

LOCATION
35 Ingalls Road
Fort Monroe
Hampton, Va.

MANAGEMENT ZONE
Zone D - McNair, Ingalls, Fenwick
Corridor

CLASSIFICATION
Contributing Structure

CONDITION
Good



PRESERVATION CONSIDERATIONS

- Parapeted gable roof
- Three hipped dormers with bracketed eaves
- Broad two-story porches spanning between the two brick bays that terminate the façade
- Doric columns and the original Roman roof balustrade
- Five-course American bond brick walls
- Double-leaf glazed door with a jack arch and five-light transom
- Six-over-one light double-hung sash windows with jack arches; also bay windows
- Brick and stone water table
- Exposed sawn rafter ends on side and rear wings
- Side parapet walls
- Dentiled cornice
- Roof balustrades
- Four interior end chimneys at the roof ridge
- Original interior doors (including pocket doors)
- Casings, moldings, stairs, quarter-sawn wood flooring, and built-in casework



DATE OF CONSTRUCTION
1910

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE
Colonial Revival

HEIGHT AND AREA
Two stories;
16,430 square feet

USE (ORIGINAL / CURRENT)
Multi-family Housing / same

DESCRIPTION

This is a two-and-one-half-story, seven-bay, side-gabled brick multi-unit dwelling with a large hipped-roof rear addition. The building is laid in five course American bond with a limestone water table. The external bays of the face are two story three sided projections with six-over-one windows with jack arches and stone sills on each plane for both stories. Between the projection bays is a two-story, five-bay porch with monumental Doric columns and pilasters with a picketed balustrade supporting a dentiled entablature a half hipped standing seam metal roof with a roofline balustrade. The cornice and balustrade continue over the projecting exterior bays. There are three hipped-roof slate dormers on the façade, each with copper cresting and exposed carved rafter tails.

Entrance is through double leaf glazed paneled doors with a five-light transom. The gable ends are parapeted incorporating twin interior end chimneys. The hipped roof addition and the gable eaves on the west elevation are deep, with carved rafter tails. Otherwise the addition is simple with six over one sash windows with stone sills with rounded openings with modified jack arches above. Later, unpainted widen decks flank the addition with first and second floor access.

HISTORICAL DATA

Building 144 was part of a major building campaign that lasted from 1906-1911, when many quarters and other buildings were constructed in order to help accommodate the growing numbers of trainees brought on by the expansion of the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe. It was constructed using Quartermaster General's Office Plan #237-A. The kitchens and bathrooms have been modernized, and the entrance doors were replaced in-kind in 1995 because they delaminated during dipping to remove lead paint.

LOCATION
41 Ingalls Road
Fort Monroe
Hampton, Va.

MANAGEMENT ZONE
Zone D - McNair, Ingalls, Fenwick
Corridor

CLASSIFICATION
Contributing Structure

CONDITION
Good



PRESERVATION CONSIDERATIONS

- parapeted gable roof
- three hipped dormers with bracketed eaves
- broad two-story porches spanning between the two brick bays that terminate the façade
- Doric columns and the original Roman roof balustrade
- five-course American bond brick walls
- double leaf glazed door with a jack arch and five-light transom
- six-over-one light double-hung sash windows with jack arches
- bay windows
- brick and stone water table
- exposed sawn rafter ends on side and rear wings
- side parapet walls
- dentiled cornice
- roof balustrades
- four interior end chimneys at the roof ridge
- original interior doors (including pocket doors)
- casings
- moldings
- stairs
- quarter-sawn wood flooring
- built-in casework



DESCRIPTION

Located outside the boundaries of the original historic fort, Building 146 is a two-story Queen Anne style brick residence. It has an irregular cruciform plan, and features a concrete and brick foundation, five-course American bond brick walls, and an asphalt shingle hipped roof with cross hips, a cross gable at the façade, and hipped dormers. A low-pitched, virtually flat standing seam metal roof sits at the roof's peak, very near the center of the building.

First floor fenestration includes a double-leaf front door with six-light transom and six-over-two light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and limestone sills. The second floor also has six-over-two double-hung windows, and each dormer has a one-over-one light double-hung sash window. There is a half-round window with a brick arch lintel and stone sill in the cross-gable on the façade.

A broad, single-story porch with wood columns and square balusters wraps around the front and sides of the building. Other exterior details include a central chimney with corbelled top and metal cap, an exterior end wall chimney at the rear of the building, and a projecting brick string course below the roof line, and built-in gutters at the roof eaves and the porch overhang.

Building 146 is set far back from Fenwick Road, and is located near the Old Point Comfort lighthouse as well as the moat surrounding the inner fort.

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION
1910

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE
Colonial Revival

HEIGHT AND AREA
Two stories;
4212 square feet

USE (ORIGINAL / CURRENT)
Multi-family Housing / same

HISTORICAL DATA

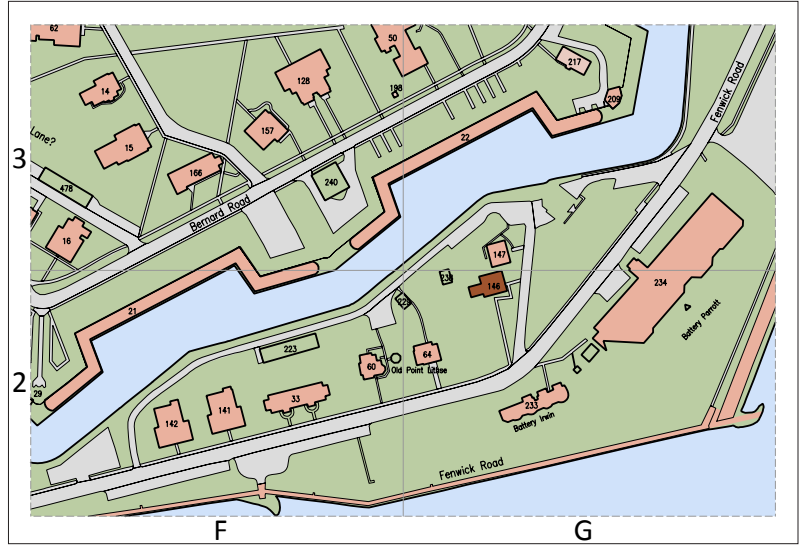
Building 146, along with an office next door (Building 147), was designed and constructed by Major Joseph E. Keeler, the post Resident Engineer. The original plans were drawn by W.F. Clark. In 1935, the Resident Engineer's position was moved to Norfolk and this building was reclassified as family housing, which is still its purpose. At the time of construction it had a slate roof and ornate iron ridge cresting, and the original drawings show an elaborate stained glass window in the staircase landing that is not currently there. It is unknown whether it was removed, or simply never installed. The bathrooms were modernized in 1961. The roof was replaced in 1957, and again in 1973. This house is unusual at Fort Monroe because it was designed specifically for its site by the first person to live there.

LOCATION
 146 Engineer Lane
 Fort Monroe
 Hampton, Va.

MANAGEMENT ZONE
 Zone D - McNair, Ingalls, Fenwick
 Corridor

CLASSIFICATION
 Contributing Structure

CONDITION
 Good



PRESERVATION CONSIDERATIONS

Notable interior features include original window and some doors (including pocket doors), casings, moldings, stairs, and quarter sawn wood flooring. There is also built-in casework that warrants preservation.



FAMILY HOUSING

Colonel

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION
1910

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE
Vernacular

HEIGHT AND AREA
One story;
1,270 square feet

USE (ORIGINAL / CURRENT)
Single-family Housing / Office

DESCRIPTION

This vernacular style quarters is a symmetrical, five-bay, single-story building. The brick walls are laid in five-course American bond, and it is capped by an asphalt shingle hipped roof.

Fenestration at the basement level is comprised of six-over-six double-hung sash windows with brick jack arches and stone sills. One of the window openings at the rear elevation has been bricked in. The first floor features a double-leaf, paneled wood door with six-light glazing, a four-light transom, and storm doors, and six-over-two light double-hung sash windows with segmental arch windows and stone sills. At the rear of the building there is a single-leaf paneled wood rear entry door with nine-light glazing a single-light transom, and a stone sill. Next to it is a four-over-four light double-hung sash window with a brick rowlock sill, and the two elements share a brick lintel.

The recessed entryway is framed by a six-course, Romanesque brick arch springing from engaged pilasters. Other details include a molded brick water table, two interior end chimneys with corbelled caps, and concrete steps with brick side walls and simple, wrought-iron railings.

HISTORICAL DATA

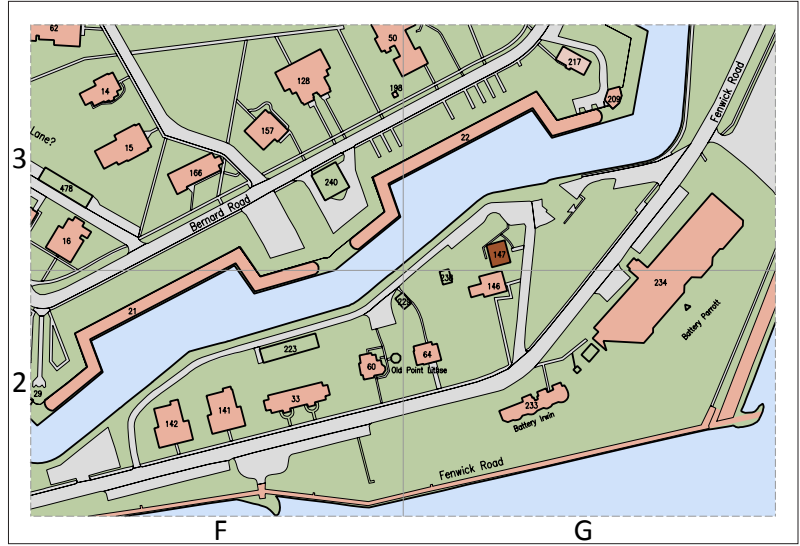
Building 147, along with the residence next door (Building 146), was designed and constructed by Maj. Joseph E. Keeler, the post's Resident Engineer. Original plans were drawn by W.F. Clark. Pressed metal ceilings, not included in the original plans, were added on the main floor in 1913. In 1935, the Resident Engineer's position was moved to Norfolk, and in 1946 this building was modified and reclassified as family housing, which remains its purpose. This house is unusual at Fort Monroe, because it was designed specifically for its site by the first person to live there.

LOCATION
 147 Engineer Lane
 Fort Monroe
 Hampton, Va.

MANAGEMENT ZONE
 Zone D - McNair, Ingalls, Fenwick
 Corridor

CLASSIFICATION
 Contributing Structure

CONDITION
 Good



PRESERVATION CONSIDERATIONS

Because this is a small building, the masonry detailing plays a significant role in defining its architectural character. Most notable is the telescoping archway marking the main entrance; other details include the molded brick water table, segmental and jack arch lintels, and corbelled brick chimney tops.

Notable interior features include original windows and doors, casings, moldings, stairs, and wood flooring.



DATE OF CONSTRUCTION
1911

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE
Colonial Revival

HEIGHT AND AREA
Two and one-half stories;
3,578 square feet

USE (ORIGINAL / CURRENT)
Multi-family Housing / same

DESCRIPTION

Located just outside the boundaries of the original historic fort, Building 148 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 clay tile 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 cast stone sills. There are matching six-over-six light windows with segmental arches and cast stone sills at the second floor, and a single, rectangular louvered window with a segmental arch lintel and cast stone sill 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 screen doors, and a standing-seam metal roof extends the full width of the façade. A full-height wood partition divides it into two sections, one for each unit. 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 cresting at the roof gable peaks, a single brick exterior side wall chimney with a corbelled top and metal cap at the rear elevation, simple metal picketed pipe railings at each set of rear porch steps, and built-in gutters with downspouts at the roof eaves.

Building 148 faces east, overlooking the moat, and is similar to Buildings 109-115, 130-132, 140, and 149-156.

HISTORICAL DATA

Building 148 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 over the course of the five-year campaign, all using similar plans. Buildings 130-132 and Building 140 were identical, having all been built from Quartermaster General's Office Plan #85G. Plan #85 and several variations were used for the other 17 sets of quarters. As originally built, this group had tile roofs, but most were replaced with asphalt shingles in the mid-1960s. The kitchens and baths were remodeled in the 1950s, and the porches (originally open) were screened in at a later date.

LOCATION
 5-7 Moat Walk
 Fort Monroe
 Hampton, Va.

MANAGEMENT ZONE
 Zone D - McNair, Ingalls, Fenwick Corridor

CLASSIFICATION
 Contributing Structure

CONDITION
 Good



PRESERVATION CONSIDERATIONS

Notably, Building 148 retains its clay tile roof – most of the duplexes built from this set of Quartermaster’s plans have been re-roofed with asphalt shingles. Other historical features include stairs, interior doors, casings, and trim moldings, as well as some plumbing fixtures in the attic bath.





DATE OF CONSTRUCTION
1911

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE
Colonial Revival

HEIGHT AND AREA
Two and one-half stories;
3578 square feet

USE (ORIGINAL / CURRENT)
Multi-family Housing / same

DESCRIPTION

Located just outside the boundaries of the original historic fort, Building 149 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 clay tile 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 cast stone sills. There are matching six-over-six light windows with segmental arches and cast stone sills at the second floor, and a single, rectangular louvered window with a segmental arch lintel and cast stone sill 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 screen doors, and a standing-seam metal roof extends the full width of the façade. A full-height wood partition divides it into two sections, one for each unit. 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 cresting at the roof gable peaks, a single brick exterior side wall chimney with a corbelled top and metal cap at the rear elevation, simple metal picketed pipe railings at each set of rear porch steps, and built-in gutters with downspouts at the roof eaves.

Building 149 faces east, overlooking the moat, and is similar to Buildings 109-115, 131-132, 140, 148, and 150-156.

HISTORICAL DATA

Building 149 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 over the course of the five-year campaign, all using similar plans. Buildings 130-132 and Building 140 were identical, having all been built from Quartermaster General's Office Plan #85G. Plan #85 and several variations were used for the other 17 sets of quarters. As originally built, this group had tile roofs, but most were replaced with asphalt shingles in the mid-1960s. The kitchens and baths were remodeled in the 1950s, and the porches (originally open) were screened in at a later date.

LOCATION
 9-11 Moat Walk
 Fort Monroe
 Hampton, Va.

MANAGEMENT ZONE
 Zone D - McNair, Ingalls, Fenwick
 Corridor

CLASSIFICATION
 Contributing Structure

CONDITION
 Good



PRESERVATION CONSIDERATIONS

Building 149 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.

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 architectural character.

Notably, Building 149 retains its clay tile roof – most of the duplexes built from this set of Quartermaster’s plans have been re-roofed with asphalt shingles. Other historical features include stairs, interior doors, casings, and trim moldings, as well as some plumbing fixtures in the attic bath.



DATE OF CONSTRUCTION
1911

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE
Colonial Revival

HEIGHT AND AREA
Two stories;
3578 square feet

USE (ORIGINAL / CURRENT)
Multi-family Housing / same

DESCRIPTION

Located just outside the boundaries of the original historic fort, Building 150 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 clay tile 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 cast stone sills. There are matching six-over-six light windows with segmental arches and cast stone sills at the second floor, and a single, rectangular louvered window with a segmental arch lintel and cast stone sill 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 screen doors, and a standing-seam metal roof extends the full width of the façade. A full-height wood partition divides it into two sections, one for each unit. 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 cresting at the roof gable peaks, a single brick exterior side wall chimney with a corbelled top and metal cap at the rear elevation, simple metal picketed pipe railings at each set of rear porch steps, and built-in gutters with downspouts at the roof eaves.

Building 150 faces east, overlooking the moat, and is similar to Buildings 109-115, 131-132, 140, 148-149, and 151-156.

HISTORICAL DATA

This duplex was built in 1909, as 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. Twenty duplexes were erected over a period of five years using similar plans – Buildings 148, 149 and 150 are all identical, having been built from Quartermaster General's Plan #85. As originally built, this group had tile roofs, but those were replaced by asphalt shingles in the mid-1960s. The kitchens and baths were remodeled in the 1950s, and the porches (originally open) were screened in at a later date.

LOCATION
 13-15 Moat Walk
 Fort Monroe
 Hampton, Va.

 MANAGEMENT ZONE
 Zone D - McNair, Ingalls, Fenwick
 Corridor

 CLASSIFICATION
 Contributing Structure

 CONDITION
 Good



PRESERVATION CONSIDERATIONS

Building 150 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.

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 architectural character.

Notably, Building 150 retains its clay tile roof – most of the duplexes built from this set of Quartermaster’s plans have been re-roofed with asphalt shingles. Other historical features include stairs, interior doors, casings, and trim moldings, as well as some plumbing fixtures in the attic bath.

