National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Historic Architecture Program
Northeast Region

ASSATEAGUE BEACH COAST GUARD STATION

STATION HOUSE, GARAGE, AND BOATHOUSE

Assateague Island National Seashore
Assateague, Virginia







Historic Structure Report

ASSATEAGUE BEACH COAST GUARD STATION

STATION HOUSE, GARAGE, AND BOATHOUSE

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

Assateague Island National Seashore
Assateague, Virginia

By

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2007

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PREFACE

The Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station station house, garage, and boathouse are part of the Assateague Island National Seashore (NS). The station house and the garage (the original boathouse) were built in 1922 when U.S. Coast Guard Station 150 was established at the southern end of Assateague Island in Assateague, Virginia. When the boathouse was constructed in 1938- 39 on Tom's Cove to the north of the station house, the original boathouse was converted to a garage. The Assateague Beach Coast Guard station was decommissioned in 1967, and the same year the site became part of the Assateague Island (ASIS) NS.

Lack of park operating funds and infrequent usage of the site has resulted in increased deferred maintenance and a resulting loss of historic fabric. The buildings will require significant work that would potentially affect important features, necessitating the identification of the character- defining features to ensure the preservation of the structures' integrity, and to provide guidance for the reuse and preservation of the structures.

This draft historic structure report for the Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station structures is an abbreviated Level II report. It was prepared for Assateague Island NS by the Building Conservation Branch (BCB) of the National Park Service's Northeast Cultural Resources Center. Preparation of this report began with historical and archival research, and physical and photographic documentation of the structures, which was conducted by BCB Architectural Conservators Maureen K. Phillips and John A. Scott. According to the terms of the project agreement, no fabric analysis (e.g., paint analysis, mortar analysis, etc.) was performed. The report was written by Architectural Conservator Maureen K. Phillips.

Editor's note:

When this report was written in 2000, Ms. Phillips and Mr. Scott were employed by the Building Conservation Branch of the Northeast Cultural Resources Center, Northeast Region, National Park Service. The Northeast Cultural Resources Center was subsequently disbanded, and the Building Conservation Branch of the center was divided into two entities, the Historic Architecture Program and the Architectural Preservation Division. Ms. Phillips and Mr. Scott were assigned to the Historic Architecture Program.

INTRODUCTION

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Summary and Background

The goal of this abbreviated Level- II historic structure report is to document the physical evolution, existing features, and character- defining features (CDFs) of the Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station station house, garage, and boathouse. The CDFs are critical to ensuring the preservation of the structures' integrity, and providing guidance for their reuse and preservation.

Summary of Research Findings

The station house, garage, and boathouse have excellent historical integrity and, despite the years of severe weather and alterations, have retained most of their original exterior features.

Recommendations

The **exteriors** of the three structures appear much as they did during the 1939- 1967 period of significance and, with few exceptions, the extant exterior features should be preserved or replaced in kind when any alterations are made.

The most important exceptions are found on the boathouse. The door in the extant south-façade doorway probably dates to the early 1970s, and the sidelight glazing is missing. In addition, the original window shutters were removed sometime before 1962. The original glazed doorway and shutters were significant features in the designed exterior appearance of the structure. It is recommended that the door in the south doorway be replaced with one that is identical or very similar in appearance to the original door, and that the sidelights be reglazed. Even though the shutters were removed during the period of significance, without them the scale of the windows on the boathouse walls is out of proportion with the building and the original design of the structure is defeated. Consideration should be given to restoring shutters to the windows on the boathouse.

Since most of the **interior** features of the three structures date to the period of significance, every effort should be made to retain as many of them as possible. If major alterations to an interior are deemed necessary, these alterations should be made as reversible as possible, so that the interior can be returned to its historic configuration if the opportunity ever arises.

Although not included in the scope of this report, the **lookout tower** and the **generator building** were standing during the period of significance. The lookout tower, which was built circa 1922 and raised to three stories in 1939, is of particular importance to the historic appearance of the station. It is recommended that these buildings be preserved, as well.

It is also recommended that **paint analysis** be performed on the exteriors of the station house, garage, and boathouse. In addition to the possibility of providing a paint history of the buildings during the period of significance, the analysis would be extremely useful in determining the relative dating and provenance of various features. The paint analysis should also include the lookout tower and generator building.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Basic Data

Building Data

Building Name	Building Number[1]	LCS Number
Station House	ASIS- 13 (ASIS- 49)	07742
Boathouse[2]	ASIS- 16 (ASIS- 47)	07744
Garage	ASIS- 17 (ASIS- 50)	07743

Location

The Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station Station house, garage, and boathouse are located at the southern end of Assateague Island in Assateague, Virginia, and are part of the Assateague Island National Seashore (NS).

Cultural Resource Data

Context of Significance

The significance of the station house, garage, and boathouse lies within the context of the Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station as an example of a period 20th- century Coast Guard station.

[1] Building numbers and LCS numbers are those assigned in the 1999 List of Classified Structures (LCS) for Assateague NS. The building number used by the park for each structure prior to the 1999 LCS listing is in parenthesis.

[2] This structure is referred to as the "Boat House" (two words) in the LCS. The most common reference in park documents is to the "boathouse" (one word), and that is the term used for the structure in this report.

Period of Significance

The period of significance for the Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station is 1922 to 1967, beginning with the year in which it was established, and ending with the year in which it was decommissioned. The primary period of significance is 1939 to 1967, beginning with the construction of the "new" boathouse in 1939, and encompassing the earliest documented alterations to the exterior of the 1922 station house, the extant ca.- 1922 station lookout tower and the garage, and the construction of the extant 1959 generator house.

National Register Listing

Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station received a Determination of Eligibility (DOE) for listing on the National Register of Historic Places on January 15, 1980, as a maritime life- rescue service property under Criteria C – "Design/Construction."

Proposed Use and Treatment

The 1982 General Management Plan (GMP) for Assateague Island NS called for the rehabilitation of the Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station structures for adaptive reuse. The GMP directed that the structures be rehabilitated "as an example of a period Coast Guard station," and that their exterior appearance not be altered. The station house was to be used as a residence for seasonal employees, the boathouse for storage and as a classroom for environmental education, and the garage for storage and for shop (maintenance) purposes.

In 1999 the combination of the high cost of maintaining the structures (which are occupied only seasonally, and are exposed to extreme weather conditions), and the shrinking funds available to pay for that maintenance, led Assateague Island NS to reconsider the GMP's recommended adaptive uses. The park initiated an evaluation of the potential uses of the site that would help fund its associated maintenance costs. This historic structure report is one of the first steps in that evaluation.

PART 1.

DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

ASSATEAGUE BEACH LIFE- SAVING STATION

In 1874 U.S. Congressional legislation called for the establishment of eight lifesaving stations along the Atlantic Coast between Cape Henlopen, Delaware, and Cape Charles, Virginia. One of these stations, the Assateague Beach Life- Saving Station, was built at what was then the southern shoreline of an open bay at the lower end of Assateague Island (fig. 1).

Put into operation in the winter of 1874- 1875, Assateague was an 1874- type lifesaving station combining a boathouse with lodging for the station crew and shipwreck survivors.[3] Unlike earlier lifesaving stations, where consideration was given only to functional necessities, the 1874- type station was also constructed with stylistic details or "architectural taste." The design of the stations combined the then- popular Stick Style and Carpenter Gothic styles of architecture, distinguished by board- and- batten cladding and intricately carved wooden ornamentation (fig. 2).[4]

In 1915 the U.S. Life Saving Service merged with the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service to create the U.S. Coast Guard. The Assateague Beach Life- Saving Station continued to operate for several years, but the effects of wind and currents had been adding land to form a "hook" at the southern end of Assateague Island, which eventually created Tom's Cove. A comparison of a 1972 map of Assateague Island with one drawn in 1885, and with the map shown on the site plan for the Life- Saving Station, dramatically illustrates the change to the shape of the island over less than 100 years (figs. 1, 3 & 4). Over time the station stood further and further from the Atlantic Ocean, and eventually it was necessary to build a small boathouse at Sheep Pen Hill at the "front" of the island and closer to the ocean.[5] This measure was only temporary, however, and in the early 1920s it was decided to build a new Coast Guard Station on the ocean side of the island. In 1922 the Assateague Life- Saving Station was abandoned.

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[3] William H. Wroten, Jr., *Assateague* (Centreville, MD: Cornell Maritime Press, 1972), p. 41.

[4] Wick York, "The Architecture of the Life- Saving Stations," *The U.S. Life- Saving Service: Heroes, Rescues and Architecture of the Early Coast Guard*, eds. Ralph Shanks, Wick York, and Lisa Woo Shanks (Petaluma, CA: Costano Books, 1996), p. 215.

[5] Wroten, *Assateague*, p. 41; Richard L. Chenery, III, *Old Coast Guard Stations, Volume One – Virginia: Popes Island to False Cape* (Petersburg, VA: The Dietz Press, 1998), pp. 6- 9.

ASSATEAGUE BEACH
COAST GUARD STATION

U.S. Coast Guard Station Number 150 at Assateague Beach, Virginia, was built in 1922 at the south/southeast corner of the hook at the southern end of Assateague Island, and across Tom's Cove from the old Assateague lifesaving station. The station was sited on a 5.32- acre strip of land that was 100 feet wide and ran from the cove to the Atlantic Ocean, a distance of approximately 1,200 feet. The strip of land was oriented almost directly due magnetic north/south, as were the station house and a small boathouse, two of the station buildings constructed on the parcel in 1922. On Tom's cove to the north of the new Coast Guard site were several buildings comprising a large private business called the "Chincoteague Fish Oil and Guano Co." (fig. 5).

Initially the new station comsisted of a station house and a boathouse. A lookout tower was constructed sometime after 1922, probably soon after the first two buildings were constructed but at least by 1932, when it appears on an annotated site map (see fig. 7). Research for this project found, filed with the construction drawings for the station house and boathouse, an undated, generic, measured drawing of a lookout tower with a cabin in the same style as on the existing tower (fig. 6). The drawing shows the cabin standing on a two- story base and annotated with the handwritten words "Assateague Beach Station." Pre- 1938 photographs of the station (figs. 18 & 19) show the two levels of the base of the tower awaiting the cabin.

The station house was built in the "Chatham" style that was designed by the last official architect of the Life Saving Service, Victor Mendleheff. It was named after the first lifesaving structure built in that design in Chatham, Massachusetts, in 1914.[6] This plan type was a two- story, five- bay, plainly detailed building with a gable- on- hip roof and a columned hip- roof entrance porch. The early examples of the Chatham- type station had a large cupola perched on the roof ridge and double- hung, six- over- two window sashes. However, at the Assateague station, the cupola was eliminated and the building was given six- over- six sashes. The boathouse, located 150 yards south of the station house, was a simple, rectangular, one- room building with a hip roof and two double- wide "boat doors" facing the Atlantic Ocean to the south. The lookout tower, located southwest of the station house, was a small, square, hip- roof structure perched on top of a two- story steel- girder base (fig. 6; see also figs. 18 & 19).

A 1921 site plan of the station that had been annotated in November 1932 (fig. 7) shows the station house and boathouse, the lookout tower, and a flag tower. The plan also shows a proposed 50 foot- high light tower to be built near the Atlantic Ocean end of the site. It is not known if this light tower was ever constructed.

[6] York, "The Architecture of United States Life- Saving Stations," p. 241.

In the late 1930s the station, now called the "Assateague Beach Station," underwent some alterations. The station house was given a one- story covered porch along its west elevation, accessed by a new doorway installed in the west wall of the station office. The lookout tower was raised by adding a level to make the base three stories high.[7] The most significant change occurred in the winter of 1938- 1939, when a new boathouse was built 100 yards to the north of the station house on the shore of Tom's Cove, presumably taking advantage of the cove's more protected location from the elements. The idea of having a boathouse on the cove appears to have originated soon after the 1922 boathouse was built. In 1925 there was a plan to build a "Boat Shelter" on the same site that never came to fruition (fig. 10). In 1931 a "Wharf and Footbridge" were apparently constructed near or at the site, which may be the "pier and wharf" extant when the boathouse was built in 1939.[8] However, this structure does not appear on the 1932 annotated site plan of the station.

The new boathouse was larger and more elegant in design than its 1922 predecessor, reflecting the classical "Colonial Revival" style then in vogue. The structure had a rectangular hip roof with dormers, a porticoed entrance porch on its south façade, and three wide boat doors on its north elevation that faced the cove. It was built on pilings, and had an attached pier dock and a launchway that sloped down from the boat doors to the water (figs. 21- 31). Upon completion of the new boathouse, the 1922 boathouse was converted to a garage.

The Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station continued to perform the same life- and property-saving duties that the old lifesaving station had provided, with additional responsibilities of surveillance for enemy ships and saboteurs during World War II. Several structures were added to the site during the years that the station was in operation: towers (flag, light, signal, triangulation, etc.), a generator house, pump houses, temporary quarters, and other buildings that no longer exist and whose function is unknown appear in old plans and photographs (e.g., figs. 7, 9, & 12- 13).

On January 15, 1967, the Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station was decommissioned.[9] That same year the National Park Service took possession of the site, and it became part of the Assateague Island National Seashore. The structures standing on the site today are the 1922 station house, the garage (the 1922 boathouse), the 1922 lookout tower, the 1959 generator house, and the 1939 boathouse, with its surrounding walkways, launchway, and wharf.

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[7] Figure 6 is a 1939 photograph of the three- story tower that is labeled "after raising."

[8] The plan (fig. 11) is annotated with the contractor's name, the contract number, and the cost of the project.

[9] Memorandum dated Dec. 23, 1966, from U.S. Coast Guard Commandant to Commander, Fifth Coast Guard District; reprinted in Chenery, *Old Coast Guard Stations*, p. 9.

Figure 1. Site plan of Assateague Beach Life- Saving Station (n.d.).

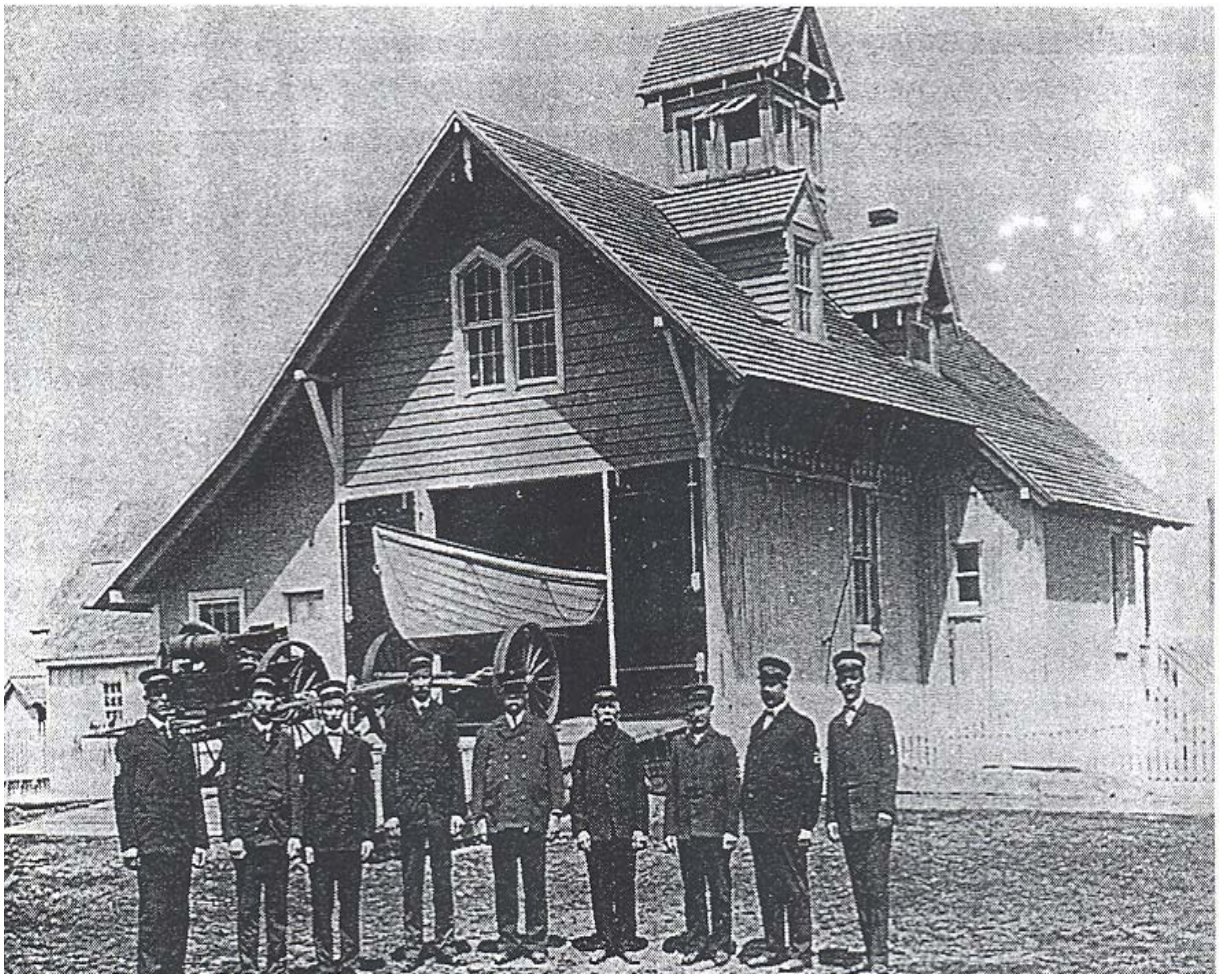


Figure 2. Assateague Beach Life- Saving Station (circa 1905).

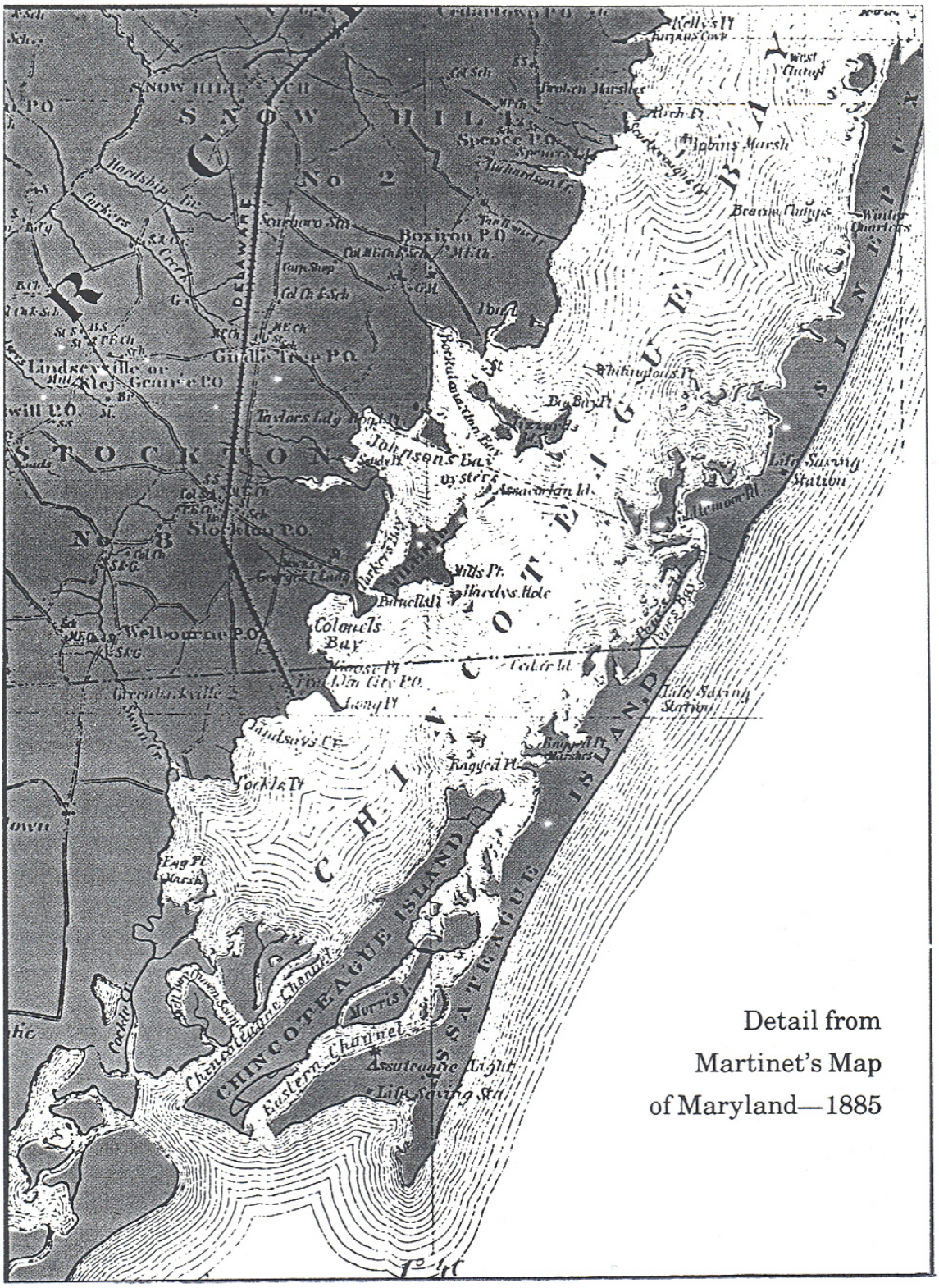


Figure 3. Assateague Island in 1885.

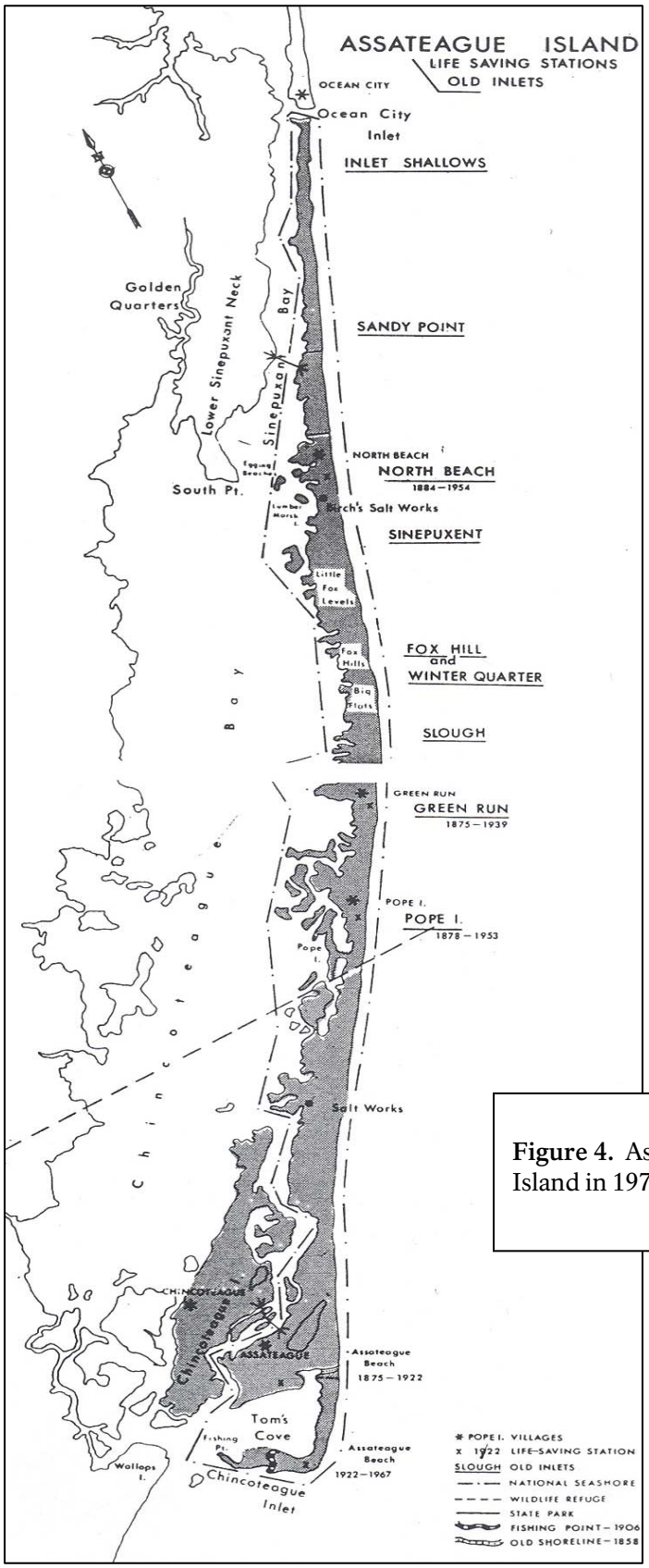


Figure 4. Assateague Island in 1972.

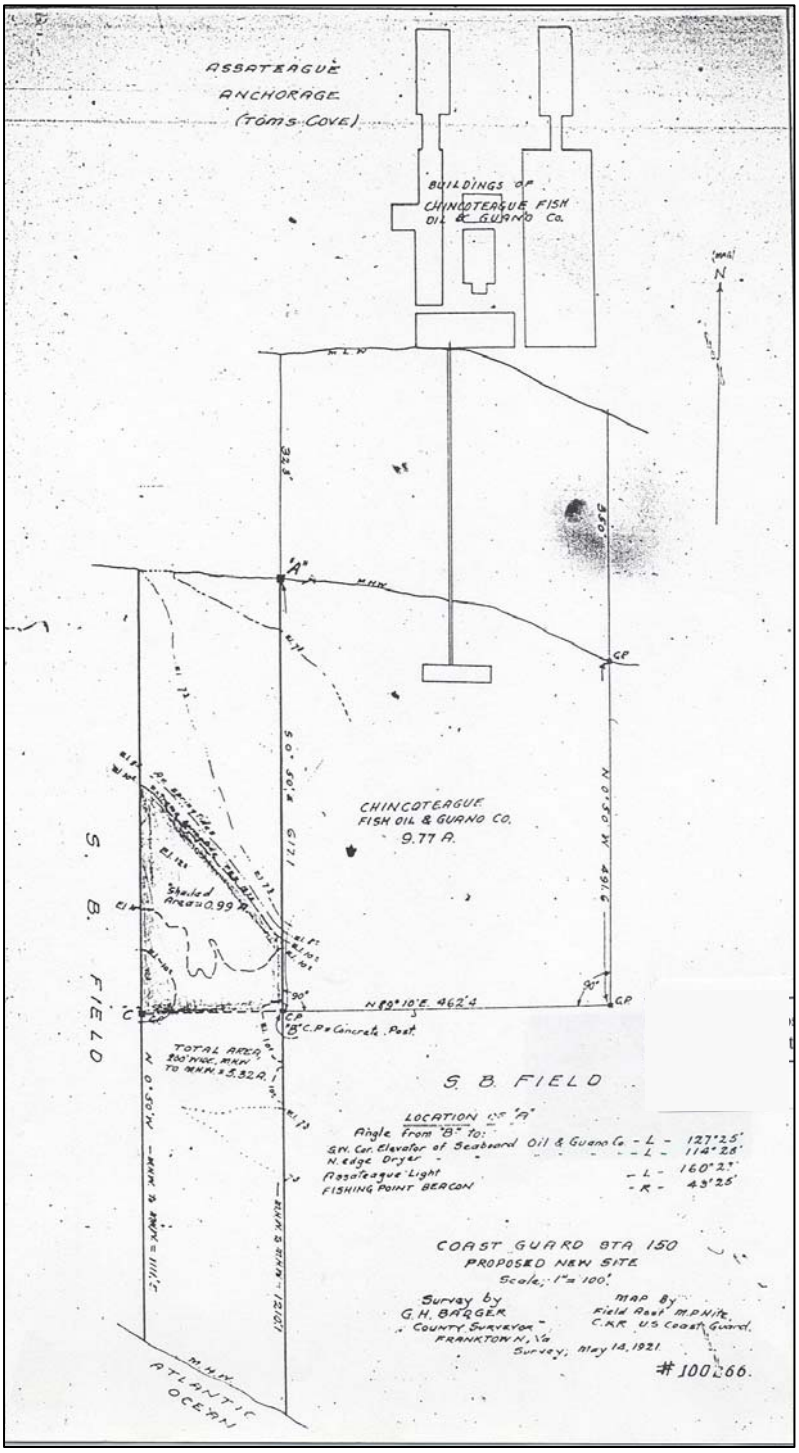


Figure 5. Proposed site for new Coast Guard station (1921).

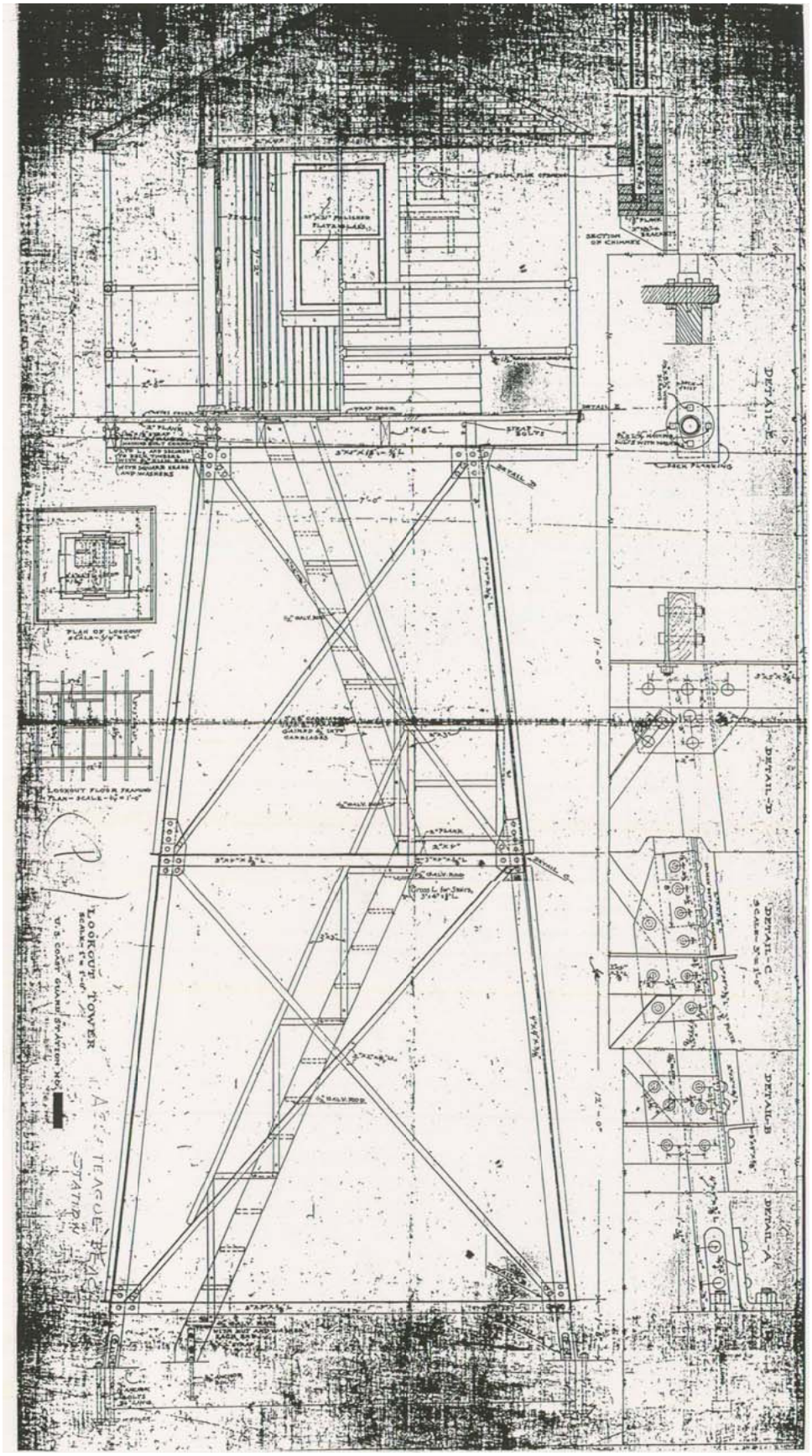


Figure 6. Plan for Lookout Tower (circa 1920s).

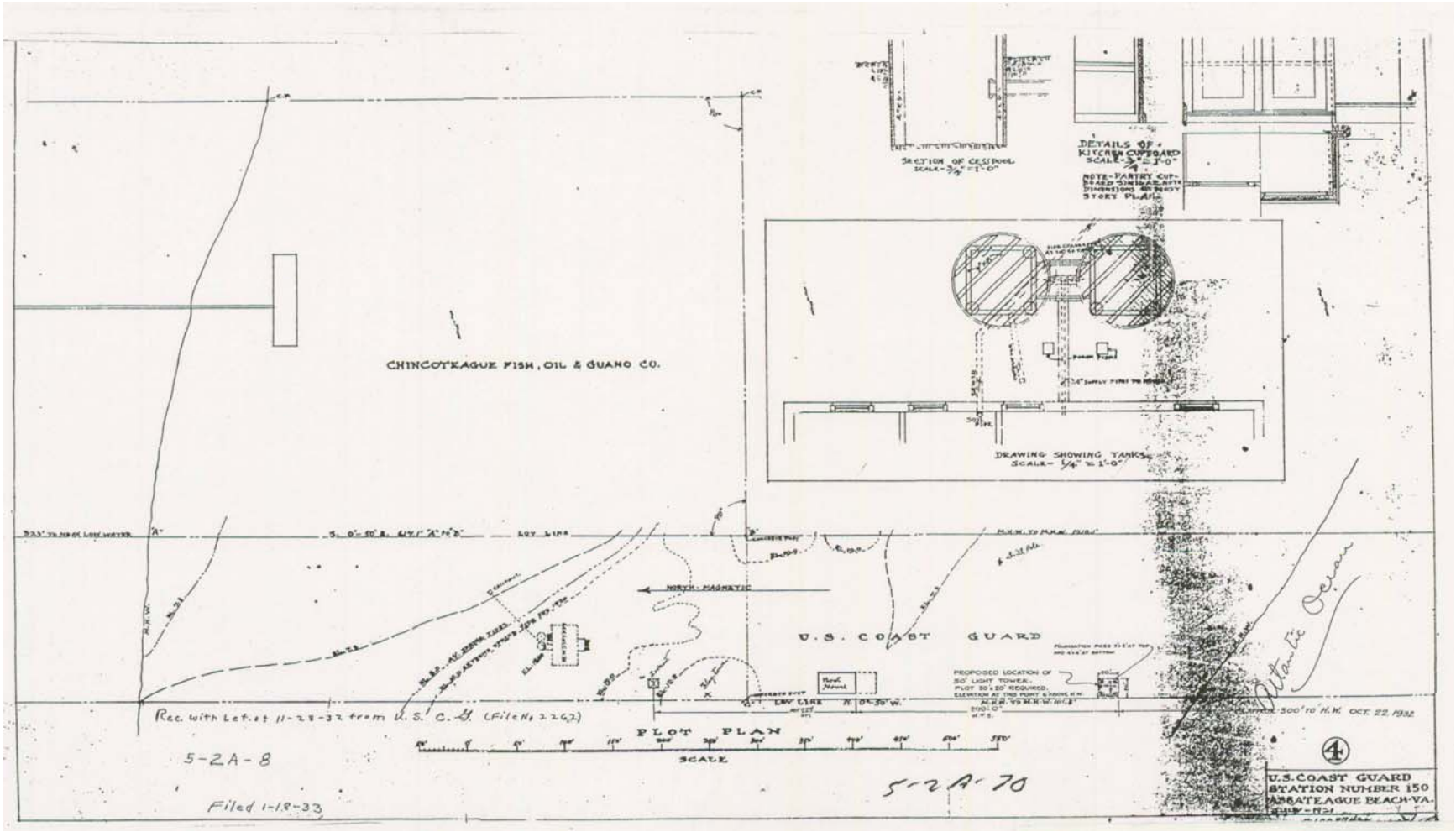


Figure 7. Amended site plan for Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station (1932).



Figure 8. Lookout Tower "After Raising" (December 16, 1939).



Figure 9. Assateague Coast Guard Station, view looking north (circa 1940s).

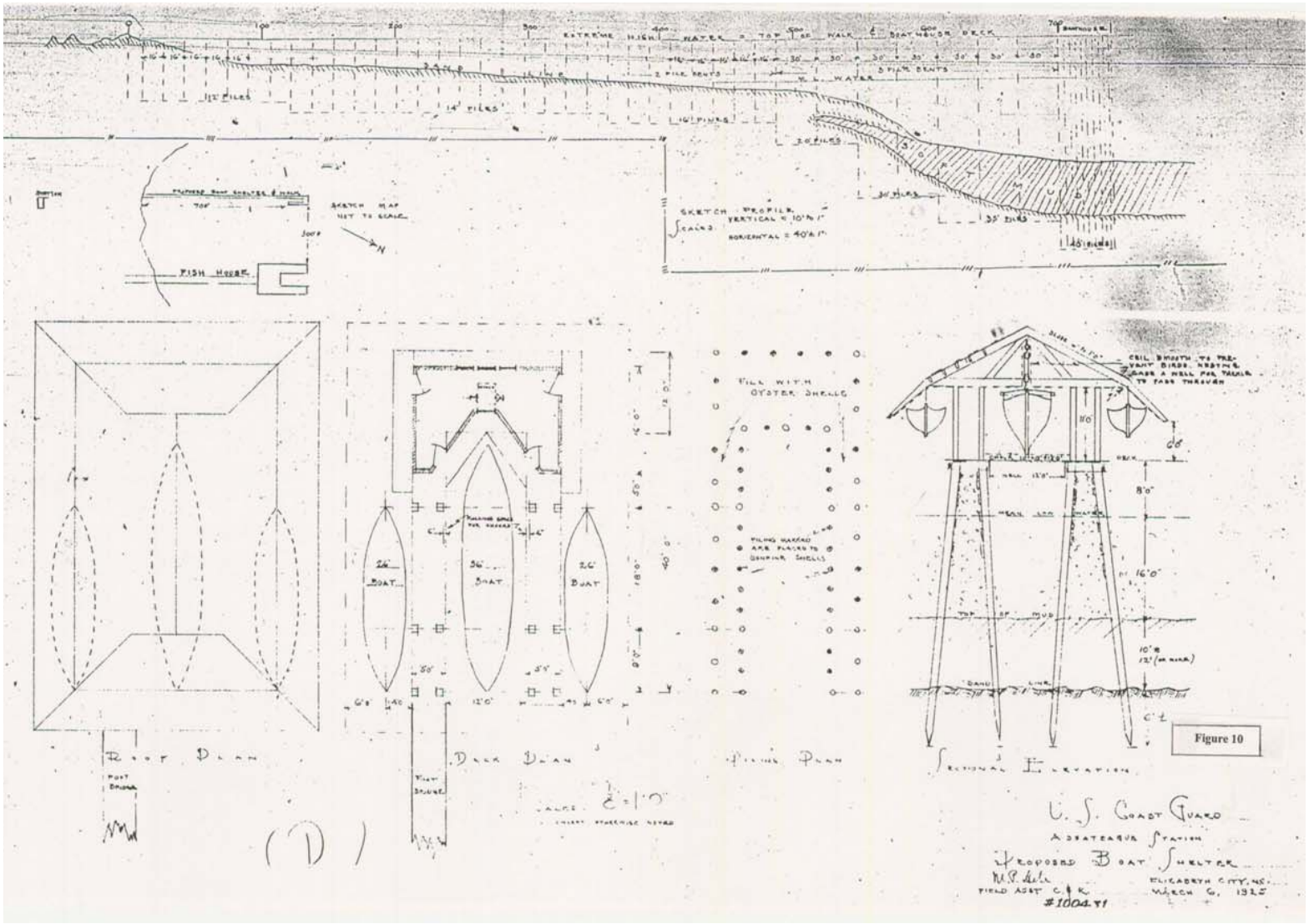


Figure 10. U.S. Coast Guard Assateague Station, Proposed Boat Shelter (March 6, 1926).

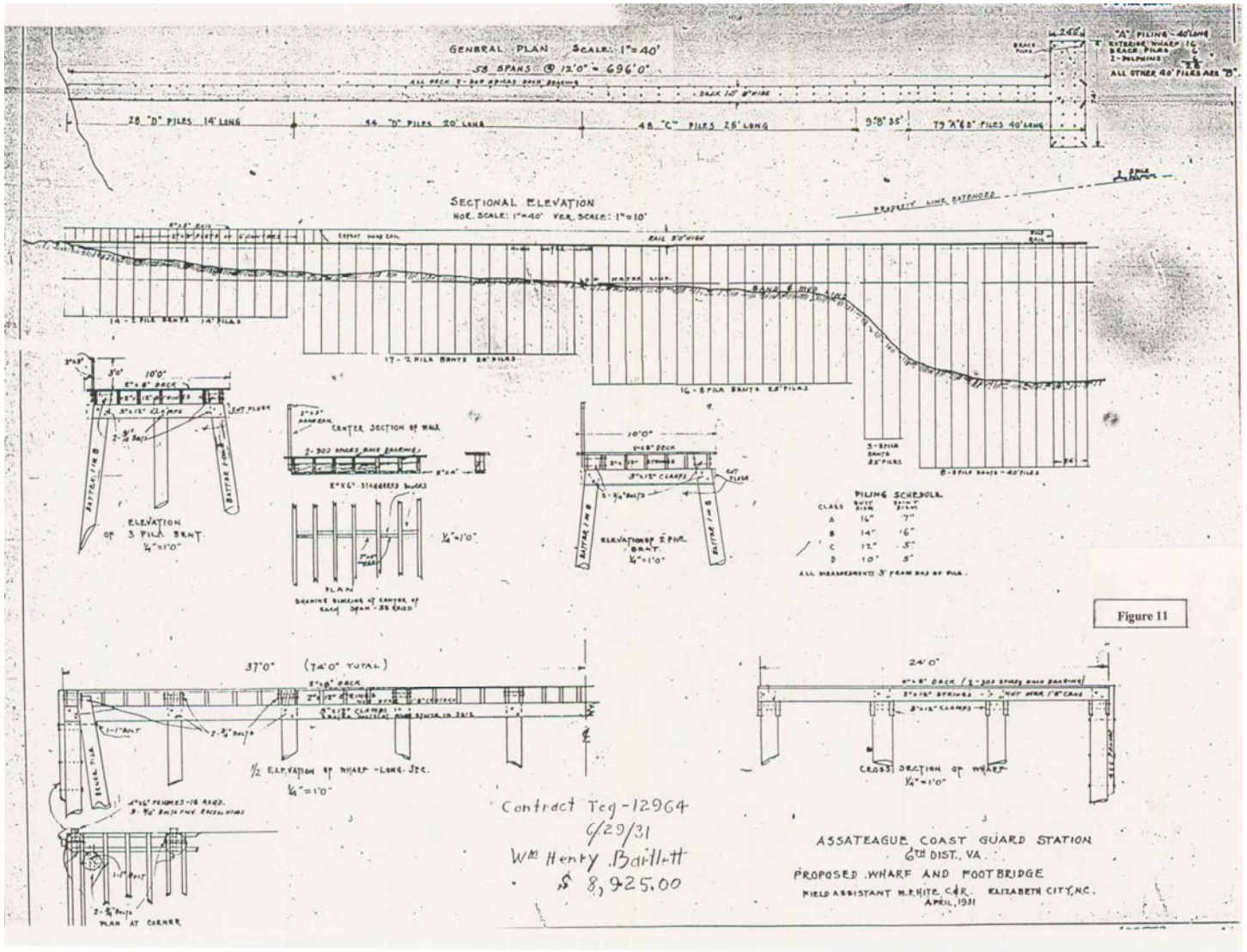


Figure 11. Assateague Coast Guard Station, Proposed Wharf and Footbridge (April 1931).



Figure 12. Aerial view of Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station (March 8, 1962).



Figure 13. Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station, view looking west/northwest (August 29, 1965).

CHRONOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT AND USE

STATION HOUSE

Construction (1922)

Exterior Appearance

The station house at Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station 150 was built in 1922.[10] The structure was situated at the approximate center of a 5.32- acre, 100 foot- wide strip of land that comprised the station site and, like the site, was oriented almost directly due magnetic north/south. Research for this report found both the construction drawings of the station house (Appendix A) and several historic photographs thought to have been taken of the structure soon after its completion, thus providing an excellent record of the original appearance of the station house. Physical investigation of the structure conducted in October 1999 confirmed that it has remarkable integrity, due to the few major alterations to the exterior since the station house was constructed in 1922.

The station house was built in the "Chatham" style used by the Coast Guard – a two- story, five-bay, plainly detailed building with a gable- on- hip roof. The eaves of the roof extended approximately 1 foot from the walls, and the resulting soffits were covered with 1 ½ inch- wide narrow boards installed parallel to the walls. The wood- frame building had a raised poured-concrete foundation and a gable- on- hip roof covered with red asbestos shingles. The walls were covered with butt- joined wood clapboards fastened with wire nails, and were trimmed with plain corner boards on all four corners and a plain water table on all four walls. Plain-board rakes outlined the gables of the small gable roof.

The south façade of the building (figs. 14 & 15) was five bays wide. The main entrance was centered on the wall at a level halfway between the basement and first stories. The doorway was fitted with a glazed door with six lights and three horizontal panels. It was protected by a shallow- hip porch roof that was supported by two pairs of spaced columns on the outer corner, and a pilaster on the south wall on either side of the doorway. The porch roof was tin- clad; the porch base was constructed of poured concrete, and was accessed by four poured- concrete steps. The porch ceiling was lined with 1 ½ inch- wide tongue- and- groove boards, similar to those used on the soffits. Windows with double- hung, six- over- six sashes were located in the remaining four bays on the basement and first stories, and in all five bays on the second story. All the windows were the same width, with the tallest windows on the first story, slightly shorter windows at the second- story level, and the shortest windows at the basement level. A brick chimney pierced the roof at the east end of the gable roof ridge.

[10] Several names have been used for this structure (e.g., station, station building and station house, headquarters and headquarters building). Since the term "station house" was the name given to the building on the construction drawings and was the one the author of this report found most frequently in researching the site, this will be the term used for the building in this report.

The east and west elevations (figs. 14- 17) were almost identical in appearance. Each elevation was two bays wide, with one window in each bay on the first and second stories (identical to the first and second- story windows on the south façade), and a peaked casement window in the gable. At the basement level, the west elevation had one window in each bay, the configuration of each identical to the basement windows on the south façade. The east elevation had a similar basement window in its south bay. However, the opening in the north bay was wider than the window opening, and was used as a doorway to the basement. The construction drawings show the opening fitted with two hinged panels that swung open to the exterior to allow access to the basement. However, from the ca.- 1925 photographs and physical investigation, it appears that when constructed the doorway was given a wide, two- light (one- over- one) sash that swung open into the basement (figs. 16 & 61).

The placement of openings on the north elevation of the station house was not balanced as it was on the other three elevations of the building. The rear entrance was located to the east (left) of center on the wall and, unlike the main entrance, was placed at the first- story level. The doorway was accessed via a flight of wooden steps that led to an uncovered deck outside the entrance. The construction drawing for the north elevation shows the doorway fitted with a six- light glazed door of the same design as the door in the main entrance on the south façade. However, the extant door, which appears to have been original to the opening (although the swing has been recently changed), is a four- light glazed door similar to original doors used on the interior. One window was located to the east of the rear doorway, and three windows were located to the west of the doorway, on each of the basement and first stories. The second story also held four windows – one at the east end, one over the rear entrance, and two over the two west- end windows on the first story.

The historic photographs show that all windows were fitted with six- over- six storm sashes. The larger basement opening at the north end of the east elevation was fitted with two eight-light (two- over- four) panels that opened to the exterior. The main entrance and the rear doorway are shown with simple screen doors, and it is probable that the windows also had screens for use in the warmer months. All doorways and windows were trimmed with plain-board surrounds with eased edges.

Two cylindrical water tanks with conical roofs were located approximately 8 feet from the north (rear) elevation of the house. Each tank stood on framing consisting of braced creosoted piles 12 inches in diameter, sunk deep into the ground and standing approximately 12 feet above grade. Each tank measured approximately 8 feet in diameter and 10 feet high; the walls were covered with vertical boards held with metal compression rings, and the roofing was board-and- batten with a decorative finial at the peak.

Half- round gutters composed of galvanized sheet metal were installed on all four eaves of the house roof, and on the three eaves of the front porch roof. The only downspout from the main-roof gutter was on the north elevation of the house, where a round conductor of galvanized metal 4 inches in diameter led from the gutter to the west of the two tanks. Another conductor connected the two tanks to each other, and a conduit led from the bottom of the east tank to and under the rear porch, and into the house (see fig. 48). On the front porch, similar conductors ran from the gutters at the south end of the east and west sides of the porch to catch basins on the ground.

Interior Appearance

The interior of the station house consisted of a basement, two stories, and an attic. The **basement story** was accessed via poured- concrete steps that led down from the main entrance on the south side of the building. The basement held seven rooms: a hall, a storeroom, a coal room, a boiler room, the crew's toilet, a laundry, and a storm clothes room. The crew's toilet was furnished with a toilet, two sinks, and a shower. A boiler and a water heater were located on the south wall of the boiler room, connected by flues to the chimney base. All exterior poured-concrete walls were parged; all interior walls were constructed of wood lath and plaster, and were trimmed with baseboards.

The **first story** of the station house was located four steps up from the main entrance level. This story had six rooms: a hall, a mess room, a kitchen with pantry, an office, the keeper's room, and the keeper's toilet. The walls in all the rooms were wood lath and plaster, and were trimmed with baseboards. The walls in the public rooms (the office, the mess room, and the kitchen) also had chair rails. The construction drawings show that a chart case was to be built along the east wall of the office. This feature is not extant today, and it is not known if it was ever constructed. The kitchen pantry was furnished with cupboards and a sink, and the kitchen had a cooking range and a 50- gallon water boiler on the south wall that were connected by flues to the chimney.

The **second story** was accessed via a dogleg staircase from the first story. It had four rooms in addition to the hallway: the "No. 1 Man's Room"; a spare room; a large L- shaped room at the west end that was called "Sleeping Room A," and probably held three or four beds; and "Sleeping Room B" in the northeast corner of the story, which probably held two beds. As on the first story, all of the walls on the second story were finished with lath and plaster and trimmed with baseboards. None of the bedrooms, including the keeper's room on the first story, had closets.

The **attic** was unfinished and apparently used for storage. This area was accessed via a hatchway in the ceiling of the second- story hall.

The **flooring** in the basement was poured concrete. Today the flooring on the first and second stories is covered with sheet vinyl, but the original flooring of tongue- and- groove oak boards 2 ½ inches wide is visible in the closet between the two showers in an early- 1970s second- story bathroom. The boards were three- quarters of an inch thick and were installed using steel cut nails. The flooring in the keeper's toilet was composed of hexagonal ceramic tiles.

Heat was provided by a coal- fired hot- water system. Radiators were located in the crew's toilet, laundry, and storm clothes room on the basement story; in the keeper's room and toilet, the mess room, and the kitchen pantry on the first story; and in each of the four bedrooms on the second story.

Post- Construction Alterations

The following discussion briefly lists the documented alterations to the station house since its construction in 1922. The documentation supporting the conjectured or known dating of the alterations is included in parentheses after each item.

DATE	ALTERATION
Before 1939	The hip- roof porch was built along the west elevation of the station house and a doorway was created in the wall leading from the office to the porch. The porch was built after 1933 (fig. 18) and before 1938; the earliest documentation of the porch was found in a 1938 construction photograph of the new boathouse (fig. 23), in which the porch is barely visible on the house in the background. It is thought to have been built around the same time that the new boathouse was constructed in 1938- 1939 (physical investigation: the porch ceiling and the boathouse eaves soffits were covered with similar tongue- and- groove boards 2 ½ inches wide, as opposed to the 1 ½ inch- wide boards found on the front porch and eaves soffits of the 1922 station house, and of the eaves soffits on the 1922 boathouse) Screen inserts were installed in the front and side porches by the early 1940s, probably at the same time that the side porch was built (ca.- 1940s photograph fig. 11)
Before 1955	The heating system was converted from coal to gas- fired ("Materials and Specifications – USCG Assateague Beach Lifeboat Station: Renew Heating System" dated 3/8/55)
1955	The entire heating system, including radiators, was replaced with oil- fired hot- water heating and domestic hot- water system ("Materials and Specifications – USCG Assateague Beach Lifeboat Station: Renew Heating System" dated 3/8/55)
Circa 1950s	Asbestos/asphalt tiles were installed over wood flooring on interior of building (physical investigation)
1959	A generator building was constructed to the northeast of the station house ("Specifications for New Generator Building at the Assateague Beach Lifeboat Station" dated June 1959)
1960	The electrical service to the site was changed from D.C. to A.C. ("Work Order" dated 9/18/59)

Before 1975	The keeper's toilet was remodeled; Formica™- type panels on walls and ceilings and "modern" vanity, sink, toilet, and shower stall (physical investigation) A bathroom was installed on the second story along with a new window on the north wall, probably when NPS began using building for seasonal staff quarters (physical investigation; construction drawings [Appendix A]; sketch attached to "Individual Building Data" form dated 10/75) The kitchen was "modernized," probably for NPS seasonal staff use; the ceiling was dropped, the pantry walls were removed, and the remaining walls were covered with "wood- grained" plasterboard ("Individual Building Data" form dated 10/75, and "Classified Structure Field Inventory Report" dated 4/15/76)
1974	The heating system was overhauled ("overhauled 4 years ago to repair ice damage" – document entitled "Supplemental Information, October 1978")
1978	The gutters and downspouts were probably replaced (they are of the same construction and appearance as those installed on boathouse in 1978 – physical investigation; "Development/Study Package Proposal" dated 1/25/78) The wood- shingle roofing on the west porch was possibly replaced at the same time as boathouse roofing (physical investigation; "Development/Study Package Proposal" dated 1/25/78)
Circa 1980- 1990	Triple- track storm/screens were installed on all window openings (physical investigation)
Circa 1986	The crew's toilet in the basement was converted to a laundry, and the second-story toilet may have been remodeled; the latter room has two shower stalls and plasterboard on the walls (sketches attached to inventory and inspection form dated 11/86 and physical investigation) The coal room in the basement and the office on the first story were converted to bedrooms; the west and the northeast bedrooms on the second story were given temporary (?) partitions to create more bedrooms space (sketches attached to inventory and inspection form dated 11/86)
1996	The building was retrofitted with sprinkler/fire protection system (article in *FPC Magazine*, March 1997)
1997	The kitchen was renovated by covering walls in new plasterboard, removing drop ceiling and restoring ceiling to original height, and installing new cabinets; the swing was changed on the rear entrance; some (unidentified) structural members were repaired/replaced; sheet vinyl was installed over the asbestos tile flooring on the first and second stories ("Recommendations for Building Renovations for the Coast Guard Station Number 150 at ASIS" dated 2/4/97)



Figure 14. Assateague Beach Station House: View looking northeast (circa 1925).



Figure 15. Assateague Beach Station House: View looking northwest (circa 1925).



Figure 16. Assateague Beach Station House: View looking west/southwest (circa 1925).



Figure 17. Assateague Beach Station House: View looking east/southeast (circa 1925).



Figure 18. Assateague Beach Station House: View looking north (September 2, 1933).

BOATHOUSE/GARAGE

Construction (1922)

Exterior Appearance

The Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station garage was built in 1922 as the original boathouse for the station. The 1922 boathouse was located 150 yards south/southwest of the station house, and approximately the same distance north of the high- water mark of the shoreline of the Atlantic Ocean. Construction drawings (Appendix A) and several historic photographs of the boathouse were found in the course of research for the project and, combined with the physical investigation, show that the building has changed little in its 78- year existence.

The 1922 boathouse was a small, 1 ½- story, rectangular building with two facades. One faced the access road to the east, and held a pedestrian entrance that was also probably used for smaller boats. The second held two boat doors and faced the Atlantic Ocean to the south. Wood- plank ramps led up to each of the entrances.

The construction drawings show that the 1922 boathouse was built on a wood- frame base supported by pilings 6 inches in diameter that held the structure 4 feet above grade. Since the sills of the building are currently below grade, this method of construction could not be confirmed. However, a 1976 "Classified Structure Field Inventory" form describes the foundation of the building as "round wood pilings." The wood- framed building had a hip roof that was covered with red asbestos tiles, matching the roofing on the station house. The eaves extended from the wall plane approximately 1 foot, and the resulting soffits were covered with narrow boards 1 ½ inches wide installed parallel to the walls, similar to the soffits on the station house. From the photographs (figs. 19 & 20), it appears that the walls were covered with clapboards, possibly the extant novelty siding. The walls were trimmed with plain corner boards and a simple ogee cornice.

The east façade of the building was divided into three bays. The pedestrian entrance, located on the north bay, was a double- wide doorway fitted with two vertical- board doors. The construction drawings had called for this doorway to be located at the north end of the west elevation and thus be more accessible to the ocean. However, the boathouse was built with the doorway facing the access road to the east, suggesting that it may have been used as an automobile entrance from the first years. The south and center bays on the east facade each held a window with typical double- hung, six- over- six sashes.

Two double- wide doorways spanned the entire south façade of the 1922 boathouse. Each doorway was wider than the doorway on the east façade. Each of these doorways was fitted with two vertical- board doors of similar construction to the east- façade door.

The west elevation held three evenly spaced windows, and the north elevation had two windows placed close to each other at the center of the wall. All of these windows had typical double-hung, six- over- six sashes. The doorways and the windows were all trimmed with plain- board surrounds

It is not known if there was any drainage system on the 1922 boathouse. The construction drawings do not show any gutters at the eaves; what may be gutters are visible on the ca.- 1920s photographs showing the boathouse, but no downspouts (or conductors) can be seen. There was also no water tank located near the structure, as there is today, and thus no way to collect rainwater through gutters and downspouts on the building.

Interior Appearance

The interior of the 1922 boathouse consisted of one room and an attic or loft. The room was approximately 39 feet long by 22 feet 6 inches wide, and was entirely open, except for exposed wood posts that supported the ceiling framing above.

The construction drawings suggest that the original **flooring** was wood; today the flooring is poured concrete, and it is not known if this was an original feature. However, traction rings similar to those extant in the post- 1922 poured concrete ramp on the exterior of the building are embedded in the concrete flooring on the west side of the room. Since the concrete ramp postdates the building's 1922 construction, the presence of the traction rings in the concrete flooring suggests that the flooring may have postdated the 1922 construction of the building, and that the original flooring was wood. A hatchway to the attic was located near the south end of the room's ceiling.

Post- Construction Alterations

There have been few changes to the garage since it was built as a boathouse in 1922. The structure appears to have retained its original configuration, doors, window sashes, and roofing. The structure was converted for use as a garage in 1939 when the new boathouse was constructed, and by the early 1940s, a water tank had been built a few feet from the south end of the building's east façade (fig. 11). The presence of the water tank indicates that a drainage system was in place by that time.

At some point the wooden- plank ramps that led up to the doorways were replaced with poured- concrete ramps. Metal traction rings were embedded in the west side of the ramp on the south façade; as explained previously, similar rings were installed on the poured- concrete flooring on the interior of the building. A thin parging of cement was later used to cover the rings.

Sometime after the NPS took over the site from the Coast Guard in 1967 – but by1975 – the garage was being used as a maintenance shop.



Figure 19. Assateague Beach Station: View looking north/northwest (circa 1925).



Figure 20. Assateague Beach Station: View looking east/southeast (circa 1925).

BOATHOUSE

Construction (1938- 1939)

Exterior Appearance

The Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station boathouse was built on the shoreline of Tom's Cove, approximately 150 yards north of the 1922 station house, and the same distance west of the former site of the Chincoteague Fish Oil and Guano Company. The smaller 1922 boathouse was converted for use as a garage when the new boathouse was built. Although the construction drawings for the new boathouse could not be located, a series of construction photographs taken of the building in late 1938 and early 1939 were found in the Coast Guard archives (figs. 21- 31). These photographs show in remarkable detail the construction method and materials used on the building and, combined with the 1999 physical documentation, provide a clear picture of the original appearance of the 1939 boathouse.[11]

The boathouse was a long, 1 ½- story, rectangular structure with two facades: one held the pedestrian entrance and faced the station house to the south, and the other held the boat doorways that opened to a wood- plank launchway leading to Tom's Cove to the north.[12] A wood- plank walkway led from the station house site to the boathouse. This walkway continued as a wharf that extended 350 feet past the boathouse into the cove, and which ended in a T-shaped dock (or "T- dock"). Walkways also ran along the east, south, and west sides of the building, the east and west walkways extending beyond the launchway. Two catwalks connected the wharf to the east walkway.

The boathouse was built on a dimensional- timber frame supported by pilings that were sunk into the soil and sand at the cove's shoreline. The wood- framed building had a hip roof with three dormers piercing each of the east and west roof slopes, and one dormer situated on the north roof slope. Based on the historic photographs (figs. 27 & 29), it appears that the walls and roof were covered with wood shingles. The walls were trimmed with pilasters at the corners and an architrave at the top, both in a Colonial Revival style reminiscent of classical detailing, except that the pilasters did not "support" the architrave. A simple decorative water table trimmed the bottom of the south, east, and west walls.

[11] Office of the Historian, U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington, DC.

[12] The axis of the boathouse and of the site in general runs north/northeast to south/southwest. For the sake of simplicity, in this report the pedestrian- entrance façade will be called the "south façade" and the boat façade will be call the "north façade." All other wall and room locations will follow from these directional designations.

The **south façade** of the building was divided into three bays. The pedestrian entrance was located in the center bay and was fitted with a glazed door with 12 lights flanked by eight- light sidelights (fig. 27). Three rectangular recessed panels mimicked transoms over the doorway, and a recessed panel was located under each sidelight. The entrance was protected by a pedimented porch roof that was supported by two pairs of columns on each outer corner. Two pilasters on the south wall of the building, one on either side of the sidelights, gave the impression of supporting the porch, as well. One window fitted with double- hung, six- over- six sashes and shutters was positioned on the wall on either side of the doorway. A brick chimney pierced the south roof slope directly over the doorway.

The **north facade** was also divided into three bays. Each bay was occupied by a large, overhead, glazed door composed of seven rows of seven recessed panels trimmed with quarter- round molding. Each panel in the bottom three rows was wood, and each panel in the top four rows contained two lights (fig. 26). The launchway spanned the north façade, and a pair of steel "runners" led from each boat doorway down the launchway to the water (figs. 23, 25 & 28). A dormer with an arched window opening was centered on the north roof slope directly over the center boat doorway. The window held double- hung, six- over- six sashes, with the top sash being designed to fit within the arch.

The **east and west elevations** each held five windows evenly spaced along the first story. Each window was fitted with double- hung, six- over- six sashes and shutters. The east and west roof slopes each held three evenly spaced dormers with arched windows that were identical to the dormer on the north roof slope. Half- round gutters were located along each of the east and west eaves; two downspouts with conductor boxes led from each gutter down through the walkway to the water below (fig. 29). There was originally no water tank.

Interior Appearance

The interior of the boathouse consisted of two rooms, one of which was a small entry area centered on the south end of the building, and the other was a large open room used for the storage and maintenance of boats. A loft for storage was located in the attic space. The entry area had angled northwest and northeast corners. This room was entered from the exterior by the south- façade doorway, and doorways on the room's east and west walls led to the main room. The room apparently held a stove with a flue that was connected to a chimney on the room's north wall.

The main room was approximately 60 feet long by 43 feet wide, and was entirely open except for exposed steel posts that supported the ceiling framing above (figs. 30 & 31). Wood- strip flooring covered the floors, and plywood panels covered the walls and ceiling. The walls were trimmed with chair rails and baseboards, and all surfaces – flooring, walls, and ceiling – were covered with a high- gloss clear finish. Small closets or lockers were located at the south ends of the east and west walls. The room was lit by 12 windows – two on the south wall, and five on each of the west and east walls. Three overhead boat doors, each glazed on its upper half by multiple lights, spanned the north wall. A pair of steel tracks installed on the floor traveled into the room through each doorway from the launchway on the exterior. Heavy steel handles that were used to tie rope and/or chain securing the stored boats were bolted to the floor to the south of each set of tracks.

Two hatchways were located on the ceiling near the south end of the room. One hatchway had an open ladder/stairway leading up from the floor, and was used for personnel access to the loft above. The second hatch was probably used to haul up supplies to the loft for storage.

Post- Construction Alterations

The following briefly lists the documented alterations to the boathouse since its construction in 1938- 1939. The documentation supporting the conjectured or known dating of the alterations is included in parentheses after each item.

DATE	ALTERATION
Unknown	A motorized winch was installed in the interior on the floor near the north end of the boathouse; a control panel was located on the north wall (2/16/39 photograph [fig. 31] and physical documentation) A cylindrical water tank was erected near the northwest corner of the building; gutters were installed on all four eaves, and a single conductor to the water tank replaced the original east and west conductors
1959	The launchway, pier, wharf, and walkway were repaired ("Specifications for the Repair of Marine Launchway, 'T' Head Pier, and Walkway and Accessories at the Assateague Lifeboat Station, Chincoteague, VA." dated September 1958, with handwritten annotation " R.L. Whitfield Co. Norfolk, VA, $14,000, Feb.1959) A generator building was constructed to the northeast of the station house ("Specifications for New Generator Building at the Assateague Beach Lifeboat Station" dated June 1959)
1960	The electrical service to the site was changed from D.C. to A.C. ("Work Order" dated 9/18/59)
Before 1962	The window shutters were removed (3/8/62 aerial photograph [fig. 12]) The chimney was removed (3/8/62 aerial photograph [fig. 12] shows chimney missing with roof patched; possibly lost in storm of 3/7/62)
1965	The electrical system to the boathouse was converted from 3- phase to single phase ("Specifications for Electrical Modifications," April 1965)
Before 1975	The original glazed door in the south- façade doorway was replaced with a door with four horizontal panels (2/16/39 photograph [fig. 27]; "Classified Structure Field Inventory" dated 4/15/75; physical investigation)
After 1975	The original metal eight- light sidelights in the south façade doorway were replaced with six- light wooden sidelights (2/16/39 photograph [fig. 21]; "Classified Structure Field Inventory" dated April 1976; physical investigation)
1978	("Development/Study Package Proposal" dated 1/25/78): The wharf and pier were repaired The wood shingle roofing was replaced with cedar shingles The gutters and downspouts were replaced with copper half- round gutters and a round downspout; gutters were now on all four eaves instead of only east and west; only downspout emptied into the water tank on the west side of building
Before 1987	The water tank was removed (1987 photographs – ASIS NS archives)
1987	The cedar shingle roofing was reported in poor condition (replaced?)

1992	The three boat doors were repaired by Williamsport Preservation Training Center and ASIS NS staff ("Site Visit Report," Chief, Park Historic Architecture Branch, CRM, to MARO Regional Director dated May 13, 1992) The water tank was rebuilt by ASIS NS staff (conversation with Leroy Ross, ASIS NS Facilities Manager)
1993	The understructure of the boathouse and the pier/wharf was repaired (undated "Scope of Work Statement" to Provide A/E Services for Design to Rehabilitate Pier and Understructure of Coast Guard Station Boat House, Assateague Island National Seashore" and supporting documentation dated 1993)

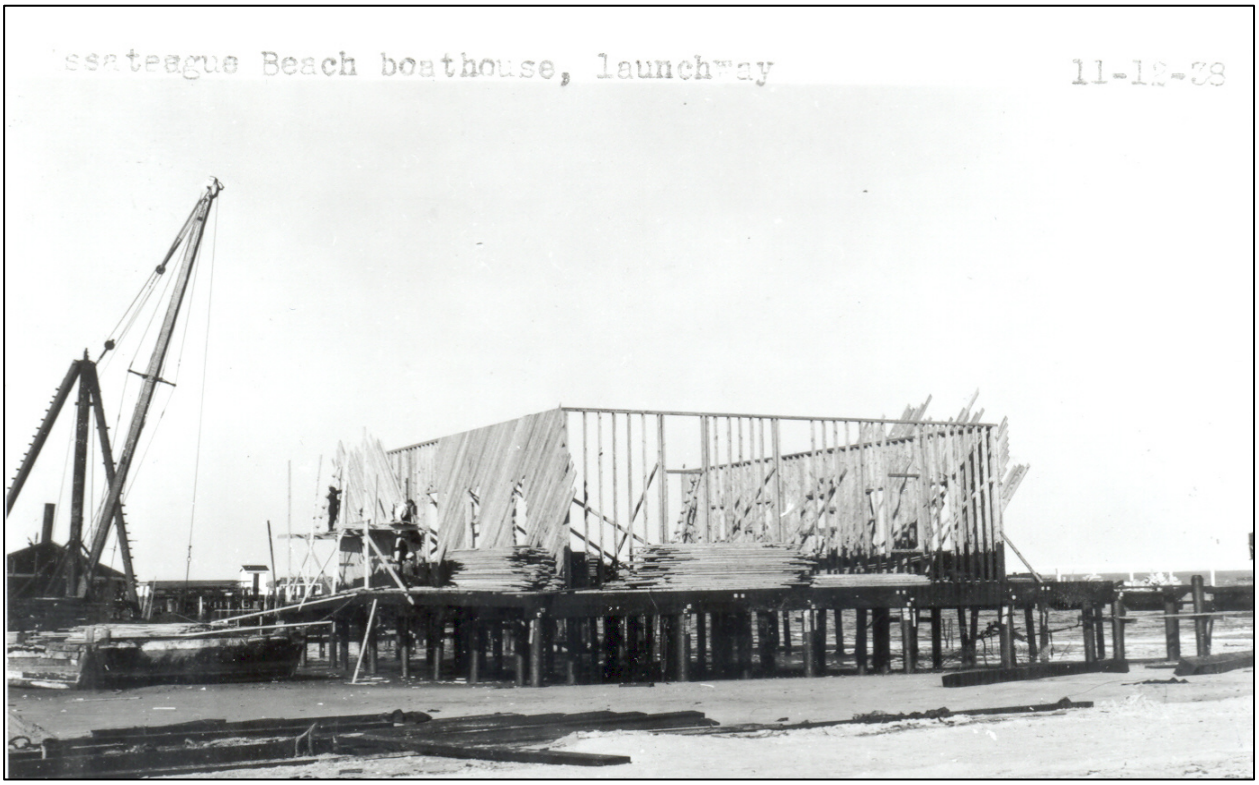


Figure 21. Assateague Beach Boathouse: Construction view, looking northeast (November 12, 1938).

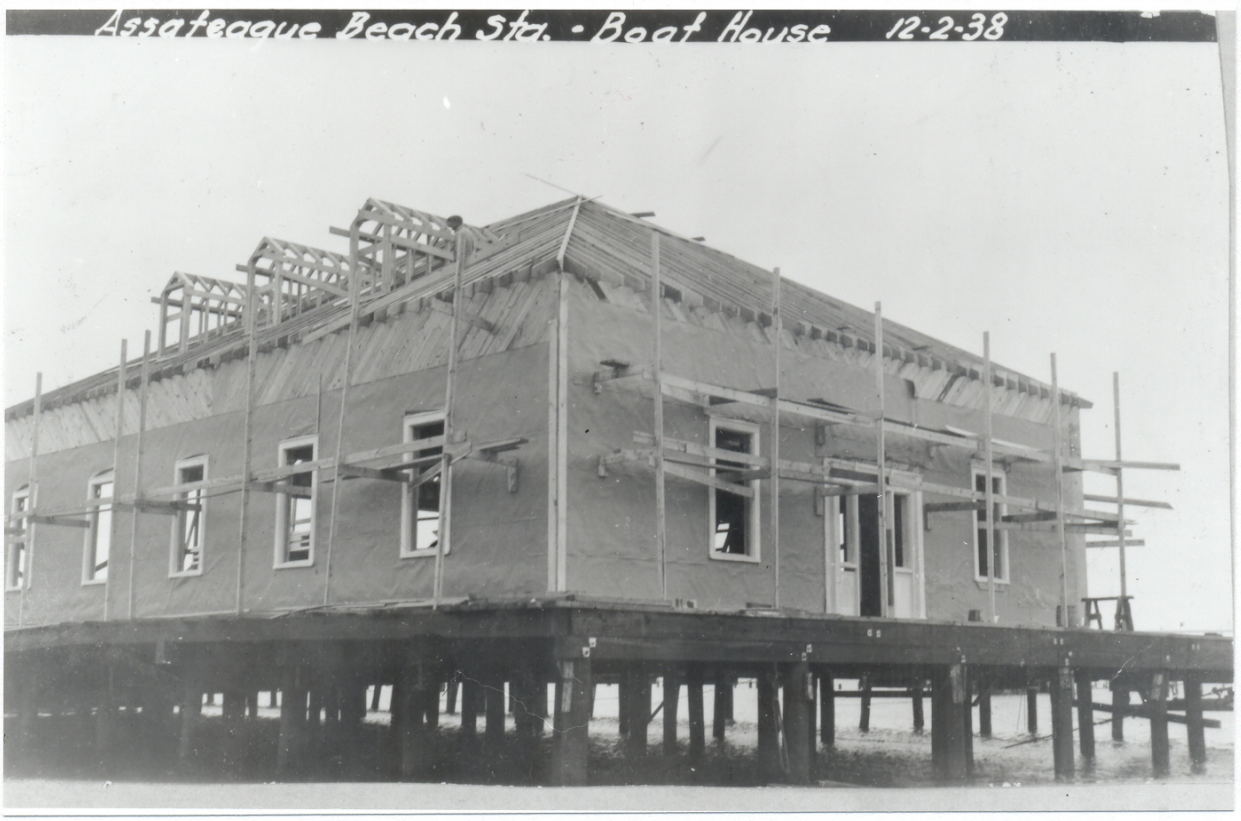


Figure 22. Assateague Beach Boathouse: Construction view, looking northeast (December 2, 1938).



Figure 23. Assateague Beach Boathouse: Construction view, looking south (December 2, 1938).

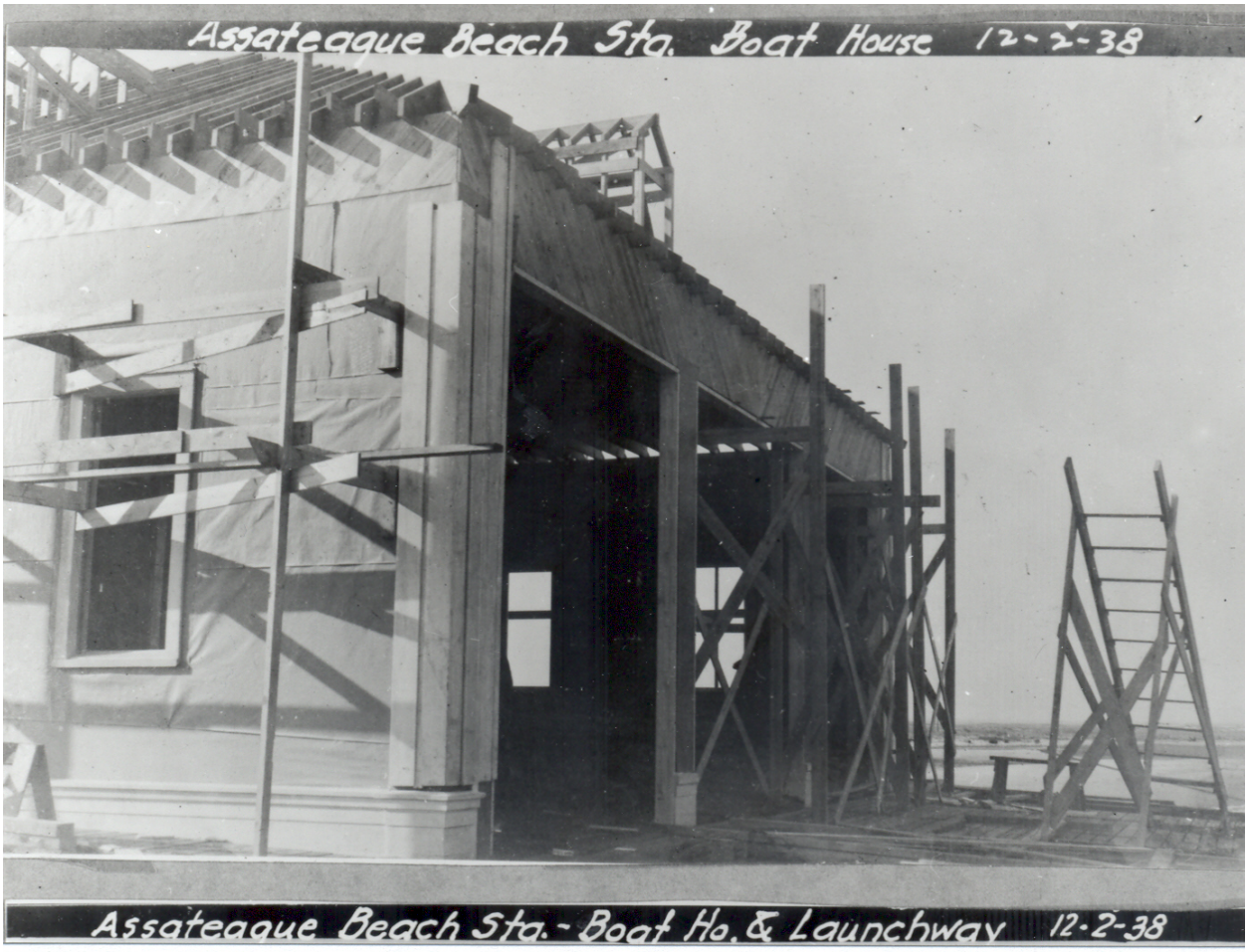


Figure 24. Assateague Beach Boathouse: Construction view, looking west/southwest (December 2, 1938).



Figure 25. Assateague Beach Boathouse: Launchway construction view, looking north (December 2, 1938).



Figure 26. Assateague Beach Boathouse: Completion view, looking south/southwest (February 16, 1939).



Figure 27. Assateague Beach Boathouse: Completion view, looking north/northwest (February 16, 1939).

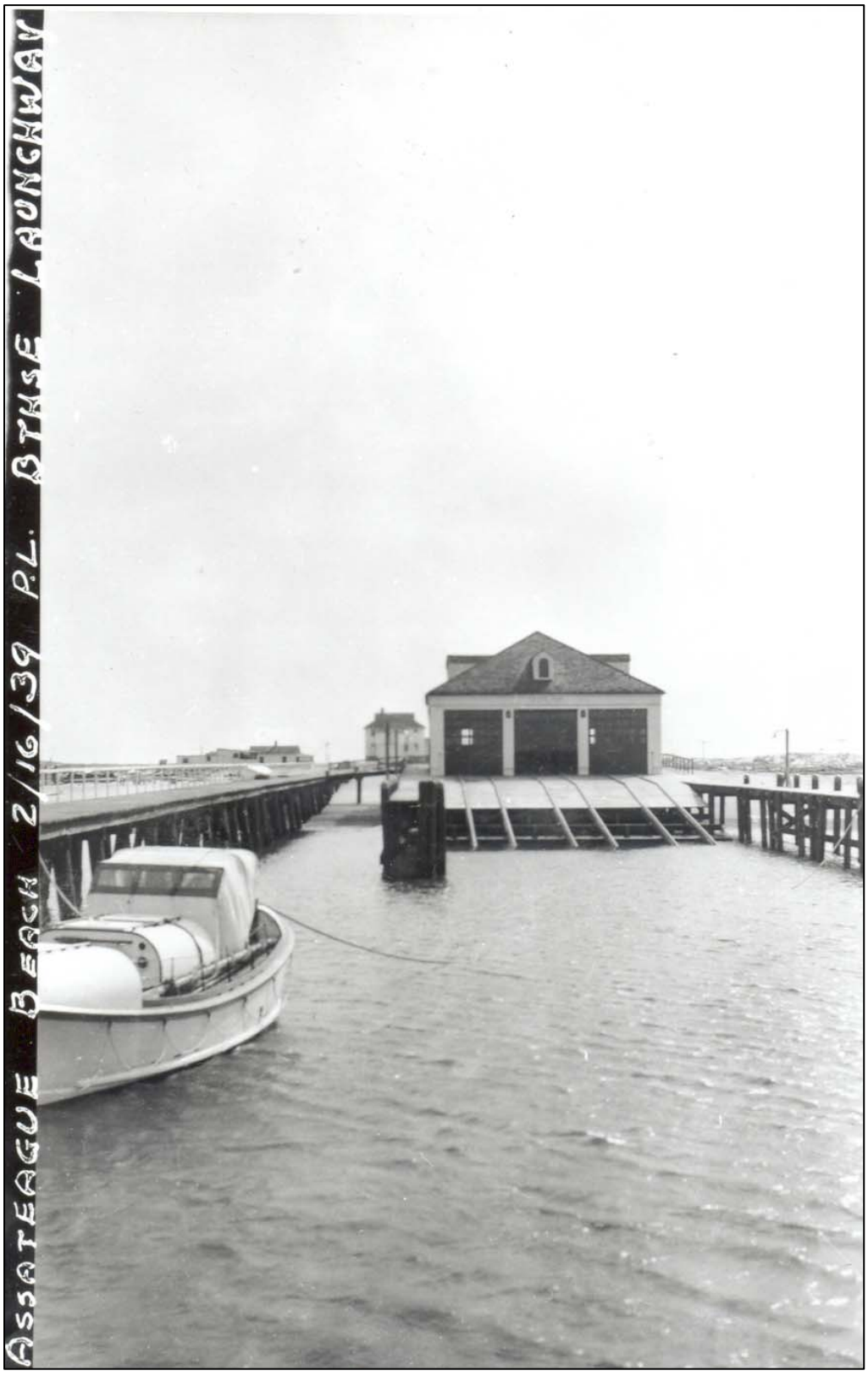


Figure 28. Assateague Beach Boathouse: Completion view, looking south (February 16, 1939).



Figure 29. Assateague Beach Boathouse: Completion view, looking north along east walkway (circa 1939).



Figure 30. Assateague Beach Boathouse: Interior, completion view looking northwest (February 16, 1939).



Figure 31. Assateague Beach Boathouse: Interior, completion view looking south/southwest (February 16, 1939).

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

STATION HOUSE (ASIS- 13)



Figure 32. Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station House: View from lookout tower to the southwest, with Tom's Cove in background (1999).

General Information

The Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station station house (figs. 32- 34) is a plainly detailed rectangular structure that faces the Atlantic Ocean approximately 150 yards to the south. The building is 2 ½ stories high, and measures approximately 40 feet wide by 26 feet deep. It is set on a high basement, and has a gable- on- hip roof with a wide overhang. The station house has four exterior doorways: the main entrance on the south façade, at an intermediate level between the basement and first story; a side entrance on the west elevation; a rear entrance on the north elevation; and a basement opening on the east elevation. The doorways and window openings are placed in a balanced arrangement along the south façade and on the east and west elevations of the building (figs. 34, 41, & 49). One- story hip- roof porches protect the main and west-elevation doorways, and a small porch landing is located outside the rear doorway on the north elevation (fig. 45).

Two large water tanks stand on open- framed bases near the building's north (rear) elevation. Each water tank measures 8 feet in diameter and approximately 12 feet high, and has a conical roof with a decorative finial.

Doorway and window numbers refer to those used on the 2000 scaled drawings found in Appendix B of this report.

Structural and Exterior Features

Foundation

Building	Raised foundation composed of reinforced concrete slab (fig. 40). The foundation is exposed on the exterior for approximately 5 feet above the ground level
Water Tanks	10- inch thick wooden pilings set 5 feet on center (fig. 44)

Framing

Wood- stick framing.

Walls

Cladding	house	butt- jointed wooden clapboards with a 4 ¼- inch exposure, fastened using wire nails
	water tanks	vertical boards held with metal compression rings (fig. 56)
Sheathing		7 ½ inch- wide boards
Trim	walls	top is trimmed with a narrow molding
	corner boards	plain boards on all four corners; 6 inches wide and 1 ¼ inches thick
	water table	plain boards on all four walls; 7 ½ inches wide and 1 ¼ inches thick
	drip board	protects the water table; seven- eighths of an inch thick and covered with lead flashing
	rakes	plain boards on gable ends

Doorways

South Façade – Main Entrance (D101)

Location	centered on the building's south façade (fig. 38)
Opening Size	2 feet 11 ¾ inches wide by approximately 7 feet high
Door	1922 Type 1 door (1 ¾ inches thick) consisting of three horizontal panels , 11 inches high on the bottom two- thirds of the door, each trimmed with quarter- round molding; six lights, each 7 3/8 inches wide by 10 3/8 inches high and separated by 2 inch- wide muntins, on top third of door
Hardware	replacement large brass handle with keyhole; 1922 butt hinges
Trim	1922 Type A surround – 4 ½ inch- wide plain boards with eased edges; drip cap over top surround
Other	1922 doorway; "B13" on plate over doorway; opening fitted with replacement screen door

East Elevation – Basement Entrance (D001)

Location	north end of raised foundation wall (fig. 43)
Opening Size	3 feet 9 inches wide by 3 feet 11 inches high (same height as basement windows)
Door	missing; opening blocked on interior with sheet of plywood
Hardware	none
Trim	none
Other	1922 doorway

North Elevation – Rear Entrance (D102)

Location	east of center of wall (fig. 46)
Opening Size	2 feet 11 ¾ inches wide by approximately 7 feet high
Door	1922 Type 3 door: three, horizontal, raised panels on bottom half with molded edges; four lights on top half
Hardware	replacement brass handle with keyhole (same on D101 door)
Trim	1922 Type A surround – 4 ½ inch- wide plain boards with eased edges; drip cap over top surround
Other	1922 doorway, but door swing reversed from original; opening fitted with replacement screen door with original swing

West Elevation – Side Entrance (D103)

Location	south of center of wall (fig. 53)
Opening Size	3 feet wide by approximately 7 feet high
Door	ca. 1933- 1938 Type 1A door; similar style as 1922 door in D101 (three horizontal panels on lower portion and six lights at top) except measurements differ; each panel 9 ¼ inches high with molded trim and slightly raised panels, each light 7 3/8 inches wide by 12 7/8 inches high, and muntins 1 ½ inches wide
Hardware	replacement chrome knob with keyhole
Trim	ca. 1933- 1938 **Type A** surround – 4 ½ inch- wide plain boards with eased edges
Other	doorway probably installed when south porch built between 1933 and 1938; replacement screen door

Windows

South Façade

Basement Story – W001- W004 (fig. 40)

Locations	four windows, two on either side of front porch	
	W001	west end
	W002	west of porch
	W003	east of porch
	W004	east end
Opening Sizes	each	2 feet 10 ½ inches wide by 3 feet 11 inches high
Sashes	each	double- hung, 6- over- 6 sashes
Trim		1 ¾ inch- wide plain- board jamb set into concrete foundation wall
Other		1922 sashes and frames/jambs; hooks mounted on top jamb in each window, probably for old storms/screens; each window currently fitted with modern triple- track storm/screen

First Story – W101- W104 (fig. 39)

Locations	W101	west end (directly above W001)
	W102	west of porch (directly above W002)
	W103	east of porch (directly above W003)
	W104	east end (directly above W004)
Opening Sizes	each	2 feet 10 ½ inches wide by 5 feet 4 ½ inches high
Sashes	each	double- hung, 6- over- 6 sashes
Trim	each	Type A surround – 4 ½ inch- wide plain boards with eased edges; 2¼ inch- thick sill
Other		1922 sashes, frames, surrounds, sills; each window currently fitted with modern triple- track storm/screen

Second Story – W201- W205

Locations	W201	west end (directly above W101)
	W202	west of center (directly above W102)
	W203	center (directly above D101)
	W204	east of center (directly above W103)
	W205	east end (directly above W104)
Opening Sizes	each	2 feet 10 ½ inches wide by approximately 4 feet 6 inches high
Sashes	each	double- hung, 6- over- 6 sashes
Trim	each	**Type A** surround – 4 ½ inch- wide plain boards with eased edges; 2 ¼- inch thick sill
Other		1922 sashes, frames, surrounds, sills; each window currently fitted with modern triple- track storm/screen

East Elevation (fig. 41)

Basement Story – W005

Location	south end of foundation wall
Opening Size	2 feet 10 ½ inches wide by 3 feet 11 inches high
Sashes	double- hung, 6- over- 6 sashes
Trim	1 ¾ inch- wide plain- board jamb set into concrete foundation wall
Other	1922 sash and frame/jamb; hooks mounted on top jamb, probably for old storm/screen; currently fitted with modern triple- track storm/screen

First Story – W105 & W106

Locations	W105	south end (directly above W005)
	W106	north end (directly above D001)
Opening Sizes	each	2 feet 10 ½ inches wide by 5 feet 4 ½ inches high
Sashes	each	double- hung, 6- over- 6 sashes
Trim	each	Type A surround – 4 ½ inch- wide plain boards with eased edges; 2¼- inch thick sill
Other		1922 sashes, frames, surrounds, sills; each window currently fitted with modern triple- track storm/screen

Second Story – W206 & 207

Locations	W206	south end (directly above W105)
	W207	north end (directly above W106)
Opening Sizes	each	2 feet 10 ½ inches wide by approximately 4 feet 6 inches high
Sashes	each	double- hung, 6- over- 6 sashes
Trim	each	Type A surround – 4 ½ inch- wide plain board with eased edges; 2 ¼- inch thick sill
Other		1922 sashes, frames, surrounds, sills; each window currently fitted with modern triple- track storm/screen

Third Story – W301

Location	gable end of gable roof
Opening Sizes	approximately 2 feet wide by 2 feet 4 inches to highest point
Sashes	four- light casement sash with peaked top
Trim	Type A surround – 4 ½ inch- wide plain boards with eased edges; 2 ¼ inch- thick sill
Other	1922 sash, frame, surround, sill

North Elevation (figs. 44 & 45)

Basement Story – W006- W009

Locations	W006	east end
	W007	center of wall, to west of rear- porch foundation
	W008	west of center
	W009	west end
Opening Sizes	each	2 feet 10 ½ inches wide by 3 feet 11 inches high
Sashes	each	double- hung, 6- over- 6 sashes
Trim	each	1 ¾ inch- wide plain- board jamb set into concrete foundation wall
Other		1922 sashes and frames/jambs; hooks mounted on top jambs, probably for old storms/screens; each window currently fitted with modern triple- track storm/screen

First Story – W107- W110

Locations	W107	east end, east of rear entrance D102 (directly above W006)
	W108	center, to west of D102 (directly above W007)
	W109	west of center (directly above W008)
	W110	west end (directly above W009)
Opening Sizes	each	2 feet 10 ½ inches wide by 5 feet 4 ½ inches high
Sashes	each	double- hung, 6- over- 6 sashes
Trim	each	**Type A** surround – 4 ½ inch- wide plain board with eased edges; 2 ¼- inch thick sill
Other		1922 sashes, frames, surrounds, sills; each window currently fitted with modern triple- track storm/screen

Second Story – W208- W212

Locations	W208	east end (directly above W107)
	W209	east of center (directly above D102)
	W210	slightly west of center
	W211	west of center (directly above W109)
	W212	west end (directly above W110)
Opening Sizes	each	2 feet 10 ½ inches wide by approximately 4 feet 6 inches high
Sashes	each	double- hung, 6- over- 6 sashes
Trim	each	**Type A** surround – 4 ½ inch- wide plain board with eased edges; 2 ¼- inch thick sill
Other		1922 sashes, frames, surrounds, sills on all but W210 (may have been installed when bathroom added after 1950); each window currently fitted with modern triple- track storm/screen

West Elevation (fig. 49)

Basement Story – W010 & W011

Locations	W010	north end (blocked from view by west porch)
	W011	south end (blocked from view by west porch)
Opening Sizes	each	2 feet 10 ½ inches wide by 3 feet 11 inches high
Sashes	each	double- hung, 6- over- 6 sashes
Trim	each	1 ¾ inch- wide plain- board jamb set into concrete foundation wall
Other		1922 sashes and frames/jambs; hooks mounted on top jambs, probably for old storms/screens; each currently fitted with modern triple- track storm/screen

First Story – W111 & W112

Locations	W111	north end (directly above W010)
	W112	south end (directly above W011)
Opening Sizes	each	2 feet 10 ½ inches wide by 5 feet 4 ½ inches high
Sashes	each	double- hung, 6- over- 6 sashes
Trim	each	Type A surround – 4 ½ inch- wide plain boards with eased edges; 2 ¼- inch thick sill
Other		1922 sashes, frames, surrounds, sills; each window currently fitted with modern triple- track storm/screen

Second Story – W213 & W214

Locations	W213	north end (directly above W111)
	W214	south end (directly above W112)
Opening Sizes	each	2 feet 10 ½ inches wide by approximately 4 feet 6 inches high
Sashes	each	double- hung, 6- over- 6 sashes
Trim	each	Type A surround – 4 ½ inch- wide plain board with eased edges; 2 ¼- inch thick sill
Other		1922 sashes, frames, surrounds, sills; each window currently fitted with modern triple- track storm/screen

Third Story – W302 (fig. 50)

Location	gable end of gable roof
Opening Size	approximately 2 feet wide by 2 feet 4 inches to highest point
Sashes	four- light casement sash w/ peaked top
Trim	Type A surround – 4 ½ inch- wide plain boards with eased edges; 2 ¼ inch- thick sill
Other	1922 sash, frame, surround, sill

Porches

Front (South) Porch (figs. 35- 37)

Location	centered on south façade, protects main entrance D101
Size	one story high; approximately 9 feet 7 inches deep by 12 feet wide
Foundation	reinforced concrete slab
Steps/Balustrade	three poured- concrete steps; no balustrade
Decking	reinforced concrete slab
Roof	hip roof (see "Roofs")
Columns	double columns (slightly spaced) on southeast and southwest corners support roof; one engaged wall column at either side of doorway D101
Ceiling	1 ½ inch- wide tongue- and- groove boards installed east/west
Other	porch dates to 1922; post- 1922 screen inserts in frame with screen door on south screened wall

Side (West) Porch (figs. 51- 52 & 54- 55)

Location	west elevation; spans most of west wall of house
Size	approximately 9 feet deep by 21 feet 9 ½ inches wide
Foundation	wood posts set on poured- concrete piers 1 foot square and 10 inches high; 2- by 8- foot dimensioned- lumber framing reinforced with steel brackets
Staircase	closed staircase 7 feet 8 inches wide with eight steps; base step is concrete cast in a splayed shape (narrowest at the bottom), measures 1 foot 9 inches deep by11 inches high and has mortises on rear for stringers; six stringers (doubled on outside edges) carry seven wood steps, each step two boards deep forming treads 1 foot ¾- inches wide, and 7- inch risers
Stairs Balustrade	2 feet 10 inches high; 1 ¾ inch- square balusters placed 6 ½ inches on center; rail with slightly curved top; pilaster- style newels 6 inches square at bottom of steps, each 3 feet 6 inches high with simple cap
Decking	5 inch- wide tongue- and- groove boards beaded to appear to be two boards
Roof	hip roof (see "Roofs")
Columns	four columns, one at each corner and one on either side of steps, along south edge of porch supporting roof; one engaged column at each of north and south ends of house wall
Ceiling	2 ½ inch- wide tongue- and- groove boards installed north/south
Other	porch dates to ca. 1933- 1938; decking, balustrade, and possibly newels postdate 1976; screen inserts in frame with screen door on west screened wall; lattice between porch floor and grade

Rear (North) Porch (figs. 46 & 47)

Location	north elevation; landing at rear doorway (D102)
Size	approximately 5 feet square; landing approximately 6 feet 1 inch above grade
Foundation	poured- concrete piers each approximately 5 feet 4 inches high; floor framing of dimensioned lumber measuring 2 by 8 inches
Steps	open staircase approximately 5 feet wide travels up to the landing from the east; two stringers carry eight wood steps, each step 1 1½ inches thick with 11 ½- inch treads and 7- inch risers (dimensioned 2- by 8- inch boards); each step overlaps step below by 1 ¾ inches
Balustrade	along north edge of steps and north and west edges of landing; 2 feet 9 inches high; balusters 1 ¼ inches by 1 ¾ inches placed 5 inches on center; three 6 inch- square newels on landing and one newel at second step, each newel on landing topped with decorative wood ball
Decking	2 ¼ inch- wide tongue- and- groove boards
Roof	none
Columns	double columns (slightly spaced) on southeast and southwest corners support roof; one engaged wall column at either side of doorway D101
Other	porch dates to 1922 although evidence of replacements/repairs to framing and possibly steps balustrade; small blocks of wood support bottom (deteriorated) rail of balustrade on landing

Roofs

Main Building (fig. 32)

Type	gable on hip
Sheathing	7 ½ inch- wide boards (visible in attic)
Roofing	1922 red asbestos tile
Trim	plain- board rakes on gables; plain cornice
Eaves	1 foot- wide overhang on all four sides of hip roof; soffit covered with 1 ½ inch- wide tongue- and- groove boards laid parallel to eave
Chimney	brick chimney with concrete coping at north end of gable roof ridge
Roof	none
Other	soffit boards appear to date to 1922

Front (South) Porch (fig. 32)

Type	shallow- pitch hip
Sheathing	unknown – probably 7 ½ inch- wide boards, as on main roof
Roofing	metal
Trim	plain fascia boards under eaves
Eaves	narrow overhang on all three sides of roof

Side (West) Porch (figs. 32 & 55)

Type	hip
Sheathing	unknown; probably 7 ½ inch- wide boards, as on main roof
Roofing	wood shingle
Trim	plain fascia boards under eaves
Eaves	narrow overhang on all three sides of roof

Water Tanks (fig. 56)

Type	conical
Sheathing	unknown; probably 5 ½ inch- wide boards, as on boathouse roof
Roofing	board and batten
Trim	decorative finial at peak
Eaves	approximately 8 inch- wide overhang

Drainage System

General Information

All gutters and downspouts on the building were probably installed after 1976, but they reproduce the appearance of the 1922 galvanized gutters and downspouts.

Gutters

Half- round copper gutters mounted with copper hangers on all four eaves of the main house's hip roof, and on all three eaves of each of the front and west porch hip roofs (fig. 42).

Leaders/Downspouts

Composition	all downspouts are copper and circular in profile
Main Roof	two downspouts lead from the north- eave gutter to two water tanks erected near rear of the house
Front Porch	one downspout leads from the west end of the south eave down to a concrete catch basin at ground level
South Porch	one downspout leads from the south end of the west eave down to a concrete catch basin at ground level

Mechanical Systems

Lightning Protection

No lightning rod is currently mounted; however, a cable that snakes down through the north engaged column on the front porch to ground level may have originally been connected to a rod.

Electrical Service

Electrical wires run underground to the building from poles on the site; conduit emerges on the exterior of the west wall of building north (left) of window W008 and enters through a hole in the foundation wall above grade (fig. 48).

Fixtures

Front (South) Porch	ceiling fixture with round white shade
Side (West) Porch	ceiling fixture with round white shade (same fixture as on front porch)
Rear (North) Porch	tubular metal wall fixture with clear glass shade (probably 1922)

Plumbing

There is a hose bib on the south façade, west of window W002 (fig. 40). A hose bib on the north wall between windows W007 and W008 has been broken off and bent closed.

Finishes

Foundation	gray paint
Front porch and steps	gray paint
Front and side porch ceilings	dark green paint
Walls	white paint
Corner boards	white paint
Porch columns, balustrades, trim, and lattice frames	white paint
Window sashes	white paint
Doors and screen doors	dark green paint
Doorway and window surrounds	dark green paint
Water table	dark green paint
West porch lattice	dark green paint
West porch roof	red paint
Water tank walls	white paint
Water tank roof	red paint
Water tank base	gray paint



Figure 33. Station House: South façade and west elevation (1999).



Figure 34. Station House: South façade (1999).



Figure 35. Station House: South façade, front porch (1999).



Figure 36. Station House: South façade, front porch detail (1999).



Figure 37. Station House: South façade, front porch ceiling and light fixture (1999).



Figure 38. Station House: South façade, doorway D101 (1999).



Figure 39. Station House: South façade, windows W101 and W102 (1999).



Figure 40. Station House: South façade, windows W001 and W002 (1999).



Figure 41. Station House: East elevation (1999).



Figure 42. Station House: East elevation, eave soffit and gutter (1999).



Figure 43. Station House: East elevation, doorway D001 blocked with plywood (1999).



Figure 44. Station House: East and north elevations (1999).



Figure 45. Station House: North and west elevations (1999).



Figure 46. Station House: North elevation, doorway D102 (1999).



Figure 47. Station House: North elevation, rear porch balustrade (1999).

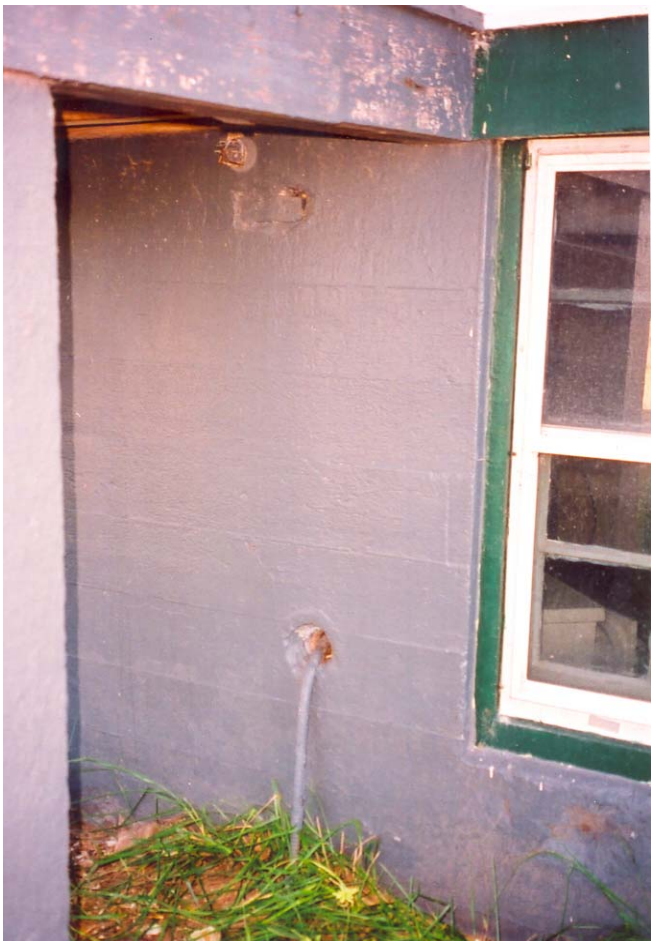


Figure 48. Station House: North elevation, foundation wall under rear porch, showing former opening for conduit from water tanks [near top of view] and opening for electrical conduit (1999).



Figure 49. Station House: West elevation (1999).



Figure 50. Station House: West elevation, window W302 (1999).



Figure 51. Station House: West elevation, side porch (1999).



Figure 52. Station House: West elevation, porch steps newel (1999).



Figure 53. Station House: West elevation, doorway D103 (1999).



Figure 54. Station House: West elevation, side porch ceiling and lighting detail (1999).



Figure 55. Station House: West elevation, side porch roof (1999).



Figure 56. Station House: Water tank roof (1999).

Interior Features

All three stories of the interior of the station house are arranged around a stair hall centered on the building's south wall. The main exterior doorway on the south façade opens into an entry or foyer, from which short flights of six steps each lead up to a hall on the first story and down to a hall in the basement. On the first story, to the east of the hall are the crew's mess room, through which is accessed the kitchen in the northeast corner of the building. To the west of the hall are the keeper's office, bedroom, and bathroom. On the basement level, a boiler room and two storage rooms are located to the east of the hall; to the north of the hall is a small laundry room (the former crew's bathroom), and to the west are the pump room (the former laundry) and the storm clothes room.

From the first- story hall a staircase doglegs up to the second story. The second story contains a hall, a bathroom, and four bedrooms – two small rooms to the east of the hall, a larger room in the northeast corner of the story, and an even larger bedroom at the west end of the story. The bathroom is located to the north of the hall between the two larger bedrooms.

Limited documentation was performed for the interior of the station house. As a result, the following section contains abbreviated descriptions of the features in each room, and very limited information on mechanical systems in the house. However, because the interior has retained significant integrity, it was felt important to record at least basic information on the extant features.

Doorway, window, and room numbers refer to those used on the 2000 scaled drawings found in Appendix B. The name assigned to each room reflects its current use and its historic use as found on the 1922 construction drawings included in this report as Appendix A.

Basement

Basement Hall (Room 101)

General

The basement hall in the station house is located at the bottom of the first- story staircase (fig. 57) to the west of center of the basement. The hall measures approximately 9 feet wide by 8 feet deep, and provides access to all other rooms at this level, as well as to the staircase. The room contains four doorways and no windows.

Flooring

Reinforced poured concrete.

Walls

Composition	most walls	1922 wood lath and plaster
	west wall	south end - bottom 1- 2 feet is plasterboard, above which is metal lath and plaster
Baseboard		1922 Type A – 6 ½ inch- high plain board with cap molding; sections missing

Doorways – D002- D005 (fig. 62)

Locations	D002	east wall, to boiler room (R004)
	D003	north wall, to laundry (former crew's toilet, R005)
	D004	west wall, to pump room (former laundry, R006)
	D005	south wall, to storm clothes room (R007)
Doors	D002 D003 D004	missing
	D005	1922 **Type 3** door with three lower horizontal panels and four (2-over- 2) upper lights divided by molded muntins; glass painted
Hardware	D005	modern chrome pull on upper left stile and flange to padlock; 1922 back plate
Surrounds	D002	missing
	D003 D004 D005	1922 Type A surround – 4 ½ inch- wide plain board with eased edges

Windows

None.

Ceiling

1922 wood lath and plaster; some lath exposed.

Staircase

South wall: six poured- concrete steps lead down from main entry.

Storeroom (Room 002)

General

The storeroom (fig. 58) is located east of the staircase and south of the boiler room. The room measures approximately 10 feet 6 inches wide by 12 feet 3 inches deep, and is accessed through the boiler room (Room 004) via a doorway on the north wall.

Flooring

Reinforced poured- concrete slab.

Walls

Composition	south	poured- concrete exterior foundation wall
	north, east, & west	1922 wood lath and plaster; walls have several patches and repairs
Baseboard	north, east, & west (interior) walls	1922 Type A – 6 ½ inches high with cap molding
	south (exterior) wall	none
Other		protrusion measuring approximately 9 inches deep and 2 feet 9 inches wide at east end of north wall surrounds chimney base; no flue opening

Doorway – D006

Location	west end of north wall
Door	1922 Type 3 door with three lower horizontal panels and four (2- over- 2) upper lights divided by molded muntins
Hardware	1922 handle and back plate
Surround	1922 Type A surround – 4 ½ inch- wide plain board with eased edges

Window – W003

Location	east end of south wall
Sashes	1922 double- hung, 6- over- 6 sashes
Hardware	1922 latch
Surround	none; opening is recessed into foundation wall

Ceiling

1922 wood lath and plaster.

Cabinets/Shelves

Floor cabinet	built against east wall; doors constructed of 2 ½ inch- wide, tongue- and-groove vertical boards on a "Z" frame
Shelves	open shelves hung on wall over floor cabinet
Hardware	1922 latch
Other	cabinet and shelves not original; 1922 baseboard along wall inside cabinet

Coal Room (Room 003)

General

The coal room (fig. 59) is located in the southeast corner of the basement. The room measures approximately 9 feet 4 inches wide by 11 feet 4 inches deep. It is accessed from the boiler room (Room 004) via a doorway at the west end of the room's north wall, and has one window on each of the south and east walls. Originally used as a coal room, the room was apparently converted to a bedroom for NPS seasonal staff sometime after circa 1970.

Flooring

Reinforced poured- concrete slab.

Walls

Composition	south & east	poured concrete exterior foundation wall
	north & west	1922 walls covered or replaced by plywood sheets

Doorway – D007

Location	west end of north wall
Door	1922 Type 2 door with five horizontal panels
Hardware	1922 handle and back plate
Surrounds	1922 Type A surround – 4 ½ inch- wide plain board with eased edges

Windows – W004 & W005

Location	W004	south wall
	W005	south of center on east wall
Sashes	each	1922 double- hung, 6- over- 6 sashes
Hardware	each	1922 latches
Surrounds	none	each opening is recessed into foundation wall

Ceiling

1922 wood lath and plaster ceiling covered or replaced by plywood sheets; hole in southeast corner to allow for passage of conduits and pipes.

Mechanical Systems

Ca.- 1955 radiator hung at top of east wall to north (left) of W005.

Boiler Room (Room 004)

General

The boiler room (fig. 60) is located in the northeast corner of the basement. The L- shaped room measures approximately 16 feet 4 inches long by 12 feet 3 inches wide in its widest section, and approximately 8 feet wide at its narrow end. The room is accessed from the basement hall (Room 001) by a doorway on the west wall, and from the exterior by an opening on the east wall (now blocked – fig. 61). The boiler room also has doorways on its south wall that lead into the storeroom (Room 002) and to the coal room (Room 003). Two windows are located on the room's north wall.

Flooring

Reinforced poured- concrete slab; 1922 poured- concrete step located under D001 on the east wall.

Walls

Composition	north & east	poured concrete exterior foundation wall
	south & west	1922 wood lath and plaster on interior walls; south wall has several repairs and patches, and west wall is covered with plywood sheets
Baseboard		none surviving
Other		protrusion measuring approximately 9 inches deep by 2 feet 9 inches wide in northwest corner of larger portion of room surrounds chimney base; opening for furnace flue

Doorways – D001, D002, D006 & D007

Locations	D001	east exterior wall (see "Exterior – Doorways")
	D002	west wall, to basement hall (R001)
	D006	west end of south wall, to store room (R002)west wall, to pump room (former laundry, R006)
	D007	east end of south wall, to coal room (R003)south wall, to storm clothes room (R007)

Doors	D001	missing, opening blocked by plywood
	D002	missing
	D003	1922 Type 3 door with three lower horizontal panels and four (2- over- 2) upper lights divided by molded muntins
	D007	1922 Type 2 door with five horizontal panels
Hardware	D001	missing; hinge mortises on south (right) jamb
	D006 D007	1922 handle and back plate
Surrounds	Each	1922 Type A surround – 4 ½ inch- wide plain board with eased edges
	D001	bottom jamb and surround missing
	D007	"#1" painted on right (west) surround; faint image of "#2" under "#1"

Windows – W006 & W007

Locations	W006	south wall, east of center
	W007	south wall, west end
Sashes	each	1922 double- hung, 6- over- 6 sashes
Hardware	each	1922 latches
Surrounds	none	openings recessed into exterior concrete foundation wall

Ceiling

Mostly original wood lath and plaster with several patches; pipe from furnace travels into shallow wooden box on ceiling above furnace.

Mechanical Systems

Heating	furnace near south wall in front of chimney base
Electrical	electrical panel box at north end of west wall; conduits lead to it through foundation wall from above grade on exterior

Laundry (Room 005 - Crew's Toilet)

General

The laundry (Room 005) is located to the west of center on the north side of the basement. The room measures approximately 8 feet square and is accessed from the basement hall (Room 001) via a doorway on the south wall. A window is located on the north wall. This room, which holds a washing machine, a dryer, and a water heater, has been used as a laundry probably since circa 1970, but was originally the crew's toilet.

Flooring

Reinforced poured- concrete slab.

Walls

Composition	north	poured concrete exterior foundation wall
	east, south, & west	1922 wood lath and plaster on interior walls replaced or covered by plywood sheets
Trim	baseboard	ca.- 1970 plain- board baseboard

Doorway - D003

Location	west end of south wall
Door	missing
Surround	1922 Type A surround – 4 ½ inch- wide plain board with eased edges

Window – W008

Location	north wall, west end
Sashes	1922 double- hung, 6- over- 6 sashes
Hardware	1922 latch
Surround	none; opening is recessed into exterior concrete foundation wall

Ceiling

1922 wood lath and plaster covered or replaced by plywood sheets

Mechanical Systems

Heating	ca.- 1955 radiator hung at top of west wall
Plumbing	washer in front of W008 on north wall; water heater at north end of east wall

Pump Room (Room 006 - Laundry)

General

The pump room (Room 006) is located in the northwest corner of the basement. The room measures approximately 16 feet long by 8 feet deep, and is accessed from the basement hall (Room 001) by a doorway on the east wall. The room has one window on each of the north and west walls. Originally used as a laundry, the room now houses storage tanks and pumps for the fire- suppression system.

Flooring

Reinforced poured- concrete slab.

Walls

Composition	north & west	poured concrete exterior foundation walls
	south	1922 wood lath and plaster
	east	north end: 1922 wood lath and plaster south end: metal lath and plaster with plasterboard on bottom 1- 2 feet
Trim	baseboard	1922 Type A baseboard – 6 ½ inches high with cap molding

Doorway – D004

Location	south (right) of center on east wall
Door	missing
Surround	missing

Windows – W009 & W010

Locations	W009	north wall
	W010	west wall
Sashes	each	1922 double- hung, 6- over- 6 sashes
Hardware	each	1922 latches
Surrounds	none	openings recessed into exterior concrete foundation wall

Ceiling

1922 wood lath and plaster

Mechanical Systems

Heating	ca.- 1955 radiator hung at top of west wall to south of W010
Fire suppression	pump located in northeast corner; storage tanks in room

Cupboard

Floor- to- ceiling cupboard built into northwest corner of room.

Storm Clothes Room (Room 007)

General

The storm clothes room (fig. 63) is located in the southwest corner of the basement. The room measures approximately 14 feet 8 inches long by 9 feet 2 inches deep, and is accessed from the

basement hall via a doorway on the north wall. The room has a window on the west wall and two windows on the south wall.

Flooring

Reinforced poured- concrete slab.

Walls

Composition	1922 wood lath and plaster
Baseboard	on two interior (north and east) walls
Chair rail	modern plain- board chair rail attached to south and east walls approximately 2 feet from floor
Other	plain horizontal board attached to all walls approximately 5 feet from floor except between the two south- wall windows

Doorway – D005

Location	east end of north wall
Door	1922 Type 3 door with three lower horizontal panels and four (2- over- 2) upper lights divided by molded muntins (glass painted)
Surround	1922 Type A surround – 4 ½ inch- wide plain board with eased edges

Windows – W001, W002, & W111

Locations	W001	south wall, west end
	W002	south wall, east end
	W011	west wall
Sashes	each	1922 double- hung, 6- over- 6 sashes
Hardware	each	1922 latches
Surrounds	none	openings recessed into exterior concrete foundation wall

Ceiling

1922 wood lath and plaster covered or replaced by plywood sheets
Two large metal eyes attached to ceiling near south end of room

Mechanical Systems

Heating	ca.- 1955 radiator hung on west wall to south (left) of W011
Electrical	disconnected fuse box mounted on south end of west wall; two subordinate fuse boxes/panels that probably connect to the lookout tower are mounted at south end of west wall and at west end of south wall

First Story

Stair Hall (Room 101)

General

The stair hall (fig. 64) on the first story of the station house is centered on the south side of the story. The room is composed of two levels, the entry area and the hall area. The entry area, which measures approximately 6 feet 6 inches wide by 4 feet 6 inches deep, is located on the level of the front porch and is entered through the main entrance. Steps lead north from this area down to the basement level and up to the hall.

The hall area measures approximately 6 feet 6 inches wide by 6 feet 8 inches at its deepest point, and all other rooms on the first story and the staircase to the second story are accessed through this room. The stair hall contains three doorways – the main entrance on the south wall of the entry level, and a doorway on each of the west and east walls of the hall level – but no windows.

Flooring

Ca.- 1992 dark blue and green sheet vinyl.

Walls

Composition		1922 wood lath and plaster
Trim	baseboard	1922 Type A baseboard – 6 ½ inch- high plain board with a cap molding
	chair rail	1922 Type A chair rail – 3 ¾ inch- high board with integral molding on top edge, attached to wall 2 feet 7 ½ inches above floor level

Doorways – D101, D104, & D105

Locations	D101	main entrance, south wall of entry area
	D104	east wall of hall area, opens into mess room (R102)
	D105	west wall of hall area, opens into office (R106)
Doors	D101	1922 Type 1 door with three horizontal panels on the lower two- thirds and six lights (3- over- 2) on the upper third
	D104	1922 Type 2 door with five horizontal panels trimmed with quarter-round molding
	D105	1922 Type 3 door with three lower horizontal panels and four (2- over-2) lights divided by molded muntins
Hardware	D101	modern replacement brass handle with keyhole; location of original handle visible on door
	D104	remnants of 1922 knob and back plate
	D105	1922 knob and back plate
Surrounds	each	1922 Type A surround – 4 ½ inch- wide plain boards with eased inner edges
Other	D105	vertical center muntin replaced; lights painted

Windows

None.

Ceiling

1922 lath and plaster.

Staircase

Four poured- concrete steps lead up from entry area to hall area; 1922 balustrade along west stair wall has curved top rail and square- profile balusters.

Mechanical Systems

Alarm (1922?) operational ; alarm and push button located on west wall.

Mess Room (Room 102)

General

The mess room (fig. 65) is located in the southeast corner of the first story. The room measures approximately 17 feet 6 inches wide by 12 feet 6 inches deep. A doorway on the west wall leads from the stair hall (Room 101), and another doorway at the east end of the north wall leads to the kitchen (Room 103). The mess room has three windows – two on the south wall and one on the east wall – and a shallow closet on the north wall.

Flooring

Ca.- 1992 dark blue and green sheet vinyl.

Walls

Composition		1922 wood lath and plaster
Trim	baseboard	1922 Type A baseboard - 6 ½ inches high with cap molding and later 1 ½- inch high quarter- round toe molding
	chair rail	1922 Type A chair rail – 3 ¾ inch- high board with integral molding on top edge, attached to wall 2 feet 7 ½ inches above floor level
Other		Protrusion measuring approximately 9 inches deep by 2 feet 9 inches wide on north wall surrounds chimney base; no flue opening visible

Doorways – D102A, D104 & D106

Locations	D102A	centered on north wall, doorway to closet
	D104	north end of west wall, opens from stair hall (R101)
	D106	east end of north wall, opens into kitchen (R103)
Doors	D102A	1922 Type 2 door with five horizontal panels trimmed with simple molding (slightly different than on D104 door)
	D104	1922 Type 2 door with five horizontal panels trimmed with quarter-round molding
	D106	missing; hinge mortises on east (right) jamb and latch mortise on west (left) jamb
Hardware	D102A	1922 knob and back plate
	D104	remnants of 1922 knob and back plate
Surrounds	each	1922 Type A surround – 4 ½ inch- wide plain board with eased inner edges

Windows – W103- W105

Locations	W103	west of center on south wall
	W104	east of center on south wall
	W105	east wall
Sashes	each	1922 double- hung, 6- over- 6 sashes
Hardware	each	two 1922 brass lifts on bottom rail of lower sash; 1922 latches missing, but marks of old locations visible
Surrounds	each	1922 Type A surround – 4 ½ inch- wide plain board surround with eased inner edges; plain 1922 apron and stool

Ceiling

1922 wood lath and plaster.

Closet

Shallow closet on north wall between chimney protrusion to the west (left) and doorway D106 to the east (right); front of closet on same plane as chimney wall; plain horizontal boards mounted approximately 5 feet from the floor on three inside walls hold coat hooks.

Mechanical Systems

Heating	two circa 1955 radiators, one each under windows W103 and W105; radiator pipes run on either side of both windows from basement, through floor, to second story
Fire suppression	two sprinkler heads located on the north wall

Kitchen (Room 103)

General

The kitchen (fig. 66) is located in the northeast corner of the first story. The kitchen was originally two rooms – a large kitchen/cooking area in the northeast corner of the first story, and a pantry with cupboards and a sink west of the kitchen. At some point, probably after World War II, the partitions between the two areas were removed, resulting in one large room with the west end (the old pantry area) a few feet narrower than the main area. The room was remodeled again in the early 1990s.

The kitchen measures approximately 22 feet wide by 12 feet 6 inches deep (approximately 8 feet 6 inches deep at the old pantry end). A doorway at the east end of the south wall leads to the mess room (Room 102), and an exterior doorway near the west end of the north wall opens to the rear porch. The room has three windows – one on the east wall, and two on either end of the north wall. Built- in base and wall cabinets line the south and west walls.

Flooring

Ca.- 1992 dark blue and green sheet vinyl.

Walls

Composition		ca.- 1992 plasterboard
Trim	baseboard	ca.- 1992 Type B baseboard – 6 ½ inch- high plain board with a quarter- round toe molding three- quarters of an inch high
	chair rail	ca.- 1992 Type B chair rail – 3 ¾ inch- high plain board attached to wall 2 feet 7 ½ inches above floor level

Doorways – D102 & D106

Locations	D102	near west end of north wall, opens from exterior
	D106	at east end of south wall, opens to mess room (R102)
Doors	D102	1922 Type 3 door with three lower horizontal panels and four (2-over- 2) lights divided by molded muntins
	D106	missing
Hardware	D102	ca.- 1992 replacement hardware; hinges mounted on opposite side of door to 1922 locations
Surrounds	each	ca.- 1992 Type A surround – plain boards with eased edges
Other	D102	door swing reversed in 1992

Windows – W106- W108

Locations	W106	east wall
	W107	near east end of north wall
	W108	west end of north wall, to west (left) of D102
Sashes	each	1922 double- hung, 6- over- 6 sashes
Hardware	each	1922 pulls and latches
Surrounds	each	ca.- 1992 Type A surround – plain- board surround with eased edges; plain ca.- 1992 apron and stool

Ceiling

Ca.- 1992 plasterboard.

Cabinets

Base and wall cabinets installed along south and west walls.

Mechanical Systems

Heating	three ca.- 1955 radiators, one under each window; radiator pipes run on either side of each window from basement, through floor, to second story
Fire suppression	two sprinkler heads located on the north wall

Keeper's Room (Room 104)

General

The keeper's room (fig. 67) is located in the northwest corner of the first story. The room is "L"- shaped and measures approximately 12 feet 6 inches at its widest point by 12 feet 6 inches at its deepest point. The keeper's room is entered from the office (Room106) via a doorway on its south wall. In the southeast corner of the room (the foot of the "L"), a doorway on the north wall leads to a bathroom (Room 105); a closet is located on the east wall. There is one window on each of the north and west walls in the main part of the room

Flooring

Ca.- 1992 dark blue and green sheet vinyl.

Walls

Composition		1922 wood lath and plaster
Trim	baseboard	1922 Type A baseboard – 6 ½ inches high with cap molding; baseboard extends into closet; mark of former 1 ½ inch- high toe molding is visible

Doorways – D104A, D107 & D108

Locations	D104A	closet doorway on east wall of foot of "L"
	D107	south wall of main part of room, opens from office (R106)
	D108	north wall of foot of "L" opens into toilet (R105)
Doors	each	1922 Type 2 door with five horizontal panels
Hardware	each	1922 butt hinges, knob, and back plate
Surrounds	each	1922 Type A surround – 4 ½ inch- wide plain board with eased inner edges

Windows – W110 & W111

Locations	W110	north wall of main part of room
	W111	west wall of main part of room
Sashes	each	1922 double- hung, 6- over- 6 sashes
Hardware	each	1922 pulls and latch
Surrounds	each	1922 Type A surround – 4 ½ inch- wide plain board with eased inner edges; plain 1922 apron and stool

Ceiling

1922 wood lath and plaster.

Closet

Location	southeast corner of room, east wall of foot of "L"
Size	approximately 6 feet wide by 2 feet 10 inches deep

Mechanical Systems

Heating	ca.- 1955 radiator on north wall under W110
Fire suppression	plastic conduit travels up through floor to ceiling in southeast corner and across top of south wall in main part of room

Toilet (Room 105)

General

The keeper's toilet (fig. 68) is located to the north of the foot of the "L" of the keeper's room (Room 104). The room measures approximately 6 feet 6 inches wide by 6 feet deep, and is accessed via a doorway on the south wall. A window is located on the north wall of the room.

Flooring

Tan and light tan sheet vinyl in a diamond pattern.

Walls

Masonite panels cover or replace 1922 wood lath and plaster.

Doorway – D108

Location	south wall
Door	1922 Type 2 door with five horizontal panels
Hardware	1922 hinges, knob, and back plate
Surround	1922 Type A surround – 4 ½ inch- wide plain board with eased inner edges

Window – W109

Location	north wall
Sashes	1922 double- hung, 6- over- 6 sashes
Hardware	1922 pulls and latch
Surround	1922 Type A surround – 4 ½ inch- wide plain board with eased inner edges
Other	window apron and stool covered by masonite wall panels

Ceiling

Masonite panels cover or replace 1922 wood lath and plaster.

Mechanical Systems

Heating	ca.- 1955 radiator on north wall under window W109
Plumbing	post- 1950s stall shower, toilet, and vanity with sink

Office (Room 106)

General

The office (fig. 69) is located in the southwest corner of the first story of the station house. The room measures approximately 14 feet 9 inches wide by 12 feet 6 inches deep, and has three doorways and three windows. A doorway on the east wall leads from the stair hall (Room 101), one on the north wall opens into the keeper's bedroom (Room 104), and an exterior doorway on the west wall opens to the west porch. One window is located on the west wall, and two are located on the south wall.

Flooring

Ca.- 1992 dark blue and green sheet vinyl.

Walls

Composition		1922 wood lath and plaster
Trim	baseboard	1922 Type A baseboard – 6 ½ inches high with cap molding; shadow of later 1 ½ inch- high toe molding visible

Doorways – D103, D105 & D107

Locations	D103	north end of west wall, opens to west porch
	D105	north end of east wall, opens from stair hall (R101)
	D107	north wall, leads to keeper's room (R104)
Doors	D103	ca.- 1933- 38 Type 1A door; similar to Type 1 door (D101) with three horizontal panels on the lower two- thirds and six lights (3- over- 2) on the upper third, except size of panels and lights differ
	D105	1922 Type 3 door with three lower horizontal panels and four lights (2- over- 2) with molded muntins
	D107	1922 Type 2 door with five horizontal panels
Hardware	D103	ca.- 1933- 39 hinges, later chrome knob with keyhole
	D105 D107	1922 hinges, knobs, and back plates
Surrounds	D103	ca.- 1933- 39 Type A surround – 4 ½ inch- wide plain board with eased inner edges
	D105 D107	1922 Type A surround – 4 ½ inch- wide plain board with eased inner edges
Other		vertical center muntin replaced; lights on D103 and D105 painted

Windows – W101, W102 & W112

Locations	W101	east of center on south wall
	W102	west of center on south wall
	W112	west wall
Sashes	each	1922 double- hung, 6- over- 6 sashes
Hardware	each	original pulls and latch
Surrounds	each	1922 Type A surround – 4 ½ inch- wide plain boards with eased inner edges; plain 1922 apron and stool

Ceiling

1922 wood lath and plaster.

Mechanical Systems

Heating	ca.- 1955 radiator under window W112
Fire suppression	sprinkler heads at top of north wall

Second Story

Stairwell (Room 201)

General

The stairwell (fig. 70) in the station house is located slightly to the west of center on the south side of the building. The stairwell contains a dogleg staircase that connects the first and second stories. The room measures approximately 6 feet 6 inches wide by 8 feet deep. Seven steps lead south along the west stair wall from the first- story stair hall to a landing, and six steps lead north along the east stair wall from the landing to the second- story hall. The stairwell has one window on the south wall at the second- story level, and one doorway at the top of the staircase that leads to the second- story hall.

Flooring

Staircase	1922 wooden steps and treads
Landing	ca.- 1992 dark blue and green sheet vinyl

Walls

Composition	south, east, & west walls	1922 wood lath and plaster
	north wall	plasterboard; created fire wall at head of stairway and covers balustrade
Trim	baseboard	1922 Type A baseboard – 6 ½ inches high with cap molding; shadow of later 1 ½ inch- high toe molding visible on landing
	other	anchor bracket on south wall for rope that would have led to a pulley mounted on ceiling and then through hatch on ceiling

Doorway D201

Location	north wall at top of stairway
Door	ca.- 1992 Type 4 door; similar to Type 2 door with five horizontal panels
Hardware	knob and back plate similar to 1922 hardware (reused original?)
Surround	ca.- 1992 plain- board surround

Window – W203

Location	south wall, second- story level
Sashes	1922 double- hung, 6- over- 6 sashes
Hardware	1922 pulls and latch
Surround	1922 Type A surround – 4 ½ inch- wide plain boards with eased inner edges; plain 1922 apron and stool

Ceiling

1922 wood lath and plaster
Hatch in north part of ceiling extends into hall (R202); pulley on ceiling for rope leading from anchor bracket on south wall, through pulley, to hatch

Staircase

Type	dogleg staircase with seven steps leading from first story south along west stair wall to landing, and six steps leading from landing north along east stair wall to second- story hall
Balustrade	1922 balustrade on both flights and along north wall (now covered on hall [R202] side with plasterboard); square- profile balusters and carved hand/bottom rails; plain newels with curved top on first- and second- story levels and at landing
Stringer	approximately 2 foot- wide decorative stringer along staircase and north wall, composed of five horizontal boards with beveled edges butted together

Mechanical Systems

Heating: ca.- 1955 radiator on south wall of landing.

Second- Story Hall (Room 202)

General

The second- story hall (figs. 71- 72) is located to the north of the stairwell (Room 201) and accesses all rooms on the second story. The room has six doorways: one opening from the stairwell, one leading to a bathroom, and four leading to bedrooms. There are no windows in the room.

Flooring

Ca.- 1992 dark blue and green sheet vinyl.

Walls

Composition	north, east, & west walls	1922 wood lath and plaster
	south wall	plasterboard
Trim	baseboard	1922 Type A baseboard – 6 ½ inches high with cap molding; shadow of later 1 ½- inch high toe molding visible on landing; no baseboard on south wall
	other	anchor bracket on south wall for rope that would have led to a pulley mounted on ceiling and then through hatch on ceiling

Doorways – D201- D206

Locations	D201	west of center on south wall, leads from stairwell
	D202	center of south wall, opens to spare room (R203)
	D203	east wall (end of hall), leads to southeast bedroom (R204)
	D204	center on north wall, leads to northeast bedroom (R205)
	D205	west of center on north wall, leads to bathroom (R206)
	D206	west wall (end of hall), leads to west bedroom (R207)
Doors	D201	ca.- 1992 Type 4 door, similar to 1922 Type 2 door with five horizontal panels
	D202 D203 D204 D205 D206	1922 Type 2 door with five horizontal panels
Hardware	D201	back plate and knob similar to 1922 hardware (reused original?)
	D202 D203 D204 D205 D206	1922 hinges, knob, and back plate
Surrounds	D201	ca.- 1992 plain board surround
	D202 D203 D204 D205 D206	1922 Type A 4 ½ inch- wide plain board with eased edges

Windows

None.

Ceiling

1922 wood lath and plaster
Rectangular hatch to attic (R301) located south of center of ceiling and into stairwell (R201) ceiling; door constructed of vertical boards in two recessed panels; surround Type A trims opening; drop stairs removed

Spare Room (Room 203)

General

The spare room (fig. 73) is located on the south side of the second story, to the east of the stairwell (Room 201). The room measures approximately 7 feet 6 inches wide by 8 feet inches deep. A doorway from the hall (Room 202) is located on the north wall, and a window is located on the south wall.

Flooring

Ca.- 1992 dark blue and green sheet vinyl.

Walls

Composition		1922 wood lath and plaster
Trim	baseboard	1922 Type A baseboard – 6 ½ inches high with cap molding; shadow of later 1 ½ inch- high toe molding visible on landing
	other	plain 3 ½ inch- wide horizontal board spans the west wall 5 feet 10 inches from floor level

Doorway – D203

Location	west end of north wall
Door	1922 Type 2 door with five horizontal panels
Hardware	1922 hinges, knob, and back plate
Surround	1922 Type A surround – 4 ½ inch- wide plain board with eased edges

Window – W204

Location	east end of south wall
Sashes	1922 double- hung, 6- over- 6 sashes
Hardware	1922 pulls; evidence of 1922 latch (missing)
Surround	1922 Type A surround – 4 ½ inch- wide plain board with eased edges

Ceiling

1922 wood lath and plaster.

Mechanical Systems

Heating: ca.- 1955 radiator on south wall under W204.

Southeast Bedroom (Room 204 - No. 1 Man's Room)

General

The southeast bedroom, originally known as the "No. 1 Man's Room," is located in the southeast corner of the second story. The room measures approximately 8 feet 6 inches wide by 12 feet deep. A doorway from the hall is located on the west wall, and a window is located on each of the south and east walls.

Flooring

Ca.- 1992 dark blue and green sheet vinyl.

Walls

Composition		1922 wood lath and plaster
Trim	baseboard	1922 Type A baseboard – 6 ½ inches high with cap molding; shadow of later 1 ½ inch- high toe molding visible on landing

Doorway

Location	north end of west wall
Door	1922 Type 2 door with five horizontal panels
Hardware	1922 hinges, knob, and back plate
Surround	1922 Type A surround – 4 ½ inch- wide plain board with eased edges

Windows – W205 & W206

Locations	W205	south wall
	W206	east wall
Sashes	each	1922 double- hung, 6- over- 6 sashes
Hardware	each	1922 pulls; evidence of 1922 latches (missing)
Surrounds	each	1922 Type A surround – 4 ½ inch- wide plain board with eased edges

Ceiling

1922 wood lath and plaster.

Mechanical Systems

Heating	ca.- 1955 radiator on east wall under W206
Fire suppression	plastic conduit for fire- suppression system along top of west wall

Northeast Bedroom (Room 205 - Sleeping Room)

General

The northeast bedroom (fig. 74) is located in the northeast corner of the second story and was originally known as "Sleeping Room B." The room measures approximately 17 feet wide by 12 feet 6 inches deep, and has a doorway from the hall (Room 202) located on the south wall. Two windows are located on north wall, with another window on the east wall.

Flooring

Ca.- 1992 dark blue and green sheet vinyl.

Walls

Composition		1922 wood lath and plaster; plasterboard at west end of north wall under window W209
Trim	baseboard	1922 Type A baseboard – 6 ½ inches high with cap molding; shadow of later 1 ½ inch- high toe molding visible on landing
Other		protrusion on south wall measuring approximately 9 inches deep by 2 feet 9 inches wide surrounds chimney chase; no flue hole visible

Doorway – D204

Location	west end of south wall
Door	1922 Type 2 door with five horizontal panels
Hardware	1922 hinges, knob, and back plate
Surround	1922 Type A surround – 4 ½ inch- wide plain board with eased edges

Windows

Locations	W207	east wall
	W208	east of center on north wall
	W209	west end of north wall
Sashes	each	1922 double- hung, 6- over- 6 sashes
Hardware	each	1922 pulls and latch
Surrounds	each	1922 Type A surround – 4 ½ inch- wide plain board with eased edges

Ceiling

Mostly 1922 wood lath and plaster, large section replaced with plasterboard.

Mechanical Systems

Heating	ca.- 1955 radiator on east wall under W207 and on north wall under W208
Fire suppression	plastic conduit for sprinklers along top of south wall

Bathroom (Room 206)

General

The bathroom (fig. 75) is located on the north side of the second story, across the hall from the stairwell to the south. The room measures approximately 6 feet wide by 12 feet deep. A doorway is located on the room's south wall, and a window on the north wall.

The second story originally had no bathroom. This room was created, probably after 1950, by combining the "foot" of the "L" in the original "Sleeping Room A" with the space from an original closet in the hall (Room 202). The doorway into the bathroom was the closet doorway.

Flooring

Ca.- 1992 dark blue and green sheet vinyl.

Walls

Composition		Formica™- type panels
Trim	baseboard	post- 1950 5 ½ inch- high plain- board baseboard

Doorway – D205

Location	east end of south wall
Door	1922 Type 2 door with five horizontal panels
Hardware	1922 hinges, knob, and back plate
Surround	covered by wall panels

Window – W210

Location	north wall
Sashes	double- hung, 6- over- 6 sashes (date uncertain)
Hardware	1922 latch
Surround	covered by wall panels

Ceiling

Formica™- type panels

Mechanical Systems

Heating	ca.- 1955 radiator on north wall under window W210
Plumbing	toilet at north end of west wall; two shower stalls along west wall to south of toilet with access cupboard to plumbing between stalls; two- sink vanity at north end of east wall
Fire suppression	plastic conduit for fire suppression at top of east and south walls

West Bedroom (Room 207 - Sleeping Room)

General

The west bedroom (fig. 76) occupies the west end of the second story, and was originally known as "Sleeping Room A." The rectangular room measures approximately 14 feet 6 inches wide by 12 feet deep, and has one doorway opening from the hall located on the north wall. The room has six windows – two located on each of the north, west, and south walls.

This room was originally an "L"- shaped room with the "foot" of the L located off the northeast corner. This space was later used together with an original hall closet to create a bathroom

Flooring

Ca.- 1992 dark blue and green sheet vinyl.

Walls

Composition	most walls	1922 wood lath and plaster
	north end/ east wall	post- 1950 plaster
Trim	baseboard	1922 Type A baseboard – 6 ½ inches high with cap molding on most walls; east wall to north of doorway D206 replacement plain- board baseboard (section of wall was erected when bathroom installed)
	other	plain 3 ½ inch- wide horizontal board spans the west wall between W213 & W214 5 feet 10 inches from floor level

Doorway – D206

Location	east wall
Door	1922 Type 2 door with five horizontal panels
Hardware	1922 hinges, knob, and back plate
Surround	1922 Type A surround – 4 ½ inch- wide plain board with eased edges

Windows – W201 & W202, W211- W214

Locations	W201	west end of south wall
	W202	east end of south wall
	W211	east end of north wall
	W212	west end of north wall
	W213	north end of west wall
	W214	south end of west wall
Sashes	each	1922 double- hung, 6- over- 6 sashes
Hardware	each	1922 pulls and latch, except latch missing on W201
Surrounds	each	1922 Type A surround – 4 ½ inch- wide plain boards with eased inner edges

Ceiling

1922 wood lath and plaster; rectangular plasterboard patch at west end of north side
Ceiling divided in half by east/west beam cased in plaster

Mechanical Systems

Heating	one ca.- 1955 radiator under each of windows W211 (north wall), W213 (west wall), and W201 (south wall)
Fire suppression	two sprinkler heads at top of north wall

Attic Level (Room 301)

General

Room 301 (fig. 77) is an unfinished space that occupies the entire attic level of the station house. The floor is composed of tongue- and- groove boards 7 ½ inches wide, and the walls and ceiling are the exposed sheathing of the exterior walls and roof. The room has one casement window in each of the gables of the gable- on- hip roof. A hatchway with a hinged door is located in the center of the room; it opens from the second- story hall (Room 202) below. A balustrade constructed of dimensional 2- by 4- inch lumber protects three sides of the opening.



Figure 57. Station House: Basement hall (Room 001), looking south up to entry and doorway D101 (1999).



Figure 58. Station House: Storeroom (Room 002), looking southeast (1999).



Figure 59. Station House: Coal room (Room 003), looking south/southeast (1999).



Figure 60. Station House: Boiler room (Room 004), looking east (1999).



Figure 61. Station House: Boiler room (Room 004), detail of doorway D001 (1999).



Figure 62. Station House: Basement hall (Room 001), doorway D005 to Room 007 (1999).



Figure 63. Station House: Storm clothes room (Room 007), looking west (1999).



Figure 64. Station House: Stair hall (Room 101), looking south (1999).



Figure 65. Station House: Mess room (Room 102), looking east/northeast (1999).



Figure 66. Station House: Kitchen (Room 103), looking west/northwest (1999).



Figure 67. Station House: Keeper's room (Room 104), looking northeast (1999).



Figure 68. Station House: Keeper's toilet (Room 105), looking north/northeast (1999).



Figure 69. Station House: Office (Room 106), looking west/northwest (1999).



Figure 70. Station House: Stairwell (Room 201), looking north (1999).



Figure 71. Station House: Second- story hall (Room 202), looking east (1999).



Figure 72. Station House: Second- story hall (Room 202), ceiling hatch (1999).



Figure 73. Station House: Spare room (Room 203), looking south/southeast (1999).



Figure 74. Station House: Northeast bedroom (Room 205), looking east/northeast (1999).



Figure 75. Station House: Bathroom (Room 206), looking north (1999).



Figure 76. Station House: West bedroom (Room 207), looking north (1999).



Figure 77. Station House: Attic (Room 301), looking west/southwest (1999).

GARAGE (ASIS- 17)



Figure 78. Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station Garage: View from lookout tower to the south, with Atlantic Ocean in background (1999).

General Information

The Assateague Coast Guard Station garage (fig. 78) was the original boathouse for the station. The building is a rectangular hip- roof structure that is situated approximately 100 yards south of the station house. The plainly detailed building is 1 ½ stories tall, and measures 23 feet deep by 39 feet 6 inches feet wide. The garage has two facades. The south façade with two double-wide doorways was the main boat entrance and is oriented to the Atlantic Ocean to the south (fig. 86. The east façade, labeled a "cart" entry on the 1922 construction drawings, is also the main pedestrian entrance, and is oriented toward the access road to the east (fig. 79).
A large cylindrical water tank stands on pilings at the southeast corner of the garage. The water tank measures 10 feet in diameter and approximately 11 feet high, and has a conical roof topped with a decorative finial.

The interior of the garage consists of one room in which boats were housed and serviced, and which later served as a garage and as a workshop. Doorway and window numbers refer to those used on the 2000 scaled drawings found in Appendix B.

Structural and Exterior Features

Foundation

Not visible due to raised grade; originally consisted of wood sills set several feet above grade on wood pilings 6 inches in diameter (visible until at least 1976).

Framing

Wood stick- framing.

Walls

Cladding	Wood novelty siding installed butt- edge with 5- inch exposure, fastened using wire nails (fig. 80)	
Sheathing	7 ½ inch- wide boards	
Trim	corner boards	7 inch- wide plain boards
	cornice	simple ogee molding at top of wall

Doorways

East Façade – Doorway D101 (fig. 81)

Location	at north end of east façade
Opening Size	9 feet wide by 10 feet high
Door	two doors, each constructed of vertical tongue- and- groove boards hung on a "Z" frame that has beveled edges
Hardware	three strap hinges for each door leaf; doors held closed by wooden bar (batten) held by wooden brackets
Trim	north surround is the wall's north corner board; south and top surrounds are 6 inch- wide plain boards
Ramp	opening is accessed by an inclined poured- concrete ramp with wooden plank section at end of ramp
Other	original 1922 doorway and doors

South Façade – Doorways D102 and 103 (figs. 86- 87)

Location	two doorways span south facade
Opening Size	each 10 feet 6 inches wide by 10 feet high
Doors	two doors in each opening – each door constructed of vertical tongue- and- groove boards hung on a "Z" frame that has beveled edges
Hardware	three strap hinges for each door leaf
Trim	west surround of west doorway and east surround of east doorway are the wall's corner boards; top surround for each opening is a 6 inch- wide plain board; a plain board 10 inches wide trims area between two doorways
Ramp	openings are accessed by an inclined poured- concrete ramp with a wooden- plank section across end of ramp; section of ramp in front of west doorway (D102) imbedded with metal tracks; entire ramp covered with thin stucco finish that is chipping away (fig. 88)
Other	lowest hinge on west edge of each west door leaf has been replaced with smaller strap hinge and moved several inches above original location; original wooden bars (battens) holding doors closed missing

Windows

East Façade – W101 & W102 (fig. 79)

Locations	W101	south bay
	W102	center bay
Opening Sizes	each	2 feet 10 inches wide by 5 feet 2 ½ inches high
Sashes	each	double- hung, 6- over- 6 sashes; muntins three- quarters of an inch wide
Trim	each	4 ¼ inch- wide plain- board surrounds; minimal drip cap over top surround

North Elevation – W103 & W104 (fig. 83)

Locations	W103	just east of center of wall
	W104	just west of center of wall
Opening Sizes	each	2 feet 10 inches wide by 5 feet 2 ½ inches high
Sashes	each	double- hung, 6- over- 6 sashes; muntins three- quarters of an inch wide
Trim	each	4 ¼ inch- wide plain- board surrounds; minimal drip cap over top surround

West Elevation – W105- W107 (fig. 85)

Locations	W105	north bay
	W106	center bay
	W107	south bay
Opening Sizes	each	2 feet 10 inches wide by 5 feet 2 ½ inches high
Sashes	each	double- hung, 6- over- 6 sashes; muntins three- quarters of an inch wide
Trim	each	4 ¼ inch- wide plain- board surrounds; minimal drip cap over top surround

Roofs

Garage (figs. 81 & 86)

Type	hip
Sheathing	7 ½ inch- wide boards
Roofing	red asbestos tile
Trim	none
Eaves	1 foot- wide overhang on all four sides of hip roof; soffit covered with 1 ½ inch- wide tongue- and- groove boards laid parallel to eave
Other	sheathing, roofing, and soffit boards all appear to be original (1922)

Water Tank (fig. 86)

Type	conical
Roofing	board and batten
Trim	decorative finial at peak
Eaves	approximately 8 inch- wide overhang

Drainage System

Gutters	Half- round copper gutters mounted using copper hangers on all four eaves of hip roof (fig. 82)
Leader/Downspout	Copper leader connected to a round downspout that leads from east- eave gutter to water tank

Mechanical Systems

Electrical

Service runs underground from station house to north wall of garage
Two conduits run down west wall between windows W105 & W106 to boxes on wall 2- 4 feet above grade

Finishes

Walls (including water tank)	white paint
Corner boards	white paint
Wall cornice	green paint
Soffit	green paint
Doors	light gray- green paint
Doorway surrounds	white paint
Sashes	light gray- green paint
Window trim	light gray- green paint
Water tank roof	red paint



Figure 79. Garage: East façade and north elevation (1999).



Figure 80. Garage: North elevation, detail of novelty siding (1999).



Figure 81. Garage: East facade, doorway D101 (1999).



Figure 82. Garage: Northwest corner, detail of eaves soffits and gutters (1999).



Figure 83. Garage: North elevation (1999).



Figure 84. Garage: North and west elevations (1999).



Figure 85. Garage: West elevation (1999).



Figure 86. Garage: South façade (1999).



Figure 87. Garage: South façade, doorways D102 and D103 (1999).



Figure 88. Garage: South façade, ramp to doorway D102 (1999).

Interior Features

No documentation was performed on the interior features of the Assateague Coast Guard Station garage. The following photographs of the interior were taken at the time of exterior documentation of the structure.



Figure 89. Garage: Room 101, east wall, doorway D101 (1999).



Figure 90. Garage: Room 101, view looking south (1999).



Figure 91. Garage: Room 101, view looking north (1999).



Figure 92. Garage: Room 101, ladder to attic (1999).

BOATHOUSE (ASIS- 16)



Figure 93. Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station Boathouse: View looking northwest (1999).

General Information

The Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station boathouse (fig. 93) is a hip- roofed rectangular structure that stands on pilings at the edge of Tom's Cove to the north of the station house. The building is 1½ stories tall, measures approximately 46 feet wide by 62 feet deep, and is decorated with restrained Classical Revival styling. The building has two facades: the south façade (fig. 94) is oriented toward the station house located approximately 250 yards to the south, and the north façade (fig. 98) faces Tom's Cove to the north.

The main pedestrian entrance to the boathouse is a single- wide doorway centered on the south façade that is protected by a pedimented gable- roofed porch. One window opening is positioned on either side of the main entrance and porch. Three wide doorways with overhanging doors span the north façade of the building. These doorways are for the passage of boats, and there is a launchway leading down from the doorways to the waters of Tom's Cove.

Five window openings are arranged symmetrically along each of the east and west elevations, and three dormers are evenly placed along each of the east and west roof slopes (figs. 96 & 99). Catwalks surround the south, east, and west sides of the building, with the east and west walkways extending out beyond the boat launchway. A "T- Head" pier extends parallel to the east catwalk out into the cove. A large cylindrical water tank stands on pilings to the west of the catwalk along the building's south elevation (figs. 99 & 110). The structure measures approximately 12 feet in diameter and 11 feet high, and has a conical roof topped by a decorative finial.

Most of the interior of the first story of the boathouse is occupied by one large room in which the boats were housed and maintained (figs. 111 & 112), with a small entry located at the south end of the building. The attic/loft is composed of one large space with a storage area walled off in the northeast corner of the room (figs. 117 & 118).

Doorway and window numbers refer to those used on the 2000 scaled drawings found in Appendix B.

Structural and Exterior Features

Foundation

Wood pilings 10 to 12 inches in diameter, 5 to 7 feet above sand grade and exposed at low tide.

Framing

Stick- frame, using dimensional lumber.

Walls

Cladding	building & dormers (cheek walls)	Wood shingles half an inch thick and of varying widths (7 to 14 inches), laid with a 10- inch exposure and fastened using wire nails
	water tank	Vertical boards with rod compression rings (reconstructed circa 1992 – fig. 110)
Sheathing		5 ½ inch- wide tongue- and- groove boards laid diagonally
Trim	architrave	Colonial Revival style reminiscent of classical architrave, except not "supported" by the corner pilasters; composed of four boards laid horizontally and trimmed at the top with a quarter-round molding – each of the top three boards are approximately 3 ½ inches wide and are on the same plane; top boards are stepped over lowest board, which is approximately 2 ½ inches wide (fig. 100)
	pilasters	Colonial Revival style reminiscent of a classical capital; at each corner; 1 foot 5 inches wide, composed of two vertical boards each 7 ½ inches wide with a 2- inch recess between; top is decorated with a protruding continuation of wall frieze detail, below which are two bands of molding; bottom is a continuation of the water table (fig. 100)
	water table	composed of three stepped vertical boards; capped by a rounded drip edge covered with lead flashing; mostly visible toward north end of building where catwalk slopes down toward water line (fig. 101)
	other	original 1939 wood sign over center doorway on north façade; faded letters state "U.S. Coast Guard, Assateague Beach Station"

Doorways

South Façade – Main Pedestrian Entrance (D101 – figs. 102 & 104)

Location	centered on the building's south façade
Opening Size	not recorded
Door	door has four horizontal, recessed panels trimmed with quarter- round molding
Hardware	padlock; five- knuckle butt hinges with ball finials
Sidelights	6- light wood sashes with glazing removed (blocked with plywood from interior) over vertical recessed panel
Panels	three, "transom style" over door and sidelights, trimmed with square molding
Trim	engaged columns of porch (see "Porch – Columns")
Other	original 1939 glazed door replaced with extant door before 1976; 1939 sidelights replaced with extant sidelights sometime after 1976

North Façade – Boat Doorways (D102, D103, & D104 – figs. 98 & 105)

Locations	D002	east end
	D003	center
	D004	west end
Opening Sizes	each	approximately 12 feet wide by 12 feet 10 inches high
Doors	each	overhang door composed of seven rows of seven panels each; on the top four rows, each panel is composed of two vertical lights; each panel on the bottom three rows is a recessed wood (masonite?) panel
Hardware		none visible; in each doorway a pair of metal tracks lead up from the launchway and through the bottom of the door
Surrounds		pilasters at each corner and between the doors (see "Walls: Trim – Pilasters")
Reveals		at east and west ends, each composed of seven recessed, vertical panels, one over the other (fig. 106)
Other		original 1939 doorways and doors; some panels replaced in kind in 1992

Windows

South Façade

First Story - W101 & W102

Locations	W101	centered on the west bay
	W102	centered on the east bay
Opening Sizes	each	2 feet 10 inches wide by 5 feet 11 inches high
Sashes	each	double- hung, 6- over- 6 sashes; 1 1/8 inch- wide muntins with ogee profile
Trim	each	4 ½ inch- wide plain boards; drip cap along top surround; plain sill
Other		original 1939 opening and sashes; no shutters, but all windows have three shutter pintles on each side of opening

East Elevation (fig. 107)

First Story – W103 – W107

Locations	W103	south end
	W104	second from south end
	W105	centered on wall
	W106	second from north end
	W107	north end
Opening Sizes	each	2 feet 10 inches wide by 5 feet 11 inches high
Sashes	each	double- hung, 6- over- 6 sashes; 1 1/8 inch- wide muntins with ogee profile
Trim	each	4 ½ inch- wide plain- board surround; drip cap along top surround; plain sill
Other		original 1939 opening and sashes; no shutters, but all windows have three shutter pintles on each side of opening

Dormers – W201- W203

Locations	W201	over W104
	W202	directly over W105
	W203	over W106
Opening Sizes		not recorded
Sashes	each	double- hung, 6- over- 6 sashes; bottom sash rectangular with six lights, and upper sash arched with five lights radiating from center arched light
Trim	each	4 ½ inch- wide plain boards; decorative drip cap over arch
Other		original 1939 opening and sashes

North Facade

Dormer – W204

Location	W204	centered on roof slope
Opening Size		not recorded
Sashes	each	double- hung, 6- over- 6 sashes; bottom sash rectangular with six lights, and upper sash arched with five lights radiating from center arched light
Trim	each	4 ½ inch- wide plain boards; decorative drip cap over arch
Other		original 1939 opening and sashes

West Elevation (fig. 108)

First Story – W108- W112

Locations	W108	north end
	W109	second from north end
	W110	centered on wall
	W111	second from south end
	W112	south end
Opening Sizes	each	2 feet 10 inches wide by 5 feet 11 inches high
Sashes	each	double- hung, 6- over- 6 sashes; 1 1/8- inch wide muntins with ogee profile
Trim	each	4 ½ inch- wide plain- board surround; drip cap along top surround; plain sill
Other		original 1939 opening and sashes; no shutters, but all windows have three shutter pintles on each side of opening

Dormers – W205- W207

Locations	W205	over W109
	W206	directly over W110
	W207	over W111
Opening Sizes		not recorded
Sashes	each	double- hung, 6- over- 6 sashes; bottom sash rectangular with six lights, and upper sash arched with five lights radiating from center arched light
Trim	each	4 ½ inch- wide plain boards; decorative drip cap over arch
Other		original 1939 opening and sashes

Porch (figs. 102 & 103)

Location	south façade, centered over main entrance D101
Size	not recorded
Foundation	catwalk on pilings
Balustrade	none
Decking	pressure- treated wide boards running north/south
Roof	pedimented gable with wood shingles; simple Colonial Revival entablature composed of stepped plain boards with stepped square- edge strip applied as molding (may be replacement)
Columns	double columns 6 inches square on each outer corner, single engaged column at wall on either side of doorway D101 and sidelights; simple capital
Ceiling	2 ½ inch- wide tongue- and- groove boards installed in north/south direction (fig. 104)
Other	may be original 1939 porch; not known if/what details have been replaced

Roofs

Boathouse

Type	hip
Sheathing	5 ½ inch- wide tongue- and- groove boards installed north/south
Roofing	wood shingle
Trim	none
Chimney	none
Other	original chimney on south roof slope destroyed in 1962 storm – not replaced

South Porch and Dormers (figs. 102 & 108)

Type	gable
Sheathing	5 ½ inch- wide tongue- and- groove boards installed north/south
Roofing	wood shingle
Trim	none

Water Tank (fig. 110)

Type	conical
Roofing	board and batten
Trim	plain- board rakes on gables; plain cornice; decorative finial at peak
Eaves	approximately 8 inch- wide overhang
Other	water tank replaced after 1986 (probably 1992)

Drainage System

Gutters

Half- round copper gutters mounted with copper hangers on all four eaves of building's hip roof (see fig. 100).

Leaders and Downspouts

Round copper leader and downspout runs from gutter on west eave of building to water tank (see fig. 110).

Mechanical Systems

Electrical

Service	Service runs in conduits under pier to the building from poles to east of station house
Fixtures	Art Deco/nautical style hanging metal wall fixture on south façade over D101; fixture has glass shade mounted in metal housing and protected by open metal wires (fig. 104)
	Two Art Deco/nautical style wall fixtures mounted on wood plaques on north façade, one between each pair of doors; each fixture has a half- cylinder glass shade protected on top and bottom with metal covers (fig. 105)
	Two Art Deco/ nautical style hanging metal wall fixtures on east (one each over W104 & W106) and west (one each over W109 & W111) elevations; each has clear- glass cylindrical shade mounted in metal- grid housing and protected on top and bottom with metal covers (fig. 109)
	all fixtures appear to date to original 1939 construction

Plumbing

"Modern" outdoor shower mounted on wall at west end of north façade.

Finishes

Walls (building & water tank)	white paint
Wall trim	white paint
D101 sidelight panels & trim	white paint
D101 door	light gray- green paint
D102- D104 boat doors	green paint
Sashes	light gray- green paint
Window trim	light gray- green paint
Roofs (building & water tank	red paint



Figure 94. Boathouse: South façade (1999).



Figure 95. Boathouse: West elevation and south façade (1999).



Figure 96. Boathouse: South façade and east elevation (1999).



Figure 97. Boathouse: East elevation (1999).



Figure 98. Boathouse: North elevation (1999).



Figure 99. Boathouse: West elevation (1999).



Figure 100. Boathouse: Southeast corner, architrave and pilaster detail (1999).



Figure 101. Boathouse: Northwest corner, water table detail (1999).



Figure 102. Boathouse: South façade, doorway D101 and porch (1999).



Figure 103. Boathouse: South façade, porch columns and architrave detail (1999).



Figure 104. Boathouse: South façade, doorway D101 panel and ceiling detail (1999).



Figure 105. Boathouse: North elevation, doorway D103 (1999).



Figure 106. Boathouse: North elevation (1999).



Figure 107. Boathouse: East elevation, window W107 (1999).



Figure 108. Boathouse: West elevation, dormers with windows W205- W207 (1999).



Figure 109. Boathouse: West elevation, light fixture over window W111 (1999).



Figure 110. Boathouse: Water tank off northwest corner (1999).

Interior Features

No documentation was performed on the interior features of the Assateague Coast Guard Station boathouse. The following photographs of the interior were taken at the time of the exterior documentation of the structure.



Figure 111. Boathouse: Boat room (Room 101), view looking north (1999).



Figure 112. Boathouse: Boat room (Room 101), view looking south (1999).



Figure 113. Boathouse: Boat room (Room 101), southwest corner closets/lockers (1999).



Figure 114. Boathouse: Boat room (Room 101), ceiling light fixture (1999).



Figure 115. Boathouse: Boat Room (Room 101), rope/chain rings on floor, as seen from loft (1999).



Figure 116. Boathouse: Boat Room (Room 101), mark on floor left by mechanical winch, as seen from loft (1999).



Figure 117. Boathouse: Attic/Loft (Room 301), looking north (1999).



Figure 118. Boathouse: Attic/Loft (Room 301), looking southeast (1999).

CHARACTER- DEFINING FEATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CHARACTER- DEFINING FEATURES

Overview

NPS- 28, Cultural Resources Management Guideline sets forth several reasons for preparing a historic structure report, all of which apply to the structures at the Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station:

> to minimize loss of **character- defining features** [emphasis added] and materials whenever existing information about the developmental history and condition of the historic structure does not provide an adequate basis upon which to address anticipated management objectives, whenever alternative courses of action for impending treatment and use could have adverse effects, or to record treatment.[1]

A character- defining feature (CDF) is defined in *NPS- 28* as follows:

> A prominent or distinctive aspect, quality, or characteristic of a historic property that contributes significantly to its physical character. Structures, objects, vegetation, spatial relationships, view, furnishings, decorative details, and materials may be such features.[2]

By this definition, a CDF can date from any period in the history of a property. A more restrictive definition of a CDF is cited in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, in which CDFs are tied to the "historic character" of a building:

> Character- defining features...[are] those architectural materials and features that are important in defining the building's historic character....The character of a historic building may be defined by the form and detailing of exterior materials, such as masonry, wood, and metal; exterior features, such as roofs, porches, and window; interior materials, such as plaster and paint; and interior features, such as moldings and stairways, room configuration, and spatial relationships, as well as structural and mechanical systems.[3]

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[1] *NPS- 28, Cultural Resource Management Guideline*, Release No. 5 (Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of the Interior, NPS History Division, 1997), p. 119.

[2] *NPS- 28*, Appendix A, p. 178.

[3] Kay E. Weeks and Anne E. Grimmer, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitation, Restoring and Reconstructing Historic Buildings* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, Historic Preservation Services, 1995), p. 63.

The identification of the CDFs for a structure is made in conjunction with its period of significance. The 1982 General Management Plan (GMP) for Assateague Island National Seashore calls for rehabilitation, adaptive use, and interpretation of the structures at the Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station as an example of a period Coast Guard station. Thus, for purposes of interpretation and for rehabilitation of the three structures that are subject of this report, the period of significance is 1922 to 1967, and the primary period of significance is 1939 to 1967. The primary period of significance begins with the construction of the "new" boathouse in 1939. It encompasses the earliest documented alterations to the exteriors of the 1922 station house (the construction of the west side porch), the lookout tower (raising it one level), and the garage (the construction of the water tank). It also covers the construction of the generator house in 1959, and the decommissioning of the site as a Coast Guard station in 1967.

Therefore, the CDFs of the Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station structures are those distinctive materials and features that characterize the buildings as they appeared between 1939 and 1967. Due to the purpose of a Coast Guard station – to save lives and property, under extreme emergency conditions – the function of every building at the station was closely related to that of the others. Thus, the most significant CDF at Assateague is the siting of the structures and their spatial relationship to one another. Next to this in importance is the exterior appearance of each structure, which is largely the product of mission- critical elements such wide boat doors and ramps, boardwalks and docks, and water towers. Although the configuration of the station as a whole was continually in flux with the addition and removal of structures, the exteriors of the station house, the garage, and the boathouse have changed little since 1939, and they should be preserved as they currently appear.

Station House

Exterior CDFs

Most of the exterior features of the Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station's station house date to its 1922 construction, or to the ca.- 1938 construction of the west side porch, or are replacements- in- kind of the same. Thus, the exterior CDFs of the station house are:

- the **siting** of the building at the approximate center of the station;
- the distinctive **gable- on- hip roof** with its wide eaves overhang, the narrow 1 ½ inch-wide boards on the **eaves soffits**, and the **red asbestos tile roofing** on the main roof;
- the **wall covering and trim**, including clapboards and the plain- board corner boards and water table;
- the balanced configuration of the **doorway and window placement** on the south façade and west and east elevations;
- the original six- over- six **sashes** in all window openings, and the original **doors** in the three exterior doorways;
- the 1922 **front (south) porch** with its concrete steps and landing, paired columns, narrow- board ceiling, and shallow- pitched, metal- covered hip roof;
- the 1922 **rear (north) porch landing** with its wood balustrade and newels topped by decorative wood balls;

- the ca.- 1938 **side (west) porch,** with its wooden steps and decking, its widely spaced columns, the use of 2 ½- inch boards on the ceiling, and its red- painted, wood- shingle hip roof;
- the half- round **gutters** and round **downspouts**; and
- the two cylindrical **water tanks** near the building's north wall, with their vertical- board siding held by metal compression rings and their conical, board- and- batten roofs with decorative finials.

Interior CDFs

Although the interior of the station house has been altered more than the exterior, most of its extant features date to the 1922 construction of the building and the ca.- 1938 construction of the side porch. The major exceptions are the removal of the pantry walls and several "modernizations" of the kitchen area, the installation of a bathroom on the second story, and the conversion of the basement toilet room into a laundry. The CDFs of the interior of the station house consist of the 1922 and ca.- 1938 features and room configurations that have survived, specifically:

- the 1922 and ca.- 1938 **doors** and doorway and window **surrounds**;
- the 1922 doorway and window **hardware**;
- the 1922 lath and plaster walls and ceilings; and
- the original staircase **balustrade**.

Garage

The appearance of the **exterior** and **interior** of the Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station garage have not changed significantly since the structure was built in 1922. The major exceptions are the water tank at the southeast corner of the building, erected by the 1940s, and the poured- concrete ramps and interior flooring, thought to date to the 1940s.

The CDFs for the garage are:

- the **siting** of the building at the south end of the station site facing the Atlantic Ocean;
- the **hip roof** with its wide eaves overhang, the use of narrow 1 ½ inch- wide boards on the eaves soffits, and the red asbestos tile roofing;
- the exterior **wall covering and trim**, including novelty siding and plain- board corner boards and water table;
- the placement of doorways and windows;
- the original **doors** in the three exterior doorways, and the original six- over- six **sashes** in all window openings;
- the half- round **gutters** and round **downspouts**; and
- the cylindrical **water tank** at the south end of the building's exterior east wall, with its vertical- board siding held by metal compression rings and its conical board- and- batten roof with decorative finial.

Boathouse

Exterior CDFs

Three major alterations to the Assateague Coast Guard Station boathouse have changed its exterior appearance since it was built in 1939. These are:

- the construction, removal, and reconstruction of the water tank at the northwest corner of the building, and the resulting changes to the configuration of the gutters and downspouts;
- the replacement of the original door and sidelights in the south- façade entry; and
- the removal of the shutters from the first- story windows.

All other alterations or repairs to the boathouse (including the reconstruction of the three boat doors and of the water tank) have been sensitive to the building's historic character, and have involved replacement of materials in- kind.

The CDFs for the exterior of the boathouse are:

- the **siting** of the building, at the north end of the station on the shore of Tom's Cove;
- the 1930s Colonial- Revival **styling** of the building, including its massing and decorative
- elements;
- the **foundation** of wood pilings 10 inches in diameter that are exposed at low tide;
- the **hip roof** with its red- painted wood- shingle roofing and seven **dormers**;
- the **wall covering and trim**, including wood- shingle cladding and classically inspired corner pilasters and architrave;
- the balanced configuration of the **window and doorway placement**;
- the configuration of the three glazed **boat doors** in the doorways on the north façade;
- the configuration of the **doorway and sidelights** in the doorways on the south façade;
- the original double- hung, six- over- six **sashes** on the first story, and the original arched sashes in the dormers;
- the 1939 **light fixtures** on all exterior walls;
- the 1939 **south porch** with its paired columns and pedimented gable roof;
- the half- round gutters and round downspouts;
- the cylindrical **water tank** near the northwest corner of the building, with its vertical- board siding held in place by metal compression rings and its conical, board- and- batten roof with decorative finial; and
- the **launchway,** with its steel tracks that lead up to the boat doors from the cove, and the surrounding **walkways, wharf, T- dock**, and **catwalks**.

Interior CDFs

The appearance of the interior of the boathouse is virtually unchanged from its construction in 1939. The CDFs of the interior are:

- the **open space** of the boat room;
- the exposed steel posts;
- the plywood walls and ceiling;
- the 1939 narrow- board wood flooring;
- the 1939 light fixtures; and
- the 1939 plain doorway and window surrounds, baseboards, and chair rails.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Overview

The treatment plan in the 1982 GMP for the Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station calls for the rehabilitation of the station house and, by implication, of the garage and the boathouse. "Rehabilitation" is defined by the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* as:

> The act or process of making possible an efficient compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.[4]

The GMP calls for rehabilitating the station structures "as an example of a period Coast Guard station," and directs that their exterior appearance not be altered. The period of significance of the site is 1939 to 1967, from the construction of the "new" boathouse to the decommissioning of the station.

The following recommendations are made with the directives of the 1982 GMP in mind. However, they are of necessity also very general, due to changing circumstances and evolving plans pertaining to the station site. In 1999, the combination of the high cost of maintaining these structures (which are not occupied year- round, and are exposed to extreme weather conditions), and the shrinking funds available to pay for that maintenance, led ASIS NS to reconsider the GMP's recommended adaptive uses for the structures. The park began an evaluation of the potential uses of the site that would help fund its associated maintenance costs. This historic structure report is one of the first steps in this evaluation; more specific recommendations can be generated once the number of choices of potential uses has narrowed.

[4] *NPS- 28, Cultural Resource Management Guideline*, Release No. 5, p. 226.

Exterior Recommendations

General Information

The station house, garage, and boathouse appear much as they did during the 1939- 1967 period of significance. With few exceptions, all extant exterior features on the three buildings should be preserved or replaced in kind when any alterations are made.

The most important exceptions are found on the boathouse. The design of the original south-façade doorway with its glazed door and sidelights was a significant feature in the exterior appearance of the 1939 structure, as was the presence of shutters on all first- story windows. However, the extant doorway is now fitted with a five- panel door, the sidelight glazing is missing, and all the shutters have been removed. The 1939 south- facade door was extant in 1962, and the current door was probably installed after 1967, the end of the period of significance. Therefore, the extant door should be replaced with one that is identical or very similar in appearance to the original door, and the sidelights should be reglazed. Since the shutters were removed before 1962, the exterior appearance of the boathouse without them is arguably appropriate for the period of significance. However, without the shutters, the now relatively smaller windows on the boathouse appear to be out of scale to the mass of the building, and the original design of the structure is compromised. Consideration should be given to restoring shutters to the windows.

The one extant exterior element that postdates the period of significance is the second- story window on the center of the station house's north wall. This window was installed when a bathroom was carved out of a bedroom on the interior sometime after the NPS assumed responsibility for the site in 1967. However, the window is virtually invisible on the exterior unless viewed from immediately near the north wall of the building, and therefore it does not have a significant negative impact on its historic appearance.

The original asbestos- tile roofing extant on the station house and the boathouse could become problematic if it is determined to be deteriorating and/or friable. If the roofing on these buildings is removed, it should be replaced with a roofing material that replicates as closely as possible the appearance of the original roofing.

Paint Analysis

It is also recommended that paint analysis be performed on the exteriors of the station house, the garage, and the boathouse, and on the lookout tower and the generator building, as well. Extreme weather conditions, frequent repaintings, and the possibility that cladding has been replaced would make the analysis difficult, but would help to provide the paint history of the buildings during the period of significance. The analysis would also prove extremely useful in determining the relative dating and provenance of various features (i.e., in distinguishing original from later material).

Interior Recommendations

Since the station house, garage, and boathouse are to be adaptively reused, alterations to the interior of the three buildings must be expected. However, since most of the interior features of the buildings date to the period of significance, all efforts should be made to retain as many of them as possible. If major alterations to an interior are deemed necessary, such as the addition of partitions and/or plumbing, these alterations should be made as reversible as possible, so that the interior can be returned to its historic configuration if the opportunity ever arises.

Site Recommendations

Lookout Tower and Generator Building

Although not included in the scope of this report, two additional extant structures on the site – the lookout tower and the generator building – were standing during the period of significance. The lookout tower, which was built in the 1920s and raised to its present height in 1939, is of particular importance to the historic appearance of the station. It is recommended that these buildings also be preserved and rehabilitated.

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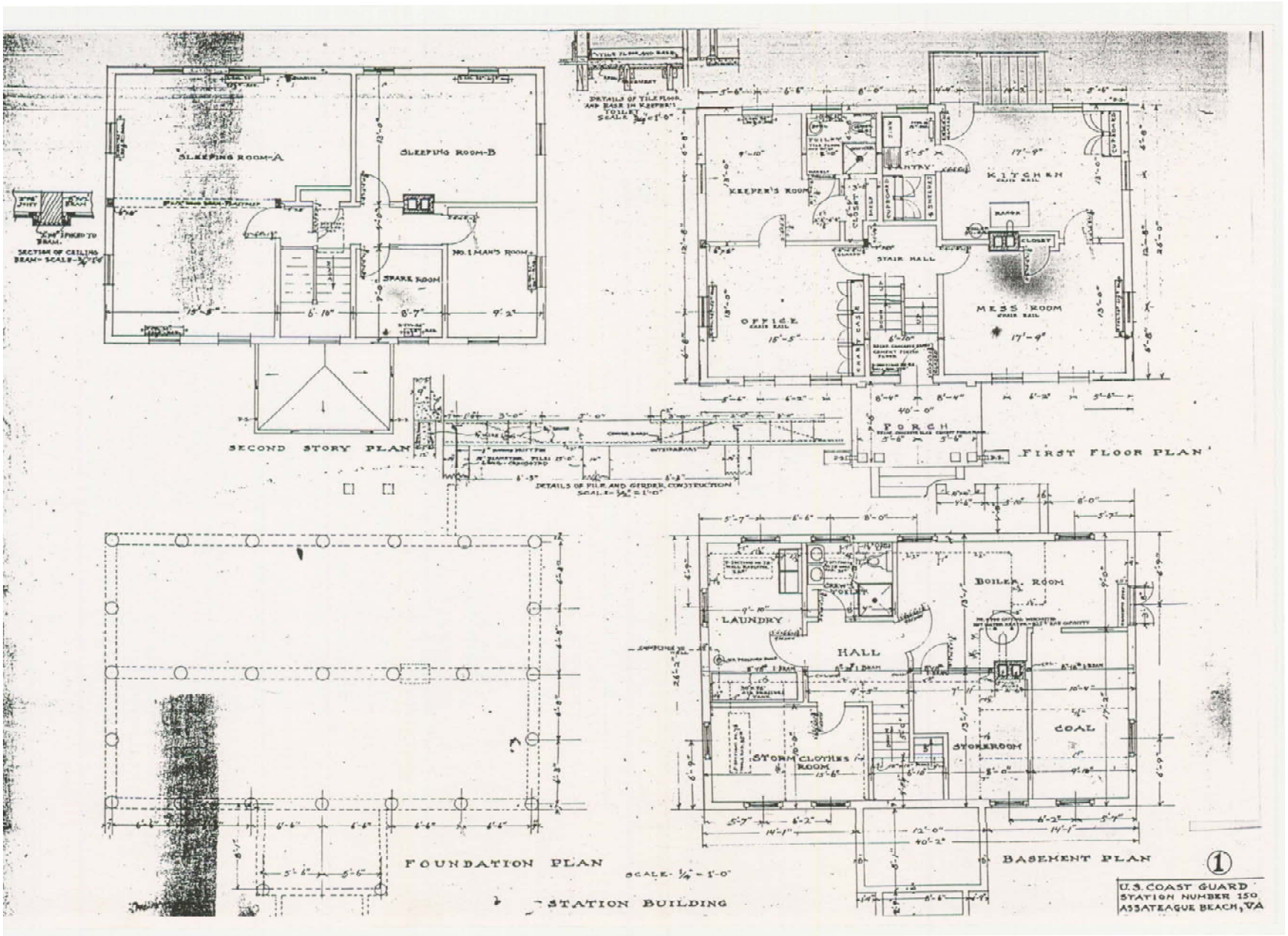
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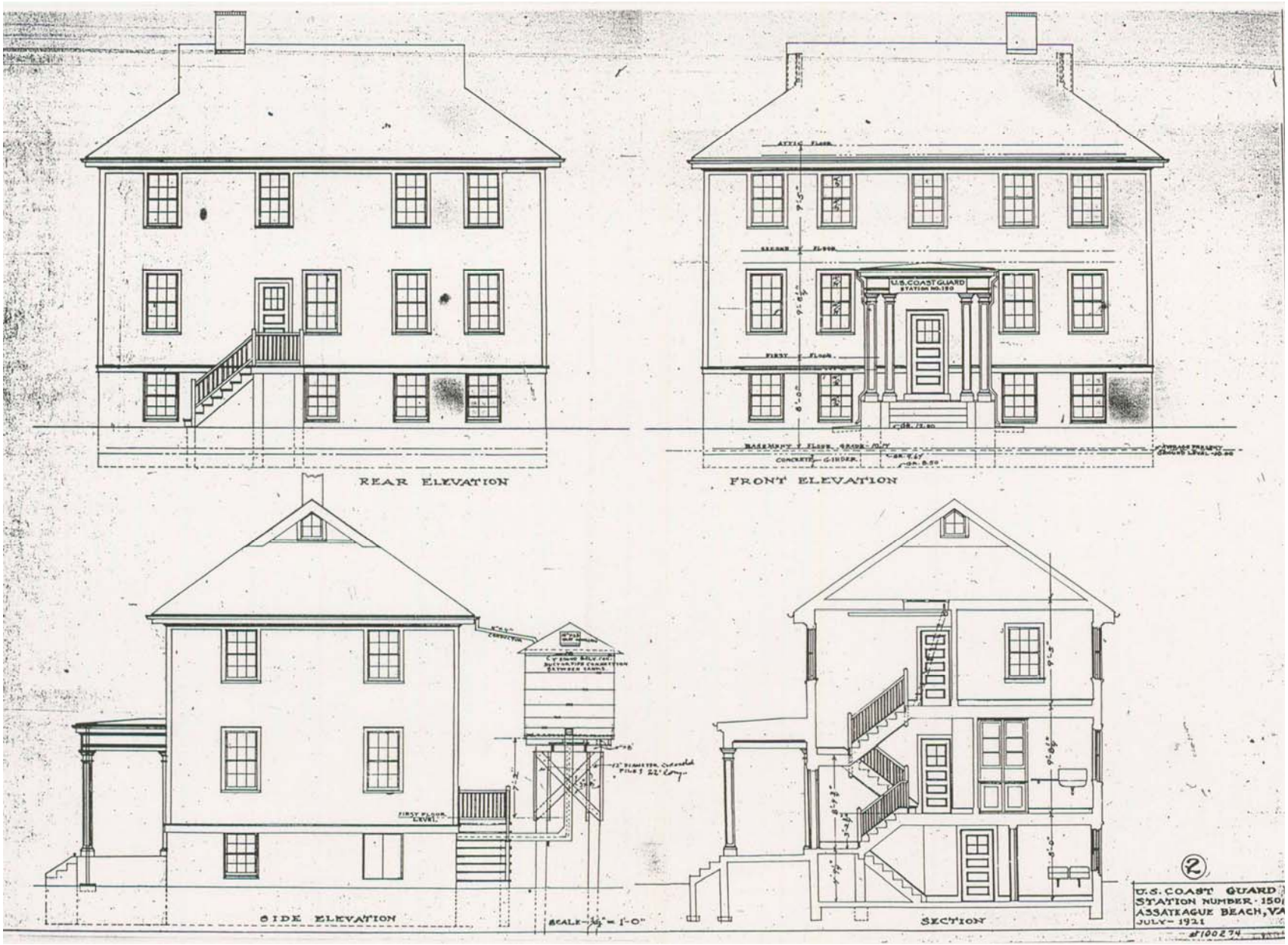
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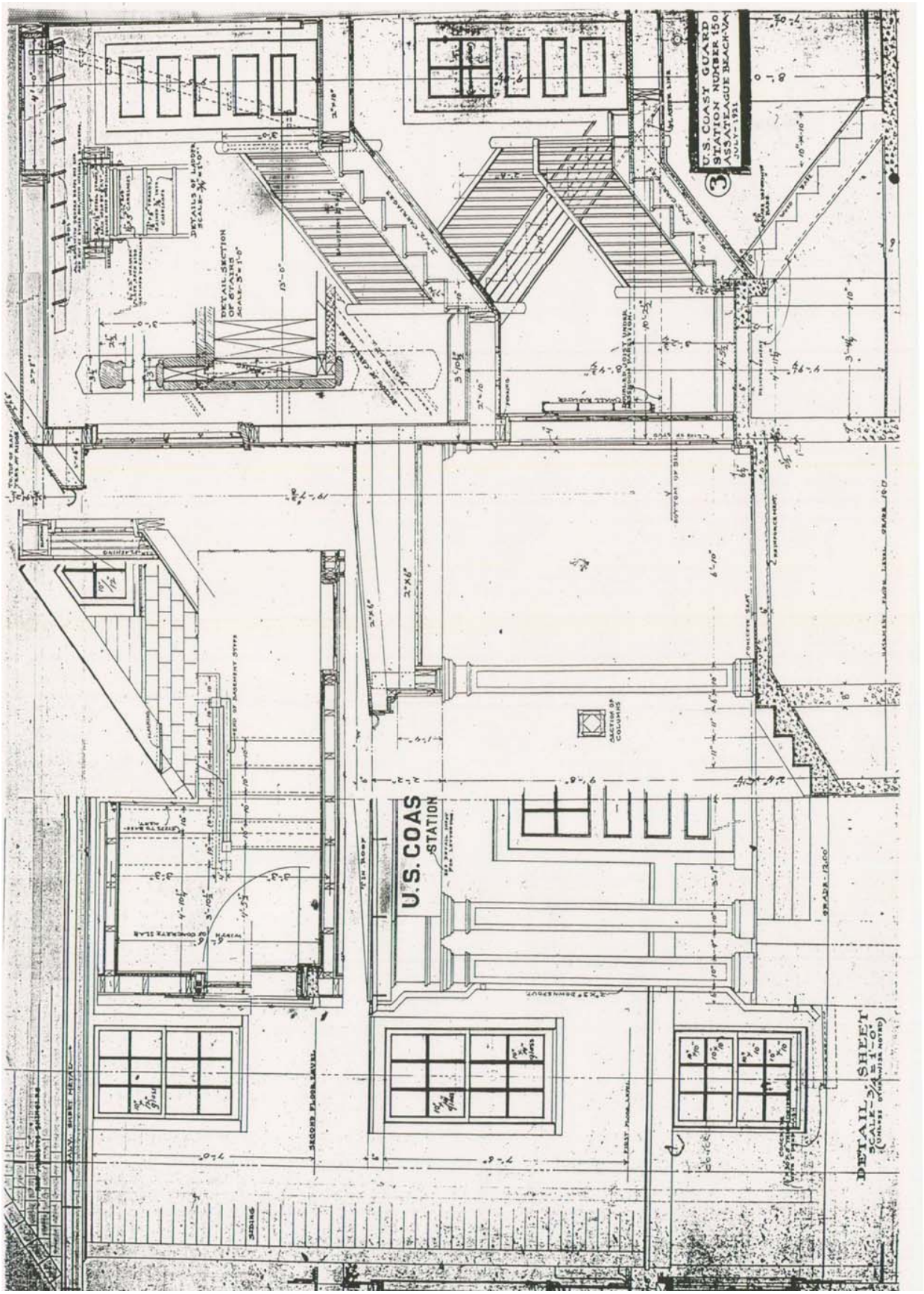
APPENDICES

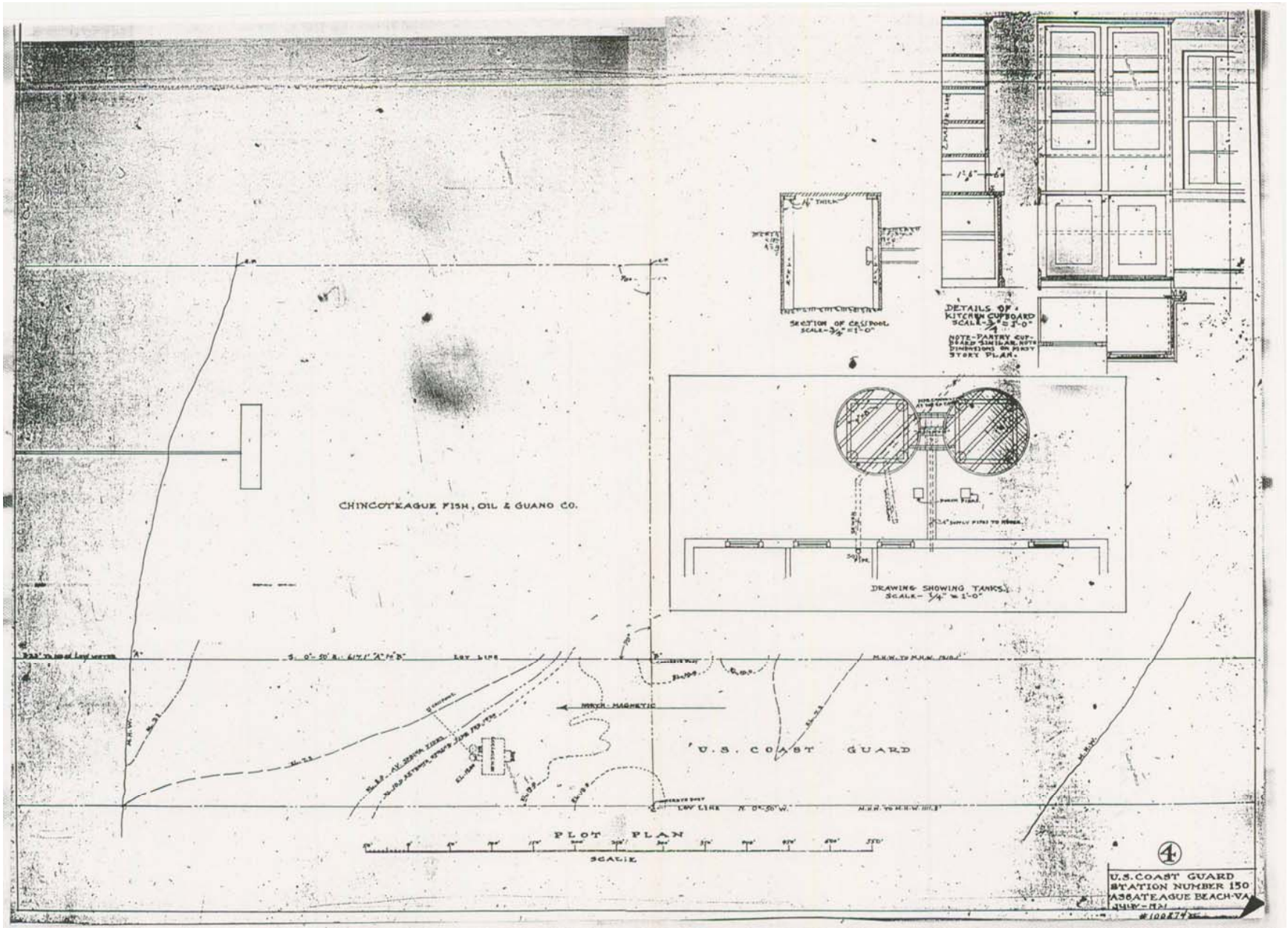
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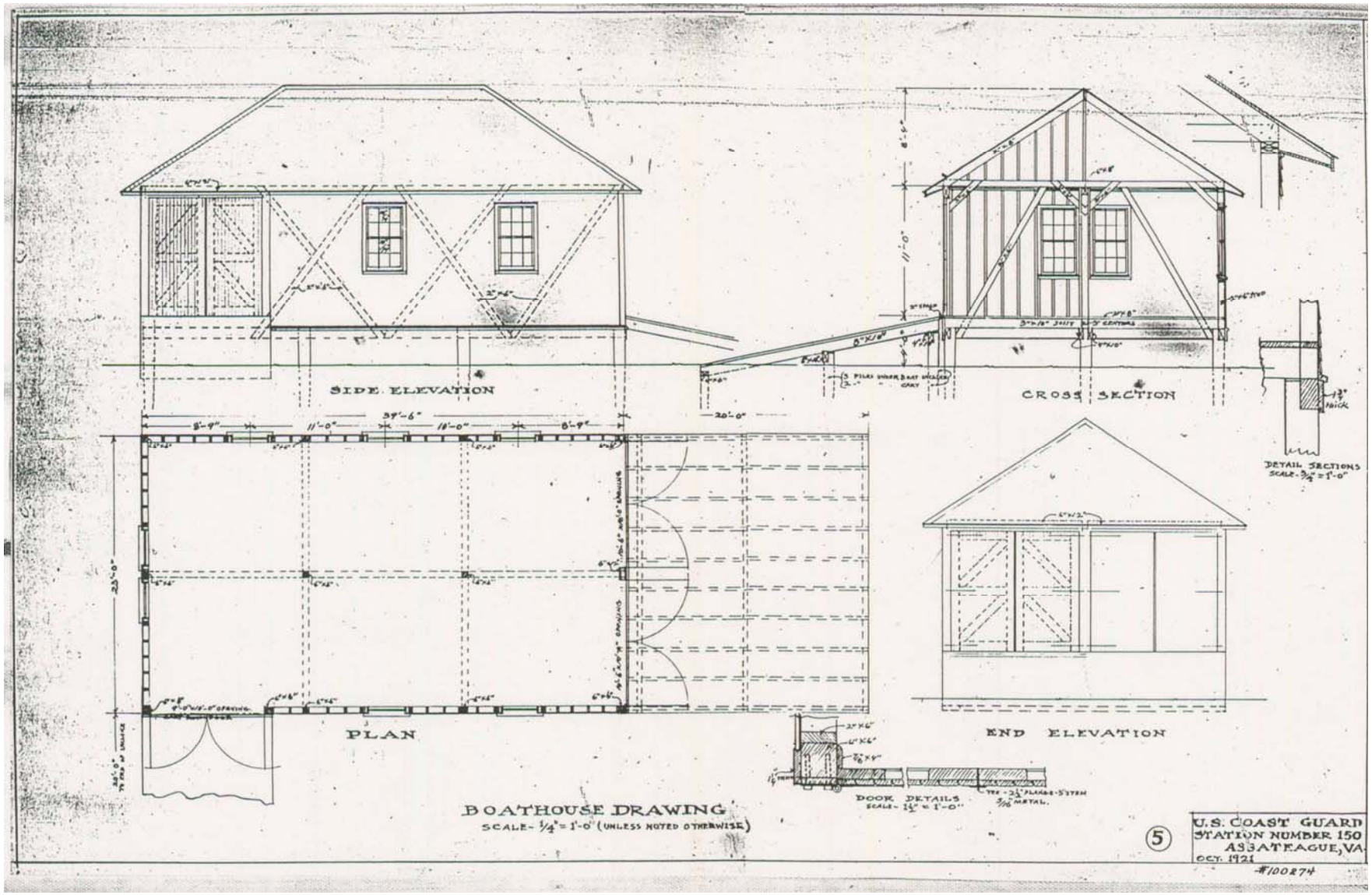
1921 Construction Drawings – Station House and Boathouse/Garage

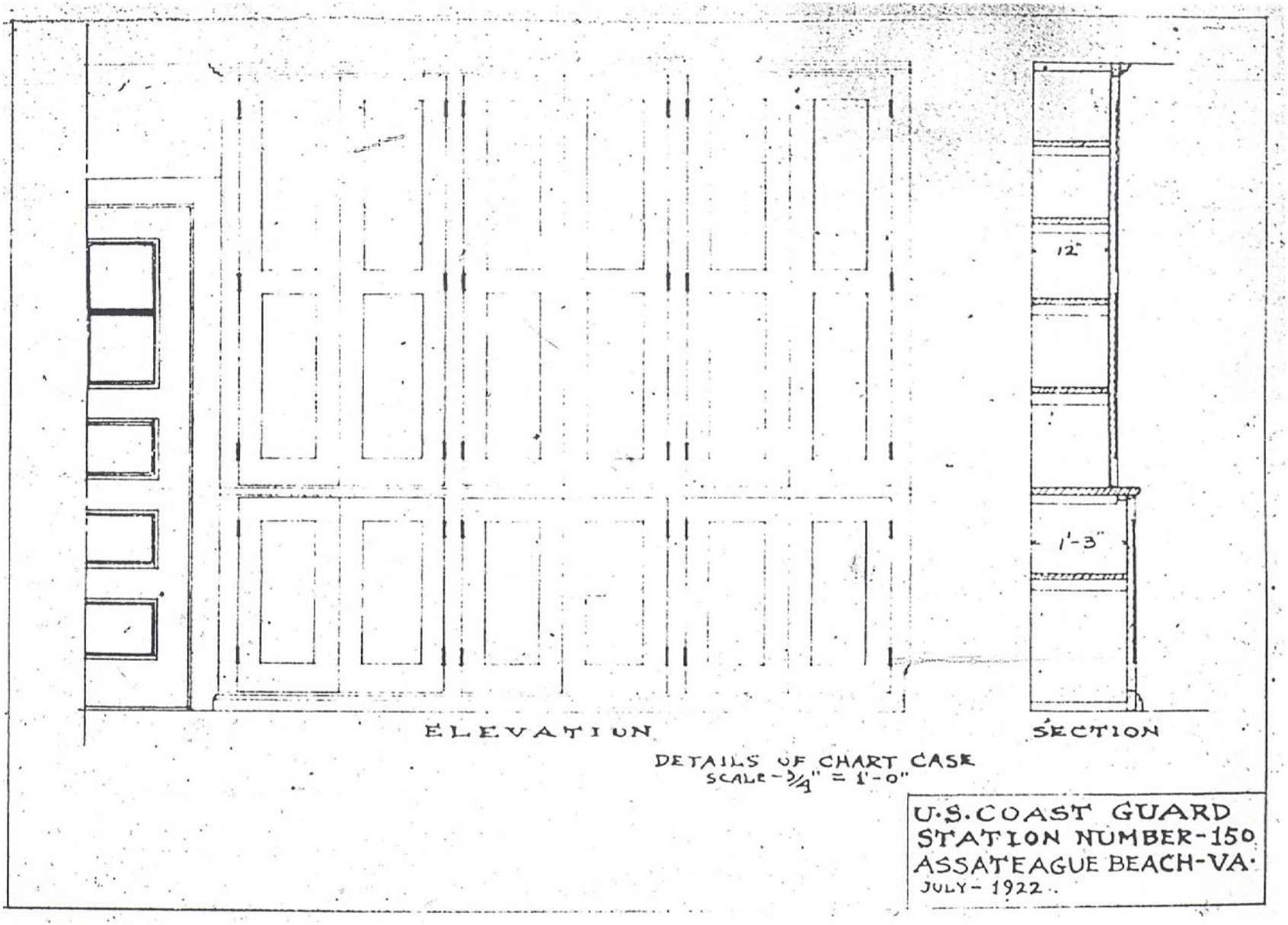

SLEEPING ROOM-A
SLEEPING ROOM-B
SPARE ROOM
No. 1 MAN'S ROOM
SECOND STORY PLAN
KEEPER'S ROOM
OFFICE
KITCHEN
MESS ROOM
PORCH
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
LAUNDRY
HALL
BOILER ROOM
COAL
STORM CLOTHES ROOM
STOREROOM
BASEMENT PLAN
FOUNDATION PLAN
STATION BUILDING
U.S. COAST GUARD
STATION NUMBER 150
ASSATEAGUE BEACH, VA
1


REAR ELEVATION
FRONT ELEVATION
U.S. COAST GUARD
STATION NO. 150
SIDE ELEVATION
SECTION
U.S. COAST GUARD
STATION NUMBER - 150
ASSATEAGUE BEACH, VA
JULY - 1921


U.S. COAS
STATION
DETAIL SHEET
SCALE-3/4"=1'-0"
U.S. COAST GUARD
STATION NUMBER 150
ASSATEAGUE BEACH, VA
JULY-1931
DETAILS OF LOUVER
SCALE-3/4"=1'-0"
DETAIL SECTION OF STAIRS
SCALE-3/4"=1'-0"
SECTION OF COLUMNS
SECOND FLOOR LEVEL
FIRST FLOOR LEVEL
CONCRETE SLAB
SIDING

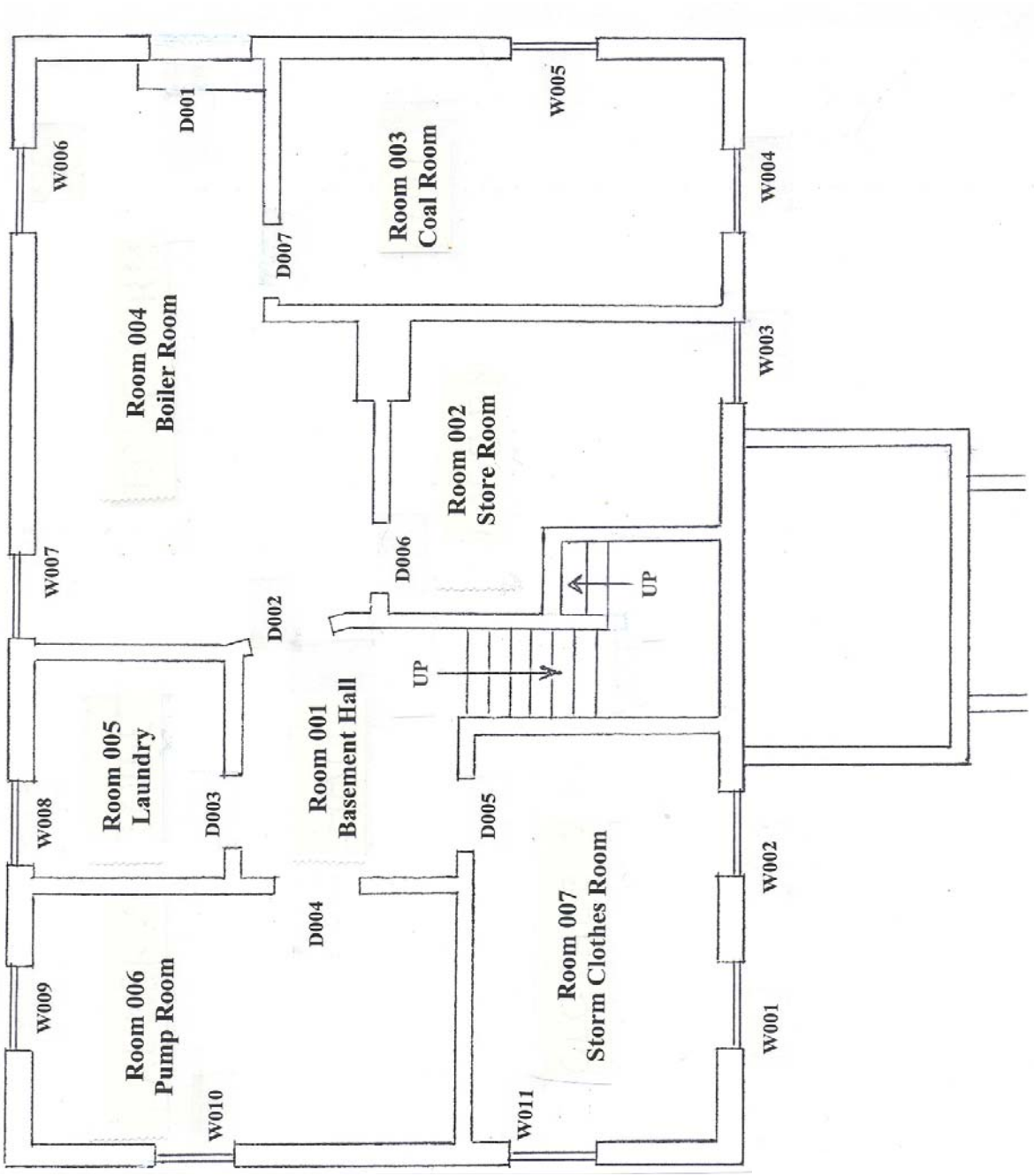

CHINCOTEAGUE FISH, OIL & GUANO CO.
U.S. COAST GUARD
PLOT PLAN
SCALE
SECTION OF CESSPOOL
SCALE-3/4" = 1'-0"
DETAILS OF KITCHEN CUPBOARD
SCALE-3/4" = 1'-0"
NOTE-PANTRY CUPBOARD SIMILAR, NOTE DIMENSIONS ON PERSPECTIVE PLAN.
DRAWING SHOWING TANKS.
SCALE- 3/4" = 1'-0"
NORTH MAGNETIC
4
U.S. COAST GUARD
STATION NUMBER 150
ASSATEAGUE BEACH-VA.


SIDE ELEVATION
CROSS SECTION
DETAIL SECTIONS
SCALE-3/4"=1'-0"
PLAN
END ELEVATION
DOOR DETAILS
SCALE- 1½" = 1'-0"
BOATHOUSE DRAWING
SCALE- ¼" = 1'-0" (UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE)
5
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STATION NUMBER 150
ASSATEAGUE, VA.
OCT. 1921
#100274

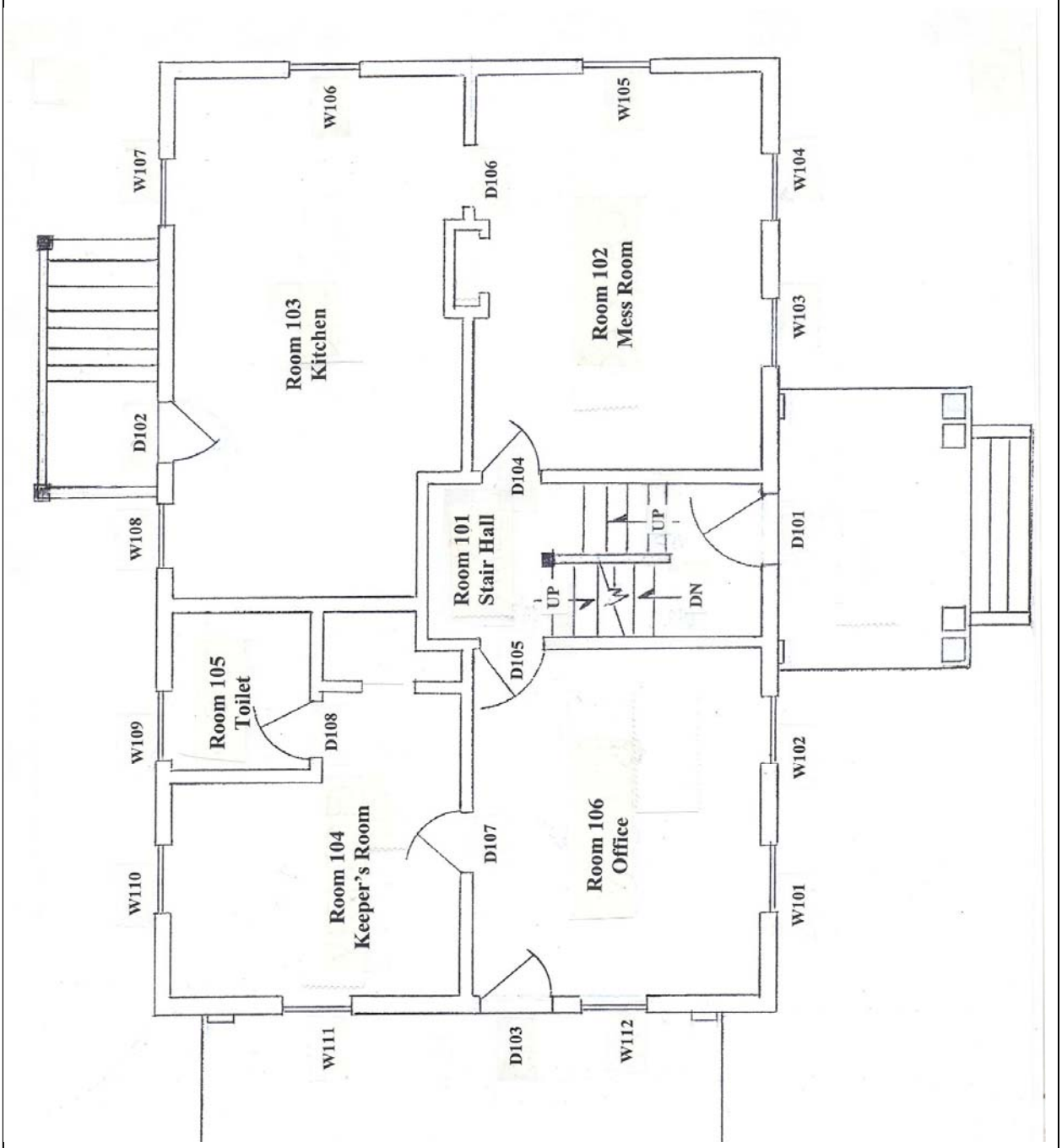

12"
1'-3"
ELEVATION
SECTION
DETAILS OF CHART CASE
SCALE - 3/4" = 1'-0"
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STATION NUMBER-150
ASSATEAGUE BEACH-VA.
JULY - 1922.

APPENDIX B.

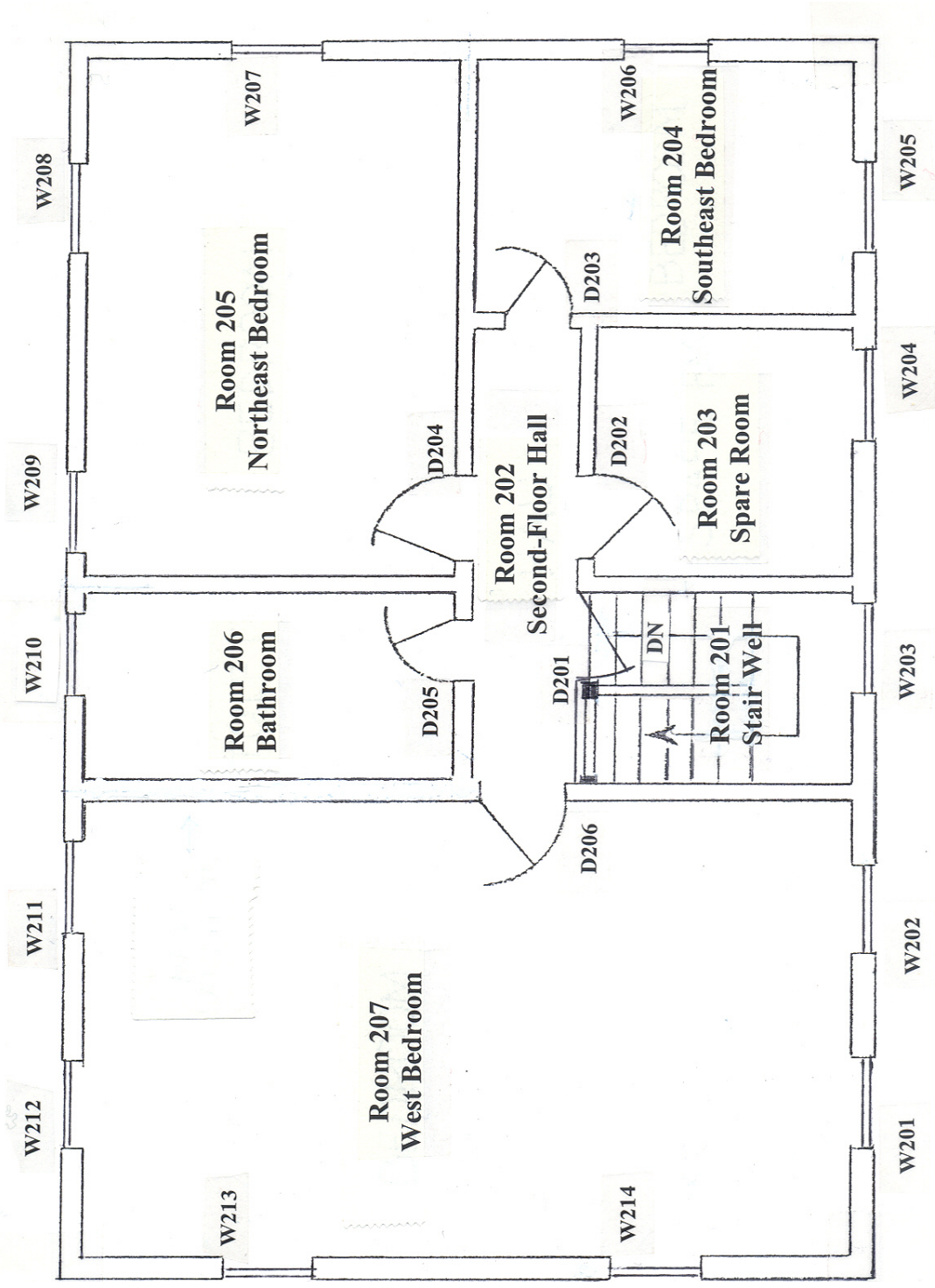
2000 Scaled Plans –
Station House, Garage and Boathouse



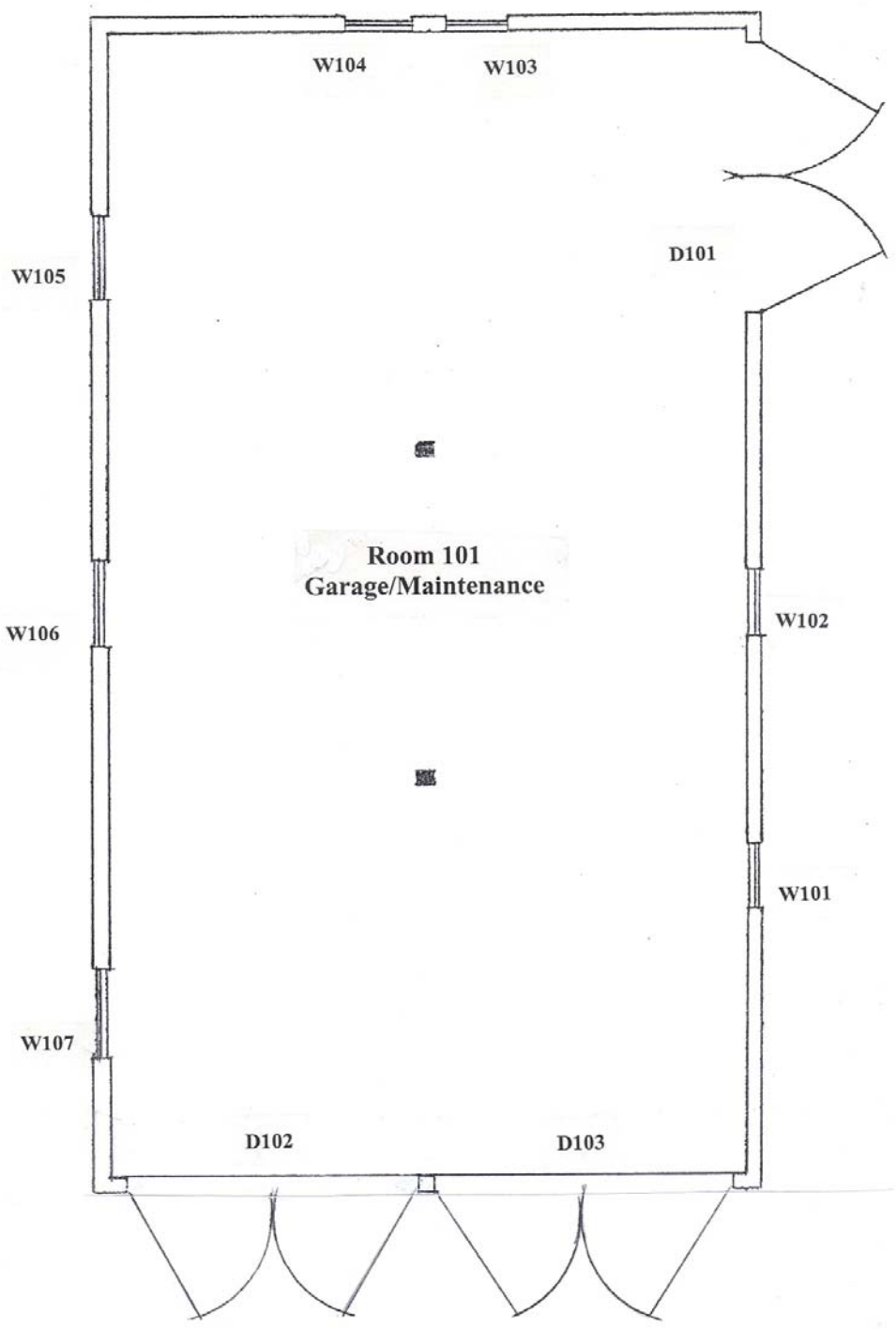
STATION HOUSE (ASIS- 13)
BASEMENT PLAN



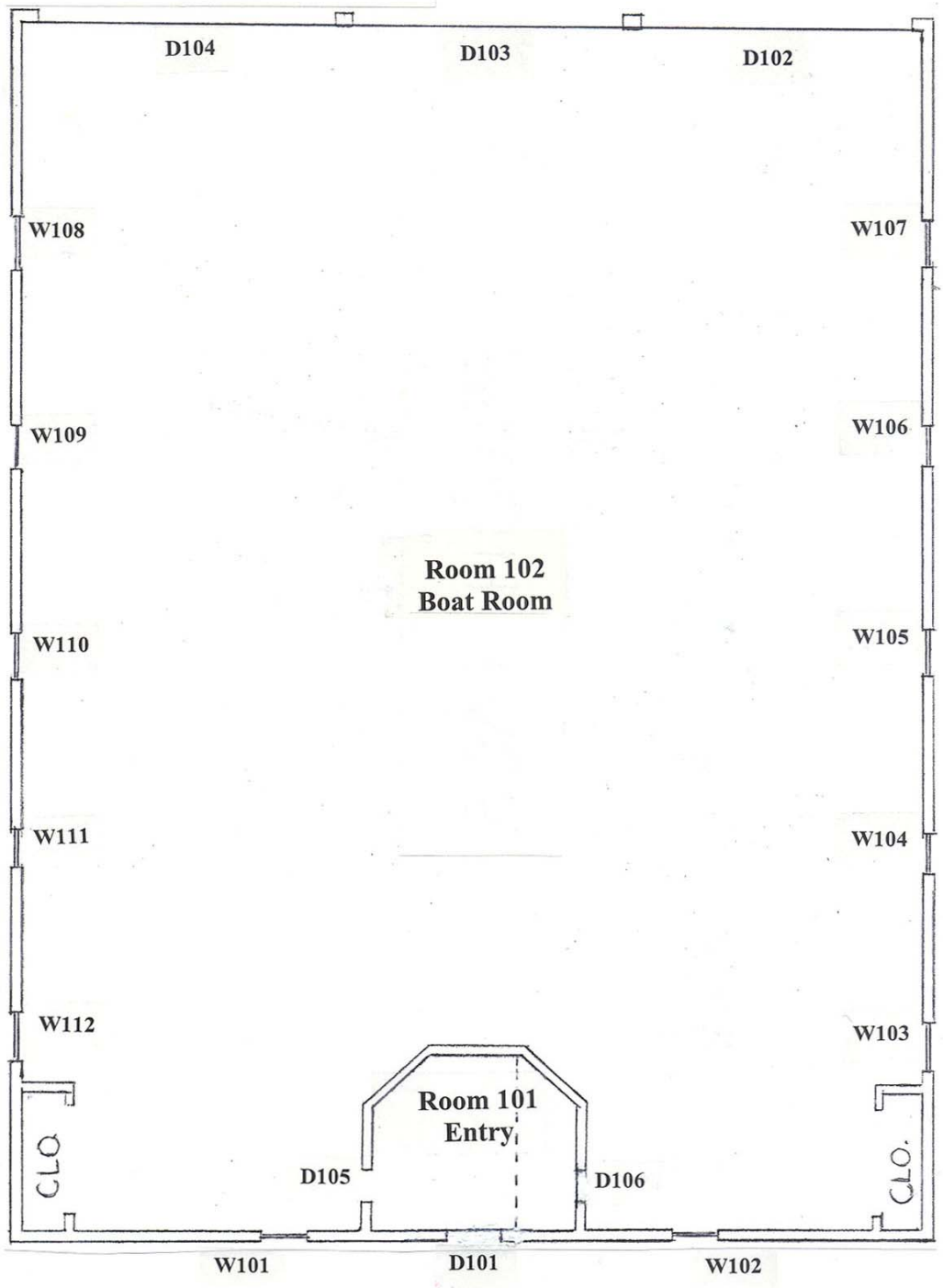
STATION HOUSE (ASIS- 13)
FIRST- FLOOR PLAN



STATION HOUSE (ASIS- 13)
SECOND- FLOOR PLAN



GARAGE (ASIS- 17)
FIRST- FLOOR PLAN



BOATHOUSE (ASIS- 16)
FIRST- FLOOR PLAN

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U.S.Department of the Interior



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