CONDITION ASSESSMENT REPORT:

BAKER ISLAND LIGHTKEEPER'S QUARTERS, ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

By

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U.S. Department of the Interior
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PREFACE

This report was prepared by the Building Conservation Branch of the National Park Service's Cultural Resources Center. The Cultural Resources Center is part of the Cultural Resource Management Division, North Atlantic Region. The Building Conservation Branch contains laboratories and analytical equipment, and is staffed by historic preservation conservators, preservation architects, and exhibit specialists who provide technical support to National Parks primarily within the North Atlantic Region.

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SUMMARY BUILDING DESCRIPTION

The Lightkeeper's quarters is a one and one-half story wood frame building with Greek Revival details (Fig. 1.). The NPS List of Classified Structures states that the building was constructed in 1855. A one story wing was added to the south side of the original building before 1870.[1]

The foundation of the building is randomly-laid fieldstone to a height a few inches above the ground elevation. Around the one and one-half story section of the building, the stone foundation is capped by a brick skirt approximately two feet in elevation. A wood sill rests on the brick skirt. The wall construction is apparently post and beam with wood stud infill. The sheathing material is clapboard throughout, and the roof is wood shingle.

The original section of the building is gabled on the east and west, with the original main entrance being on the north facade near the west corner (Fig. 2.). Both the north and south roofs contain one dormer (Fig. 3.). The wing is oriented north-south, and its east facade is co-planar with the east facade of the original structure (Fig. 4.). The south end of the wing is gabled (Fig. 5.).

The first floor plan of the original structure includes a small vestibule just inside the front door, a large room to the east, a large room to the south, and a small pantry in the southwest corner (Appendix A.). Access to the upper story stairs and to the basement stairs is from the northwest corner of the middle room. The upper story level contains three bedrooms (Appendix B.).

Two rooms comprise the wing. The larger room, adjoining the middle room of the original structure, was used as the kitchen. A narrow hall is joined to this room on the south side. The wing has two doors. One door is on the east facade and gives access to the kitchen. The other is at the southwest corner, and gives access to the wing hall through a small enclosed entry.

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[1]. This date was arrived at from evidence of the nail type found in the wing attic, and represents the latest probable date for the wing. Construction of the existing wing most likely followed the original building fairly closely.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

NPS List of Classified Structures (LCS) Number: 05432

Park Number: ACAD 17

Building Name: Baker Island Lightkeeper's Quarters

Date of Construction: 1855 (LCS)

National Register Status: Undetermined

NPS Responsibility: Cyclic maintenance, stabilization, routine maintenance, and ultimate treatment

Rated: A - Must be preserved

Management Plans: None

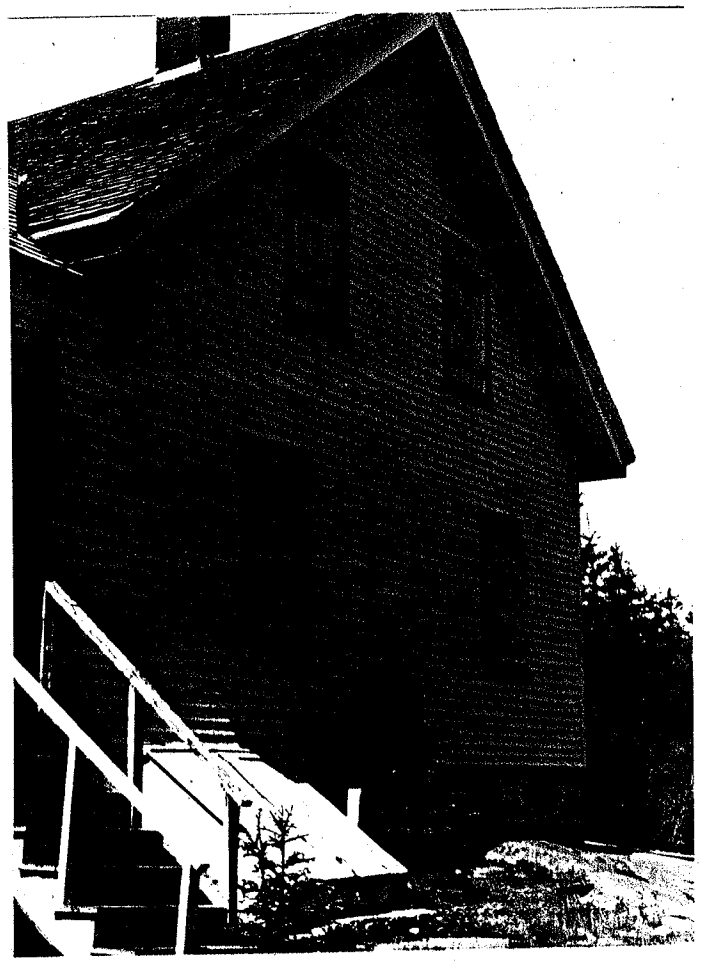

Figure 1. East gable of original structure. (BCB)

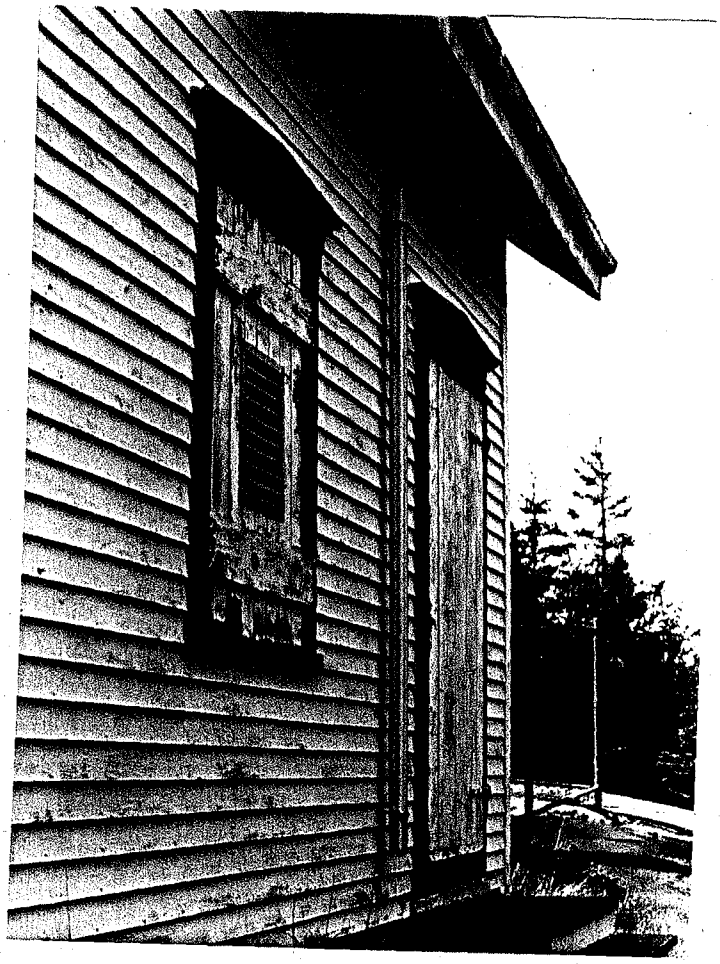

Figure 2. West corner of north facade. (BCB)

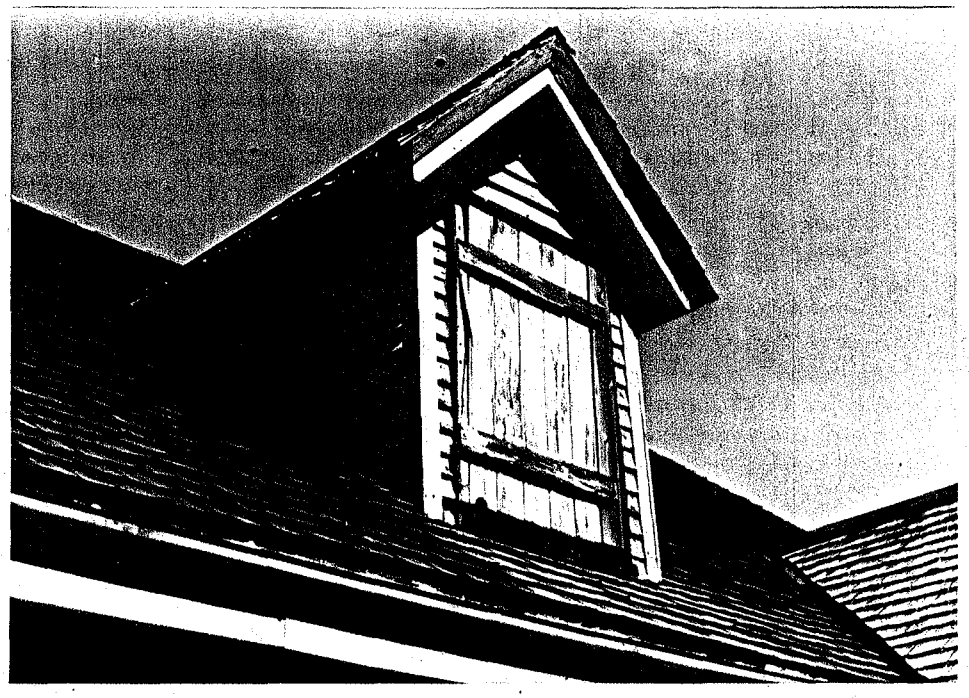

Figure 3. Dormer of south facade.
(BCB)

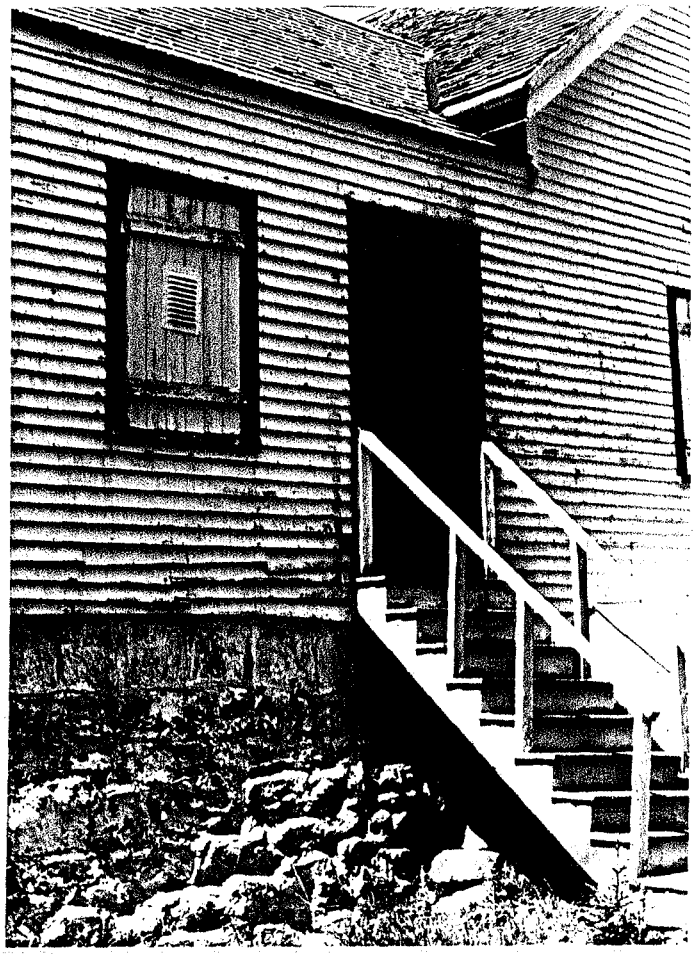

Figure 4. Intersection of wing with original structure. (BCB)

Some evidence of alterations was noted while collecting information for this report. We know the wing was added from evidence of the eaves of the one and one-half story building visible in the wing's attic (Fig. 6.). Nail holes in the rafter tails of this eave indicate where a gutter and cornice molding were attached. The "ghost" of a stairway is visible above the basement stairs, indicating that the original stairs to the upper story ascended from the vestibule inside the front door. The upper section of these stairs may be in their original location. The pantry in the original section may have been the kitchen at one time. In a more recent alteration, a hyphen which connected the Lightkeeper's quarters to the lighthouse was removed and boarded over.

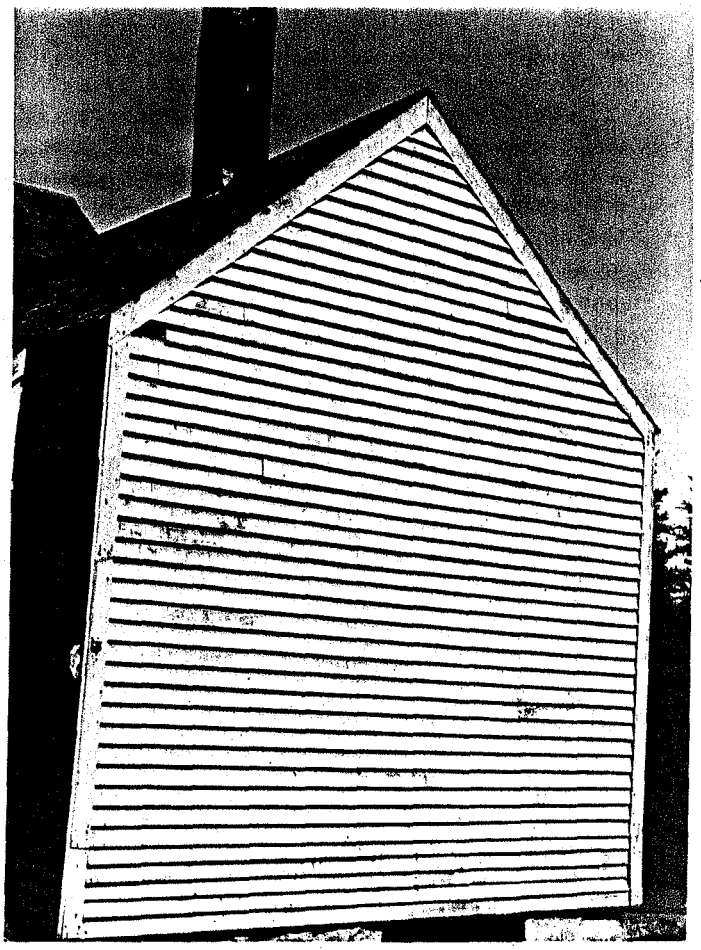

Figure 5. South facade of wing.
(BCB)

METHODS OF INSPECTION

Three site visits were made to Baker Island in mid June, 1990. The first visit was made by Blaine Cliver, Historic Architect and Deputy Chief of Cultural Resources at NARO, Judy Jacob, an architectural conservator from the BCB New York office, several members of park staff, and the author, an architectural conservator at the BCB Boston office. The following two inspections were made by the author alone. The majority of our time was spent at the Lightkeeper's quarters, but on the first visit we briefly inspected the exterior and interior of the Gilley House. Other structures on the island, such as the ruins of three outbuildings around the Lightkeeper's quarters and the cemetery below the Gilley house, were cursorily inspected.

The condition of the Lightkeeper's quarters was evaluated in terms of its structural system, building envelope, surface finishes, and historic fabric. Issues involving safety of visitors were also considered. Investigation was limited to non-destructive techniques; that is, no walls or floors were opened in order to more closely examine the structure. It is therefore possible (but unlikely) that significant defects were not discovered.

The exterior of the Lightkeeper's quarters was inspected carefully in good light. The perimeter of the foundation was examined thoroughly. All exterior wall surfaces were studied. It was not possible to get onto the roof, however, as a ladder was not available at the site. Binoculars and a telephoto video camera lens were used to view features of the roof and parts of the building not accessible from the ground.

For the most part, the interior of the building was inspected by flashlight. As the window and door openings are boarded closed, light was generally dim. On the last visit two window coverings were removed to allow more careful investigation of the two front first floor rooms. Sufficient light was available in the south basement area to allow close examination, but the north basement and much of the upper story could be studied only by flashlight.

The attic crawl spaces above the wing and over the upper story were examined. Only the attic over the wing could be entered. The attic over the upper story was examined from the opening at the top of the stairs. Less time than would have been preferred was spent in the

north basement because of a potential hazard from decaying asbestos insulation. (A discussion of the insulation sample follows below.)

The weather was fair during all visits, so the performance structure was not observed in the rain. A video camera was used to film the structure during the inspections. The videotapes were later reviewed with other members of the BCB staff.

GENERAL CONDITION

The overall condition of the structure was found to be surprisingly good, especially considering that it has been unoccupied for many years. Some measures the park has taken (such as the installation of ventilated window coverings) have prevented much greater damage to the building than would otherwise have occurred. Relatively little decay was found in wooden building members. Disuse of the building is taking a great and expensive toll, though. Blaine Cliver related that the interior has deteriorated extensively since his last visit to the site about six years ago.

The most important structural elements of the building, including the foundation, sills, floor structure, load-bearing walls, and roof structure, were found to be free of serious defects. Structurally, the only areas of concern are in the stone foundation. There is some evidence of movement on the east facade near the south corner, along the south wall of the basement, and on the west facade where the wing joins the original part of the building. All of the noted problems seem to be related to site and building drainage, and can be largely mitigated by steps detailed below in the recommendations section.

Several problems were found in the building envelope, which incorporates the foundation skirt (as a membrane rather than a structural element), wall cladding, roof surface, and door, window, and chimney openings. Most of these result from moisture penetration in the form of water vapor rather than liquid, although rain and snow penetrate the building through the open south basement door, missing clapboard, spaces in the window coverings, and through the chimney openings.

No evidence of moisture penetration through the roof surface could be detected (although, as noted, inspections were conducted in fair weather). Decay in the eaves and cornice moldings beneath both valleys is apparent. There is reason to be concerned about the condition of the wood shingle roof material and valley flashing. More detailed discussion of the roof condition follows in the next section. The existing window coverings will also be discussed, along with a description of another system of enclosure we recommend.

Interior and exterior surface finishes of the building are both extensively deteriorated. Damage to the exterior cladding from lack of a surface film is probably reduced by the drying effects of nearly constant wind over the site. The interior finishes, particularly over the plaster areas of the walls, have totally failed. Many of these effects can be reduced by improving the ventilation as outlined in the recommendations sections.

Much of the building appears to retain its original materials. In addition to the visible structural elements such as the stone and brick foundation skirt, the character-defining historic fabric includes the clapboard, some exterior and perhaps all interior doors, window sash, crown molding, casings, trim and sills, cornice moldings, some hardware, and interior treatments such as door jambs and moldings, some floors, wanescote, mantels and plastered walls. Most of the historic fabric is in good condition. The greatest threats to it are from water vapor moving through the interior, failing gutters, and birds which are inhabiting the building. The existing window and door coverings have also had a negative impact on historic trim and casings.

Finally, there are at least three safety issues which should be mentioned. Potentially the most serious is the possibility that the decaying insulation of the water pipe that passes through the length of the basement contains asbestos. A sample of this insulation was taken and examined with a polarizing light microscope (PLM). Although the sample resembles asbestos under PLM, we cannot identify it conclusively as such, and are prepared, at park direction, to forward the sample to a laboratory specializing in this service.

The other two safety issues are the widespread presence of failed lead paint chips and the (slight) health risk posed by birds inhabiting the building. Other commonly-encountered hazards of unoccupied buildings, such as rotted stairs or floor members, are not problems at the Lightkeeper's quarters.

While the overall condition of the structure is sound, we feel that several features of the building will require significant intervention within a five to ten-year period. The existing wooden shingle roof seems to be watertight, as no evidence of leaks was found during the inspections. However, through broad areas of the roof the shingles show curling and some loss of material from the upper surface, indicating they are well into the last third of their typical 25 to 35-year service life.

Significant loss of pointing and loss of some masonry units from both chimneys is apparent. The ventilated chimney coverings recommended below will slow further damage, but these features will require extensive maintenance attention within ten years. Likewise, problems with decay in wooden members of the cornice and eaves, especially in the lower areas of valleys on the east and west facades, will become pronounced within this time frame.

CONSERVATION PROBLEMS AND SOURCES

Structural

As mentioned in the previous section, the only structural problems of concern have to do with defects in the foundation. No significant decay was found in any of the wooden structural members (eg. sills, floor and ceiling joists, wall and roof structures). Destabilization of the foundation seems to have three sources, each of which involves the presence of moisture. Moisture affects the foundation in the following ways: through drainage from the roof, through site drainage, and through moisture penetration (rain, snow, and water vapor) into the interior of the basement.

Of these moisture sources, the drainage from the roof is probably the most destructive. This is because roof run-off is generally deposited in a more concentrated way - beneath valleys and failed gutter systems. Some of the problems related to building drainage are visible in the foundation near the intersection of the wing and one and one-half story section on the west side. A valley draining a large area of the roof (Fig. 7.) and a disconnected gutter leader empty run-off along the foundation at this point. Several relatively small cracks and numerous patches in the pointing can be seen along the south facade of the original building in this area (Fig. 8.). Some of the most conspicuous evidence of movement in the foundation is visible along this section of the wing.

Damage from run-off deposited by the leader of the north roof gutter just east of the front door is also evident, but less of a threat. Some loss of material from the stone foundation and some spalling and loss of pointing from the brick can be seen (Fig. 9.). Areas where the brick skirt is in close proximity to ground level, such as at this point, are prone to the effects of rising damp. This damage is most apparent at the north side of where the hyphen to the lighthouse used to join the original building (Fig. 10.).

Site drainage is also an important concern. The granite ledge surrounding two and a half sides of the structure prevents rapid run-off from several areas. The ledge also hinders dissipation of collected water by limiting percolation. Site drainage is most conspicuously obstructed at the southwest corner, along the south facade, and along the southern portion of

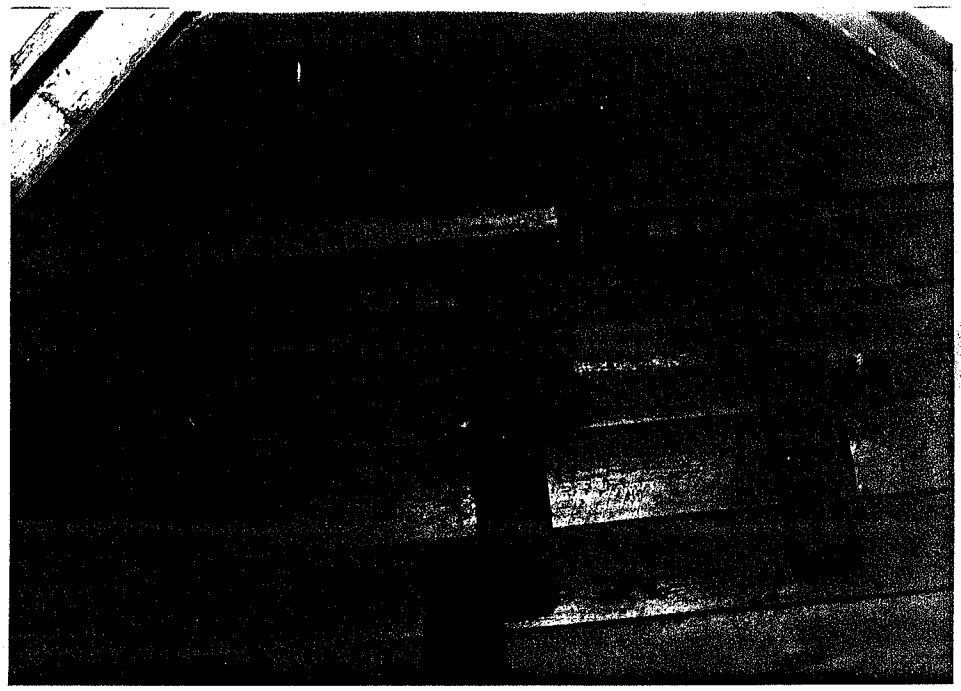

Figure 6. Eave of original structure visible in wing attic. (BCB)

Figure 7. Valley on west side of building. (BCB)

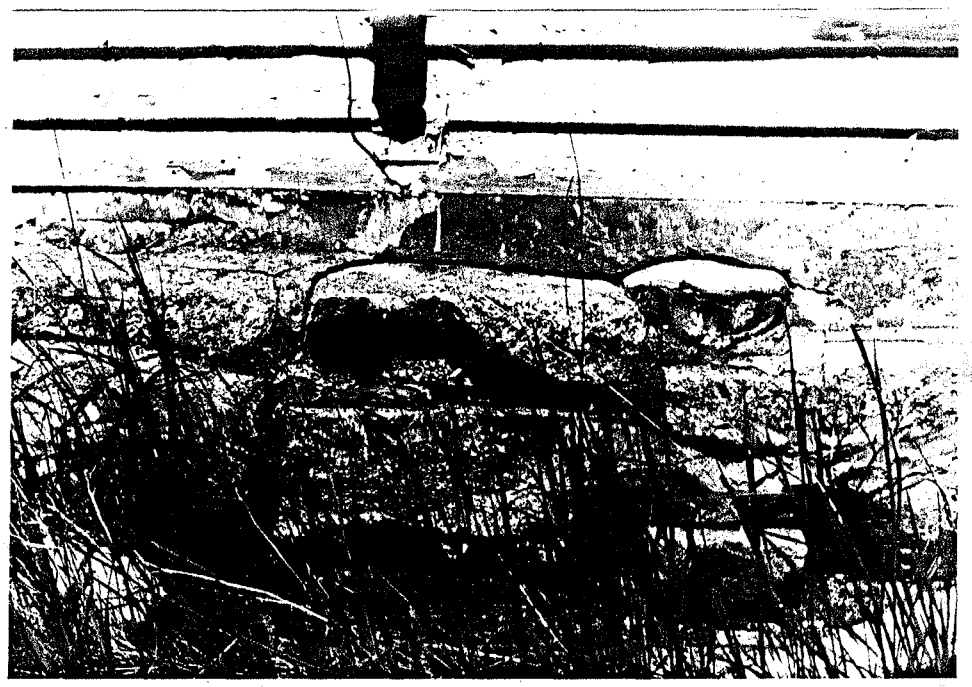

Figure 8. Damage to foundation below south gutter leader from roof drainage. (BCB)

Figure 9. Damage to brick skirt below north gutter leader.

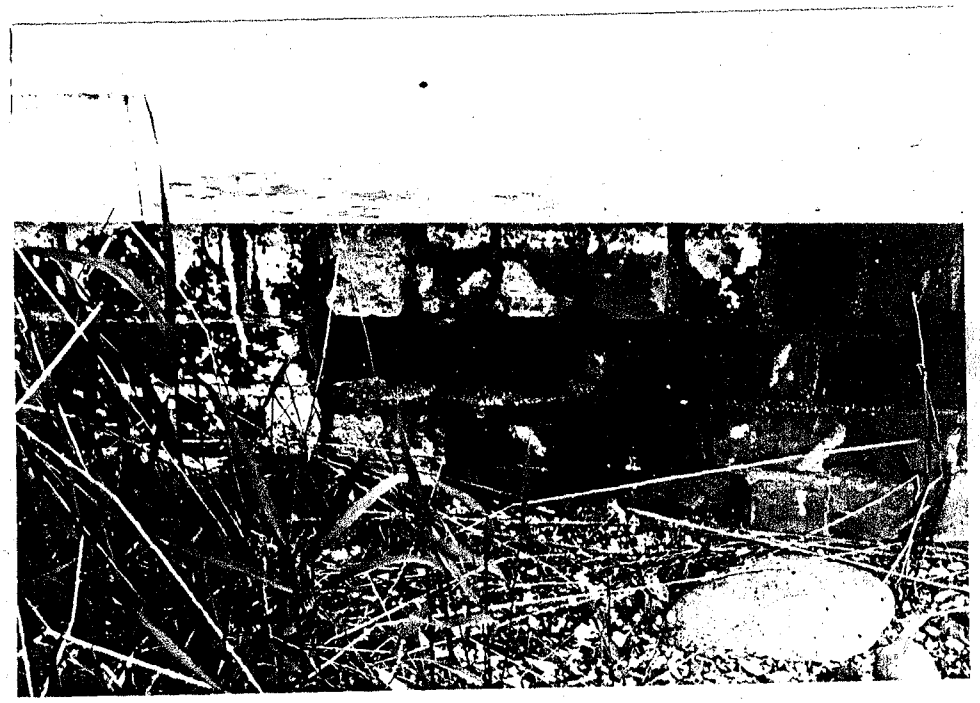

Figure 10. Damage to brick skirt on west facade. (BCB)

the east facade. The northern half of the building's perimeter is relatively well-drained. Foundation problems from poor site drainage are most visible along the south facade and on the east facade near the southeast corner of the building (Figs. 11., 12.). At the southwest corner foundation settlement has removed all visible means of support from the enclosed entrance here (Fig. 13.).

The other source of foundation destabilization is moisture penetration into the basement. Factors mentioned above play a role in this, but a significant source of basement moisture is the opening in the south facade. This opening also provides some much-needed ventilation, but there seems to be very limited air exchange. The lack of sufficient ventilation allows substantial condensation on the basement walls, and has resulted in significant loss of pointing through freeze-thaw action and deadening of the mortar. Loss of pointing can be seen in several areas of the south basement (Fig. 14.).

Problems in the Building Envelope

The primary problems with the building envelope are insufficient ventilation of the interior, failing gutter systems, and openings in the envelope which permit moisture penetration and access of building pests. Of these problems, ventilation is the most serious and easy to correct effectively.

The necessity for thorough ventilation of the structure is greatly increased by the factors of poor drainage mentioned above. The periodic presence of high moisture levels around the building results in humid air masses being drawn into the interior, where the air pressure is generally lower than it is outside. Condensation occurs when moist air comes in contact with surfaces cool enough to lower the air temperature to dew point (100% relative humidity). Ventilation reduces the difference in interior and exterior pressures, allows drier air to pass through the interior, and permits relatively unimpeded vapor migration so that the vapor is not driven through wall surfaces.

Besides the effects of inadequate ventilation on the basement wall pointing mentioned above, ventilation problems are most apparent in extensive failure of the interior finishes (Fig. 15.). Insufficient ventilation often results in damage to finishes on denser surfaces, such as plaster

Figure 11. Cracks in stone foundation on east facade near south corner. (BCB)

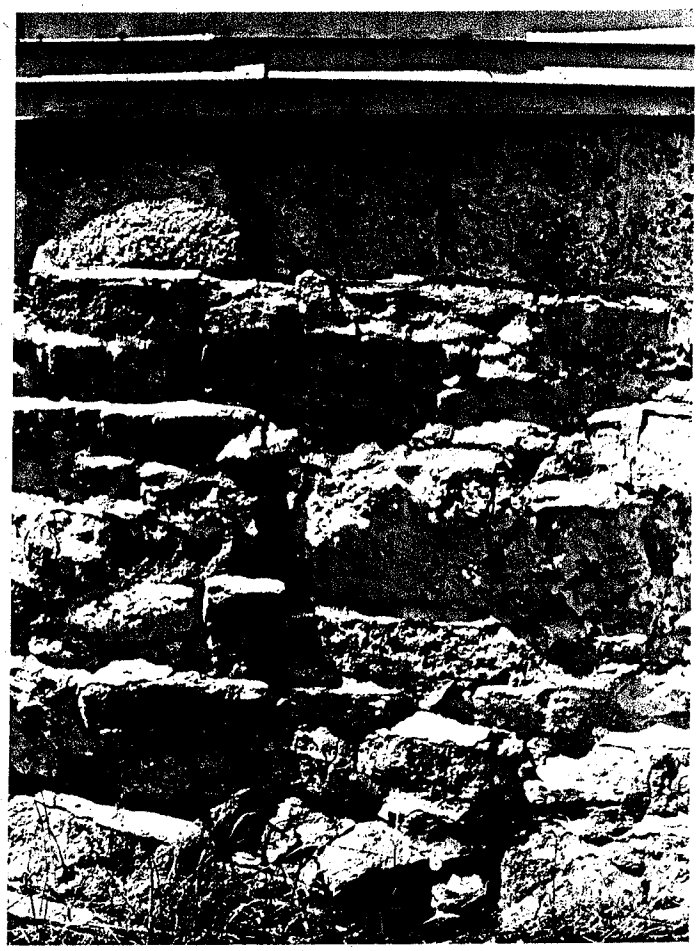

Figure 12. Cracks in foundation on east facade near south corner. (BCB)

Figure 13. Foundation settlement at southwest corner. (BCB)

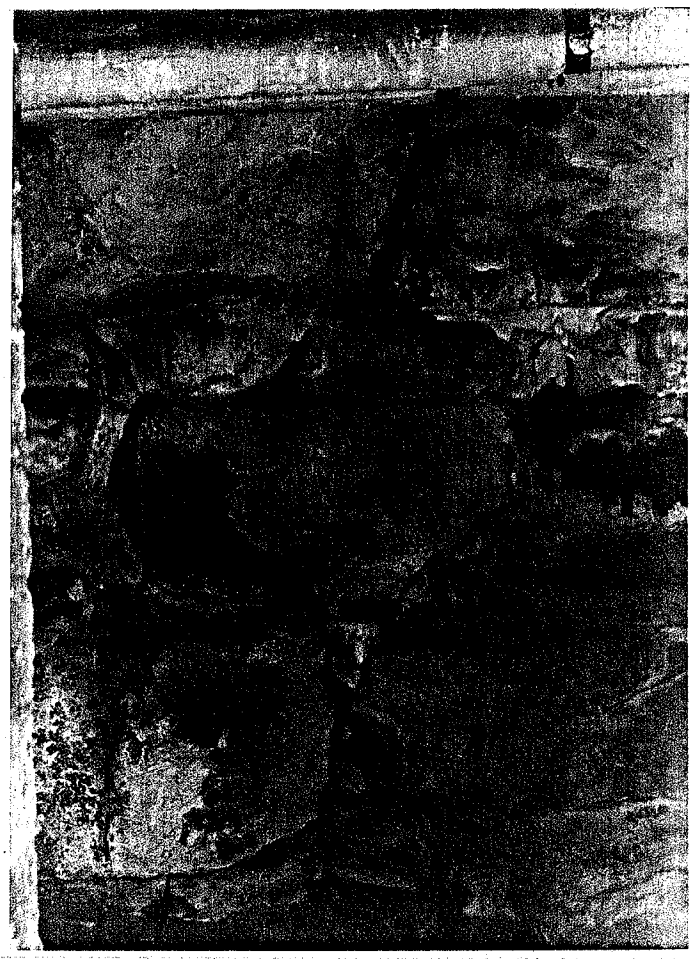

Figure 14. Loss of pointing in the east foundation visible from the south basement. (BCB)

Figure 15. Failing interior finishes from excessive moisture levels and insufficient ventilation. (BCB)

walls. In the Lightkeeper's quarters, however, the finishes of virtually all surfaces have failed. To a lesser degree, humidity is beginning to cause failure in the wall plaster itself. Soft spots were found in the plaster in locations near openings in the envelope which serve as migration paths for moisture vapor. Interestingly, these conditions have not resulted in the propagation of molds or decay-causing fungi, which generally thrive under simialr circumstances.

Other problems related to the building envelope include openings or loss of fabric allowing pests to enter the structure and making the building vulnerable to vandalism. The most serious threat by building pests is from birds. Several bird nests were found between window sash and window coverings (Figs. 16., 17.) (believed to be starlings) and in corners of the first floor interior, and between the floor joists over the south basement (swallows). Besides the debris of their nests, birds introduce dirt into structures which can encourage infestations by beetles, particularly wood-boring Longhorn beetles.[2] The excrement of birds is both acid and alkaline and causes decay in a variety of materials. It is also difficult to satisfactorily remove.

Surprisingly little decay was found in exterior wooden elements. Most of the decay is in areas where roof drainage is concentrated, such as in the wooden gutter troughs, eaves and below the valleys of the east and west facades. On the east side a facia member is lost from the south side of cornice (Fig. 18.). Minor decay is visible in the cornice molding at this corner of the roof and at the corresponding corner on the west side. Decay is also apparent where the leader comes through the eaves on the west side (Fig. 19.) and in about two and a half feet of the lower eaves member of the north facade at the west corner.

Clapboard is damaged or missing in several areas of the exterior walls. About ten feet of clapboard is loose in the lower four courses on the east facade south of the door (Fig. 20.). Small pieces of clapboard are missing at the north end of west facade (Figs. 21., 22.) and on the south facade of the wing at cornice level.

Rain and snow also penetrate the building envelope through the uncapped chimneys. Efflorescence is visible on the south chimney in the attic (Fig. 23.) and on the north

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[2]. Bernard M. Feilden Conservation of Historic Buildings London: Butterworth Scientific 1982. p 151.

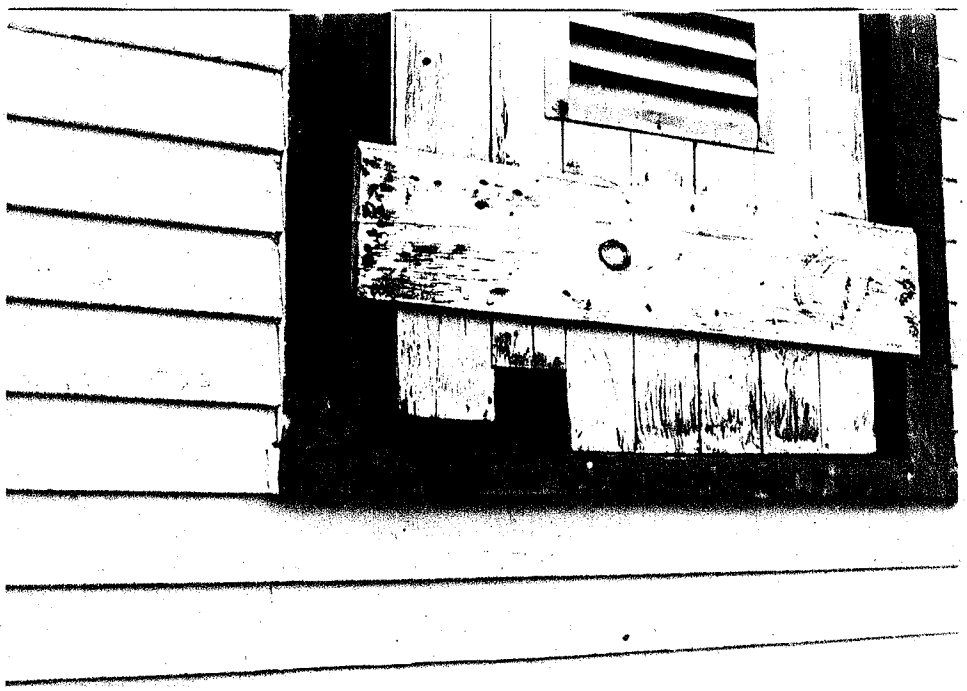

Figure 16. Openings in the window covers allow birds to nest in building. (BCB)

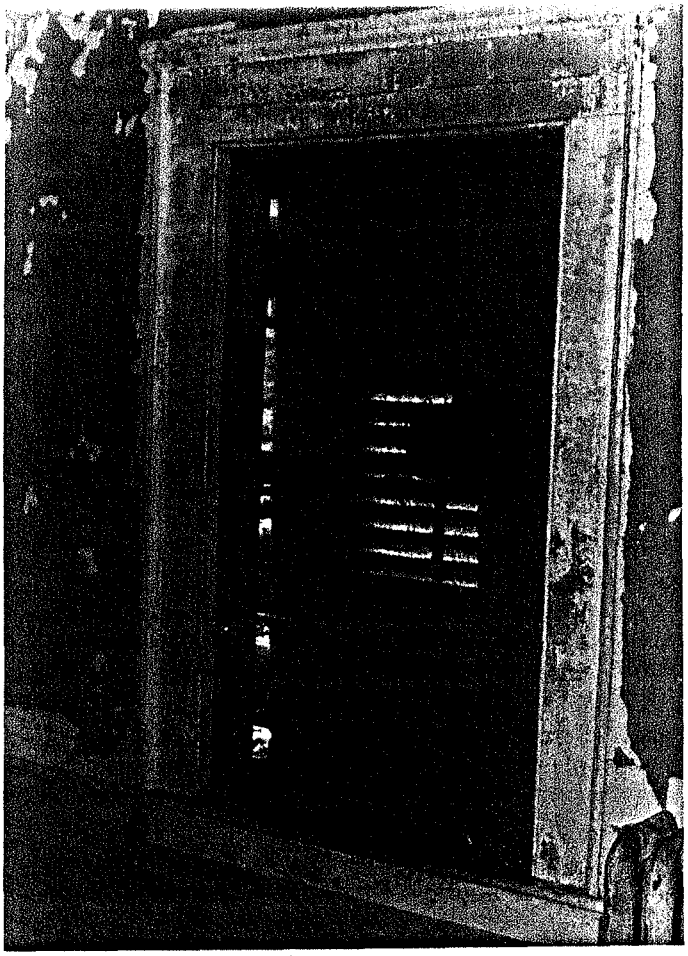

Figure 17. Bird nests in the west window of north facade. (BCB)

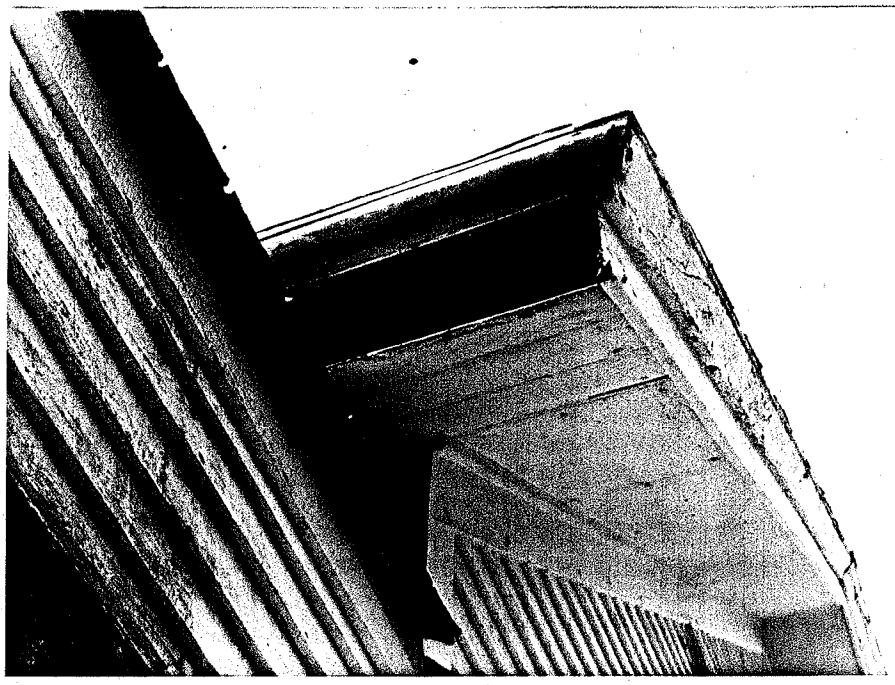

Figure 18. Missing facia member from eave below east valley. (BCB)

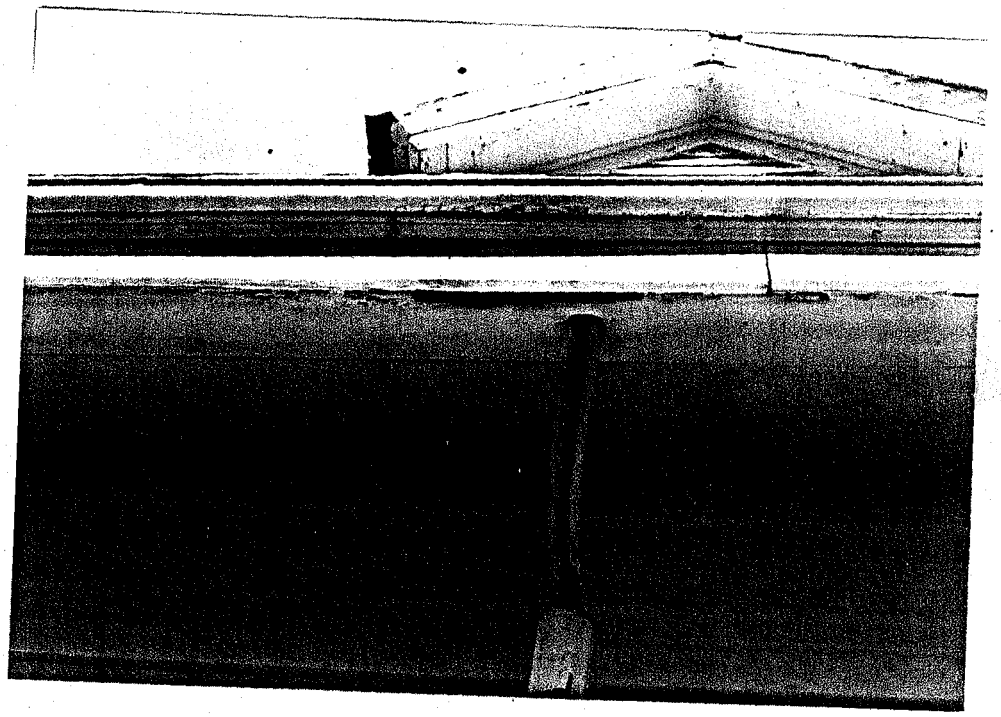

Figure 19. Decay in eaves below south gutter. (BCB)

Figure 20. Loose clapboard on east facade of wing. (BCB)

Figures 21., 22. Clapboard missing from north window of west facade. (BCB)

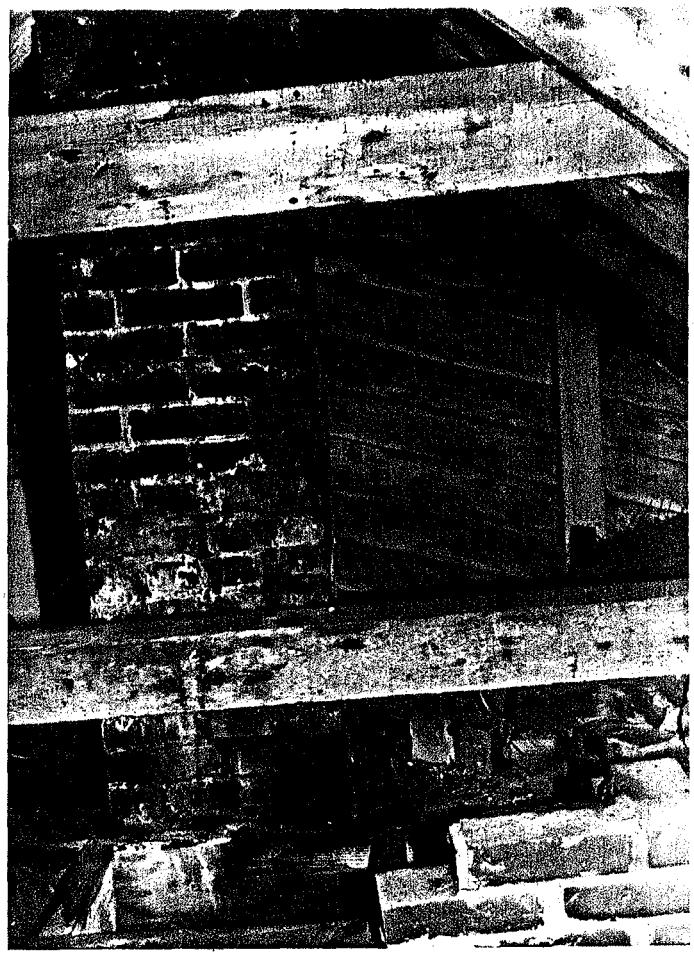

Figure 23. Efflorescence on the south chimney visible from the attic. (BCB)

chimney in the attic of the original structure. This is caused by the deposit of soluble salts as moisture migrates through porous masonry. The resulting crystals can grow and damage the masonry units. Excessive moisture migration through the chimney walls is probably also responsible for the failing pointing of both chimneys.

As described earlier, the wood shingle roof appears to be watertight. (Damage to ceiling plaster in the north upstairs bedroom may be related to a roof problem, but the connection could not be firmly established.) However, the shingles are beginning to show their age and problems with moisture penetration through the roof can be anticipated within 5 - 10 years. Metal flashing of the valleys between the original section and the wing is rusted, but appears to be serviceable.

Surface Finishes

Although the exterior finishes show some deterioration, little decay has occurred in the unprotected wooden elements. One potential problem of leaving the wood exposed was brought up in recent studies by the U.S. Forest Service of the effects of ultraviolet light on wood. Even relatively brief UV exposure was found to cause some breakdown of the lignin near the surface of the wood, making it difficult to apply a lasting paint film without careful preparation.[3]

The interior finishes of the building have failed widely, particularly those of denser surfaces. Moisture vapor migrating through interior features has broken the chemical bond between the substrate and the paint or varnish film, causing peeling on virtually all surfaces.

Historic Fabric

Few features of the Lightkeeper's quarters appear to have been altered since the addition of the south wing (shortly after the original section of the building was completed). Virtually all of the building fabric can be considered historic. Of particular importance are character-

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[3]. Fine Homebuilding April/May 1990. p.100.

defining features such as door and window treatments (Fig. 24.), exterior wall treatment (clapboard) and cornice details (Fig. 25.), interior wall treatment (Fig. 26.) (mostly wood wanescote below and plaster above) and interior moldings and hardware.

Historic fabric of the building is in generally good condition, with a few exceptions. The historic front door has been extensively battered with a hammer along the upper left exterior side. Several window units have broken sash or muntins (Fig. 27.), and a few muntin elements were found on the floor of the building. Exterior window trim and sills show some damage from the present method of nailing the window coverings into these features (Figs. 28., 29.).

Damage to interior historic features is limited. Other than the damage to interior finishes, birds have caused most of the problems. No significant decay was found, although plaster surfaces seem to be in some danger from excessive moisture levels previously noted. Currently, failed plaster is found only where it was applied over masonry surfaces, such as the brick chimneys, and in a small section of the north upper story bedroom ceiling.

Recommendations for Preservation/Stabilization

Listed below are recommendations for preserving the structure in its present condition. We feel the actions outlined here will greatly slow the advance of deterioration in features of the structure for a period of 5 - 10 years. After that time, more major work will be required and these measures will not effectively protect the building. The recommendations are grouped according to overall priority. In carrying out these actions, care should be taken not to damage historic fabric of the building, or to unnecessarily remove historic features. The building should not be altered (other than to carry out these recommendations) without the guiding information of a Historic Structures Report. All work on the structure should be documented with photographs and briefly described in a dated maintenance report.

I. Primary Recommendations

1. Improved Window and Door Coverings

The existing window coverings discourage unauthorized entry to the building and provide important ventilation. However, for better security, more effective ventilation, and to protect the interior from building pests without damaging historic fabric, these coverings should be replaced with alternative enclosures described below.

The enclosures we recommend are similar to those the park used in some of the window openings at the Gilley house. The upper sash is lowered half-way, the lower sash is raised half-way, a piece of 3/4" exterior grade plywood is cut to fit snugly over the outside of exterior window stop (inside the trim) and bolted with carriage bolts to "strong-backs" (usually 2 by 4s) set flat overlapping the interior window opening (Figs. 30., 31.).

The plywood should contain a large louvered ventilating screen. Ventilating covers for all of the basement windows are highly recommended. Since upper story windows are less vulnerable to unauthorized entry, and since these are critical to effective ventilation, the louvered screens of these windows should be as large as possible. The plywood coverings must fit tightly in the window and door frames. Sparrows can get through openings less than

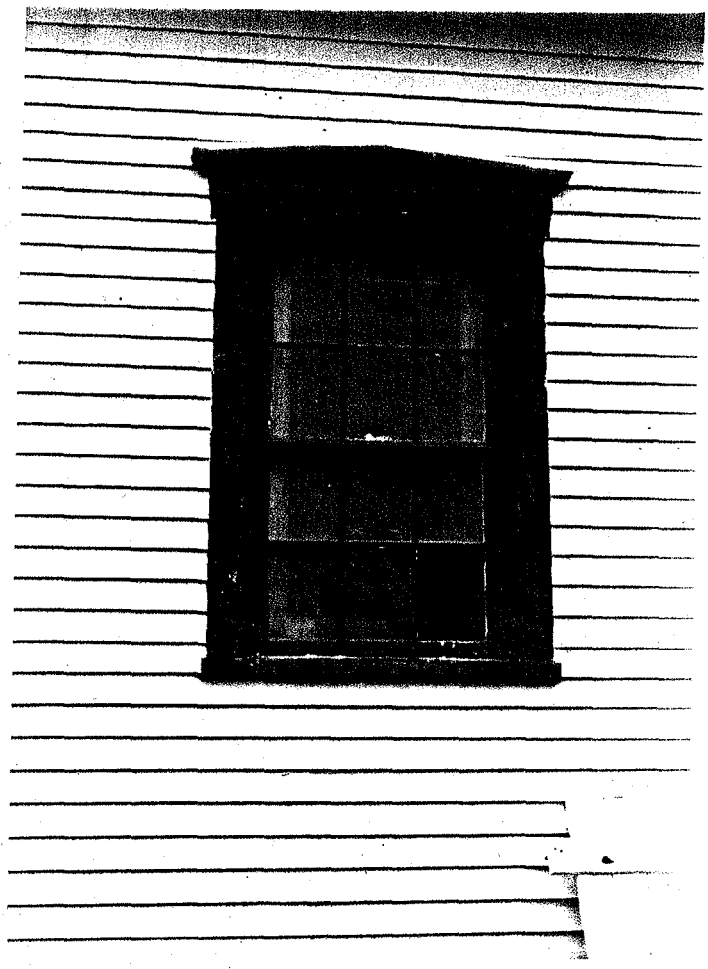

Figure 24. Typical window treatment of original structure. (BCB)

Figure 25. Typical cornice and wooden gutter profile of original structure. (BCB)

Figure 26. Wanescote and plaster of typical interior wall treatment. (BCB)

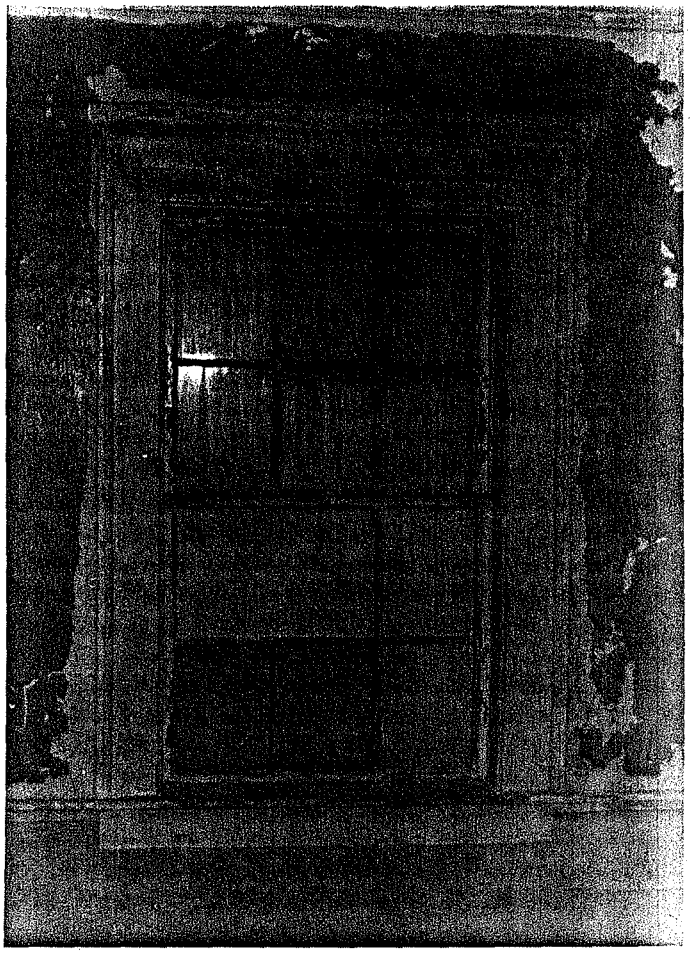

Figure 27. Several windows have broken or missing muntins. (BCB)

Figure 28. Present method of securing window coverings results in damage to historic trim. (BCB)

Figure 29. Window covering nailed to historic trim. (BCB)

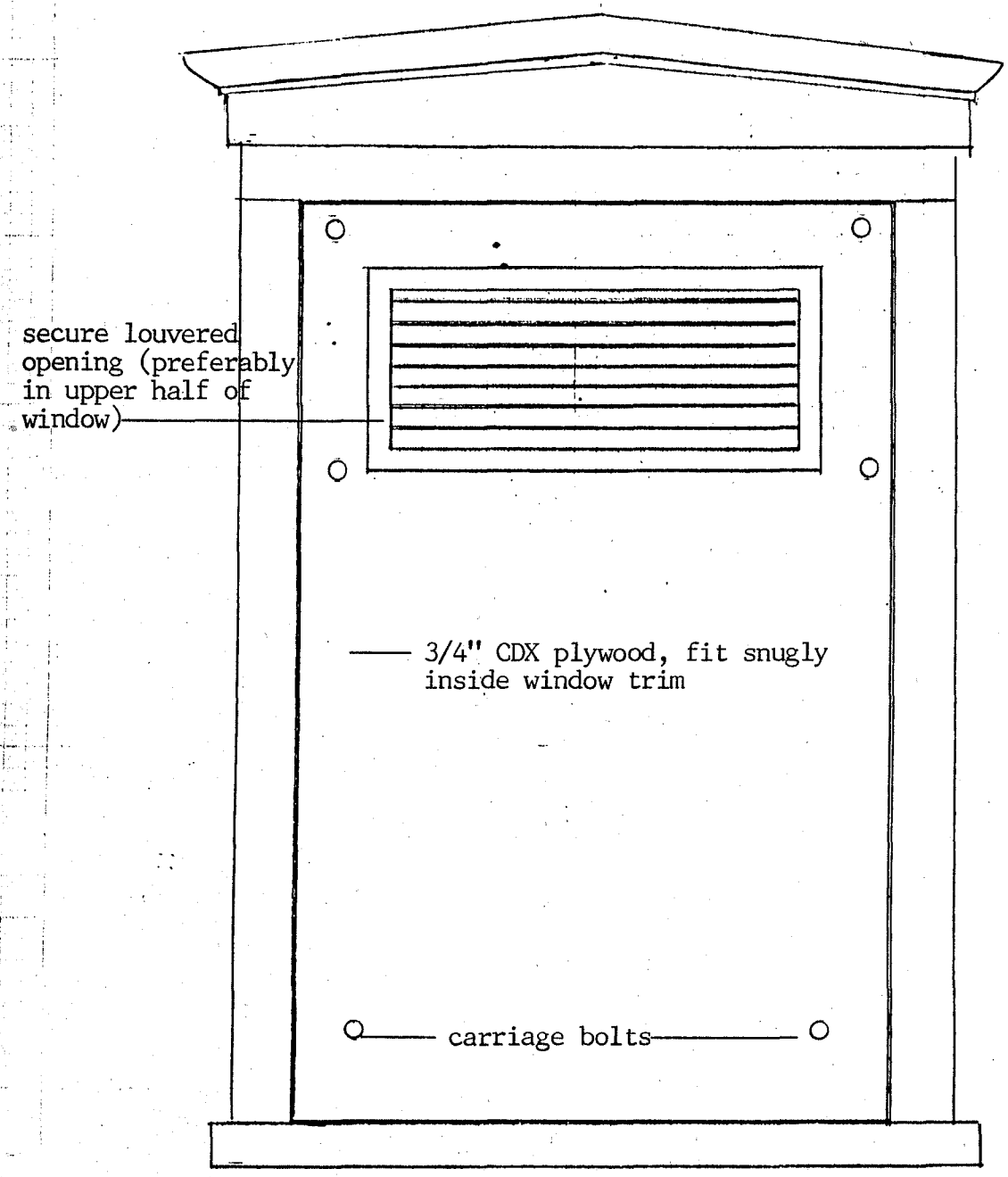

Figure 30. Elevation showing recommended window covering for first story. (Second story can have larger louver.) (BCB)

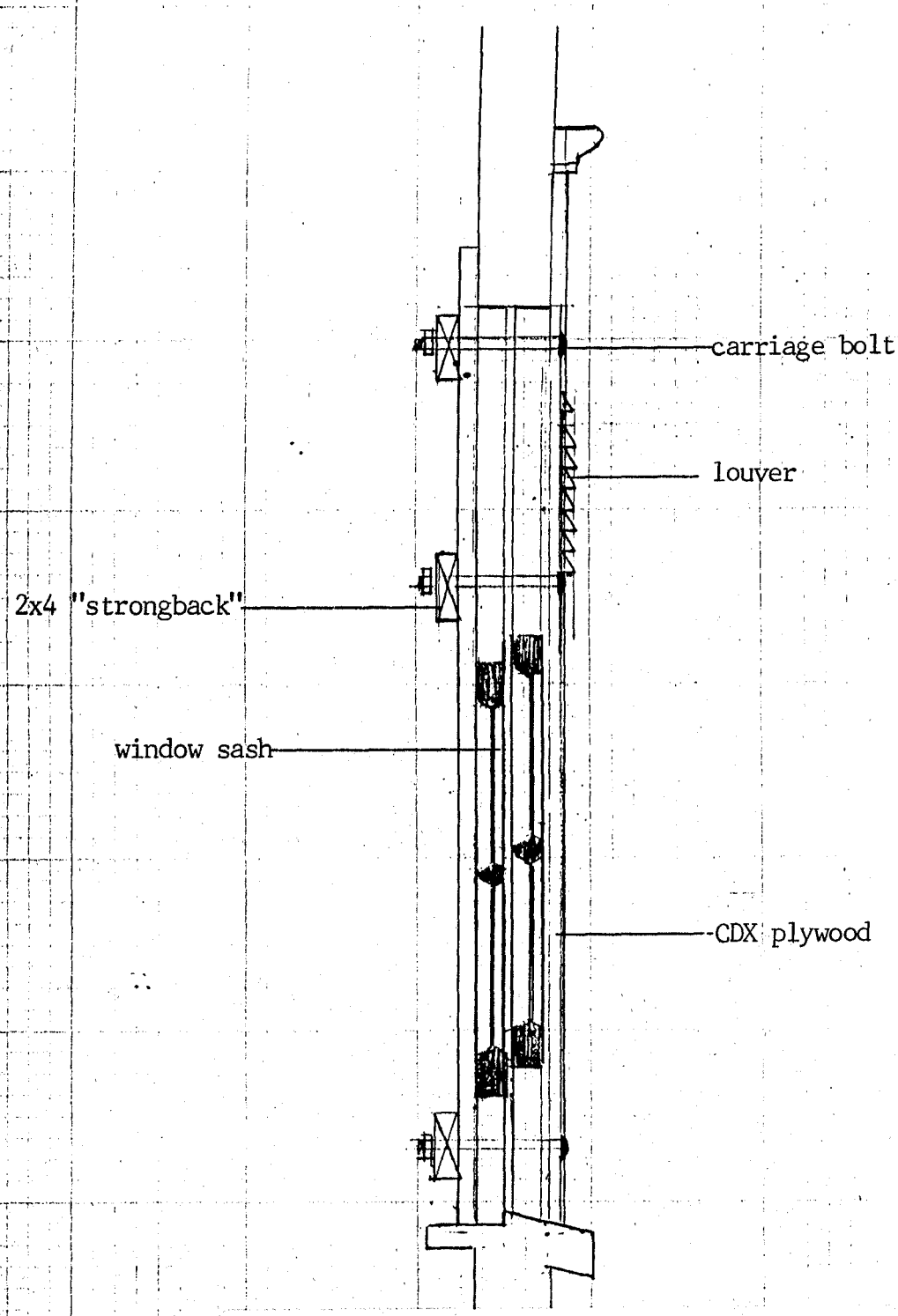

Figure 31. Section of recommended window covering. (BCB)

an inch in diameter. Small rodents can squeeze through openings less than 1/2" in diameter.[4]

Although it would be preferable to leave the doors in place, it may be necessary to remove some from their hinges in order to install the coverings in these locations. Securing the south basement door with a similar ventilated covering is highly recommended. One door (probably the southwest door) should be operable, but secured with a lock.

The exterior surface and all edges of the plywood should be painted to ensure their serviceability for the projected 10 year period. A color similar to that of the exterior trim is suggested.

2. Ventilated Chimney Caps

Chimney caps are highly recommended for both chimneys. These will reduce the amount of moisture on the interior surfaces of these features and greatly slow their deterioration. The caps must allow ventilation of the chimneys. (Removing some of the debris from the stove pipes would probably improve air circulation and further reduce condensation.) The material of choice for the caps would be sheet metal, but wooden caps would be serviceable.

3. Roof Drainage

The wooden gutters of the north and south facades should be made functional, even if these repairs are only temporary. Holes in the gutter troughs can be patched with asphalt building paper embedded in asphalt roofing cement. Particular care should be taken in sealing the joints where the downspouts join the troughs. Leaders should be checked for obstructions. An elbow should be added to lower end of the north leader and this leader extended to carry run-off away from the perimeter of the building (toward the north). If feasible, the leader of the south gutter should be added to and routed around the building to a point where runoff will not further damage this vulnerable corner.

4. Other Openings in Exterior

All repairs of wall cladding and eaves elements necessary to prevent access by birds should be made. Screen should be applied over the holes where the leaders once entered the

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[4]. Feilden, p.151.

basement.

5. Interior Ventilation

All interior doors, particularly those around stairways, should be left open in order to maximize interior ventilation. Access to attic crawl spaces should also be open.

6. Annual Inspection

Perhaps most importantly, an annual visit to the site should be made by maintenance staff. These visits should include an inspection of all gutters and chimneys. Gutter troughs should be cleaned of debris. Chimneys should be inspected for signs of failure (excessive loss of pointing or loose masonry units) and the caps checked for looseness. The interior of the building should be inspected for evidence of leaks in the roof, excessive condensation, animals, and vandalism.

II. Secondary Recommendations

1. Loose Historic Fabric

Some elements of the historic fabric were found loose, scattered about the interior. These include the surviving basement window sash (in north basement and outside near bulkhead) and pieces of the sash of other windows (such as the muntins). Measures should be taken to insure that these are not discarded or further damaged. If possible, pieces should be tagged with the location they were found and stored in building where they will remain dry.

2. Repair of Clapboard

When feasible, loose and missing clapboard should be re-affixed.

3. Bulkhead Opening

The bulkhead on the east facade provides an additional opportunity to introduce critical ventilation into the basement. Although the existing doors to the bulkhead appear to be modified, they should not be altered. The doors could be removed, stored in the building, and replaced with a secure, ventilated cover.

4. Additional Gutters

Installation of temporary gutters along the east and west eaves of the wing would significantly slow damage to the foundation. Leaders from these gutters should carry precipitation away from locations lacking adequate drainage (especially the southwest corner).

5. Repointing

Repointing of the most deteriorated areas of the foundation and chimneys will extend the service life of these structural features.

6. Apply a coating suitable for rusted metal to the flashing of the valleys on the east and west sides.

7. Finally, we recommend that the park continue to document the structure as completely as possible, utilizing photograpghs, videotapes, and additional measured drawings. (Some of these documentary materials, noted below, are available from this office.)

FURTHER ASSISTANCE

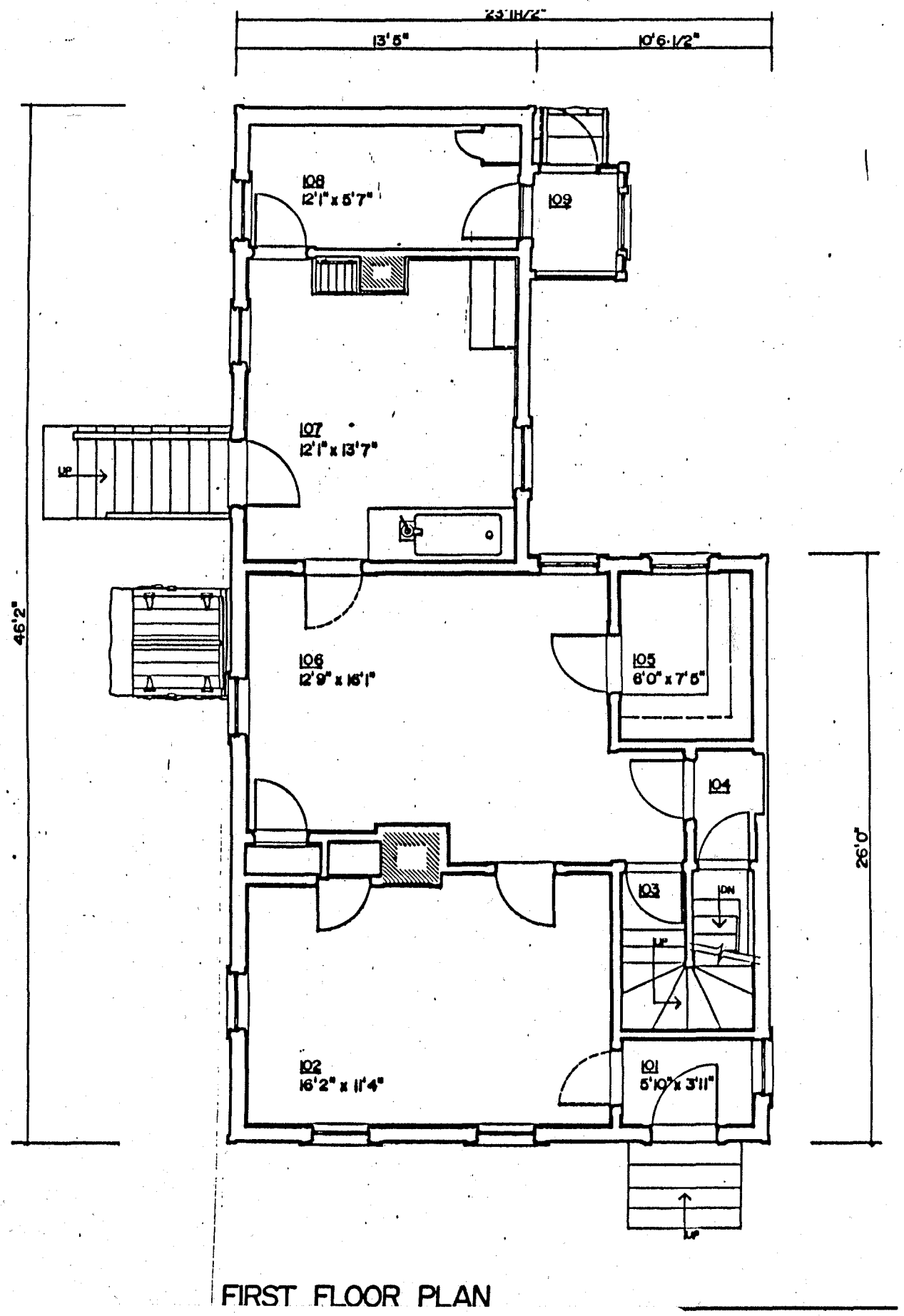
The following additional assistance related to the Lightkeeper's quarters is available from the Building Conservation Center:

Video Documentation

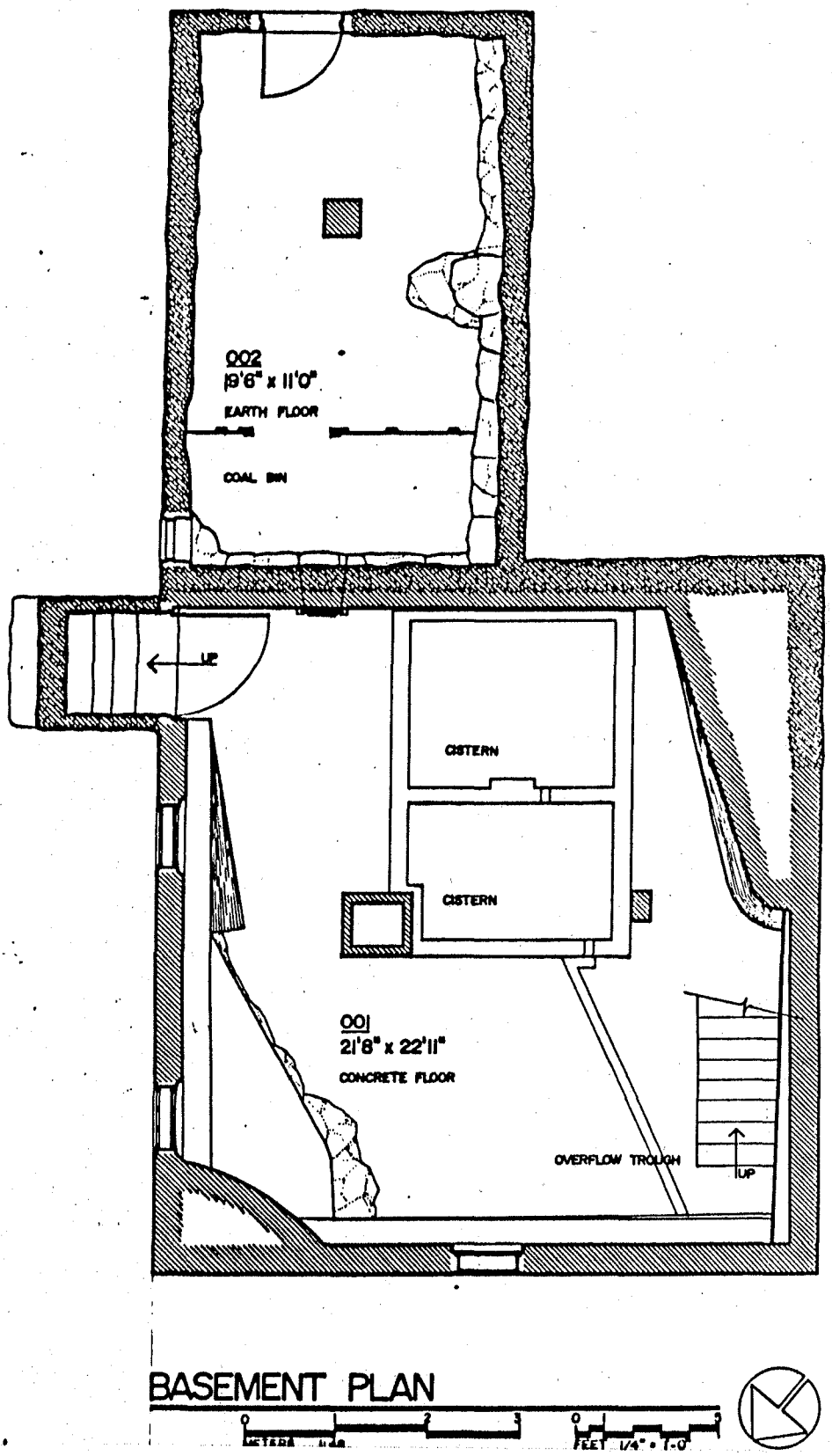
While at Baker Island, personnel from the Building Conservation Branch took video footage of several structures for purposes of documentation. The interior and exterior of the Lightkeeper's quarters, as well as ruins of outbuildings around the quarters, the exterior of the Gilley house, and the cemetery near the Gilley house were filmed.

Historic Structure Report (HSR)

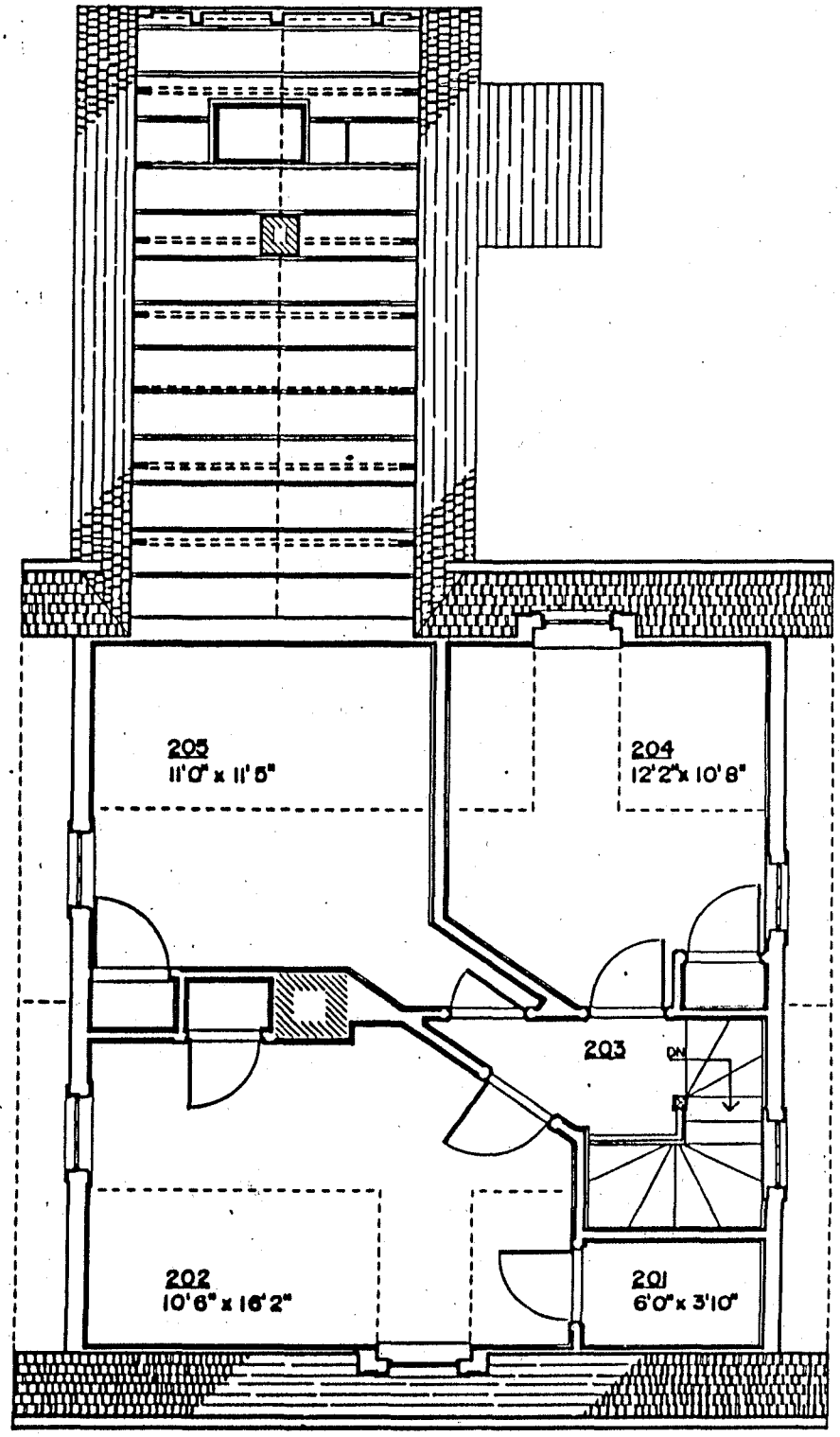
With the video footage, measurements, photographs, and material samples taken during the site visits, the Building Conservation Center has enough information to begin a Historic Structure Report.



Appendix A. First floor plan. (NPS)



Appendix C. Basement plan. (NPS)

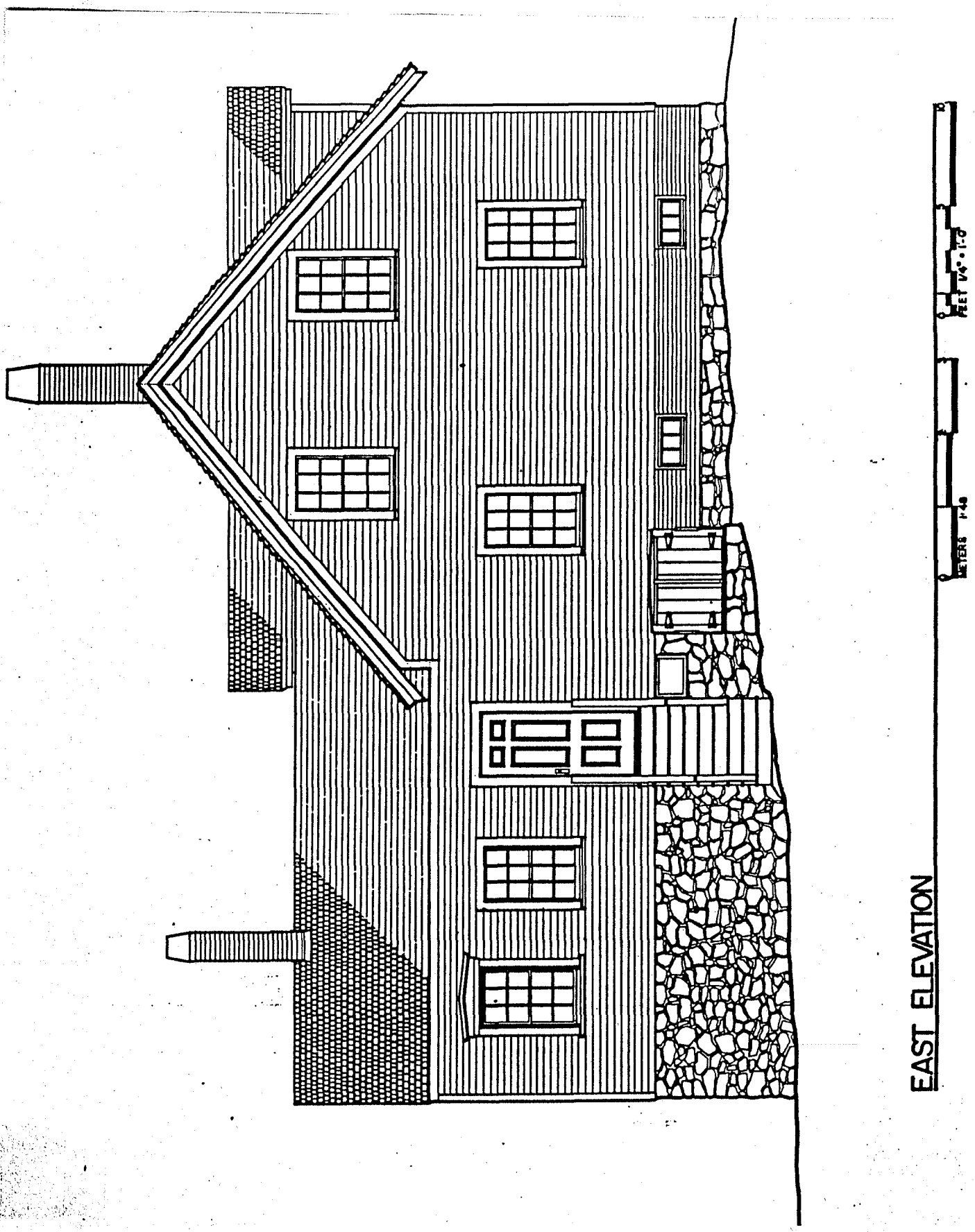


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

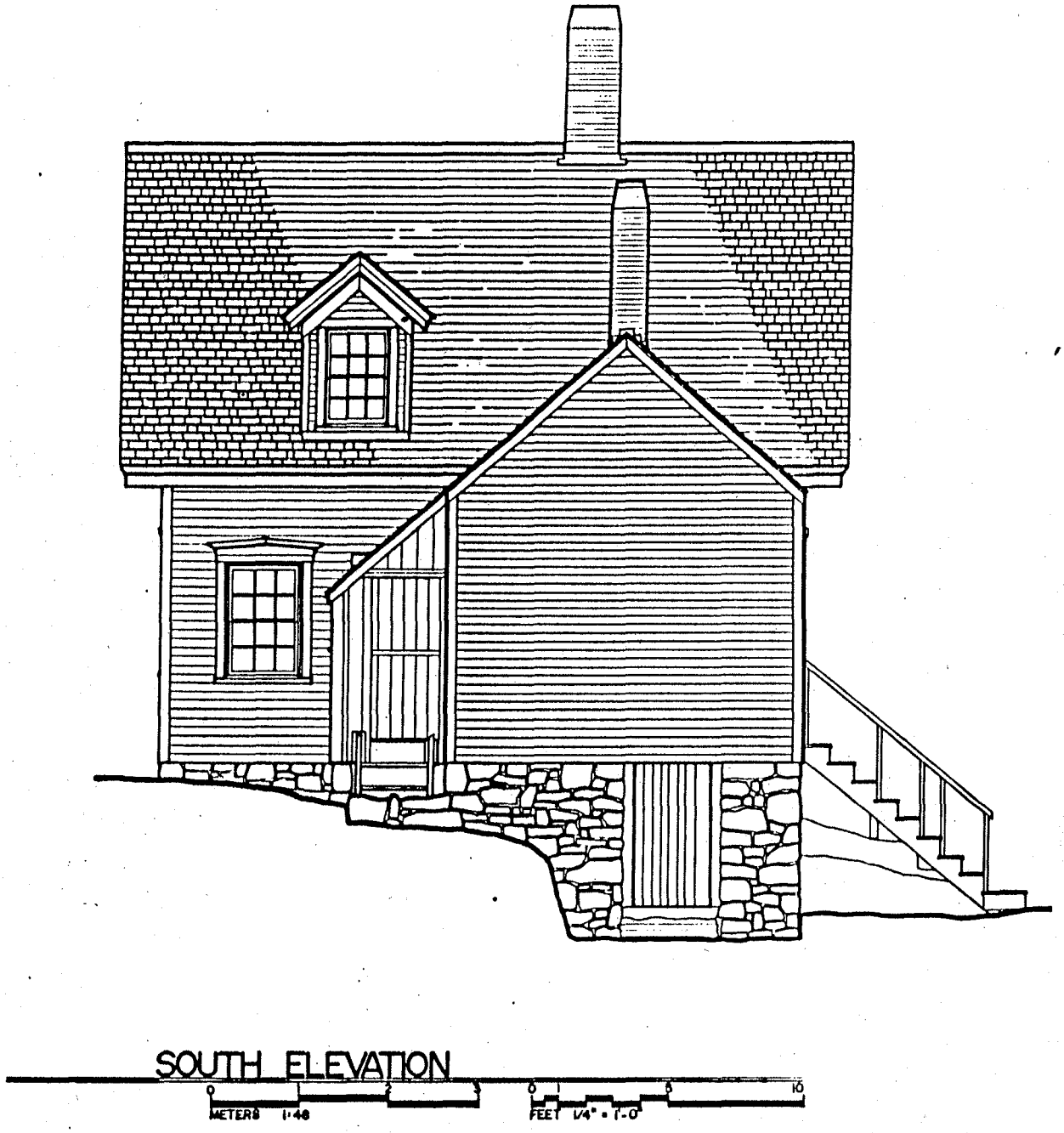
Appendix B. Second floor plan. (NPS)

NORTH ELEVATION

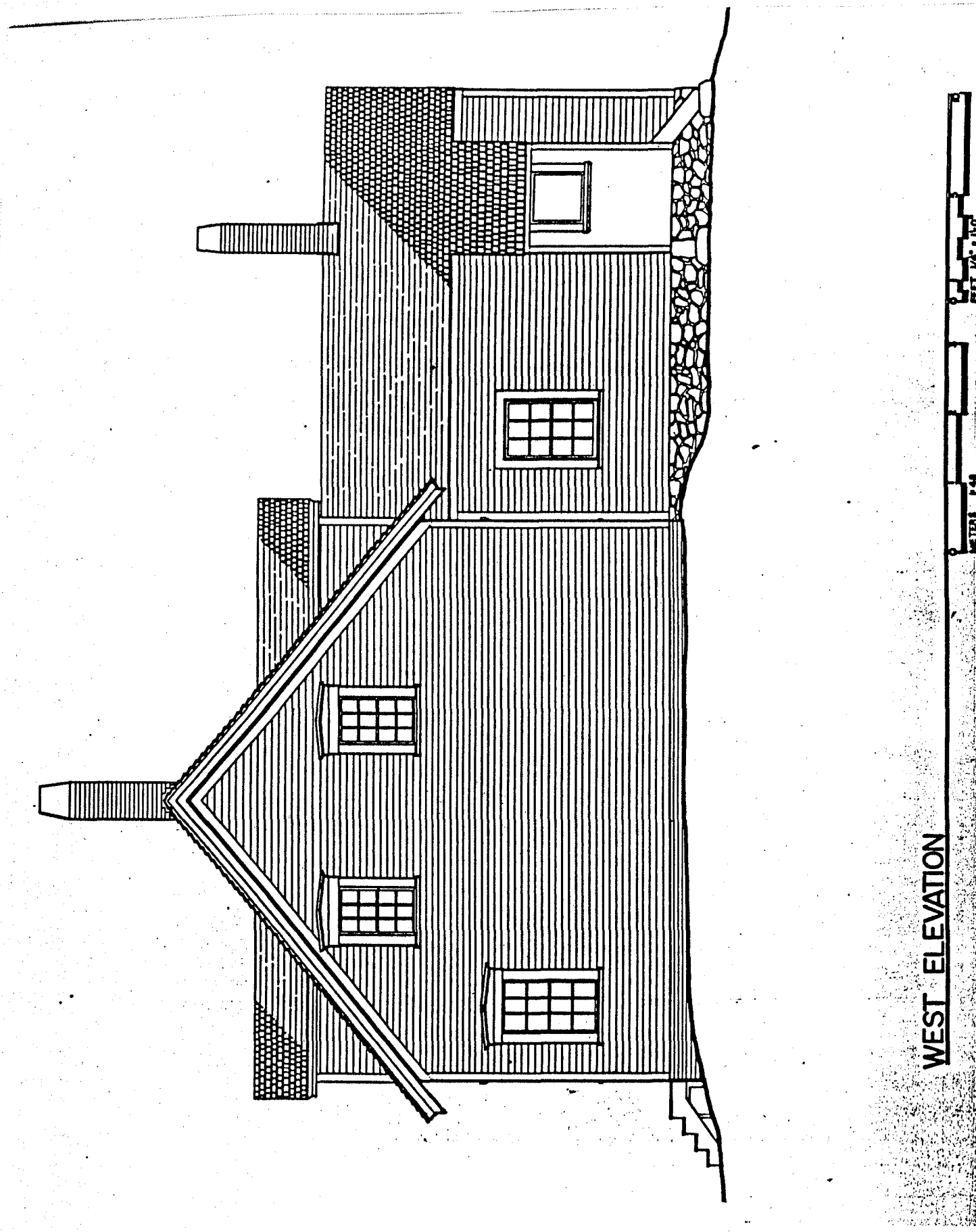
Appendix D. North elevation. (NPS)



Appendix E. East elevation. (NPS)



Appendix F. South elevation. (NPS)



Appendix G. West elevation. (NPS)

United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
North Atlantic Region
15 State Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02109

RECEIVED
Acadia National Park
AUG 24 '90

IN REPLY REFER TO:

August 20, 1990

H30(NAR-CRC)

ROUTE	
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C OPS	
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PLANNER	
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Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Acadia National Park

From: Manager, Cultural Resources Center

Subject: Condition Assessment Report for Baker Island Lightkeeper's quarters

Enclosed please find three copies of the Condition Assessment Report for the Baker Island Lightkeeper's quarters, prepared by Frank Briscoe of the Building Conservation Branch of the Cultural Resources Center. The report contains a summary description of the building and its general conditions, a discussion of specific conservation problems identified at the site and the sources of these problems, and a section describing recommended treatments for preserving the structure.

The total payment for the report, $3,600, will be charged to the account by the end of the fiscal year. The author wishes to express his thanks for the opportunity to be involved at the Baker Island site. We hope this report is useful to the park and look forward to providing services to Acadia National Park again in the near future. If there are any questions, please contact the report's author or the Supervisor of the Building Conservation Branch at (617) 242-1977 or FTS 835-8500.

Myra F. Harrison

Enclosures

cc:
Supervisor, Building Conservation Branch