DESCRIPTION

Located outside the boundaries of the original historic fort, Building 101 is a two-and-one-half story, Colonial Revival style duplex with two projecting rear ells. It features a brick foundation, brick walls laid in standard running bond, and a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof with pedimented gables. The façade is symmetrical with two central bays flanked by entry bays.

Entry bays have porches stretching the rest of the width of the face and wrapping to enclose a bay of the north and south elevations respectively. Entry bays have projecting single-story brick pavilions with arched openings on three sides. They shelter double-leaf glazed entry doors with curved transoms. The arched openings and the majority of the window openings have carved keystones of varying designs. Directly above the brick entry pavilions are large brick wall dormers. These are composed of a gabled dormer, fronted by a brick window surround with parapet sections to the north, and south-flanking brick pilasters supporting an entablature and a round-headed pediment housing a six-over-six sash window. Flanking this construction are smaller arched dormers with paired four-light casement windows.

The wrap porches have Doric columns on brick piers with an unusual variant of a jig-sawn balustrade, with the carved balusters placed perpendicularly to the rail. The gable ends of the building are pedimented, and there are paired sash windows in the gable end and on the second floor below. The gable ends have paired chimneys joined by a low parapet that spans the gable.

HISTORICAL DATA

This building was designed by nationally known architect Paul J. Pelz, and is one of only a handful of architect-designed buildings on post. The bathrooms were remodeled in 1958 and the building was re-roofed ten years later, but the building remains largely unaltered.

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION
1906

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE
Colonial Revival

HEIGHT AND AREA
Two and one-half stories;
11,742 square feet

USE (ORIGINAL / CURRENT)
Multi-family housing/Same
LOCATION
55-57 Ingalls Road
Fort Monroe
Hampton, Va.

MANAGEMENT ZONE
Zone D - McNair, Ingalls, Fenwick Corridor

CLASSIFICATION
Contributing Structure

CONDITION
Good

PRESERVATION CONSIDERATIONS
As one of the few architect-designed buildings at Fort Monroe, Building 101 has more notable architectural details than most including wrought-iron grilles at the entrances, masonry openings with limestone keystones, pedimented gable ends at the roof, and carved wooden balusters at the side porches. Also, the rounded dormers topping the projecting brick entry pavilions are a unique feature of the Pelz quarters at Fort Monroe.

At the interior, the building retains original built-in casework, window and door casings, trim moldings, fireplace mantels with mirrors, stairs with bracketed stringers, and wood flooring.
Buildings 100, 101, 102 and 103 were all designed by Paul Pelz. This is a two-and-a-half story, eight-bay, side-gabled, common-bond brick duplex with two projecting, gable-roofed rear ells. The façade is symmetrical with two central bays flanked by entry bays that have porches stretching the rest of the width of the face and wrapping to enclose a bay on the north and south elevations respectively. Entry bays have projecting one-story brick pavilions, with arched openings on three sides. They shelter double-leaf glazed entry doors with a curved transom. The arched openings and the majority of the window openings have carved keystones of varying designs. Directly above the brick entry pavilions are large brick-wall dormers. These are composed of a gabled dormer, fronted by a brick window surround with parapet sections to the north, and south-flanking brick pilasters supporting an entablature and a round-headed pediment housing a six-over-six sash window. Flanking this construction are smaller round-headed dormers with paired four-light casement windows.

The wrap porches have Doric columns on brick piers with an unusual variant of a jig-sawn balustrade, with the carved balusters placed perpendicularly to the rail. The gable ends of the building are pedimented, and there are paired sash windows in the gable end and on second floor below. The gable ends have paired chimneys joined by a low parapet that spans the gable.

Rear ells have pedimented gables, an interior end chimney and a first-story, two-bay porch supported by paired columns on brick piers. Between the ells on the main portion of the duplex is an additional gable with paired windows below on all floors and a fire escape ladder. Small dormers that match those on the façade flank the gabled ells.
Building 102

PRESERVATION CONSIDERATIONS

As one of the few architect-designed buildings at Fort Monroe, Building 102 has more notable architectural details than most including wrought-iron grilles at the entrances, masonry openings with limestone keystones, pedimented gable ends at the roof, and carved wooden balusters at the side porches. Also, the rounded dormers topping the projecting brick entry pavilions are a unique feature of the Pelz quarters at Fort Monroe.

At the interior, the building retains original windows and doors, trim moldings, fireplace mantels with mirrors, stairs with bracketed stringers, and wood flooring.
DESCRIPTION

This structure is a two-and-one-half-story, eight-bay, side-gabled, common-bond brick duplex with two projecting gable roofed rear ells. The façade is symmetrical with two central bays flanked by entry bays. Entry bays have porches stretching the rest of the width of the façade and wrapping to enclose a bay on the north and south elevations respectively. Entry bays have projecting single-story brick pavilions with arched openings on three sides. They shelter double-leaf glazed entry doors with curved transoms. The arched openings and the majority of the window openings have carved keystones of varying designs. Directly above the brick entry pavilions are large brick-wall dormers composed of a gabled dormer, fronted by a brick window surround with parapet sections to the north, and south-flanking brick pilasters supporting an entablature and a round-headed pediment housing a six-over-six sash window. Flanking this construction are smaller round-headed dormers with paired four-light casement windows.

The wrap porches have Doric columns on brick piers with an unusual variant of a jig-sawn balustrade with the carved balusters placed perpendicularly to the rail. The gable ends of the building are pedimented, and there are paired sash windows in the gable end and second floor below. The gable ends have paired chimneys joined by a low parapet that spans the gable.

The rear ells have pedimented gables, an interior end chimney and a first-story, two-bay porch supported by paired columns on brick piers. Between the ells on the main portion of the duplex is an additional gable with paired windows below on all floors and a fire escape ladder. Small dormers matching those on the façade flank the gabled ells.

HISTORICAL DATA

This building was designed by nationally known architect Paul J. Pelz, and is one of only a handful of architect-designed buildings on post. The bathrooms were remodeled in 1958 and the building was re-roofed 10 years later; otherwise, it remains largely unaltered.
PRESERVATION CONSIDERATIONS

As one of the few architect-designed buildings at Fort Monroe, Building 103 has more notable architectural details than most including wrought-iron grilles at the entrances, masonry openings with limestone keystones, pedimented gable ends at the roof, and carved wooden balusters at the side porches. Also, the rounded dormers topping the projecting brick entry pavilions are a unique feature of the Pelz quarters at Fort Monroe.

At the interior, the building retains original built-in casework, windows and doors, trim moldings, fireplace mantels with mirrors, stairs with bracketed stringers, and wood flooring.
DESCRIPTION

Located within the boundaries of the original historic fort, Building 105 faces west overlooking the northwest bastion and is one of the more finely designed buildings on post. The Beaux Arts style is characterized by symmetrical massing and plans and neoclassical detailing. It is a monumental two-story brick structure on a raised basement with a T-shaped plan, a three-part and five-bay façade. The rear wing is shorter than the front portion, with lower floor levels. The raised basement is capped with a stone water table. The roof is low-pitched asphalt-shingled hipped roof with pedimented cross central gable, decorated with modillioned cornice and metal entablature. The dark red brick walls are laid in running bond, with brick pilasters in between the openings. The pilasters have stone caps and bases, sitting above the water table. The entry is glazed and paneled double leaf with four-light transom, framed with a molded stone surround and a pediment supported by stone consoles. Original cast iron lights are mounted on the brick and granite cheek walls flanking the granite entry stairs. A fanlight framed in molded stone marks the center of the pedimented cross gable, and a modillioned cornice and metal entablature unites this symmetrical Beaux Arts composition. An ornamental steel grille at the lower level is further evidence of the building’s original formality. The window styles for the front portion and rear wing are different. At the front portion, the windows are one-over-one light double hung sash windows; except for the central façade, first story windows are paired in one opening; both first- and second-story windows feature stone jack arches with molded keystones and voussoirs. At the rear wing, the windows are one-over-one light double-hung sash windows, paired vertically and horizontally in recessed brick walls, separated by a wood spandrel panel, and featuring jack arch, key stone, and stone sill. The brick walls have glazed headers every other course at the edges of the openings, and the pilasters, express a subtle “quoin” look. At the front portion, the second floor spandrel wall has recessed brick decorations. Building 105 retains more original interior and exterior features than the majority of the post’s administrative buildings, except for the fact that some openings are infilled at the rear of the building for the additions of the sheds and a stair. The broad entry hall features a double stair with turned oak balusters and a molded handrail. The ceiling of the main entry hall has pressed tin plates featuring large central medallions. The wooden columns and pilasters also remain. Other original interior features includes pipe railings on the second floor mezzanine, original wood base, chair rail moldings, picture moldings, window and door casings, original five paneled doors and transoms, and vestibule paneling.

HISTORICAL DATA

Building 105 originally was constructed to serve as the post exchange store and gymnasium. There were offices and public spaces on the first floor and a gymnasium in the rear wing complete with a suspended mezzanine. On the ground floor were reading rooms, two bowling lanes, and a shooting gallery. By the 1930s there
PRESERVATION CONSIDERATIONS

The exterior of Building 105 retains a great deal of its original materials and appearance. It has kept its dark red brick walls in running bond, the stone water table capping the raised basement, and the hipped low-pitched asphalt shingled roof with central pedimented cross gable, modillioned cornice and metal entablature. The entry door framed with a molded stone surround and a pediment supported by stone consoles is an important element to preserve. It has extensive exterior details, which are original and important to preserve, including the brick pilasters with stone caps and bases, the glazed header “quoin” at the edges of the openings and the pilasters, the recessed brick decorations at spandrel, and the stone jack arches window lintels with molded keystones and voussoirs. The pattern of single and paired openings is an important element to preserve. The original cast iron lights mounted on the brick and granite cheek walls flanking the granite entry stairs are important to preserve.

Building 105 is very unique at Fort Monroe in terms of its architectural style. Maintaining the size and proportion of the front plaza against the building is as important as preservation of the building itself.
DESCRIPTION

Located inside the walls of the original historic fort, Building 105A is connected to Building 105 by a small hyphen. It features a concrete and brick foundation, five-course American bond brick walls, and a hipped slate roof with wide overhanging eaves pierced by a brick chimney. It has boxed cornice and entablature. The fenestration pattern is three-over-three light double-hung sash windows with limestone sills.

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION
1909

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE
Vernacular

HEIGHT AND AREA
One story (three-bay façade); 2,562 square feet

USE (ORIGINAL / CURRENT)
Restaurant / Offices

HISTORICAL DATA

Building 105A was erected as a separate support structure from Building 105, connected by a covered walkway. It housed a restaurant/snack bar. At some point, the original front door was removed and double aluminum doors were retrofitted into the larger opening; at this point, the front door was changed to a full-glazed vinyl single leaf with side lights. The building was converted into office space in 1982.
PRESERVATION CONSIDERATIONS

The exterior of Building 105A has kept most of its original material and appearance. It retains its five-course American bond brick walls, the hipped slate roof with wide overhanging boxed cornice and entablature, and the three-over-three light double-hung sash window with stone sills. These are important elements to preserve.
DESCRIPTION

Located outside the boundaries of the original historic fort, Building 109 is a rectangular, two-story Colonial Revival duplex with a single-story rear ell. It features a brick foundation with molded brick water table, red brick walls laid in five-course American bond, and a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof with cornice returns at the gable ends.

First floor fenestration includes single-leaf paneled wood entry doors with two-light glazing and segmental arch lintels for each unit, and six-over-six light double hung sash windows with segmental arch lintels made from two courses of header bricks, and stone sills. There are matching six-over-six light windows with segmental arches and stone sills at the second floor, as well as a single, slightly smaller six-over-six window in the center of the side elevations, and a louvered lunette in each of the gable ends. Each unit has a bulkhead entrance to the basement at the rear ell.

A single-story screened porch with a brick pier foundation, concrete steps, two single-leaf door, and a half-hipped asphalt shingle roof extends the full width of the façade. The rear ell has a pair of symmetrical side porches with Tuscan-style chamfered square posts, wood lattice screens, and a standing seam metal roof that is an extension of the roof covering the rear ell. Other exterior details include built-in gutters with downspouts, metal pipe railings at the front steps and wood lattice screens between each of the brick piers supporting the front porch.

Building 109 is sited next to Saint Mary’s Rectory and just across the street from Saint Mary’s Church. It is similar to Buildings 110-115, 130-132, 140, and 148-156.

HISTORICAL DATA

Building 109 was part of a major building campaign that lasted from 1906 to 1911, when many quarters and other buildings were constructed to help accommodate the growing numbers of Coast Artillery trainees at Fort Monroe at that time. Twenty duplexes were built using similar plans over the five-year period. Buildings 109-115 were identical, all having used Quartermaster General’s Office Plan #85. Four variations of this plan were used for the other 13 sets of quarters. As originally built, the homes in this group had slate roofs; most of which were replaced with asphalt shingles in 1958. The porches were originally open, and were screened at some later date.
PRESERVATION CONSIDERATIONS

Building 109 and the other duplexes like it are simpler interpretations of the Colonial Revival style at Fort Monroe, but are still significant in the greater context of standardized military housing design. Character-defining features include boxed cornices with returns at the gable ends that help to visually anchor the roof, lunette windows set into the gable ends, and the high basement with brick water table.

At the interior, the building retains some original windows and doors, casings, moldings, stairs with open stringers, a fireplace mantel, and wood flooring.

For many of the barracks and family quarters on post, porches play a significant role in characterizing the building’s architectural style. Here, the enclosed full-width porch covers the entire first floor façade. Together with the style and configuration of the fenestration, it contributes greatly to the building’s character.
DESCRIPTION

Located outside the boundaries of the original historic fort, Building 110 is a two-story, rectangular Colonial Revival duplex with a single-story rear ell. It features a brick foundation with molded brick water table, red brick walls laid in standard running bond, and a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof with boxed cornice returns at the gable ends.

First floor fenestration includes paneled wood entry doors with segmental arched for each unit, and six-over-six light double hung sash windows with segmental arched made from two courses of header bricks, and stone sills. There are matching six-over-six light windows with segmental arched and stone sills at the second floor, as well as a single, slightly smaller six-over-six window in the center of the side elevations, and a louvered lunette in each of the gable ends. Each unit has a bulkhead entrance to the basement at the rear ell.

A single-story screened porch with a brick pier foundation, concrete steps, dual single-leaf doors, and a standing-seam metal roof extends the full width of the façade. The rear ell has a pair of symmetrical side porches with Tuscan-style chamfered square posts, a half-height wooden partition that divides the porch in two, and a standing seam metal roof that is an extension of the roof covering the rear ell. Other exterior details include three brick interior chimneys (on at the façade and two in the rear) metal pipe railings at the front steps and wood lattice screens between each of the brick piers supporting the front porch.

Building 110 is sited adjacent to St. Mary’s Rectory. It is similar to Buildings 109, 111-115, 130-132, 140, and 148-156.

HISTORICAL DATA

Building 110 was part of a major building campaign from 1906-1911, when many quarters and other buildings were constructed to accommodate the growing numbers of Coast Artillery Trainees at Fort Monroe. Twenty duplexes were built using similar plans over the five-year period. Buildings 109-115 were identical, all having used Quartermaster General’s Office Plan 85. Four variations of this plan were used for the other 13 sets of quarters. As originally built, the homes in this group had slate roofs, most of which were replaced with asphalt shingles in 1958. The porches were originally open, and were screened at some later date.
Building 110 and the other duplexes like it are simpler interpretations of the Colonial Revival style at Fort Monroe, but are still significant in the greater context of standardized military housing design. Character-defining features include boxed cornices with returns at the gable ends that help to visually anchor the roof, lunette windows set into the gable ends, and the high basement with brick water table.

At the interior, the building retains some original windows and doors, casings, moldings, stairs with open stringers, a fireplace mantel, and wood flooring.

For many of the barracks and family quarters on post, porches play a significant role in characterizing the building’s architectural style. Here, the enclosed full-width porch covers the entire first floor façade. Together with the style and configuration of the fenestration, it contributes greatly to the building’s character.
DESCRIPTION

Located outside the boundaries of the original historic fort, Building 111 is a two-story, rectangular Colonial Revival duplex with a single-story rear ell. It features a brick foundation with molded brick water table, red brick walls laid in five-course American bond, and a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof with cornice returns at the gable ends.

First floor fenestration includes paneled wood entry doors with segmental arch lintels for each unit, and six-over-six light double hung sash windows with two-course segmental arch lintels and stone sills. There are matching six-over-six light windows with segmental arches and stone sills at the second floor, and a single, slightly smaller six-over-six window in the center of the side elevations, and a louvered lunette in each of the gable ends. Each unit has a bulkhead entrance to the basement at the rear ell.

A single-story screened porch with a brick pier foundation, concrete steps, dual single-leaf doors, and a standing-seam metal roof extends the full width of the façade. The rear ell has a pair of, symmetrical side porches with Tuscan-style chamfered square posts and matching pilasters where the porch meets the building, wood lattice screens between the support posts, and a standing seam metal roof that is an extension of the roof covering the rear ell. Other exterior details include metal pipe railings at the front and rear steps, and wood lattice screens between each of the piers supporting the front porch.

Building 111 is similar to Buildings 109-110, 112-115, 130-132, 140, and 148-156.

HISTORICAL DATA

Building 111 was part of a major building campaign from 1906-1911, when many quarters and other buildings were constructed to accommodate the growing numbers of Coast Artillery Trainees at Fort Monroe. Twenty duplexes were built using similar plans over the five-year period. Buildings 109-115 were identical, all having used Quartermaster General’s Office Plan #85. Four variations of this plan were used for the other 13 sets of quarters. As originally built, the homes in this group had slate roofs; most of which were replaced with asphalt shingles in 1958. The porches were originally open, and were screened at some later date.
Building 111

LOCATION
34-36 Tidball Road
Fort Monroe
Hampton, Va.

MANAGEMENT ZONE
Zone D - McNair, Ingalls, Fenwick Corridor

CLASSIFICATION
Contributing Structure

CONDITION
Good

PRESERVATION CONSIDERATIONS

Building 111 and the other duplexes like it are simpler interpretations of the Colonial Revival style at Fort Monroe, but are still significant in the greater context of standardized military housing design. Character-defining features include boxed cornices with returns at the gable ends that help to visually anchor the roof, lunette windows set into the gable ends, and the high basement with brick water table.

At the interior, the building retains some original windows and doors, casings, moldings, stairs with open stringers, a fireplace mantel, and wood flooring.

For many of the barracks and family quarters on post, porches play a significant role in characterizing the building’s architectural style. Here, the enclosed full-width porch covers the entire first floor façade. Together with the style and configuration of the fenestration, it contributes greatly to the building’s character.
DESCRIPTION

Located outside the boundaries of the original historic fort, Building 112 is a two-story, rectangular Colonial Revival duplex with a single-story rear ell. It features a brick foundation with molded brick water table, red brick walls laid in five-course American bond, and a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof with cornice returns at the gable ends.

First floor fenestration includes paneled wood entry doors with segmental arch lintels for each unit, and six-over-six light double hung sash windows with two-course segmental arch lintels and stone sills. There are matching six-over-six light windows with segmental arches and stone sills at the second floor, and a single, slightly smaller six-over-six window in the center of the side elevations, and a louvered lunette in each of the gable ends. Each unit has a bulkhead entrance to the basement at the rear ell.

A single-story screened porch with a brick pier foundation, concrete steps, dual single-leaf doors, and a standing-seam metal roof extends the full width of the façade. The rear ell has a pair of, symmetrical side porches with Tuscan-style chamfered square posts and matching pilasters where the porch meets the building, wood lattice screens between the support posts, and a standing seam metal roof that is an extension of the roof covering the rear ell. Other exterior details include metal pipe railings at the front and rear steps, and wood lattice screens between each of the piers supporting the front porch.

Building 112 is similar to Buildings 109-111, 113-115, 130-132, 140, and 148-156.

HISTORICAL DATA

Building 112 was part of a major building campaign that lasted from 1906-1911, when many quarters and other buildings were constructed to accommodate the growing numbers of Coast Artillery Trainees at Fort Monroe. Twenty duplexes were built using similar plans over the five-year period. Buildings 109-115 were identical, all having used Quartermaster General’s Office Plan #85. Four variations of this plan were used for the other 13 sets of quarters. As originally built, the homes in this group had slate roofs, most of which were replaced with asphalt shingles in 1958. The porches were originally open, and were screened at some later date.