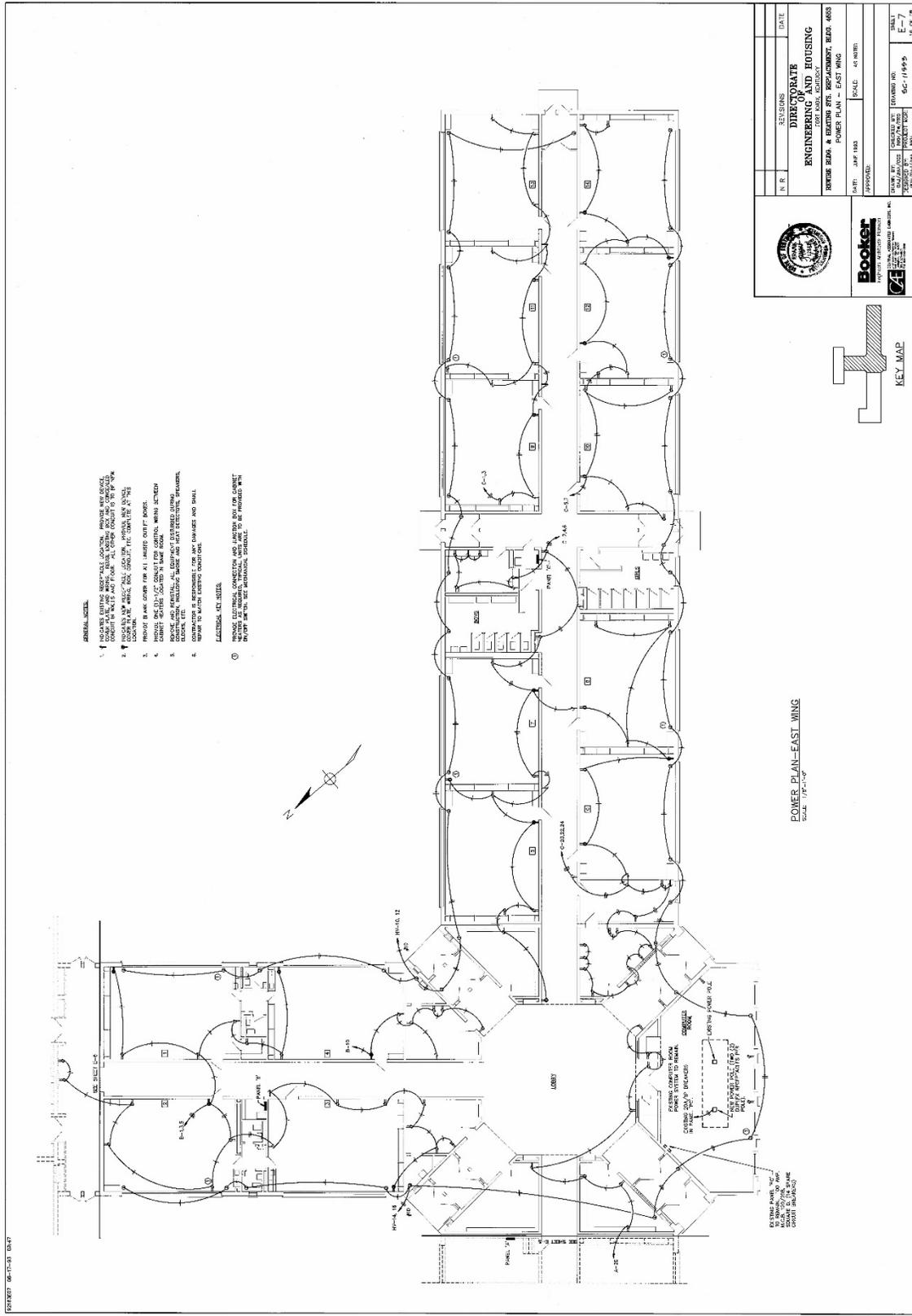
- LEGEND:**
- 1. EXISTING SPOT LIGHTS TO REMAIN.
 - 2. EXISTING SPOT LIGHTS TO BE REMOVED.
 - 3. NEW SPOT LIGHTS TO BE INSTALLED.
 - 4. NEW SPOT LIGHTS TO BE INSTALLED WITH DIMMER SWITCHES.
 - 5. NEW SPOT LIGHTS TO BE INSTALLED WITH DIMMER SWITCHES AND TO BE CONTROLLED BY A WALL SWITCH.
 - 6. NEW SPOT LIGHTS TO BE INSTALLED WITH DIMMER SWITCHES AND TO BE CONTROLLED BY A WALL SWITCH AND TO BE CONTROLLED BY A WALL SWITCH.
 - 7. NEW SPOT LIGHTS TO BE INSTALLED WITH DIMMER SWITCHES AND TO BE CONTROLLED BY A WALL SWITCH AND TO BE CONTROLLED BY A WALL SWITCH.
 - 8. NEW SPOT LIGHTS TO BE INSTALLED WITH DIMMER SWITCHES AND TO BE CONTROLLED BY A WALL SWITCH AND TO BE CONTROLLED BY A WALL SWITCH.
- GENERAL NOTES:**
1. NEW SPOT LIGHTS TO BE INSTALLED BY THE OWNER.
 2. NEW SPOT LIGHTS TO BE INSTALLED BY THE OWNER.
 3. NEW SPOT LIGHTS TO BE INSTALLED BY THE OWNER.
 4. NEW SPOT LIGHTS TO BE INSTALLED BY THE OWNER.
 5. NEW SPOT LIGHTS TO BE INSTALLED BY THE OWNER.
 6. NEW SPOT LIGHTS TO BE INSTALLED BY THE OWNER.
 7. NEW SPOT LIGHTS TO BE INSTALLED BY THE OWNER.
 8. NEW SPOT LIGHTS TO BE INSTALLED BY THE OWNER.



H. S.	REVISIONS	DATE
DIRECTORATE ENGINEERING AND HOUSING 1000 N. 10TH ST. KNOX, TENN. 37603 LIGHTING/POWER PLAN - KITCHEN		
DATE:	JUL 1963	SCALE:
BY:	AS NOTED	DATE:
CHECKED BY:	AS NOTED	DATE:
DESIGNED BY:	AS NOTED	DATE:
PROJECT NO.:	15-11-45	SHEET NO.:
TOTAL SHEETS:	6	OF 6

APPENDIX D INDEX

Measured Drawings for Crittenger School



- GENERAL NOTES:**
1. NO CHANGES TO THE EXISTING ELECTRICAL SYSTEM SHALL BE MADE WITHOUT THE WRITTEN APPROVAL OF THE ENGINEER. ALL CHANGES SHALL BE SHOWN ON THE DRAWING.
 2. ALL ELECTRICAL WORK SHALL BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE (NEC) AND THE NATIONAL FIRE ALARM AND SIGNAL CODE (NFPA 72).
 3. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY PERMITS AND APPROVALS FROM THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES.
 4. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PROTECTING ALL EXISTING UTILITIES AND STRUCTURES THAT MAY BE AFFECTED BY THE WORK.
 5. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROTECTION AND MAINTENANCE OF ALL EXISTING ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SYSTEMS.
 6. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROTECTION AND MAINTENANCE OF ALL EXISTING STRUCTURES AND MATERIALS.
 7. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROTECTION AND MAINTENANCE OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES AND STRUCTURES THAT MAY BE AFFECTED BY THE WORK.
 8. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROTECTION AND MAINTENANCE OF ALL EXISTING ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SYSTEMS.
 9. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROTECTION AND MAINTENANCE OF ALL EXISTING STRUCTURES AND MATERIALS.
 10. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROTECTION AND MAINTENANCE OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES AND STRUCTURES THAT MAY BE AFFECTED BY THE WORK.

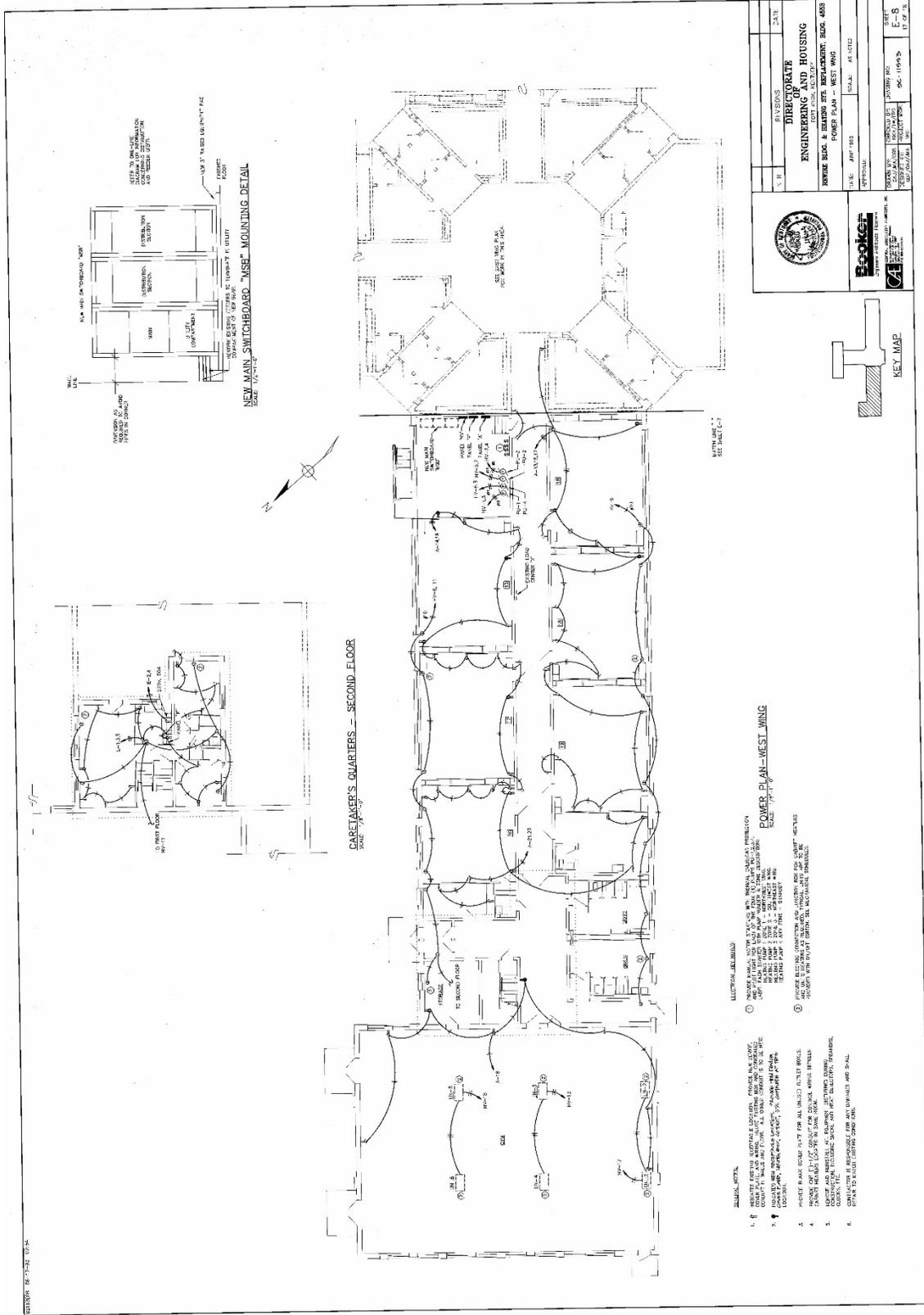
DATE	1/15/93
BY	J.M.P.
FOR	BOOKER ENGINEERING & ARCHITECTURE, INC.
PROJECT NO.	56-C-11995
PROJECT NAME	CRITTENGER SCHOOL
PROJECT LOCATION	1000 S. 10TH ST., KNOX, TN 37902
SCALE	AS SHOWN
APPROVED	
BOOKER ENGINEERING & ARCHITECTURE, INC.	
1000 S. 10TH ST., KNOX, TN 37902	
TEL: 615-596-1111	
FAX: 615-596-1112	

9_HD-455_Elec&Heating_1993 - Page 16

State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
Demolition of Crittenger School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

APPENDIX D INDEX

Measured Drawings for Crittenden School



9_HD-455_Elec&Heating_1993 - Page 17

State Level Documentation for Historic Properties
 Demolition of Crittenden School, Fort Knox, Kentucky

