National Park Service
Department of the Interior

Petersburg National Battlefield
Petersburg, Virginia

Poplar Grove National Cemetery
Superintendent's Lodge
Lodge Stables Building
Lodge Utility Building
Historic Structure Report





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Petersburg National Battlefield

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Superintendent's Lodge

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Lodge Utility Building

Historic Structure Report

2012

for

Petersburg National Battlefield
Petersburg, VA

by

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Executive Summary

Introduction

This historic structure report was produced for Petersburg National Battlefield in support of a project to rehabilitate Poplar Grove National Cemetery, an entity of the park. As part of the overall project, the parking would be upgraded, headstones replaced and set upright, and landscape upgrades would be made in order to meet accessibility standards and bring the cemetery closer to its appearance at the end of the War Department ownership of the site in 1933. As part of the project, the Superintendent's Lodge, the Lodge Stables Building, and the Lodge Utility Building would also be rehabilitated to better meet visitor and staff needs as a cemetery contact station, maintenance facility, and visitor restroom. This document will guide work on these buildings.

The project, "Restore Poplar Grove National Cemetery Facilities and Resources to National Cemetery Standards – Historic Structure Report Services," PMIS #89424, was conducted under a Project Agreement between the Historic Preservation Training Center (HPTC) and Petersburg National Battlefield (PETE) entitled "Poplar Grove National Cemetery Historic Structure Reports for Lodge, Lodge Utility Building and Lodge Stables." Funding was allocated through the Northeast Regional Office (NER); project management was done through the Denver Service Center (DSC). HPTC, PETE, NER, and DSC are units of the National Park Service (NPS), United States Department of the Interior. NPS policies and guidelines were adhered to in the production and distribution of this HSR.

A historic structure report is the primary guide to treatment and use of a historic structure. It is prepared to identify and minimize the loss of character-defining features and materials and provides a basis upon which to address anticipated management objectives. This historic structure report aims to provide a current understanding of these previously undocumented historic buildings and meet the following goals: provide an historical background for the cemetery and context for all three buildings; supply a current physical description and timeline for changes for all three buildings; identify character-defining features for all three buildings; document the condition of all three buildings; and provide treatment recommendations for the proposed use for all three buildings.

HPTC's investigations result in a full developmental history for all three Poplar Grove buildings that were used to support cemetery operations. This HSR records changes made by the War Department, prior to NPS ownership, and alterations that occurred under NPS stewardship. The technical evaluations provide an understanding of the historical integrity of these structures. This information is valuable for guiding development of the cemetery by offering research and insight to park management. The contents are used by the park when scoping new projects. These new projects contain parameters for re-use functions and physical modifications that complement resource protection and preservation goals. This HSR informs management and directs construction alternatives.

Research Conducted to Produce HSR

The following activities were conducted to gain a thorough understanding of the superintendent's lodge, lodge stables building, and lodge utility building at Poplar Grove National Cemetery:

- Primary and secondary historic research into the sequence of changes and evolution of construction by the War Department and the NPS:
    - Harpers Ferry Center Willow Springs, Charles Town, WV:
        - National Park Service Historic Photograph Collection,
        - National Park Service History Collection-Park Historic Reference Files;
    - National Archives and Record Administration I, Washington, DC (researched by John Auwaerter);
    - National Archives and Records Administration II, College Park, MD:
        - Still Images Archives Record Group 92,
        - Textual Archives, Record Groups 79 and 92;
    - National Archives and Records Administration Mid-Atlantic Region, Philadelphia, PA: Textual Archives, Record Group 79;
    - National Cemetery Administration Historian's Office archives, Washington, DC;
    - National Park Service, Denver Service Center, Technical Information Center, Denver, CO
    - Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee, Petersburg, VA (researched by James Blankenship),
- Historic paint analysis for the exterior and interior of the superintendent's lodge and the exteriors of the lodge stables building and lodge utility building (performed by Matthew Mosca);
- Architectural documentation, including measured drawings of all three buildings by HPTC (PETE 325 116053);
- Condition assessments of all three buildings by HPTC.

Condition Assessment Summary

Upon HPTC's first visit to the cemetery all three buildings were thought to be in good condition. After successive visits and assessments, it soon became apparent the exterior of the superintendent's lodge was in worse condition than that of the lodge stables building and the lodge utility building.

The superintendent's lodge is a good example of Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs' standardized plans (one-story and two-story) and specifications for national cemetery superintendent's lodges. Even more unique is the original one-story mass of the building, dating to 1872, being transformed into a two-story building in 1879.

The exterior retains a moderate level of historic integrity dating to the original date of construction (1872-1879). Major changes to the original exterior features include the northeast porch floor structure, changed from wood to concrete in 1931, the mansard second-floor walls, changed from slate-clad to metal-clad in 1931, and the construction of the kitchen addition in 1914. The exterior retains a high level of historic integrity to the date of significance for this HSR (1933). Only minimal

changes have occurred to the 1933 exterior features; this mostly includes paint colors (various dates) and the replacement of exterior doors in 1972.

The interior retains a low level of historic integrity dating to the original construction date and the date of significance for this HSR. Major changes to the interior include reconstruction of the main stair in 1938, replacement of the first-floor structure (wood frame to structural concrete) in ca. 1951, upgrades to the utility systems (not necessarily historic) at various dates, and the renovation of the bathroom in 1972. A major interior rehabilitation occurred in 1976 which covered or eliminated many historic finishes including wood strip floors, plaster walls and ceilings, the removal or moving of historic features, changes to utility systems (not necessarily historic). In 1979, all of the historic metal roofs were replaced (still extant); however the new roofs failed to utilize small-pan details and are not entirely historically accurate.

The extant condition of the superintendent's lodge is one that if certain materials or systems are not repaired, removed, or replaced in a timely manner, total loss of that material or system, or another adjacent material or system, will occur. Roofing system defects and deterioration were observed at flashing, mortar loss at exposed chimneys, water damage to roof and attic framing and plaster finishes, holes in gutter seams, and water damage to lower cornice line.

The lodge stables building, a good example of a utilitarian maintenance building for cemeteries, dates to 1929. The exterior and interior retain high levels of historic integrity dating both to its original date of construction and the date of significance for this HSR (1933).

Major changes to the exterior include the removal of a window on the south elevation and replacement with a garage door (D101a; date unknown), the installation of the north shed addition and roof replacement (failing to utilize small-pan details) in 1987, and the installation of the metal exterior stair in ca. 1990. The only major change to the interior is the removal of partition walls at the southeast corner (date unknown).

The lodge utility building dates to 1929 and is a good example of a dual-use building: part is used as a public restroom facility and part is used as a park utility facility. The exterior and interior retain high levels of historic integrity dating both to its original date of construction and the date of significance for this HSR (1933).

Major changes to the exterior include the removal of the drinking fountain (post-1977) and the roof replacement (failing to utilize small-pan details; date unknown). The only major changes to the interior include the replacement of plumbing fixtures (various dates) and the reconfiguration of utility systems within the building (most date to 1976 rehabilitation).

The extant conditions of the lodge stables building and the lodge utility building are not as critical. Issues mostly involve improper flashing.

Overall the three buildings are in "fair" condition, from the standpoint of NPS facility management programs and standards (with some features in "good" and "poor" condition). Further investigation of utility and building systems, including mechanical, plumbing, electrical, and fire and emergency systems, is required for a complete understanding of the condition of these engineered systems.

An accessibility study is needed in conjunction with future programs to plan site and building modifications that are in compliance with the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS). Federal properties, which are "Qualified Historic Buildings and Facilities," must meet ABAAS for at least the following accessible conditions: site arrival point to building entry; parking; entrance(s); site circulation; interior circulation; restrooms; and programmatic access. ABAAS and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 pertains to both employee and visitor access.

The results of HPTC's investigations at the three cemetery buildings provide a more fully-integrated narrative of developmental history of the extant buildings, including changes made over the years by the War Department (previous owner of the cemetery, prior to the NPS ownership). It also will educate users of the buildings about the integrity of the historic fabric so that it may be exposed, interpreted, and preserved for future generations.

Treatment Recommendations and Use Summary

The recommended ultimate treatments and use for each of the buildings at the Poplar Grove National Cemetery, as determined through research for this HSR and through the three extant Petersburg National Battlefield planning documents, are as follows:[1]

Superintendent's Lodge

- Exterior restoration of character-defining features, preservation (typical), maintenance and minor rehabilitation, with the removal of modern additions. These changes are to date to the year 1933, the year the National Park Service acquired the cemetery.
- Interior rehabilitation for the use as a year-round visitor contact station and interpretive center on the first floor and general use on the second floor. This treatment will preserve character-defining features and allow for the reversal of non-sympathetic treatments, materials, and finishes.

Lodge Stables Building

- Exterior restoration of character-defining features, preservation (typical), maintenance and minor rehabilitation, with the removal of modern additions. These changes are to date to the year 1933, the year the National Park Service acquired the cemetery.
- Interior rehabilitation for the continued use as a maintenance and storage building which is inaccessible to the public. This treatment will preserve character-defining features and allow for the reversal of non-sympathetic treatments, materials, and finishes.

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[1] The GMP/EIS for the park was completed in 2004, the CLR for the cemetery was completed in 2009, and the EA for the park was completed in 2010. More information can be found in Part 2 of this HSR: Treatment and Use.
Auwaerter, John, and Olmstead Center for Landscape Preservation. "Cultural Landscape Report for Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Petersburg National Battlefield, Dinwiddie County, Virginia." National Park Service, Technical Information Center, 2009.
Petersburg National Battlefield. "Final General Management Plan, Abbreviated Final Environmental Impact Statement." December 2004.
Petersburg National Battlefield. "Poplar Grove National Cemetery: Rehabilitate Facilities, Resources & Character Defining Elements to National Cemetery Standards. Environmental Assessment." April 2010.

Lodge Utility Building

- Exterior restoration of character-defining features, preservation (typical), maintenance and minor rehabilitation, with the removal of modern additions. These changes are to date to the year 1933, the year the National Park Service acquired the cemetery.
- Interior rehabilitation of the restrooms for updated accessible year-round visitor use. This treatment will preserve character-defining features and allow for the reversal of non-sympathetic treatments, materials, and finishes.
- Interior rehabilitation for the continued use of the storage and utility rooms as they are not accessible to the public. This treatment will preserve character-defining features and allow for the reversal of non-sympathetic treatments, materials, and finishes.

The treatment and use recommendations provided are meant to guide the final funded project and do not provide a construction or architectural program.

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Administrative Data

Project Identification

PMIS Number:	89424
Project Title:	Restore Poplar Grove National Cemetery Facilities and Resources to National Cemetery Standards – Historic Structure Report Services
Project Location:	Dinwiddie County, VA
Contract Number:	1443CX2000

Name and Location Data

Preferred Structure Name:	Lodge
Other Structure Name:	Meigs Caretaker's Lodge
List of Classified Structures ID:	006815
Park Asset Number:	003
Square Feet:	4,284

Preferred Structure Name:	Poplar Grove National Cemetery Lodge Stable
Other Structure Name:	Garage
List of Classified Structures ID:	017269
Park Asset Number:	003B
Square Feet:	806

Preferred Structure Name:	Poplar Grove National Cemetery Lodge Utility Bldg.
Other Structure Name:	Public Restroom Building
List of Classified Structures ID:	017268
Park Asset Number:	003A
Square Feet:	336

Park:	Petersburg National Battlefield
Park District:	POGR Poplar Grove National Cemetery
Structures' County:	Dinwiddie
Structures' State:	Virginia
NPS Region:	Northeast
Cluster:	Chesapeake
Administrative Unit:	Petersburg National Battlefield

Related Studies

Auwaerter, John, and Olmstead Center for Landscape Preservation. *Cultural Landscape Report for Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Petersburg National Battlefield, Dinwiddie County, Virginia.* National Park Service, Technical Information Center, 2009.

Petersburg National Battlefield. "Final General Management Plan, Abbreviated Final Environmental Impact Statement". December 2004.

Petersburg National Battlefield. "Poplar Grove National Cemetery: Rehabilitate Facilities, Resources & Character Defining Elements to National Cemetery Standards. Environmental Assessment". April 2010.

"Petersburg National Military Park." National Register of Historic Places. October 15, 1966.

Sammartino, Therese T., Department of Veterans Affairs. "Civil War Era National Cemeteries Multiple Property Listing." National Register of Historic Places. October 14, 1994.

Cultural Resource Data

National Register of Historic Places

Status:	Determined Eligible – SHPO
Date:	07/16/2009
National Historic Landmark:	No
Significance:	National
NR Information System No.:	66000831 (Petersburg National Battlefield listing) 64500098 (Civil War Era National Cemeteries Multiple Property Listing)

Period of Significance

Petersburg National Battlefield's Final General Management Plan and Abbreviated Environmental Impact Statement states four overall mission goals for the park. One of these four mission goals, "Preserving and Protecting Resources" states that "Poplar Grove National Cemetery is [to be] rehabilitated to reflect the original sense of contemplation, quiet, and solemnity…according to the recommendations of a cultural landscape report and treatment plan."[1] No period of significance is specifically stated and the document defers to future planning documents for guidance.

The cemetery-specific Cultural Landscape Report recommends rehabilitation of the cemetery's cultural landscape to the year 1933, when the National Park Service acquired the site and after the War Department had completed a long-term improvement program at the cemetery.[2]

[1] Petersburg National Battlefield. "Final GMP, Abbreviated Final EIS," p. 53.
[2] Auwaerter, "Cultural Landscape Report," pp. 227-228, 231-232.

The cemetery-specific Environmental Assessment prefers rehabilitation of the cemetery to its 1933 appearance.[3]

Recommended Use

Superintendent's Lodge:	Visitor contact station which provides interpretive information for the cemetery, including grave marker research and exhibits, and the location for the start of ranger-led programs.
Lodge Stables Building:	Continued use as a maintenance garage for park maintenance staff on the first floor and cemetery general storage on the second floor.
Lodge Utility Building:	Public restrooms (east rooms) will continue current use, central room will continue use as storage, and west room will continue use as a utility and fuel-storage room.

Recommended Treatment

Superintendent's Lodge:	Exterior Restoration to the year 1933. Interior Rehabilitation for use as a visitor contact station and interpretive center.
Lodge Stables Building:	Exterior Restoration to the year 1933. Interior Rehabilitation for the continued use as a maintenance and storage building,
Lodge Utility Building:	Exterior Rehabilitation to the year 1933. Interior Rehabilitation of the restrooms for updated accessible visitor use and continued use of the storage and utility rooms.

Recommendations for Cataloguing & Storage of Materials Generated by HSR

All original project materials will be turned over from HPTC to Petersburg National Battlefield. Electronic files and media will be transferred via the NPS ftp network site and through archival CDs mailed to DSC.

[3] "Petersburg National Battlefield, "EA," p. 24.

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Part 1 | Developmental History

Historical Background and Context

Establishment of the National Cemetery System

National cemeteries in the United States were developed during the Civil War as places to honorably bury those who perished fighting for the Union cause. Initially it was the responsibility of the Quartermaster's Department (part of the War Department) to oversee the burial of soldiers who died in combat; however the system of recording those buried was not standardized until September 11, 1861.[1] This standardization was effective in giving direction on how to bury the dead, but gave no direction of where to bury them. At this time, land was either donated by cemetery associations or was acquired near hospitals, training camps, or forts.

On April 3, 1862, further guidance mandated that commanding generals must "lay off lots of ground in some suitable spot near every battlefield, as soon as it was in their power, and to cause the remains of those killed to be interred…."[2] Finally, on July 17, 1862, President Abraham Lincoln signed a Congressional Act which said: "That the President of the United States shall have power, whenever in his opinion it shall be expedient, to purchase cemetery grounds and cause them to be securely enclosed, to be used as a national cemetery for the soldiers who shall die in the service of the country."[3]

By the end of 1862, fourteen national cemeteries had already been established.[4] Six were added in 1863 and four were added in 1864.[5] After the war ended in 1865, existing cemeteries were further developed and eight more were established.[6] On April 13, 1866, Congress passed a Joint Resolution which established new burial grounds and developed existing national cemeteries. Twenty-one new cemeteries were established that year, including Poplar Grove National Cemetery.[7] In 1867, eleven cemeteries were established and in 1868, four were established. By 1870, all of the located remains of the Union dead had been interred in cemeteries, both private and national.[8] The total

[1] War Department General Orders No. 75.
[2] Section II of General Orders No. 33.
[3] All three orders are more fully described in *A Promise Made – A Commitment Kept: The Story of America's Civil War Era National Cemeteries*. (Sammartino, Therese T., Staff Assistant, Department of Veterans Affairs. *A Promise Made – A Commitment Kept: The Story of America's Civil War Era National Cemeteries.* Washington, DC: Department of Veterans Affairs, National Cemetery Administration, 2000, pp. 3-6.)
[4] The first fourteen national cemeteries included: Alexandria, VA; Soldiers' Home in Washington, DC; Fort Leavenworth, KS; Fort Scott, KS; Philadelphia, PA; New Albany, IN; Danville, KY; Camp Butler, IL; Keokuk, IA; Loudon Park, MD; Annapolis, MD; Cypress Hills, NY; Antietam, MD; and Mill Springs, KY.
[5] The six 1863 national cemeteries included: Gettysburg, PA; Beaufort, SC; Cave Hill, KY; Knoxville, TN; Lexington, KY; and Rock Island, IL. The four 1864 national cemeteries included: Beverly, NJ; Mound City, IL; Battleground, DC; Arlington, VA.
[6] The eight 1865 national cemeteries included: Balls Bluff, VA; Florence, SC; Mobile, AL; Raleigh, NC; Salisbury, NC; Stones River, TN; Andersonville, GA; and Fredericksburg, VA.
[7] The twenty other national cemeteries established in 1866 included: Camp Nelson, KY; City Point, VA; Cold Harbor, VA; Corinth, MS; Crown Hill, IN; Danville, VA; Fort Harrison, VA; Glendale, VA; Hampton, VA; Jefferson Barracks, MO; Marietta, GA; Nashville, TN; Natchez, MS; Port Hudson, LA; Richmond, VA; Seven Pines, VA; Staunton, VA; Vicksburg, MS; Winchester, VA, and Yorktown, VA.
[8] The eleven 1867 cemeteries included Alexandria, LA; Baton Rouge, LA; Brownsville, TX; Chattanooga, TN; Culpeper, VA; Fayetteville, AR; Fort Donelson, TN; Fort Smith, AR; Grafton, WV; Jefferson City, MO; Lebanon, KY; Memphis, TN; New Bern, NC; San Antonio, TX; Shiloh, TN; Springfield, IL; and Wilmington, NC.
The four 1868 cemeteries included: Barrancas, FL; Fort Gibson, OK; Little Rock, AR; and Chalmette, LA.

number of national cemeteries at this time was 73.[9] Cemeteries were periodically added to the system after this time, especially when burials in national cemeteries were made available to veterans of any war in which the United States was involved.[10]

The entire cemetery system, from the start of the Civil War until 1933, was the responsibility of the Office of the Quartermaster General of the War Department (later the Department of the Army). On June 10th, 1933, Executive Order No. 6166 was signed, entitled "Organization of Executive Agencies." Part of this order called for:

> [The] administration of all functions of national cemeteries located in the continental United States to be transferred from the War Department to the Department of the Interior, under the jurisdiction of 'a Director of National Park, Buildings, and Reservations,' except that 'where deemed desirable there may be excluded from this provision any…reservation which is chiefly employed as a facility in the work of a particular agency.'[11]

However on July 28th of the same year, Executive Order No. 6228 was signed. It specified the transfer of eleven national cemeteries, those associated with Civil War battles, from the War Department to the Interior Department. The transfer of the remaining national cemeteries was postponed until further notice. "Assumption of jurisdiction by the Department of the Interior over certain national cemeteries was predicated upon national historical significance, as determined by that department, which overshadowed their importance as places of current burial."[12] Of those now held by the Department of the Interior, and subsequently the National Park Service, Poplar Grove National Cemetery was one of the original eleven transferred.[13]

It was not until the National Cemeteries Act of 1973, passed on June 18, 1973, that the National Cemetery System (excluding those transferred to the National Park Service forty years prior) became the responsibility of the Veterans Administration (VA). This included eighty-two of the eighty-four national cemeteries, twenty-one soldiers' lots, seven Confederate cemeteries, three monument sites, and one special installation (the Army retained Arlington National Cemetery and Soldiers' Home National Cemetery). The twenty-one cemeteries associated with the VA's medical centers were also incorporated at this time. The entire transfer was completed on September 1, 1973.[14] New cemeteries are still periodically added to the system as established cemeteries are closed to interments.

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[9] The National Register Multiple Property Listing for Civil-War Era National Cemeteries provides a more in-depth history of the development of these cemeteries and the National Cemetery System. (Sammartino, Therese T., Staff Assistant, Department of Veterans Affairs. "Civil War Era National Cemeteries." National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. August 31, 1994.)

[10] Holt, Dean W. *American Military Cemeteries: A Comprehensive Illustrated Guide to the Hallowed Grounds of the United States, Including Cemeteries Overseas*. Philadelphia: McFarland & Co., 1992., pp. 3-4.

[11] MacCloskey, Monro. *Hallowed Ground: Our National Cemeteries.* New York: Richards Rosen Press, 1968, p. 123.

[12] Ibid, p. 124.

[13] The other cemeteries transferred to the Department of the Interior include: Battleground, DC; Antietam, MD; Vicksburg, MS; Gettysburg, PA; Chattanooga, TN (returned to the War Department in 1940); Fort Donelson, TN, Shiloh, TN; Stones River, TN; Fredericksburg, VA; and Yorktown, VA. Andrew Johnson (TN), Chalmette (LA), and Custer (MT) National Cemeteries were transferred to the Department of the Interior between 1935 and 1940.

[14] Holt, *American Military Cemeteries*, p. 5.

Poplar Grove National Cemetery Development[15]

Prior to the Civil War, the land around, and consisting of, Poplar Grove National Cemetery was primarily rural agricultural land, as it is today. Throughout the war, the site, located approximately five miles south of the city of Petersburg, was owned by the Flower family.

In late October 1864, the cemetery site was occupied by the 50th New York Volunteer Engineers. This battalion was responsible for building the Federal Left Flank fortifications, located west and north of their camp, for the Union offensive siege on Petersburg. Their camp, located on the site of the cemetery, was built by the engineers themselves. Initially the camp utilized canvas tents, but "during the lull in construction of the siege fortifications in the late fall and winter of 1864-1865, the engineers replaced their tents…with elaborate timber buildings" (fig. 1). Of the many timber buildings built by the battalion, the most pronounced building was the centrally-located Poplar Grove Church, dedicated on March 4, 1865 (fig. 2). The battalion left their camp on March 29, 1865, not even a month after the church was completed, to assist "in the final offensive against the Confederate defense of Petersburg…." The war ended soon thereafter, on April 9, 1865, with the surrender at Appomattox Courthouse.

The camp structures were retained for at least six months after the end of the war, but by 1866 only Poplar Grove Church remained at the site.

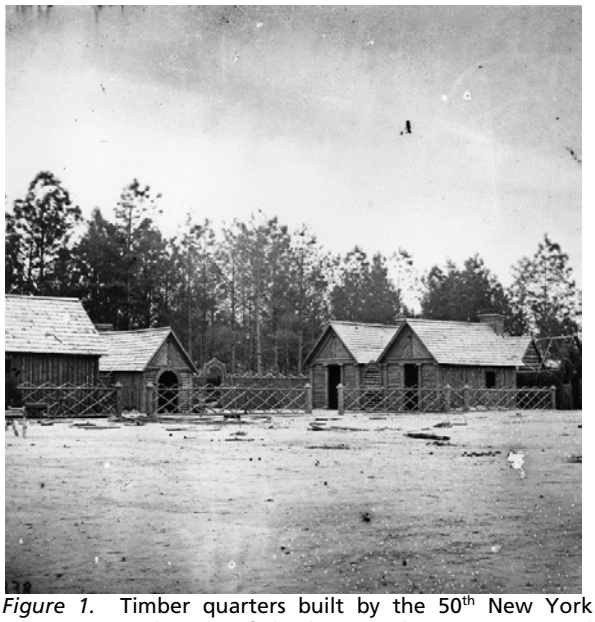


Figure 1. Timber quarters built by the 50th New York Engineers on the site of the later Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Photo: Harpers Ferry Center NPS Historic Photograph Collection.



Figure 2. Timber Poplar Grove Church built by the 50th New York Engineers on the site of the alter Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Photo: Harpers Ferry Center NPS Historic Photograph Collection.

By May 1866, the site of the 50th New York Volunteer Engineers had been selected to become a national cemetery. (The deed for the land would not be officially obtained until December 15, 1868.) In an initial report by a War Department representative, the site was referred to as "Poplar

[15] Most of the information for the development of Poplar Grove National Cemetery was taken from the Cultural Landscape Report. A more detailed history can be found in that report. (Auwaerter, "CLR," pp. 18-38.)

Grove." Throughout May and into June, the Poplar Grove site was surveyed and prepared, and burials began to take place, even prior to its official establishment on June 18th of the same year. Work at the site was done by the Burial Corps assigned to the cemetery; they were responsible for many tasks, including finding soldiers' remains, reinterring them at the cemetery, and converting the site into a cemetery landscape. With the arrival of the first cemetery superintendent, August Miller, on August 20, 1867, the burial corps was also tasked with constructing the superintendent's lodge. The first lodge on the site was built of wood and was intended to be a temporary structure. The Poplar Grove Church remained at the site until early spring of 1868. It was removed due to severe decay.

National Cemetery Superintendent's Lodge Standardization[16]

The original permanent superintendent's lodges in national cemeteries were designed by General Montgomery C. Meigs in the Office of the Quartermaster of the U.S. Army. The original design was in the French Second Empire style and is now commonly referred to as the "Meigs lodge". Meigs designed three varying types of one standard lodge; these three types included a one-story stone lodge with shallow-hipped roof (originally at Poplar Grove; fig. 3), a two-story brick lodge with slate mansard on the second floor, and a two-story stone lodge with slate mansard on the second floor (fig. 4).[17] The drawings for the two-story stone lodge were signed by Meigs on August 17, 1871.[18]

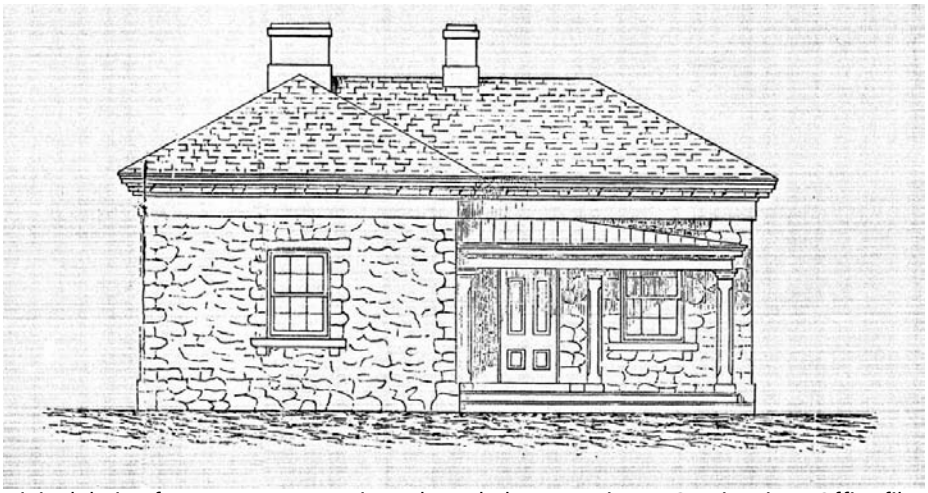


Figure 3. The original design for a one-story superintendent's lodge. Drawing: NCA Historian's Office files.

[16] This context section was developed for a project between the Historic Preservation Training Center and the National Cemetery Administration's (NCA) Historian's Office (part of the Department of Veterans Affairs). The project assessed 39 National Cemetery lodges and produced a Historic Structure Assessment Report for each building under the supervision of HPTC Senior Historic Architect Thomas Vitanza and NCA Historian Alec Bennett.

[17] One-story cemetery lodges were usually converted two stories. At Yorktown (VA) and Poplar Grove National Cemeteries, a mansard roof was added to the second floor to adhere to the original Meigs specifications. At Winchester National Cemetery (VA) framed vertical walls were added for a second floor (no mansard), which were topped with a hipped roof. This design looks nothing like the original specifications.

[18] Meigs, Montgomery C. "Design for Superintendent's Lodge, National Cemeteries." Architectural Drawings (two-story building). August 17, 1871. National Cemetery Administration.

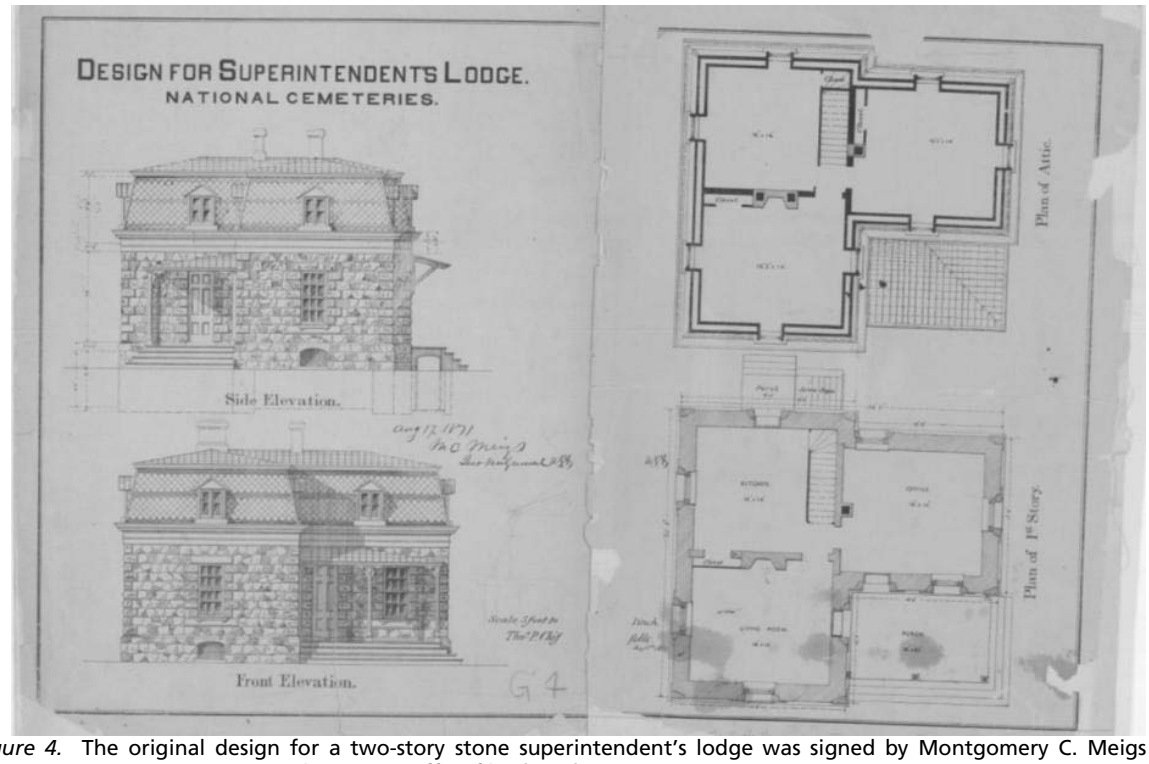


Figure 4. The original design for a two-story stone superintendent's lodge was signed by Montgomery C. Meigs on August 17, 1871. Drawing: NCA historian's office files (1871).

Additionally, Meigs supplied standardized written specifications, a set each for stone lodges and brick lodges. These specifications provided details of construction for the cellar, facings, chimneys, fireplaces and mantels, brickwork or stonework, plastering, timber, framing, windows and doors, roof and cornice, closets, floors, stairs, piazzas (porches), painting, and materials.[19] The specifications are included in Appendix F.

The standardized lodge is laid out in an L-shaped plan. The first floor includes a government office and living room in the wings joined by a dining room. The plans call for all three of these rooms to be 14' x 16'. A one-story porch is located on the inside of the ell with exterior doors leading to both the office and the living room. A rear porch is located on the rear elevation with an exterior door leading to the dining room. On the second floor (two-story plan), the three rooms, which are not labeled on the drawings but are assumed to be sleeping rooms, feature a small built-in closet on an inside wall. The main stairs ascend to a vestibule with three doors, each leading into one of the three sleeping rooms. When excavated, the basement was accessed via a stair placed under the main stair.

The War Department funded the construction of at least fifty Meigs lodges, utilizing all three designs, over a period of ten years (1871-1881; figs. 5-7).[20]

[19] "Specifications for Superintendent's Stone Lodges for National Cemeteries." Lodges, National Cemeteries, Entry 225, Consolidated Correspondence File, compiled 1794-1890, Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Record Group 92, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.

[20] At least 43 Meigs' lodges were constructed at NCA-owned national cemeteries, at least six were constructed at NPS-owned national cemeteries, and at least one was constructed in a Department of Defense-owned national cemetery. More research is need on these original lodges.



Figure 5. The Yorktown National Cemetery (VA) lodge, above, like the lodge at Poplar Grove, was originally constructed using the one-story standardized plan with low-sloped hipped roof. A mansard-roof second floor has since been added to both lodges. Photo: Record Group 92, Series: Photographs of National Cemeteries in the United States and Mexico, compiled 1873-1912, Still Picture Records Section, NARA II, College Park, MD.

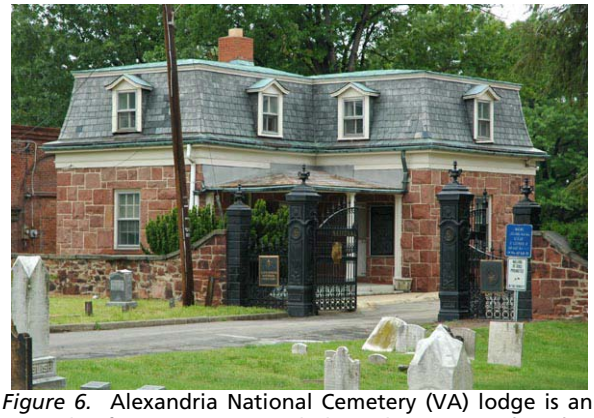


Figure 6. Alexandria National Cemetery (VA) lodge is an example of a two-story stone lodge. Photo: HPTC (2008).



Figure 7. Glendale National Cemetery (VA) lodge is an example of a two-story brick lodge. Photo: HPTC (2010).

Meigs' lodges were generally constructed before the advent of indoor plumbing in the 1890s. As a result, from 1910-1940 the War Department engaged in a series of standardized improvements to these lodges. The construction of a one-story kitchen addition, usually to the rear of the lodge, was a common improvement. Indoor bathrooms were another added necessity, by the early 1900s. Generally, the bathrooms were constructed on the second floor of a two-story lodge by carving out a niche from one of the three bedrooms. This resulted in an awkwardly-sized space left over from the bathroom construction which was typically used as a closet or a very small bedroom.

Due to inadequacies in Meigs' original design, and the need for kitchens and additional living space, the Office of the Quartermaster General began developing at least one updated plan for national cemetery lodges by the 1880s. By this time, the building style may have also become

outdated in terms of popular taste.[21] In response, starting in 1886, the War Department developed multiple styles to build the second (approximately 1880-1910) and third (approximately 1910-1950) generations of national cemetery lodges.

For the most part, the second and third generations are characterized by the development of standardized drawings that were used for the construction of lodges in multiple cemeteries. However, there are a handful of lodges in both the second and third generations which were non-standardized, and designed for a specific cemetery.

For the first design of the second generation lodges, the plans follow the basic layout of the original 1871 L-shaped Meigs design with three rooms per floor, but it is constructed as a full two-story building with a full basement and attic. Visually, the full-height second-floor walls sitting on a slightly raised foundation and the steeply-pitched roof make these lodges appear much larger than the one-and-a-half-story mansard-roofed Meigs lodge (fig. 8). In reality, the layout and square footage in the standardized plan is basically the same as that offered in the original 1871 Meigs lodge design.

Other examples of second-generation lodges include asymmetrical Colonial Revival lodges (built 1904-1905, seen at Fort Smith and Fort Leavenworth National Cemeteries; fig. 9) and American Foursquare lodges (built 1907-1908, seen at Camp Butler and Gettysburg National Cemeteries; fig. 10). In 1895, the War Department constructed a vernacular-style lodge at Santa Fe National Cemetery with rough-cut ashlar sandstone walls, a hipped roof with overhanging eaves, and a one-story front porch. It may be the earliest example of a non-standardized lodge. In 1939-42, it was substantially renovated, and many Pueblo Revival features were added (fig. 11).



Figure 8. Loudon Park National Cemetery (MD) lodge is an example of a second-generation design based on Meigs' lodge design and is referred to by NCA as "the Victorian Cottage." Photo: Loudon Park National Cemetery lodge HSAR by HPTC (2008).



Figure 9. Fort Smith National Cemetery (AR) lodge is an example of a Colonial Revival second generation lodge. Photo: HPTC (2011).

[21] According to *A Field Guide to American Houses,* "The Second Empire Style was used for many public buildings in America during the Grant Administration (1869-77)....It rapidly passed from fashion following the panic of 1873 and the subsequent economic depression." (McAlester, Virginia, and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses.* New York: Knopf, 2006, p. 242.)



Figure 10. Camp Butler National Cemetery (IL) lodge is an example of an American Foursquare second generation lodge. Photo: NCA.



Figure 11. Santa Fe National Cemetery (NM) lodge is an example of a vernacular-style lodge. Photo: HPTC (2011).

Third-generation lodges, built in the first half of the 20th century, were constructed with indoor plumbing and were slightly larger than the 19th-century lodges. Deviating from the prescribed room size (16' x 14') as shown in both 1871 and 1886 building plans, the architects in the Office of the Quartermaster General began to modernize their lodge designs by adding dining rooms, kitchens with pantries, larger living rooms with open stairs, and full-sized tiled bathrooms. These modernizations were accommodated in a variety of architectural idioms, but in general, the rooms, though more numerous, were smaller in dimension, with lower floor-to-ceiling heights.

The most common third-generation style—Dutch Colonial Revival—was constructed in at least eight different cemeteries, many of which took the place of an original, first-period Meigs lodge. The first standardized drawings for this style were issued by the Quartermaster Supply Office, Washington, D.C. in 1928 (fig. 12).[22] Another set of standardized drawings for the Dutch Colonial Revival style were developed in 1933 (fig. 13).[23] While very similar, a distinguishing feature of the 1933 design is the main dormer window on the front elevation, which has been expanded from two windows (1928 design) to four windows and anchors the front elevation (1933 design). Lodge offices were still open to the public at this time and they were accessible through the front porch. These spaces were separated from the family quarters, which had their own entrance, usually into the living room or sometimes a front hall vestibule, by heavy interior doors.

[22] Models based upon the 1928 plans were built in Marietta (1921), City Point (1928) and Danville, VA (1928) national cemeteries.
[23] Models based upon the 1932 plans were constructed at Nashville (1932), Beaufort (1934), Corinth (1934), Memphis (1934), and Wilmington (1934) national cemeteries.



Figure 12. City Point National Cemetery (VA) lodge is an example of the third-generation Dutch Colonial lodge of the 1928 design. Note the two-unit front dormer window. Photo: NCA.



Figure 13. Corinth National Cemetery (MS) lodge is an example of the third-generation Dutch Colonial lodge of the 1933 design. Note the four-unit front dormer window. Photo: NCA.

The Headquarters 4th Corps area, Office of the Quartermaster, Fort McPherson, GA, issued another standardized national cemetery lodge plan in 1931 for a Cape Cod/Colonial Revival model (seen at Alexandria (LA), Baton Rouge and Natchez National Cemeteries; fig. 14).



Figure 14. Baton Rouge National Cemetery (LA) lodge is another example of the third-generation Cape Cod design. Photo: NCA.

In addition to these standardized third-generation lodges, the War Department constructed five lodges that can be classified into two stylistic categories.

The Cape Cod/Colonial Revival lodges at Annapolis and Hampton National Cemeteries were constructed in 1939-1940. Built of traditional brick and with more formalized Mid-Atlantic details, it is a distinct architectural design for the Chesapeake Bay area (fig. 15).

The War Department constructed Georgian Revival lodges between 1938 and 1941 at Raleigh, Springfield, and Long Island National Cemeteries (fig. 16).



Figure 15. Annapolis National Cemetery (MD) lodge is an example of the third-generation vernacular-Cape Cod design. Photo: NCA.

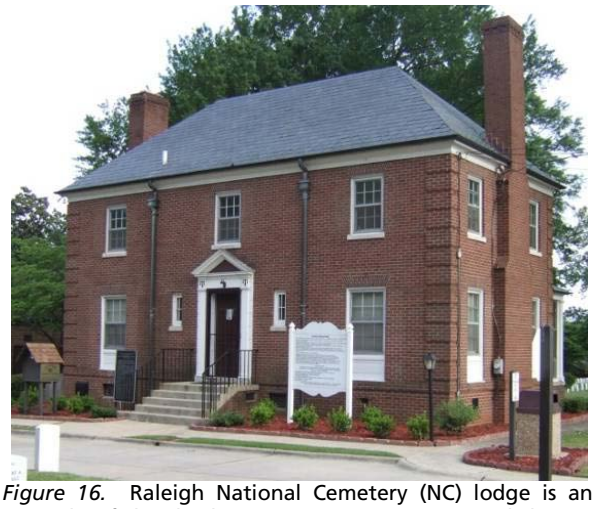


Figure 16. Raleigh National Cemetery (NC) lodge is an example of the third-generation Georgian Revival design. Photo: NCA.

Within the third generation of lodges, the War Department also developed plans specific to individual cemeteries. Often, these examples were sympathetic to the prevailing local vernacular stylistic idioms. These included a bungalow-style lodge at New Bern National Cemetery (1916; fig. 17), a Spanish Colonial Revival (or Saint Augustine Colonial Revival) lodge at Saint Augustine National Cemetery (1939; fig. 18), and three Spanish Eclectic lodges constructed at Fort Rosecrans (1936; fig. 19), Fort Bliss (1939; fig. 20) and Fort Sam Houston (1939) National Cemeteries.



Figure 17. New Bern National Cemetery (NC) lodge is an example of a vernacular third-generation design. Photo: HPTC (2011).



Figure 18. St. Augustine National Cemetery (FL) lodge is an example of a vernacular third-generation design. Photo: NCA.



Figure 19. Fort Rosecrans National Cemetery (CA) lodge is an example of a vernacular third-generation design. Photo: NCA.



Figure 20. Fort Bliss National Cemetery (TX) lodge is an example of a vernacular third-generation design. Photo: NCA.

Since 1951, no new national cemetery lodges have been constructed. Instead, new national cemeteries opened after 1951 were constructed with administrative offices, but without living quarters for the superintendent, and are not considered lodges.

Superintendent's Lodges at Poplar Grove National Cemetery

The First Lodge

The first superintendent's lodge was a "small rectangular frame building with board-and-batten siding and without an office or porch" and was finished in September 1867. It was constructed just inside the original entrance gates, north of the main drive to the center of the cemetery, and was intended to be as a temporary structure.[24]

The Second Lodge

Plans for the second, but first *permanent* superintendent's lodge were selected on May 27, 1870. The plans chosen were for a two-story brick Meigs' lodge as is "…now being erected at Richmond, Va (fig. 21)."[25] On May 30, an advertisement was issued seeking proposals for building the new lodge.[26]

The construction of the lodge was awarded to James R. Dobbyn on August 18, 1870 and was to be built "according to plans now on file in the office of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. Hodges,

[24] Auwaerter, "CLR," p. 47.
[25] A March 8, 1871 letter from Quartermaster Hodges to Brigadier General Meigs refers to a letter from Meigs' office on May 27, 1870 that "the Lodge will be built on the same plan as that now being erected at Richmond Va." (Hodges, Henry, Quartermaster, Philadelphia. Letter to Brigadier General Montgomery C. Meigs. March 8, 1871. Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 57, NARA I, Washington, DC.)
[26] Forms of proposal for construction of Lodge at Poplar Grove. Advertisement issued May 30, 1870. Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 57, NARA I, Washington, DC.

Quartermaster U.S.A. at Philadelphia…." The bid was estimated at $2,980 and was to be completed by October 31, 1870.[27] On August 31, Superintendent Miller reported to the Quartermaster General that "the building of a new superintendent's lodge has been commenced."[28] Unfortunately, soon thereafter Dobbyn defaulted on the contract leaving "…the roof framed; also 2 mantlepieces and three basement windows, and the excavation for the cellar has been made."[29]

It was not until the following spring that the Quartermaster's office advertised for new bids. In Superintendent Miller's April 1871 monthly report, he states "The work on the Brick Lodge has not been resumed. It is necessary that this work be completed as soon as possible. The water in the hole, excavated for the Cellar and foundation, of the Building, is now two feet deep; and the Lumber, Sand, and Clay piled up about the place, destroys the good appearance of the Cemetery."[30]

The Third Lodge

After the initial bids for the third, and current, lodge were assembled, the recommendation was made (April 8, 1871) to Brigadier General Meigs to accept the bid of A.W. Sweeney, who would "…build a brick lodge for $2,892.00, the lowest bid for that kind of lodge." However Kyran A. Murphy submitted a lower bid for a *stone* lodge, which totaled $2,700.00. Despite the recommendation to allow Sweeney to rebid on the construction of a stone lodge, Murphy was awarded the contract on April 26, 1871.[31]

In early August of the same year, the decision was made to move the location of the third lodge to a new site, its current site, as the partially-dug cellar from the second lodge was nearly full with water and to drain it would be an unnecessary and expensive cost.[32]

On October 24, 1871, Murphy began construction on the current lodge and by January 31, 1872 was wholly finished, with the exception of the interior plastering and painting.[33] On April 1 of the same year, Superintendent Miller reported that the Lodge walls were dry and the building could be occupied at any time.[34] By the end of the month, the superintendent had moved into the one-story lodge.[35] (The second story would be added later; fig. 22.)

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[27] Hodges, Henry C. Articles of Agreement for contract with James R. Dobbyn. August 16, 1870. Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 57, NARA I, Washington, DC.

[28] Miller, August, superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Letter to Quartermaster General. August 31, 1870. Poplar Grove National Cemetery Superintendent Miller letters database, Petersburg National Battlefield archives.

[29] "April 3, 1871 Report." Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 57, NARA I, Washington, DC. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.

[30] Miller, August, superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. April 1871 monthly report. Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 57, NARA I, Washington, DC. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.

[31] Hodges, Henry, Major and Quartermaster. Letter to Brigadier General Montgomery C. Meigs. April 8, 1871. Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 57, NARA I, Washington, DC. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.
"Case of Lodge, Poplar Grove Cemetery, Bids for." April 26, 1871. Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 57, NARA I, Washington, DC. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.

[32] Frank, Stark, Agent, Quartermaster's Office. August 3, 1871 report. Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 57, NARA I, Washington, DC. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.
Hodges, Henry, Major and Quartermaster. Notes on August 3, 1871 report. August 5, 1871. Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 57, NARA I, Washington, DC. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.

[33] Auwaerter, "CLR", p 62.
Miller, August, superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery, January 1872 monthly report. January 31, 1872. Poplar Grove National Cemetery database, Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.

[34] Miller, August, superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery, March 1872 monthly report. April 1, 1872. Poplar Grove National Cemetery Superintendent Miller letters database, Petersburg National Battlefield archives. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.

[35] Miller, August, superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery, April 1872 monthly report. April 30, 1872. Poplar Grove National Cemetery Superintendent Miller letters database, Petersburg National Battlefield archives. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.



Figure 21. The second lodge at Poplar Grove was to be built similar to the lodge at Richmond National Cemetery. Photo: HPTC (2010).

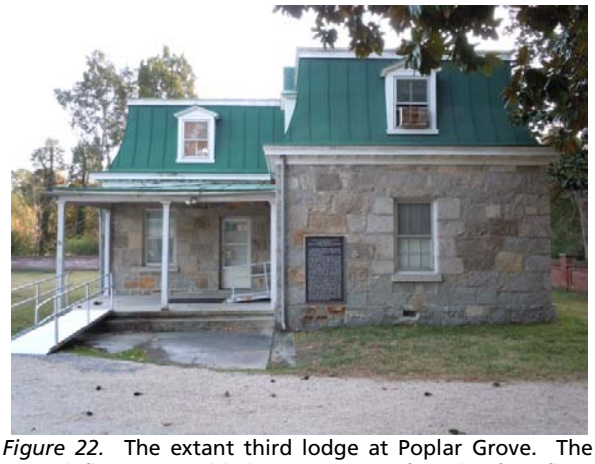


Figure 22. The extant third lodge at Poplar Grove. The second floor was added seven years after the first floor was built. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).

Superintendents of Poplar Grove National Cemetery

A complete list of superintendents who lived and worked in the lodge at Poplar Grove National Cemetery is located in Appendix J and is not repeated here.

Starting with August Miller, mentioned above, there have been a significant number of superintendents at the cemetery, including interim "acting" superintendents. The position was retained through the transition from ownership by the War Department to ownership by the National Park Service. However, the position was abolished on September 30, 1949 when Benjamin Moore retired. Since this time the cemetery has been solely managed by Petersburg National Battlefield and the park superintendent.

After Superintendent Moore retired in 1949, the lodge has been sporadically used for park employee housing. In the most recent years, the lodge has been used as a seasonal visitor contact station.

Lodge Stables Building

The current lodge stables building was constructed in 1929. Prior to this structure there were a number of other buildings of similar use constructed periodically throughout the cemetery's history. The first building of this type was erected in ca. 1869 and was used as a tool shed. In 1871, an adjacent well and pump house were built.[36] In 1873, a tool house with stable and privy were built, surrounded by ancillary buildings.[37]

[36] Auwaerter, "CLR," p. 63.
[37] Senate of the Second Session of the 43rd Congress. *Ex. Doc. No. 28.* "Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in obedience to law, the report of the inspector of the national cemeteries for the year 1874." February 26, 1875. Department of Veterans Affairs, National Cemetery Administration, Historian's Office archives.

In 1879, the buildings (except the well and pump house) were removed and replaced with a three-bay brick tool house with a privy; a frame forage shed was attached to the rear.[38] Although research results have not yielded any photographs of this original, permanent tool shed, it is likely that it was an example of another standardized Meigs cemetery building. Meigs' standardized tool shed was a one-story, three-bay, brick building, with a single, arched opening in each bay, and stepped parapets on each side. (Standardized drawings for this brick building have not been located; however original drawings for a similar three-bay, *frame* building have been found; fig. 23). Extant examples of the brick buildings can be seen at Gettysburg and Alexandria National Cemeteries (figs. 24-25). Research has produced dimensions and a floor plan for Poplar Grove's brick tool shed, which is similar in design to Meigs' frame tool shed (fig. 26). The standardized drawings show the building being 12'-0" x 30'-0". The found plan of the Poplar Grove building shows interior dimensions of 10'-8" x 28'-6"; records state the exterior dimensions of the building were 12'-4" x 30'-6".[39] Further comparison of the two plans show that Poplar Grove building was constructed with a mirrored plan from the original Meigs tool shed plan.

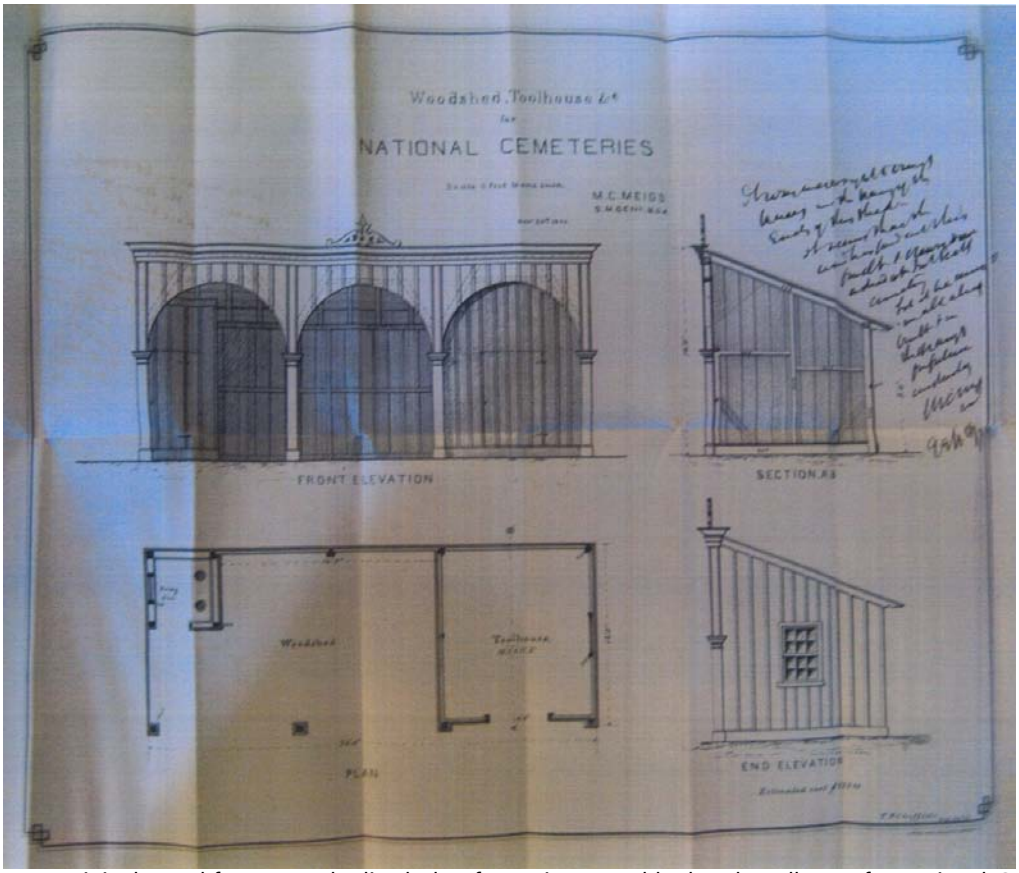


Figure 23. An original wood-frame standardized plan for Meigs' Woodshed and Toolhouse for National Cemeteries, dated October 25, 1876. Photo: NARA I, Washington, DC; obtained as part of research for project between HPTC and NCA.

[38] Owen, W.H., Office of National Cemeteries. Report of inspection of Poplar Grove. April 18, 1885. Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 57, NARA I, Washington, DC. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.
West, P.W., Major. Report of inspection of the National Cemetery Poplar Grove, Va. June 21, 1901. Record Group 159, Entry 9, 1901 inspection report, no box number, NARA I, Washington, DC. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.
[39] Humphrey, E.H., Captain and Quartermaster, Office of the Quartermaster General. War Department. Question form for Superintendents of National Cemeteries. *Poplar Grove Question Form, filled out by Superintendent George Hess.* March 1, 1909. Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 57, NARA I, Washington, DC. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.



Figure 24. A Meigs' outbuilding, located at Gettysburg National Cemetery; the garage door openings have been altered. Photo: HPTC (2010).



Figure 25. An altered Meigs' outbuilding, located at Alexandria National Cemetery. The third bay has been removed and the garage door openings have been altered. Photo: HPTC (2008).

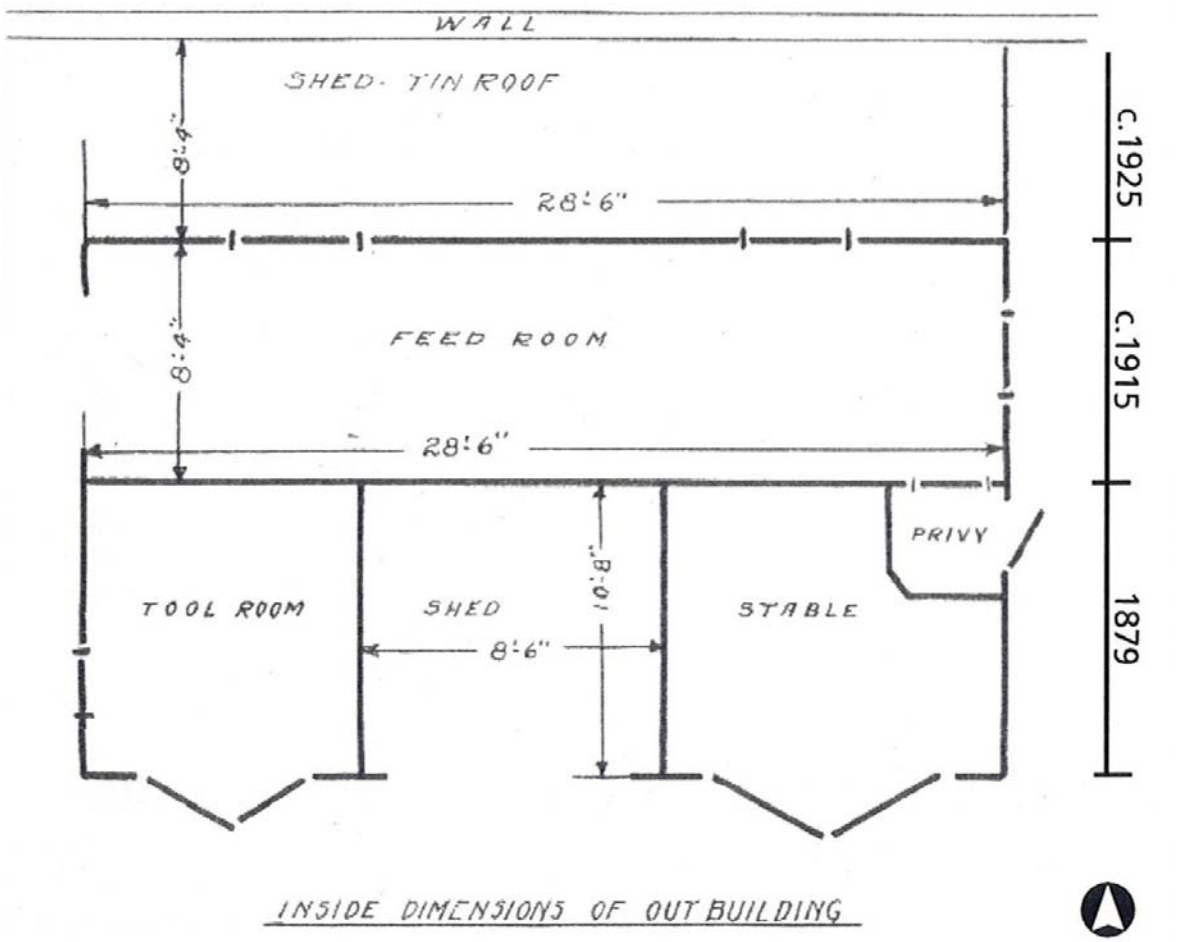


Figure 26. A plan showing the original brick tool shed building, including a tool room, shed, stables, and privy. To the north of the building are the ca. 1915 wood-frame feed room and an open-air roofed space adjacent to the wall, built ca. 1925. Drawing and annotations from CLR, p. 81. (Drawing: Record Group 79, Entry 5, Records of the War Department Relating to National Parks, 1892-1937, Box 50, NARA II, College Park, MD.)

In March of 1909, cemetery Superintendent Hess provided the following information about the outbuildings extant at that time:

> Outbuildings: brick, 30' 6" x 12' 4", built July 1879; used as tool-room, car shed, stable, and privy, also a wooden shed used for forage, and fuel, close up in rear of brick outbuilding; One privy; no separate compartments for men and women—single 4' 2" x 4' 8" two holes. Other outbuildings: Wooden shed in rear of outbuilding for forage and fuel, 11' x 36' 6"; one brick shed building, one story used for kitchen, one room, 10' x 15'; one brick cave 4' deep 5' x 6', rear of lodge.[40]

By 1912, the rear forage shed had become so dilapidated that recommendations were made to remove it.[41] By ca. 1915, the old shed had been removed and a new frame shed was built in its place.[42]

Preparations for the construction of the extant new stables building began in 1927. A letter from that year justifies the reasons for the new building:

> The present outbuilding is a small brick building entirely too small to house the equipment required at a cemetery the size of Poplar Grove. This building contains one small work shop, one stall, and one open space in which a cart or small wagon may be stored and partly protected from the weather….To provide some additional storage space for fuel, push carts, pony mowers and other equipment, some former superintendent has constructed a shed at the rear of this building. This shed is built of old lumber and covered with what appears to be an old tin roof removed from some other building….The proposed building is to be a combined stable and work shop; two story brick, 20 ft. x 40 ft. with tin roof.[43]

The plans for the stables building also included specifications for the lodge utility building located to the south of the superintendent's lodge.

During the summer of 1929, the building plans were finalized for the new lodge stables building. The plans called for "simple, Colonial Revival-style building with [unpainted] stucco exterior…, gable roof with eave returns, metal roof sheathing, and multi-paned windows." The firm of H. Herfurth, Jr. of Washington, DC was awarded the contract for the building.[44] The lodge stables building was completed by the close of 1929, for $3,950.[45] No historic photographs have been found; see fig. 27 for a modern photograph.

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[40] Humphrey, Question form (March 1, 1909).
[41] Brown, W.C., Lieutenant Colonel. Inspection Report to Inspector General. December 11, 1912. Record Group 159, Entry 9, Box 155, 1912-1913 Reports, NARA I, Washington, DC. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.
[42] Auwaerter, "CLR," p. 81.
[43] Ward, H.L., Major, Quartermaster Corps. Letter to Quartermaster General. April 27, 1927. Record Group 92, Entry 1891, Box 1773, Office of the Quartermaster General, Correspondence, Geographic File, 1922-1935 (multiple folders), NARA II, College Park, MD.
[44] Auwaerter, "CLR," pp. 85-86.
[45] Office of the Quartermaster Supply Officer. "Specifications for Outbuilding, Water Supply System, Electric Lighting System, Plumbing and Heating System, and Other Improvements at Poplar Grove National Cemetery. March 6, 1929. Record Group 79, Entry 5, Records of the War Department Relating to National Parks, 1892-1937, Box 50, NARAII, College Park, MD.
Conrad, Gwynne, Quartermaster Corps. Letter to Quartermaster General. October 3, 1929. Record Group 79, Entry 5, Records of the War Department Relating to National Parks, 1892-1937, Box 50, File 698 "Contracts" (Buildings), NARA II, College Park, MD.

Lodge Utility Building

The current lodge utility building was constructed in 1929 and is the first of its kind (use) at the cemetery. Preparations for the construction of this building were begun in February 1925 when the idea for a "new public toilet" was mentioned in that month's "Report of Repairs at Poplar Grove National Cemetery."[46] A letter from 1927 describes the new restroom building:

> The toilet is to be a standard brick toilet building with one room for men and one for women, anti-freezing fixtures to be installed and connected with a septic tank and tile drain. This toilet is necessary for the reason that the cemetery is a considerable distance from any public building or hotel and is visited by a great many parties traveling in motor cars....[47]

The plans for the utility building also included specifications for the lodge stables building located to the north of the superintendent's lodge.

During the summer of 1929, the building plans were finalized for the new lodge utility building. The plans called for "simple, Colonial Revival-style building with [unpainted] stucco exterior..., gable roof with eave returns, metal roof sheathing, and multi-paned windows." The firm of H. Herfurth, Jr. of Washington, DC was awarded the contract for the building. The lodge utility building, "built of hollow-core tile...housed separate restrooms for men and women, a fuel storage room, and an electric generating motor, and water storage room." It was completed in August of 1929, for $3,127.[48] No historic photographs have been found; see fig. 28 for a modern photograph.

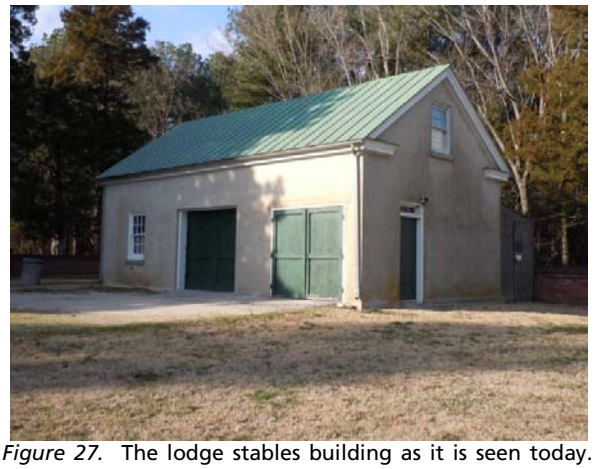


Figure 27. The lodge stables building as it is seen today. Photo: HPTC (01/14/12).

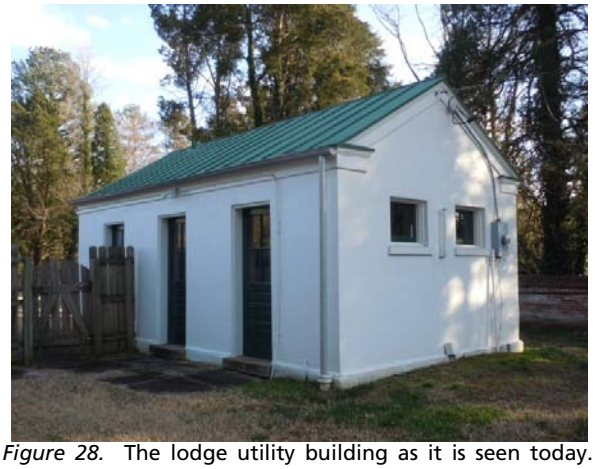


Figure 28. The lodge utility building as it is seen today. Photo: HPTC (1/14/12).

[46] "Report of Repairs Required at Poplar Grove National Cemetery." February 1925. Record Group 92, Entry 1891, Box 1773, Office of the Quartermaster General, Correspondence, Geographic File, 1922-1935 (multiple folders), NARA II, College Park, MD.
[47] Ward, Letter (April 27, 1927).
[48] Auwaerter, "CLR," pp. 85-86.

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Chronology of Development and Use

Superintendent's Lodge

Completed in 1872, the Superintendent's Lodge at Poplar Grove National Cemetery is the second fully-completed, and first permanent, superintendent's residence to have served the cemetery since its founding in 1866. Occupied as the cemetery superintendent's residence through 1949, it was sporadically used as housing for Petersburg National Battlefield employees through at least the mid-1990s. The lodge has since been used as a seasonal contact station for the cemetery and the Western Front of the park.

War Department Alterations to Superintendent's Lodge, 1872-1933

Soon after construction was completed, in July 1872, cemetery superintendent August Miller moved the original temporary lodge located at the cemetery (constructed of wood) to the rear of the new lodge for use as a kitchen and storage room.[1]

In 1879, Superintendent Miller was authorized to construct a second floor on the lodge. Additionally, he was required to remove the attached wood kitchen building and construct a brick kitchen building south (rear) of the lodge.[2] This second-floor addition adhered to the August 17, 1871 standardized drawings for two-story superintendent's lodges, also designed by Meigs, and again utilized the specifications for stone superintendent's lodges (see fig. 4).[3] The contractor is unknown, as is the date of completion.

For the next thirty-five years no major changes occurred to the lodge. Various minor housekeeping tasks and repairs were performed including painting (interior and exterior multiple times), repointing chimneys, fixing the skylight, etc. (These minor events are included in the full chronology in Appendix I.) A colored postcard from 1904 shows a small portion of the front elevation of the lodge during this time period (fig. 29).

Starting in 1912, plans were made to demolish the existing brick kitchen outbuilding and construct a kitchen addition.[4] In November of 1914, the current kitchen addition, located on the south elevation of the lodge, built of brick and clad with concrete parging, was completed.[5]

Another lapse in major construction projects occurred for an additional fifteen years. In 1929, the lodge stables building and the lodge utility building were constructed to the north and south of the

[1] Miller, August, superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. June 1872 monthly report. July 1, 1872. Poplar Grove National Cemetery database, Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[2] Clarke, C.M., Civil Engineer. Inspection report to Quartermaster General. March 29, 1879. Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 57, NARA I.
[3] Meigs, "Design for Superintendent's Lodge, National Cemeteries," (two-story building).
[4] Brown, Inspection Report (December 11, 1912).
[5] Auwaerter, "CLR," p. 81.

lodge, respectively. Additionally, major utilities were established at the cemetery including indoor plumbing (septic and water), heating (hot water radiator system), and electricity.[6]

In 1930, the slate of the mansard roof was replaced with a standing-seam tin roof "in order to make the 2nd story of this Lodge liveable…."[7] The projects of these two years were completed in advance of the cemetery being transferred to the Department of the Interior and subsequently the National Park Service in 1933.[8]

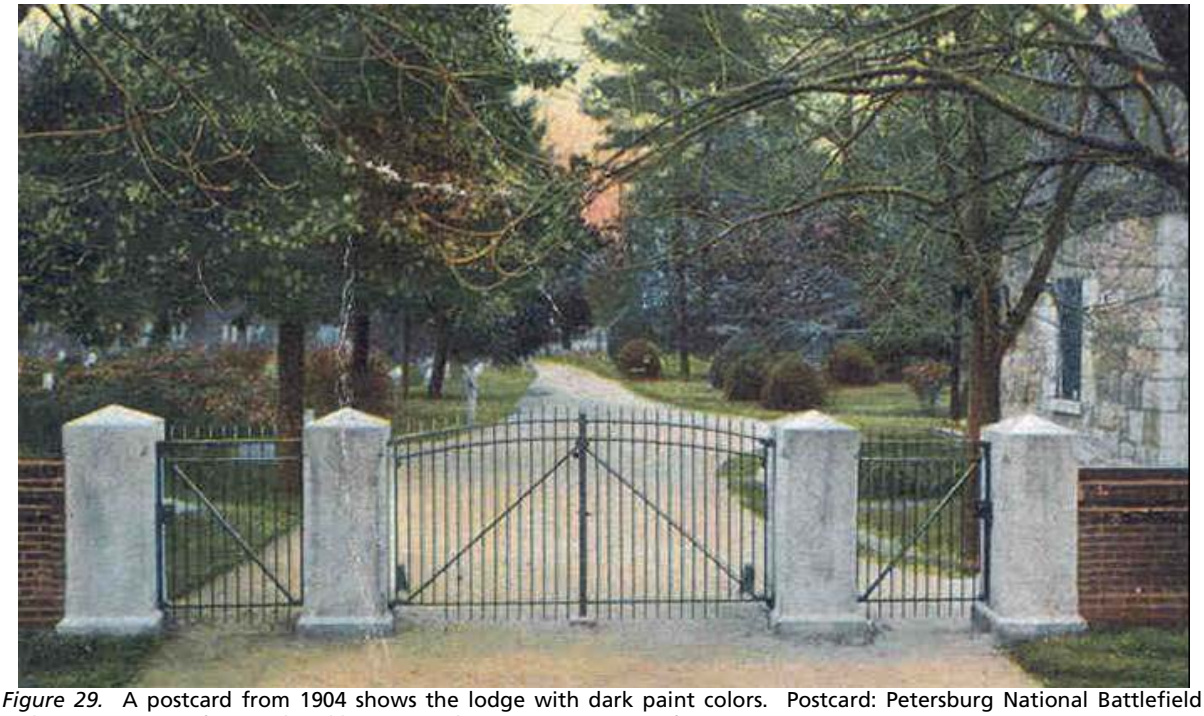


Figure 29. A postcard from 1904 shows the lodge with dark paint colors. Postcard: Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee (accumulated by PETE Park Ranger Betsy Dinger).

NPS Alterations to Superintendent's Lodge, 1933-present

After the National Park Service acquired the property, changes to the lodge generally occurred when a new resident was to occupy the building. These major changes occurred in 1934-1940 (Six-Year Plan), 1951 (Estimate of Needs), 1959, 1972, 1977, 1979, 1982, 1984, and 1988.

The Six-Year Plan, initially prepared in 1934 and finished by 1942, called for general "Repair and improvement of lodge" and was managed by the new resident cemetery superintendent Benjamin Moore.[9] The "1938 Preliminary Estimates," assembled in 1937, included a new power plant,

[6] Cyran, Joseph R. Inspection and Survey of Poplar Grove National Cemetery (inspection occurred on May 14, 1930). May 19, 1930. Record Group 92, Entry 1891, Box 1773, Office of the Quartermaster General, Correspondence, Geographic File, 1922-1935 (multiple folders) NARA II, College Park, MD.
[7] Baskette, A. K., Colonel, Quartermaster Corps. Letter to Quartermaster General. June 12, 1931. Record Group 92, Entry 1891, Box 1773, Office of the Quartermaster General, Correspondence, Geographic File, 1922-1935 (multiple folders), NARA II, College Park, MD.
[8] Provisions of Section 2, Executive Order No. 6166, dated June 10, 1933, "Organization of Executive Agencies." (MacCloskey, "Hallowed Ground.")
[9] *Six-Year Plan.* June 4, 1934. Record Group 79, Entry 31, Military Parks, National Cemeteries, Box 2704, Binder 1, August 7, 1933-Dec 31, 1938, NARA II, College Park, MD. Archival research done by John Auwaerter research for CLR.

improvements on electrical wiring, replacement of wallpaper and window shades (on all windows), and the reconfiguration of the bathroom to utilize less space.[10] Another proposed item was to dig a basement, presumably under the dining room, for a heating plant and general improvements; the justification was that the original stair needed to be opened, the floors needed to be improved, plastering done, and the heater, located at that time in the living room, needed to be replaced.[11]

The following changes were documented:

- The original stair case was removed and replaced with the extant stair in May/June 1938; this also included replacing the dining room floor framing and "plastering and finishing necessitated by the work being done."[12]
- "Repairs to the sanitation disposal system…" completed in June 1938.[13]
- "The walls of the rooms in the Lodge at the Poplar Grove National Cemetery were scraped and painted, with the resultant smooth finish greatly improving the…appearances of the rooms."[14]
- Linoleum was laid (rooms unknown).[15]
- The roofs and eaves were painted in May 1940.[16]
- "Electric wiring in the Superintendent's lodge at the Poplar Grove National Cemetery was checked, and a panel board, conduits and meter were installed preparatory to the turning on of current by the Southside Electric Cooperative. The latter took place on December 21st [1940], marking a transit from the use of a portable plant to the purchase of current from a branch of the Rural Electrification Administration."[17]
- Rewiring occurred in April 1942.[18]

Superintendent Moore retired in 1949 and the position of cemetery superintendent was abolished. Maintenance of the cemetery, and its buildings, has since been overseen by the Petersburg National Battlefield superintendent. It is assumed that after Superintendent Moore left, the building was vacant for a few years, until approximately 1951.

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[10] *1938 Preliminary Estimates.* No date. Record Group 79, Records of Petersburg National Battlefield, General Records, 1935-1953, Box 2, Entry 114, Folder – Six Year Program [1938-1942 inclusive (lands, buildings, roads and trails], NARA, Philadelphia, PA.
[11] *Six-Year Plan.* December 7, 1937. Record Group 79, Records of Petersburg National Battlefield, General Records, 1935-1953, Box 2, Entry 114, Folder – Six Year Program [1938-1942 inclusive (lands, buildings, roads and trails], NARA, Philadelphia, PA.
[12] Moore, Benjamin F., Superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Superintendent's Monthly Report – May 1938. Resource Management Records, Box 1, Folder 7, Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
Moore, Benjamin F., Superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Superintendent's Monthly Report – June 1938. Resource Management Records, Box 1, Folder 7, Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[13] Moore, Superintendent's Monthly Report (June 1938).
[14] Moore, Benjamin F., Superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Superintendent's Monthly Report – September 1938. Resource Management Records, Box 1, Folder 7, Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[15] Moore, Benjamin F., Superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Superintendent's Annual Report – 1939. Resource Management Records, Box 1, Folder 3, Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[16] Moore, Benjamin F., Superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Superintendent's Annual Report – 1940. Resource Management Records, Box 1, Folder 3, Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
Moore, Benjamin F., Superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Activity Report – May 1940. Resource Management Records, Box 2, Folder 12, Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[17] Moore, Superintendent's Annual Report (1940).
[18] Moore, Benjamin F., Superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Activity Report – April 1942. Resource Management Records, Box 2, Folder 12, Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.

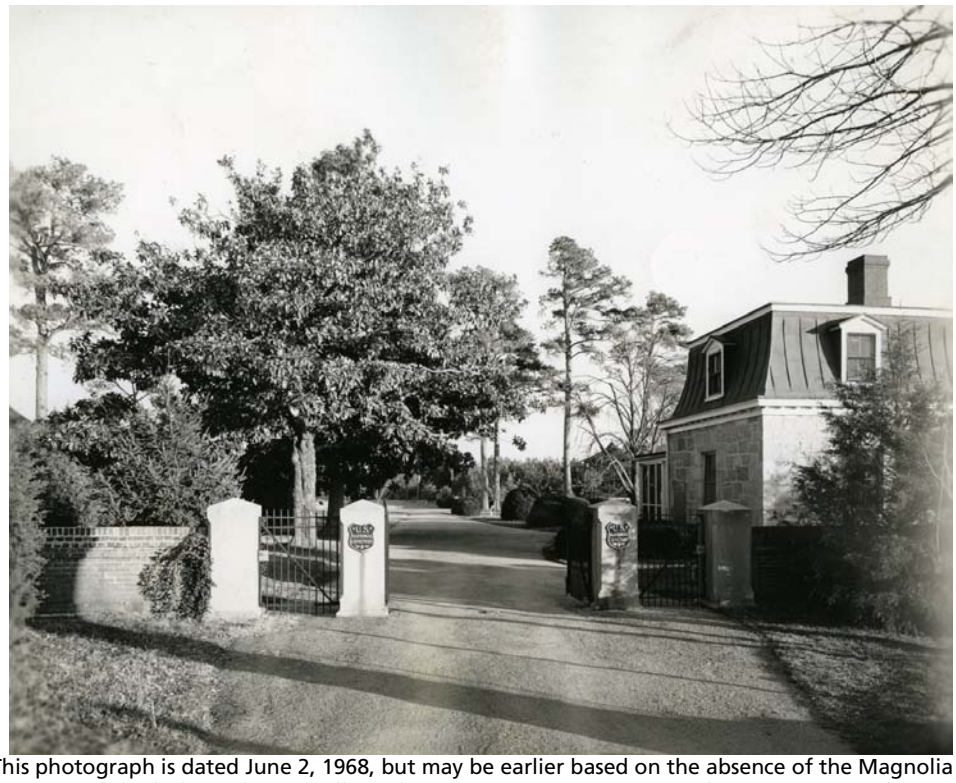


Figure 30. This photograph is dated June 2, 1968, but may be earlier based on the absence of the Magnolia tree located between the gate and the lodge. Photo: Bell, Fred R. "Cemetery Entrance. Poplar Grove National Cemetery, June 2, 1968." Harpers Ferry Center National Park Service Historic Photograph Collection.

An "Estimate of Needs" for Fiscal Year 1951 was developed for the lodge which included $2,500 of deferred maintenance.[19] There were two main issues:

- Replace floor: $2000; Justification: "This building has an enclosed stone foundation. Termites have damaged the flooring to such an extent that it needs replacement. Concrete has been recommended as the only suitable floor for this type building."
- Repair windows/skylight: $500; Justification: "The skylight in this building has deteriorated badly as have six of the windows- sills and frames. Replacement of the skylight and repairs to the windows are required to prevent damages from rain."

Evidence at the lodge suggests these items were executed, although it is not known when.

In 1957 and again in 1959 the entire interior of the lodge was painted.[20] The latter year was in preparation for occupancy by a park employee and also included cleaning. It is not known when this employee ceased residence at the lodge.

The 1972 Annual Report mentioned that "new [exterior] doors and the renovation of the bath of the quarters at Poplar Grove is only a beginning. Actually the inside is in need of a complete

[19] 1951 Estimates. No date. Record Group 79, Records of Petersburg National Battlefield, General Records, 1935-1953, Box 1, Entry 114, Folder – 1951 Estimate, NARA, Philadelphia, PA.

[20] Monthly Report – February 1957. Resource Management Records, Box 2, Folder 14, Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
Monthly Report – October 1959. Resource Management Records, Box 3, Folder 1, Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.

modernization to make it livable."[21] The exterior seemed to be in good condition; photographs from 1968 show the lodge during this time (figs. 31-32).



Figure 31. Looking through the gates towards the front of the lodge in 1968. Photo: Bell, Fred R. "Poplar Grove National Cemetery, June 2, 1968." Negative 5. Harpers Ferry Center National Park Service Historic Photograph Collection.

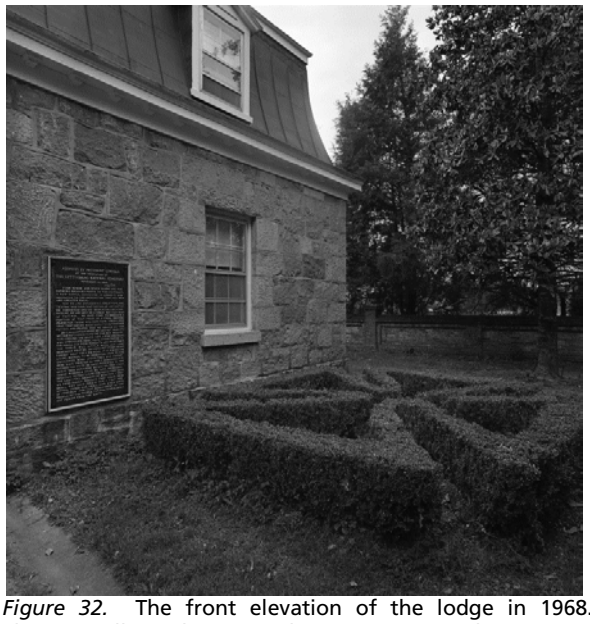


Figure 32. The front elevation of the lodge in 1968. Photo: Bell, Fred R. "Poplar Grove National Cemetery, June 2, 1968." Negative 8. Harpers Ferry Center National Park Service Historic Photograph Collection.

It was not until late 1976 when a call for bids was released for a major rehabilitation of the lodge and lodge utility building.[22] (Copies of the specifications and drawings are located in Appendix G.) Changes for the lodge included:

- Moving the heating boiler and other utilities from the lodge to the lodge utility building;
- Reinforcing a portion of the second floor framing of the lodge with structural steel and removing a wood post, two partition walls, and existing ceiling at the stair and dining room;
- Removing and replacing the existing kitchen cabinets and fixtures;
- Moving an existing built-in kitchen dresser to the dining room;
- Replacing the kitchen window;
- Installation of new acoustical ceilings, lights, and floor covering throughout the first floor;
- Plaster repairs and drywall furring;
- New piping for hot water heating system including underground piping;
- Repainting interior of first floor of lodge; and
- Moving the Gettysburg Address to the front of another building [never occurred].

This rehabilitation work likely occurred in 1977.

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[21] Hakel, Larry L., superintendent, Petersburg National Battlefield. "1972 Annual Report." January 18, 1973. NPS History Collection, Park Historic Reference Files, PETE box, #PHR-593, 2.B.7.7, Petersburg National Battlefield Annual Reports folder, Harpers Ferry Center archives, Charles Town, WV.

[22] "Specifications: Rehabilitation of Quarters, Building No. 3, and Rehabilitation of "Utility B", Building No. 5, Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Petersburg National Battlefield." National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region. 1976. Resource Management records, Box 4, Folder 17, Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
"Rehabilitation of Quarters, Building No. 3 and Rehabilitation of "Utility B," Building No. 5, Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Petersburg National Battlefield." Architectural drawings set (3 pages). Drawing No. 325 80,002A. August 3, 1976. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.

All of the roof coverings were replaced with the extant uni-pan standing-seam metal roof in 1979.[23] (Copies of the drawings are located in Appendix H.)

The 1982 annual report states that the lodge "went through a complete rehabilitation of window casement, sills, all windows were removed, stripped, primed and painted. The stools and various wooden parts were also stripped and repaired then painted."[24]

The 1984 annual report states that the lodge had a new furnace/boiler installed, a new wood sub-floor was laid in the second floor bathroom (to replaced rotten wood), a tile floor was installed, and all fixtures were reinstalled, the kitchen walls were repaired and paneled, and a new closet was built outside of the bathroom.[25]

The 1988 annual report states that the lodge had been renovated for a new occupant.[26] The details of this renovation are not known, but may be referring to the completion of the 1982 and 1984 projects.

There is no evidence, either through archival documentation or on-site assessments, to suggest that any major changes have occurred to the lodge since 1988.

Lodge Stables Building

The lodge stables building, built in 1929, is the fourth major building of this type at the cemetery. Since its construction, the stables building has been used for the same ultimate purpose: storage of grounds-care equipment on the first floor and general storage on the second floor.

War Department Alterations to Lodge Stables Building, 1929-1933

There is no archival documentation which details the time period between when the lodge stables building was constructed and when the cemetery was turned over to the National Park Service. It is assumed that no major changes occurred to the building during this time period.

NPS Alterations to Lodge Stables Building, 1933-present

Only a few significant changes have occurred to the building since NPS control started at the cemetery in 1933. These changes occurred in 1967, 1987, and ca. 1990.
In 1967, a deep well was drilled at the cemetery, at the southwest corner of the lodge stables building. The pressure tank and controls for this and subsequent wells (ca. 1990 and 2011) are located in Room 102 of the lodge stables building.[27]

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[23] "Reroofing Quarters, Building No. 3, Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Petersburg National Battlefield." Architectural Drawings (1 page). Drawing No. 325 80,012. November 15, 1979. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[24] Clark, Glenn O., superintendent, Petersburg National Battlefield. "1982 Annual Report." April 8, 1983. NPS History Collection, Park Historic Reference Files, PETE box, #PHR-593, 2.B.7.7, Petersburg National Battlefield Annual Reports folder, Harpers Ferry Center archives, Charles Town, WV.
[25] Fluharty, Bill, acting superintendent, Petersburg National Battlefield. "1984 Annual Report." March 6, 1985. NPS History Collection, Park Historic Reference Files, PETE box, #PHR-593, 2.B.7.7, Petersburg National Battlefield Annual Reports folder, Harpers Ferry Center archives, Charles Town, WV.
[26] Deckert, Frank J., superintendent, Petersburg National Battlefield. "1988 Annual Report." March 21, 1989. NPS History Collection, Park Historic Reference Files, PETE box, #PHR-593, 2.B.7.7, Petersburg National Battlefield Annual Reports folder, Harpers Ferry Center archives, Charles Town, WV.

In 1987, the storage shed located at the north elevation was constructed. A new metal roof was also installed on the main block during this year.[28]

In ca. 1990, the metal exterior stair was added to the west elevation, eliminating the use of the interior ladder and hatch (still extant) and the exterior pulley system (partially extant).[29]

Sometime in the building's history the east garage door was added, replacing a window in its location[30]; it is likely that at the same time, two partition walls were removed from the interior of the building which enclosed the southeast corner into a room separate from the larger garage space. The date for these changes is unknown.

Lodge Utility Building

The lodge utility building, also built in 1929, is the first of this kind of building at the cemetery. Since its construction, it has been used for the same ultimate purposes: public restroom facilities and mechanical and general storage.

War Department Alterations to Lodge Utility Building, 1929-1933

There is no archival documentation which details the time period between when the lodge utility building was constructed and when the cemetery was turned over to the National Park Service. It is assumed that no major changes occurred to the building during this time period.

NPS Alterations to Lodge Utility Building, 1933-present

Only a few significant changes have occurred to the building since its construction. In 1976, a major rehabilitation of the superintendent's lodge was developed which also involved changes to the lodge utility building. (Copies of the specifications and drawings are located in Appendix G.) Changes for the lodge included:

- Moving the heating boiler and other utilities from the superintendent's lodge to the lodge utility building;
- Replacing one toilet with a new one and resetting the other toilet in the public restrooms;
- Repairs to exterior doors and frames;
- Minor concrete and masonry work;
- New piping for hot water heating system including underground piping; and
- Repainting the interior of the building.[31]

Additionally, at some point in the building's history the metal roof was replaced. The exact date of this replacement is not known.

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[27] "Narrative: Construction of Deep Well, Poplar Grove." March 1967. Box 3, Folder 9, March 1967, Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[28] Deckert, Frank J., superintendent, Petersburg National Battlefield. "1987 Annual Report." April 6, 1988. NPS History Collection, Park Historic Reference Files, PETE box, #PHR-593, 2.B.7.7, Petersburg National Battlefield Annual Reports folder, Harpers Ferry Center archives, Charles Town, WV.
[29] Auwaerter, "CLR," p. 122.
[30] Ibid, p. 228.
[31] "Specifications: Rehabilitation of Quarters, Building No. 3, and Rehabilitation of "Utility B", Building No. 5."

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Physical Descriptions and Character-Defining Features

The Historic Preservation Training Center visited the site four times over the course of research for this HSR; this included a preliminary trip (July 2010) prior to receiving the scope of work for the project. The other three site visits occurred in April 2011, November 2011, and January 2012. A large collection of field photographs, notes, and drawings were compiled during these visits. Through these site visits, detailed physical descriptions of features, condition assessments, and a compilation of character-defining and non-character-defining features have been made. Park logistical assistance was provided by the cultural resource division and the maintenance division.

The Building Feature Master List (BFML) is an overall outline-format checklist used for creating a physical description of all three cemetery buildings and their features. The BFML describes features using a hierarchal structure based on industry standards adopted by the federal government—the UNIFORMAT II (ASTM E1557 Standard, 2008) used by many facility management industry leaders, including the National Park Service's Park Facility Management Division (PFMD). The BFML uses headings and sub-headings to divide architectural components, structural systems, mechanical systems, etc. into a simple organizational tool (table 1).

A	Substructure	
	A10	Foundations
B	Shell	
	B10	Superstructure
	B20	Exterior Enclosure
	B30	Roof Closure
C	Interiors	
	C10	Interior Construction
	C20	Stairs
	C30	Interior Finishes
D	Services	
	D20	Plumbing
	D30	HVAC
	D40	Fire Protection Services
	D50	Electrical
G	Building Sitework	
	G20	Site Improvements
	G90	Other Site Work

Table 1. The basic UNIFORMAT Building Feature Master List includes the above headings and subheadings.

Physical Description Summaries

Superintendent's Lodge

Nearly forty years have lapsed since the completion of the last cycle of maintenance and improvements at the superintendent's lodge. The building is dated and many of its systems are approaching the end of their service life, especially with the addition of many modern surface materials during the 1976 rehabilitation. This rehabilitation sought to cover every original or historic character-defining feature (plaster walls and ceilings, wood floors, cabinets, etc.) with modern and non-character-defining materials (resilient flooring, carpeting, faux-wood paneling, suspended ceilings, bathroom and kitchen fixtures, etc.) rather than dealing with traditional repair and preservation maintenance of historic fabric.

Overall, many of the historic details have been covered or slowly lost over time. With the lapse of regular maintenance attention and the sporadic use of the building, many of the details and building materials have also degraded, some past repair or rehabilitation. Additionally, the re-roofing project in 1979, which intended to replicate the historic standing-seam metal roof, did not include the detail of utilizing small pans in its replacement and is out of character for the building.

Lodge Stables Building

Poplar Grove Lodge Stables Building accommodates the utilitarian use as a primary maintenance building at the cemetery. Only minor adaptations and changes have been performed throughout its history. Modern, non-character-defining features are few and include the exterior metal stair and the north addition. The removal of original character-defining features has been limited. Additionally, the re-roofing project in 1987, which intended to replicate the historic standing-seam metal roof, did not include the detail of utilizing small pans in its replacement.

Lodge Utility Building

Poplar Grove Lodge Utility Building accommodates the utilitarian use as a storage and mechanical building at the cemetery, but is dated and some of its systems are reaching the end of their effective lifespan (especially the public restrooms). Negligible adaptations and changes have been performed throughout its history. Modern, non-character-defining features are few and the removal of original character-defining features has been limited. Additionally, the re-roofing project, which intended to replicate the historic standing-seam metal roof, did not include the detail of utilizing small pans in its replacement.

Building Deficiencies Affecting Character-Defining Features

Some typical maintenance concerns that have become building deficiencies include incorrect flashing, leaking through seams in the roofs and gutters, degraded mortar in the chimneys, and the presence of large cracks in stucco. All of these deficiencies allow water to enter the building and cause further destruction to the buildings' superstructure and surface materials, modern and historic alike. To date, water infiltration has damaged the plaster walls and ceilings and roof framing. Corrections to the larger problems should be initiated immediately to ensure that no further damage occurs to historic features and details.

Another area of concern is the utility equipment. A large-scale investigation and inspection of all utilities should be launched, including plumbing (sewer, water, and well), mechanical (heating and air conditioning), electrical, fire, and emergency systems. Due to the lack of regular use of the buildings, many of these systems may exhibit deficiencies which could affect character-defining features.

Superintendent's Lodge Physical Description

Location within the Cemetery

The lodge is situated directly inside the cemetery entrance (fig. 33). The entrance consists of a central gate for vehicular passage flanked by two smaller gates for pedestrian passage (fig. 34). The gates are composed of wrought iron; the interstitial supports are of stone. The cemetery road runs through the front gates, along the north elevation of the building, and east around the flag pole. The historic brick wall that encloses the cemetery runs along the west elevation and to the south of the lodge (fig. 35). Behind the building is the Lodge Utility Building; to the north of the building is the Lodge Stables Building (fig. 36). An octagonal rostrum, another historic edifice, is located to the east of the lodge; it is not included in this report (fig. 37).

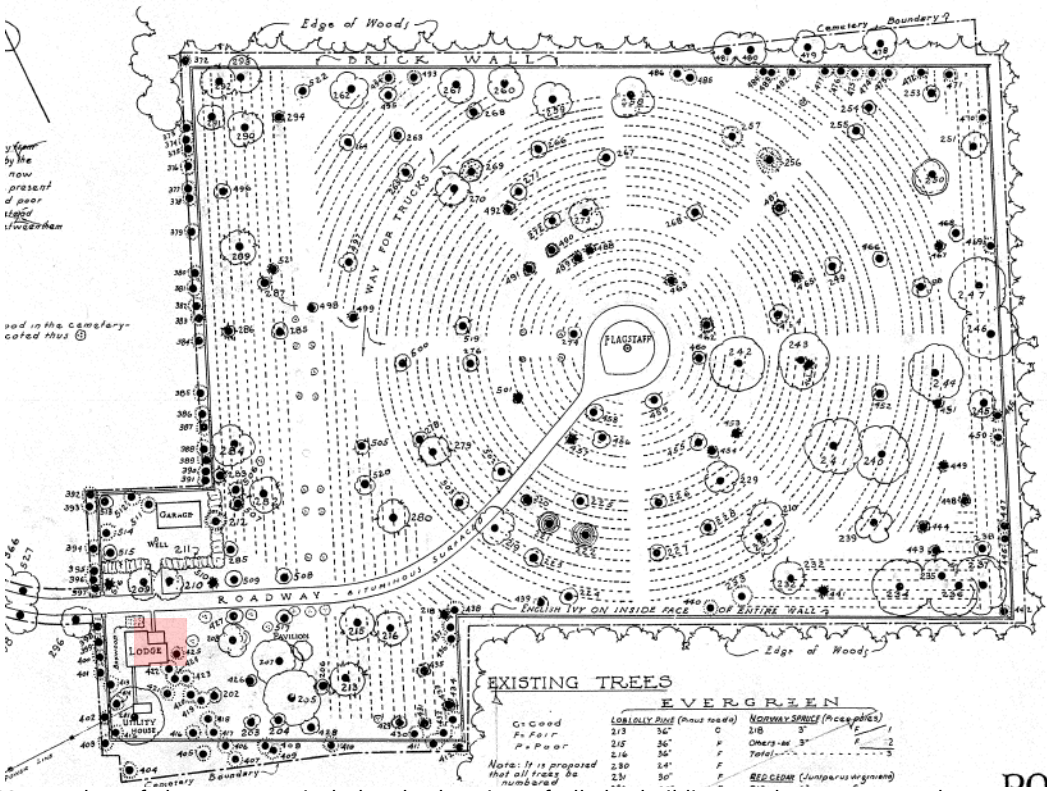


Figure 33. A plan of the cemetery includes the location of all the buildings and structures at the cemetery. The superintendent's lodge is highlighted in red. Drawing: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. "Part of the Master Plan, Petersburg National Military Park." Prepared by the Branch of Plans & Design from National Park Service Data. September 1, 1945. NPS Electronic Technical Information Center, drawing number: PETE 325 8041. Accessed at <www.etic.nps.gov>, September 28, 2011.



Figure 34. The front entrance gate to the cemetery. The flag marks the location of the front of the lodge. Photo: HPTC (07/28/10).



Figure 35. A view of the lodge from the west outside of the historic brick wall. Photo: HPTC (07/28/10).



Figure 36. The lodge utility building (foreground) is located to the south of the lodge; the lodge stables building (background) is located to the north of the lodge. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

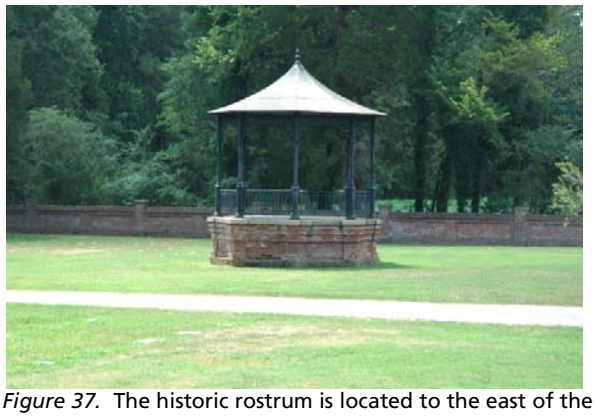


Figure 37. The historic rostrum is located to the east of the lodge. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

Exterior Overall

The prominent overall visual aspects of the lodge are its one-and-a-half story L-shaped mass with its stone foundation walls, stone first-floor walls, metal-clad mansard second floor, metal-clad hipped roof, and the one-story, open-air front porch located at the inside corner of the ell (northeast corner). A one-story rectangular kitchen addition extends from the south elevation with concrete-parged walls and a metal-clad gable roof. A porch was once located on the east elevation of the kitchen addition (only the concrete floor remains). Refer to figs. 38-41.

Characteristic of Meigs' Second Empire lodges is that the long elevation of the building, in this case the south elevation, is broken with an offset of the west wing from the main block of the lodge. The main block is further delineated by the projecting overhang of the mansard second-floor structure and the articulation of the stonework (further discussed in *Exterior Walls*).

All of the openings in the main block date from the original lodge construction and retain their historic character-defining features. All of the openings in the kitchen addition date from the original construction of that section and retain their historic character-defining features. Opening locations are directly related to the functional use of the space as laid out on the three-room-per-

floor plan of the standardized lodge design and for the most part are laid out in a centered and symmetrical fashion on each elevation.



Figure 38. The lodge from the northeast corner. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

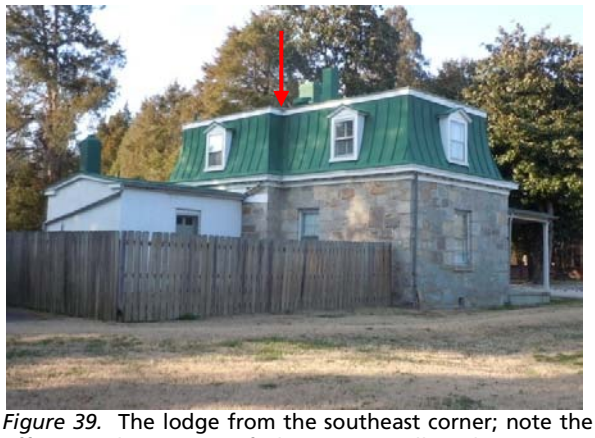


Figure 39. The lodge from the southeast corner; note the offset at the center of the stone wall. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 40. The lodge from the southwest corner. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

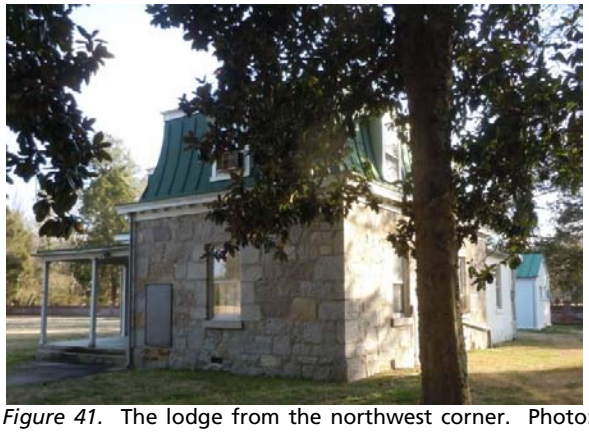


Figure 41. The lodge from the northwest corner. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

North Elevation

The front (north) elevation is two bays wide, two stories tall, and sits on a raised foundation under a hipped roof (fig. 42).

The raised foundation averages a height of 1'-9" above grade. The first-floor walls are 10'-6" from the top of the foundation to the bottom of the lower soffit. The second floor mansard roof is 8'-6" from bottom of lower soffit to the base of the hipped roof above. The hipped roof rises 2'-5" with an average slope of 4:12.

The western bay (19'-7" wide) sits forward of the eastern bay (16'-10" wide) by 12'-10" to create an ell. A two-bay, one-story porch is located in the ell. The western bay includes a window opening in the first-floor wall and a dormer window in the mansard roof which align in the center of the bay. A Gettysburg Address plaque, added in 1909, is mounted east of the first-floor window; it measures

approximately 2'-6" x 4'-0".[1] The eastern bay includes a window and door opening spaced evenly and symmetrically across the first floor wall and a dormer window in the mansard roof which aligns in the center of the bay.



Figure 42. The north elevation. Drawing: HPTC (2012). For larger drawings, see Appendix C.

West Elevation

The west elevation is divided into three bays (fig. 43). The main block consists of the northern and central bays. The kitchen addition consists of the southern bay.

As seen on the front elevation, the main block is two stories tall and sits on a raised foundation under a hipped roof. The kitchen addition is one story tall and sits on a raised foundation under a gable roof.

The two bays of the main block are comprised of two window openings on the first floor and two window openings on the second floor. The openings are spaced evenly and symmetrically along the 32'-7" elevation.

The single bay of the kitchen addition is comprised of a central window opening. The length of the addition is 15'-10". The raised foundation averages a height of 1'-11" above grade. The walls are 9'-3" from the top of the foundation to the base of the gable roof above. The gable roof rises 1'-4" with an average slope of 2:12.

[1] "The Gettysburg Address [plaque] as a permanent element of the cemetery landscape appears first in 1895 when legislation authorized a monument to Lincoln's speech at the Soldiers National Cemetery….That monument was not completed until 1912, but in the meantime the Army had begun producing a standard Gettysburg Address tablet for all national cemeteries. Starting by 1909, these were fabricated of iron, later "copperplated," at RIA. National Cemetery Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs. "New Gettysburg Address Tablets for National Cemeteries To Honor Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial." Article from website. Last updated on December 2, 2011. Accessed at <http://www.cem.va.gov/cem/hist/LincBic.asp> on January 11, 2012.

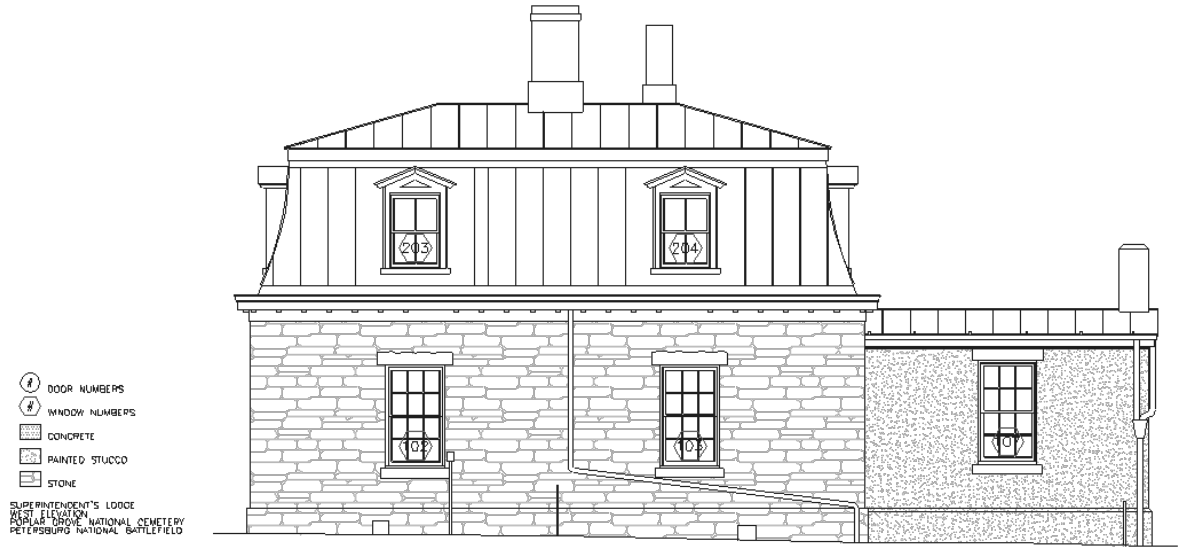


Figure 43. The west elevation. Drawing: HPTC (2012). For larger drawings, see Appendix C.

South Elevation

The south elevation is also divided into two bays (fig. 44). The main block consists of both bays and the kitchen addition consists of the western bay. As seen on the north and west elevations, the main block is two stories tall and sits on a raised foundation under a hipped roof, and the kitchen addition is one story tall, and sits on a raised foundation under a gable roof.

On the main block, sitting behind the kitchen addition, the western bay (19'-7"wide) sits forward of the eastern bay (16'-10" wide) by 2'-0". The eastern bay of the main block is only one bay wide; however the centrally-located second-floor window and the offset (to the west) first-floor window do not align. The western bay includes a centrally-located window opening on the second floor. The central door opening of the first floor is covered by the one-story kitchen addition. The addition is one-bay wide (14'-11" wide), but does not include any openings.

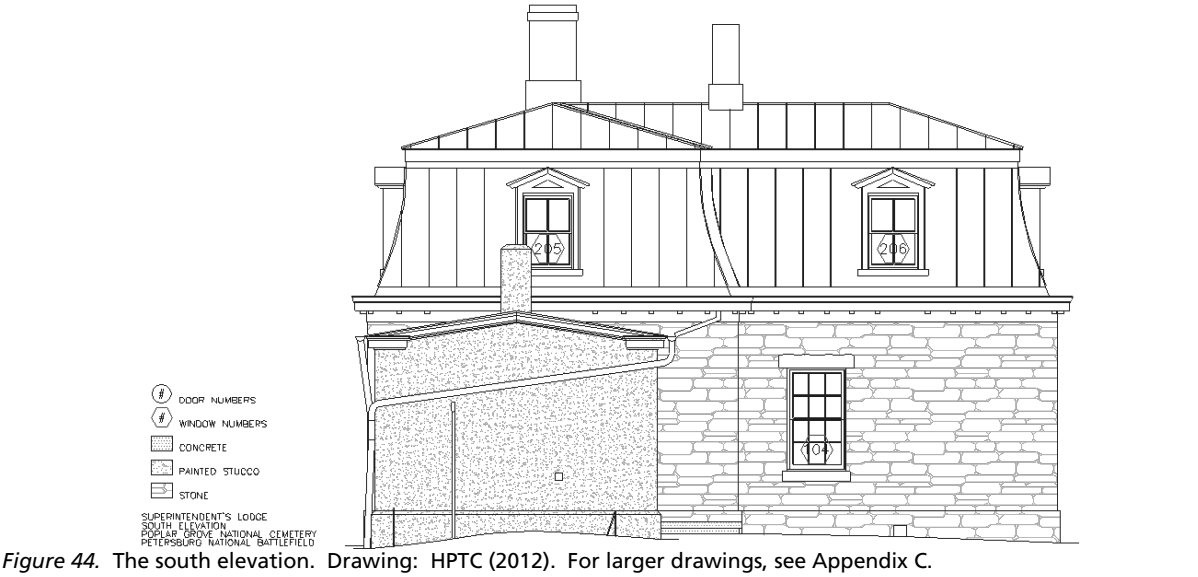


Figure 44. The south elevation. Drawing: HPTC (2012). For larger drawings, see Appendix C.

East Elevation

The east elevation is divided into three bays (fig. 45). The main block consists of the northern and central bays. The kitchen addition consists of the southern bay.

As seen on the other three elevations, the main block is two stories tall and sits on a raised foundation under a hipped roof. The kitchen addition is one story tall, and sits on a raised foundation under a gable roof.

On the main block, the central bay (17'-9-1/8" wide) sits forward from the northern bay (12'-9-5/8" wide) by 16'-10" to create an ell. A one-bay, one-story porch is located in the ell. Both bays include a central window on the firs-floor and a dormer window in the mansard.

The single bay of the kitchen addition is comprised of a central door opening. The length of the addition is 15'-10-1/4". A concrete porch slab runs along the northern two-thirds of the addition elevation.

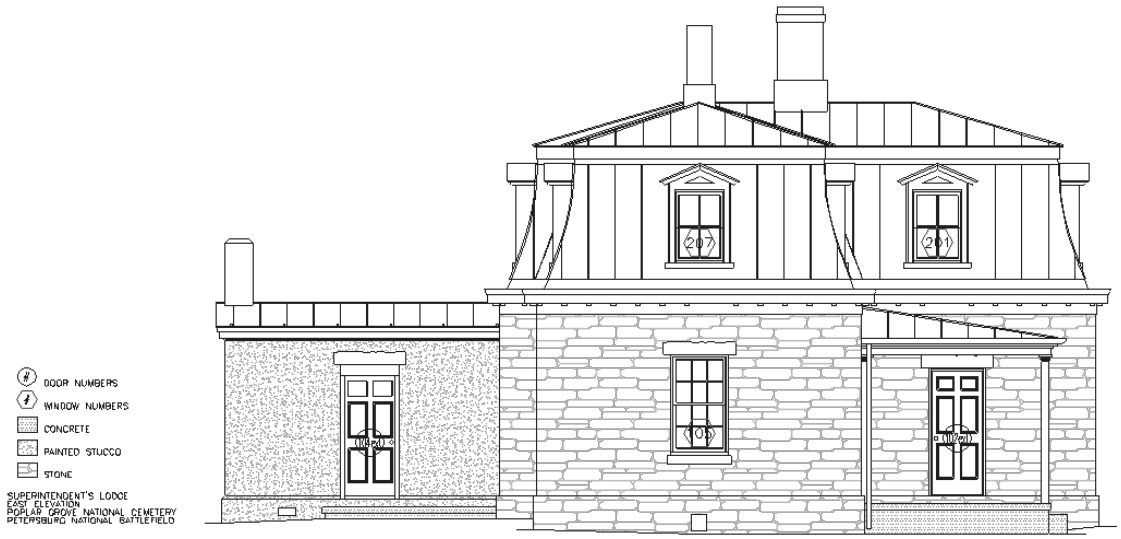


Figure 45. The east elevation. Drawing: HPTC (2012). For larger drawings, see Appendix C.

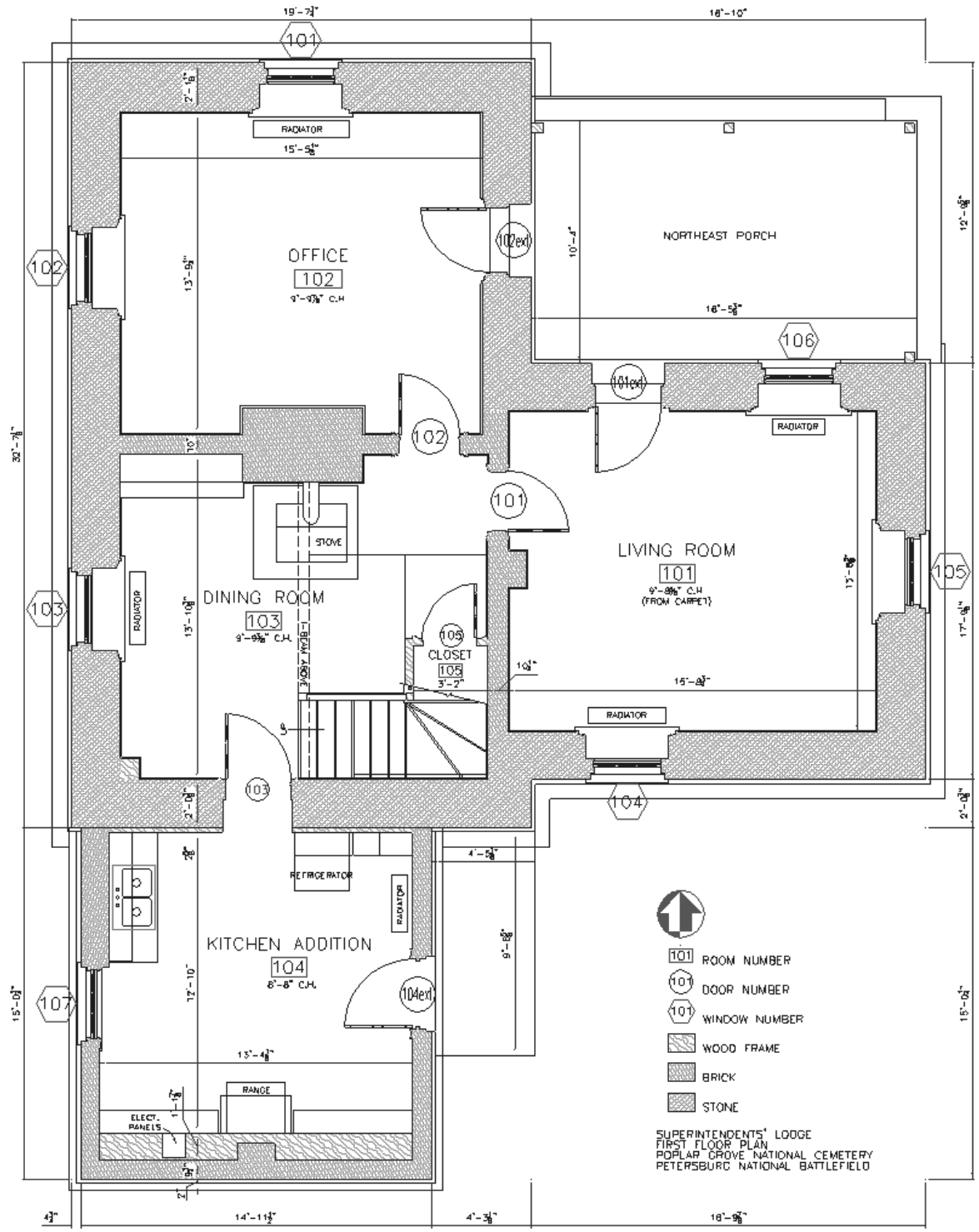


Figure 46. First Floor plan. Drawing: HPTC (2012). For larger drawings, see Appendix C.

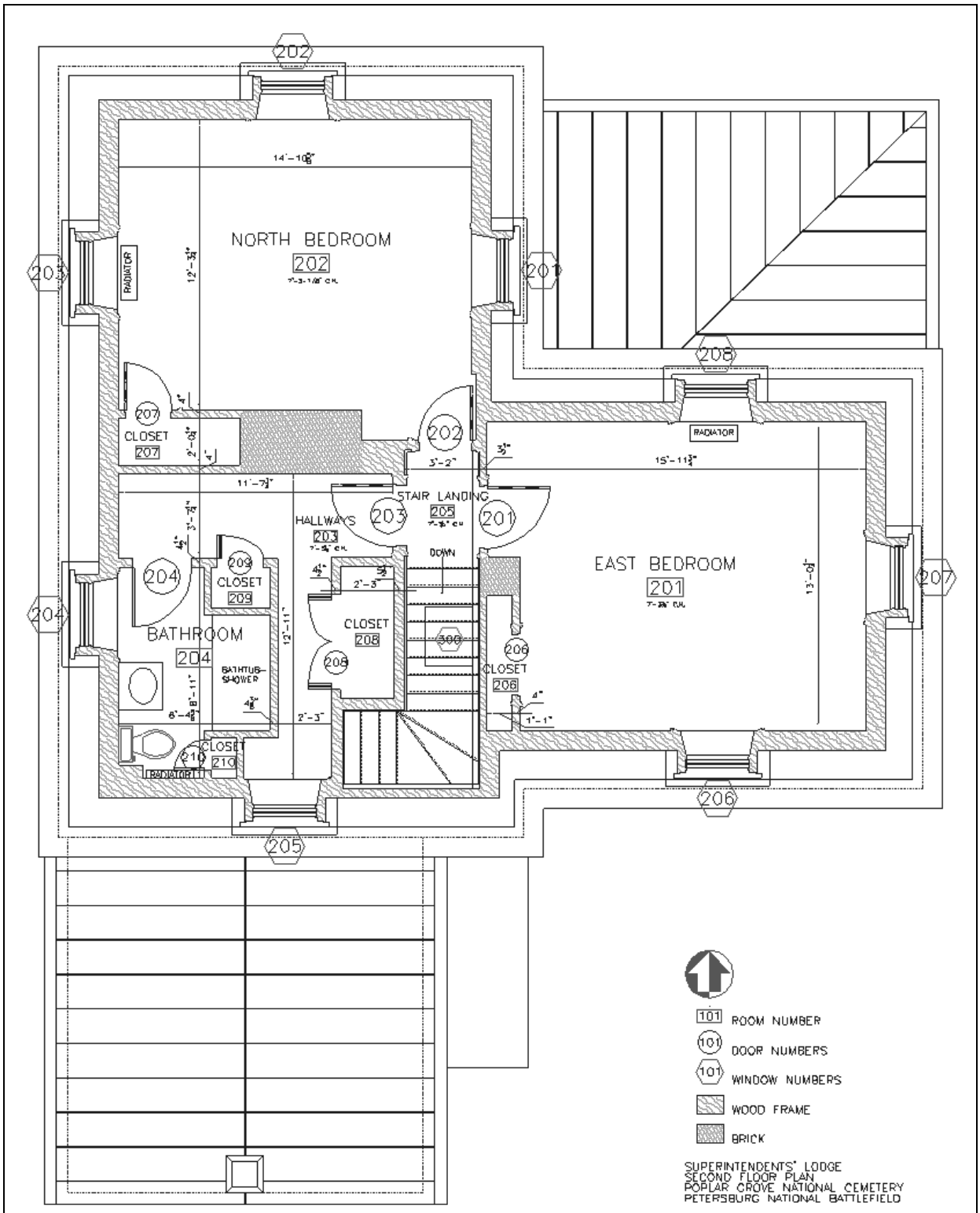


Figure 47. Second floor plan. Drawing: HPTC (2012). For larger drawings, see Appendix C.

Interior Organization

The first floor of the lodge retains its original layout, three rooms of approximate equal size in an L-shaped plan (see fig. 46). These three rooms, and their corresponding rooms on the second floor, are referred to as the main block. All three versions of the Meigs cemetery lodge plans identified the original room uses of the first floor as an office, a kitchen, and a living room.[2] The office and living room have separate exterior doors from the front porch, signifying the distinction between the simultaneous public and private functions of the office and living quarters, respectively. The kitchen room (southwest corner at Poplar Grove) is believed to have always been used as a dining room or living room throughout its history, due to the continued presence of a separate, but adjacent, kitchen building or addition located to the south of the lodge. For the purpose of this report, this room (Room 103) will be referred to as the dining room.

The second floor also retains its original layout, three rooms of approximate equal size in an L-shaped plan (which can also be seen in the standardized Meigs' plan for two-story lodges), although it was constructed in 1879 (see fig. 47).[3] The main stair rises to the second floor at the east wall of the southwest bedroom; the two are divided by a partition wall. The southwest room has been further divided to include a closet and two hallways (room 203), and a bathroom (room 203); this is a contemporary alteration which occurred in 1972.[4]

Additionally, the superintendent's lodge was not constructed with a basement, nor was one ever built after the lodge was finished.

Building Feature Master List Descriptions

A1010 Standard Foundations

Main Block

The original general specifications for cut-stone masonry superintendent's lodge for national cemeteries give guidance to the original foundations of the main block:

> The building to be of good rubble masonry laid in mortar, to conform in every respect to dimensions shown on plans. The mortar used to contain one-third (1/3) as much cement as lime; the whole mixed with a due proportion of sharp sand, to make good work…. [F]oundation of exterior walls to be capped with a belt-course of cut stone six (6) inches thick, to project five (5) inches from face of wall, and to have four (4) inches chamfer.[5]

None of the specified stone dimensions were executed at the Poplar Grove lodge.

The main block is supported by a shallow stone foundation system. The system does not enclose a basement. It is likely that a majority of the enclosed space has been infilled with dirt or rubble. A basement was included in the original specifications and was also planned to be dug in ca. 1937 (as part of the Six-Year Program [1938-1942] at Petersburg National Military Park); however in neither instance was it actually executed.[6]

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[2] Meigs, "Design for Superintendent's Lodge," (two-story building).
[3] Clarke, Inspection report (March 29, 1879).
[4] Hakel, "1972 Annual Report," (January 18, 1973).
[5] "Specifications for Superintendent's Stone Lodges for National Cemeteries."
[6] "Six-Year Plan," (December 7, 1937).

Above-ground foundation walls are constructed of granite approximately 2'-0" thick. The stone is laid in a squared rubble pattern with a quarry-faced finish, meaning the visible face is dressed with a hammer, and many of the stones include the original grooves from the quarrying process (fig. 48). The foundation walls rise an average of 1'-7" above grade. At the top of the foundation wall, the first-floor exterior walls are recessed by 0'-2" to form a water table. All of these features are considered character-defining.

Subsurface and interior faces of the foundation walls were not assessed due to their inaccessibility and the limited scope of this HSR; it is assumed that the sub-surface walls are also constructed of the same granite as is seen at the above-ground foundation surfaces. It is unknown to what depth below grade the walls are constructed.

The mortar in the foundation walls is composed of modern Portland cement patches which suggest that the walls have been repointed; the historic mortar would likely have been lime based. The modern mortar has a beaded profile in some areas and is feathered over the exterior faces of the stones in other areas. The feathering is an incorrect detail; beaded mortar joints would likely have been the historic style. Neither the Portland cement nor the feathered mortar joints are considered character-defining features.

The standardized plans for a two-story lodge show windows punctuating the foundation walls directly below and in line with the first- and second-floor windows; the standardized drawing for a one-story lodge does not include these basement windows. Because the Poplar Grove lodge was originally one story and was not built with a basement, it does not exhibit these windows. However, foundation vents can be seen on all elevations of the main block at grade (one on the north elevation, one on the east elevation, one on the south elevation, and two on the west elevation). All of the louvers are composed of metal and include screening on the interior side to deter animals from entering the crawlspaces (fig. 49). The vents vary in size from 0'-5" to 0'-11" high and 0'-8" to 1'-0" wide.

The two original chimneys are extant within the main block of the lodge. The original chimney specifications call for the chimney "...to commence six (6) inches below the cellar floor..."[7] Since there is no basement space in the Poplar Grove lodge, it is assumed that the foundation for the chimneys is located under grade within the crawlspace enclosure of the exterior foundation walls. It is also assumed that the chimney foundations are constructed of brick to match the brick construction of the first-floor, second-floor, attic, and above-roof portions of each chimney, although stone masonry foundations may also have been built.

In 1931, the front porch foundation was rebuilt of concrete (originally wood construction).[8] This change is extant (fig. 50). The concrete walls enclose a small crawlspace likely infilled with dirt or rubble. Although not an original feature (to 1872), the current concrete porch foundation walls are considered a character-defining feature from the 1931 War Department renovation and would have been seen at the lodge when the National Park Service assumed ownership in 1933 (period of significance for this HSR).

[7] "Specifications for Superintendent's Stone Lodges for National Cemeteries."
[8] Quarterly Report for Poplar Grove National Cemetery. June 30, 1931. Record Group 79, Entry 5, Records of the War Department Relating to National Parks, 1892-1937, Box 50, NARA II, College Park, MD.

Kitchen Addition

The foundation walls of the 1914 south elevation kitchen addition are assumed to be built of brick, like the first-floor exterior walls of the addition, and are covered with painted and textured concrete render on the exterior (fig. 51). The system does not enclose a basement. It is likely that a majority of the enclosed space has been infilled with dirt or rubble. The above-ground stucco-clad foundation walls are approximately 1'-3" thick and rise an average of 1'-7" above grade. At the top of the foundation wall, the first-floor exterior walls are recessed by 0'-2" to form a chamfered water table. All of these features are considered character-defining. A small metal vent with screen punctuates the face of the foundation wall on the east elevation and penetrates through the wall into the enclosed crawlspace (fig. 52).

The one original kitchen chimney is extant within the addition (at the south elevation). Since there is no basement space located under the kitchen addition, it is assumed that the foundation for the chimney is located under grade within the crawlspace enclosure of the exterior foundation walls. It is also assumed that the chimney foundations are constructed of brick to match the brick construction of the first-floor, attic, and roof portions of the chimney.

The kitchen porch consists of a concrete slab floor resting on a recessed concrete slab foundation (see fig. 52).



Figure 48. The granite main block foundation walls with beaded Portland cement mortar. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 49. Screened foundation vents can be seen on all elevations of the lodge building; note also the feathered mortar joints in this area. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 50. The front porch includes an original roof structure; the columns, concrete floor, and roof covering are replacements. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 51. The kitchen addition foundation walls are constructed of load-bearing masonry (likely brick) covered with painted concrete parging. The chamfered water table marks the first floor level. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 52. A small metal vent can be seen on the east elevation of the kitchen addition. The porch is composed of a concrete foundation and slab. Photo: HPTC (04/26//11).

B1010 Floor Construction (Floor Frame and Load-Bearing Walls)

Main Block

Original specifications for the structural floor frames of the main block include: "Joists for first floor to be three (3) by ten (10) inches; for second floor to be three (3) by nine (9) inches; all to be placed sixteen (16) inches between centers. Ceiling joists [attic floor frame] to be three (3) by five (5) inches, placed at sixteen (16) inches between centers." Additionally, "all floors to be deafened by at least four (4) inches of mortar." [9]

The extant first-floor structural frame of the main block is composed of a concrete slab and is probably reinforced. The exact date of replacement is not known, but it likely occurred closely after the "Estimate of Needs" was assembled in 1951. The slab is covered in all three first-floor rooms of the main block with sheet linoleum and/or carpet. Due to the limited scope of this HSR, forensics were not carried out to determine exact relative position, thickness, method of construction, or material constituents of the slab system. Detailed archival notes, drawings, or photographs have not been discovered.

A majority of the original second floor structural frame of the main block has been retained, including areas of the sound-proofing mortar (figs. 53-54). This mortar is noted in the original specifications.[10] In 1938 the original winder staircase from the first floor to the second floor was removed and replaced with the current quarter-turn stair.[11] In doing so, the second floor structural frame was altered at this location; including removing the supporting (west) wall and adding a post at mid-run of the lower west-east run. By 1976 enough deflection could be seen in the ceiling of Room 103 (dining room) at the reconfigured stair that plans were made (as a part of the 1976 renovations) to remove the 1938 post and install a structural steel I-beam to support the second-floor structural frame (referred to as "8WF17" in drawing; figs. 55-56).[12] The wide-flange steel

[9] "Specifications for Superintendent's Stone Lodges for National Cemeteries."
[10] "All floors to be deafened by at least four (4) inches of mortar." ("Specifications for Superintendent's Stone Lodges for National Cemeteries.")
[11] Superintendent's Monthly Report, June 1938. Resource Management records, Box 1, Folder 7. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[12] "Specifications: Rehabilitation of Quarters, Building No. 3, and Rehabilitation of "Utility B," Building No. 5."
"Rehabilitation of Quarters, Building No. 3 and Rehabilitation of "Utility B," Building No. 5," Architectural drawings set.

beam is embedded into the south stone wall of Room 103 and the brick chimney (north wall of Room 103) and measures approximately 1'-1" in depth (fig. 57).

The main block's attic floor structural frame has been retained (although the dimensions do not match the specifications) and can be seen at certain locations above the acoustical drop ceiling at the second floor where the plaster ceiling has been removed or fallen. Some modern, supplemental framing has been added to the structural frame (fig. 58). The 2x6 joists are 16" on center.

In 1931, the porch floor structure was rebuilt of concrete (originally wood construction).[13] This change is extant. This change is still seen at the lodge today. The foundation walls support a 0'-4"-thick concrete slab. It is unknown if there is metal reinforcement within the slab. A simple, rectilinear pattern is inscribed on the surface of the concrete slab (around the perimeter and within the field; fig. 59).

The first-floor structural interior walls are built of brick and include the wall separating Room 102 (living room) and Room 103 (dining room), and the wall separating Room 101 (historic office) and Room 103 (figs. 60-61). Each wall includes a chimney stack which is also built of brick.

The second-floor structural interior walls are built of wood-frame construction and include the wall separating Room 201 (east bedroom) and Room 205 (stair and landing), and the wall separating Room 202 (north bedroom) and Room 203 (hall). Each wall includes a chimney stack which is built of brick and is a continuation of the corresponding brick chimney of the first floor.

There are no interior partition walls in the kitchen addition. A chimney stack is located on the south wall, but it is integrated with the exterior wall (figs. 62-63)

Kitchen Addition

The original first-floor structural frame of the kitchen addition has been removed and there is no evidence of its original design or construction. It is also unknown whether the current concrete floor is original or was replaced in 1931 when the first floor structural frame of the main block was replaced.

Currently, the kitchen addition's first-floor structural frame is composed of a concrete slab which may be reinforced. Due to the limited scope of this HSR, forensics were not carried out to determine exact relative position, thickness, method of construction, or material constituents of the slab system. Detailed archival notes, drawings, or photographs have not been discovered.

The attic floor structural frame of the kitchen addition is not accessible. The frame is built of wood, but the sizes of the members are unknown.

The kitchen porch consists of a 0'-4" concrete slab floor resting on a recessed concrete slab foundation (see fig. 52).

[13] Quarterly Report (June 30, 1931).



Figure 53. The original second floor structural frame can be seen above the drop ceiling in the dining room (historic kitchen). Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 54. Sound-deadening mortar is seen above the second floor structural frame and below the second floor wood floor. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

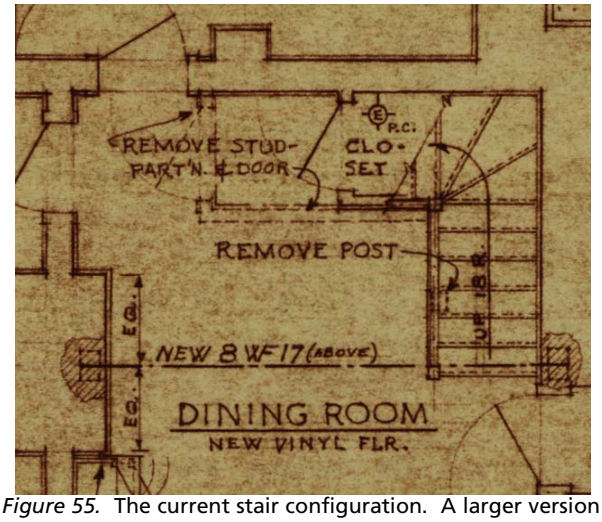


Figure 55. The current stair configuration. A larger version is located in Appendix G. Drawing: "Rehabilitation of Quarters, Building No. 3," Architectural drawings set.

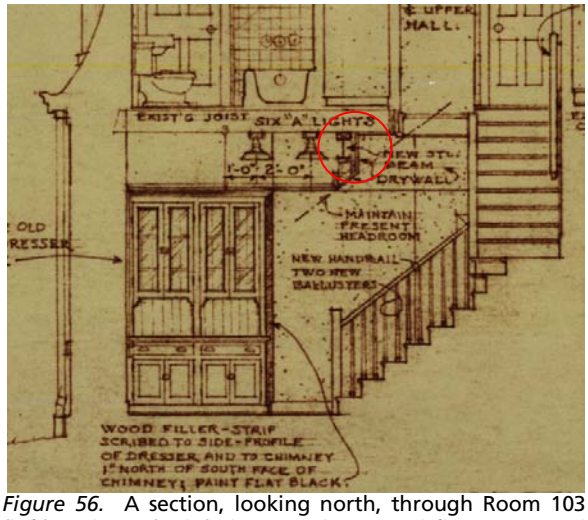


Figure 56. A section, looking north, through Room 103 (left) and 101 (right) showing the second floor structural frame, and second-floor bathroom above, shows the new structural steel I-beam in place. A larger version is located in Appendix X. Drawing: "Rehabilitation of Quarters, Building No. 3," Architectural drawings set.

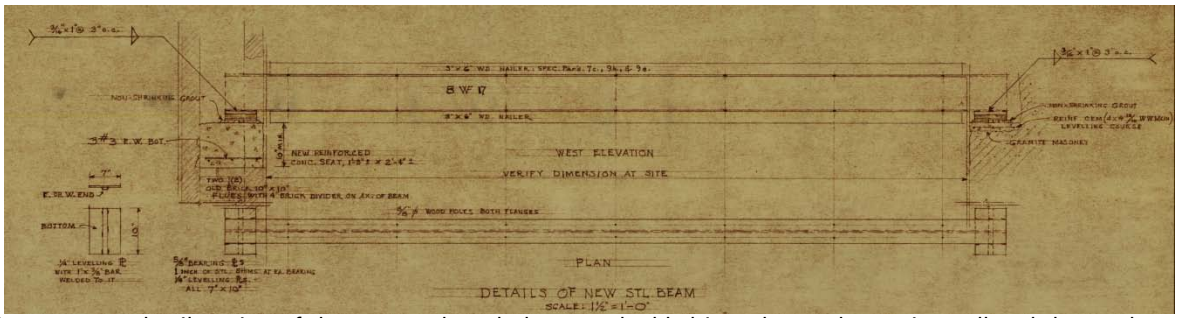


Figure 57. A detail section of the structural steel I-beam embedded into the south exterior wall and the north wall chimney of Room 103. A larger version is located in Appendix G. Drawing: "Rehabilitation of Quarters, Building No. 3," Architectural drawings set.



Figure 58. Most of the original attic floor structural frame has been retained (left joist); some modern, supplemental framing members have been added (right joist). Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

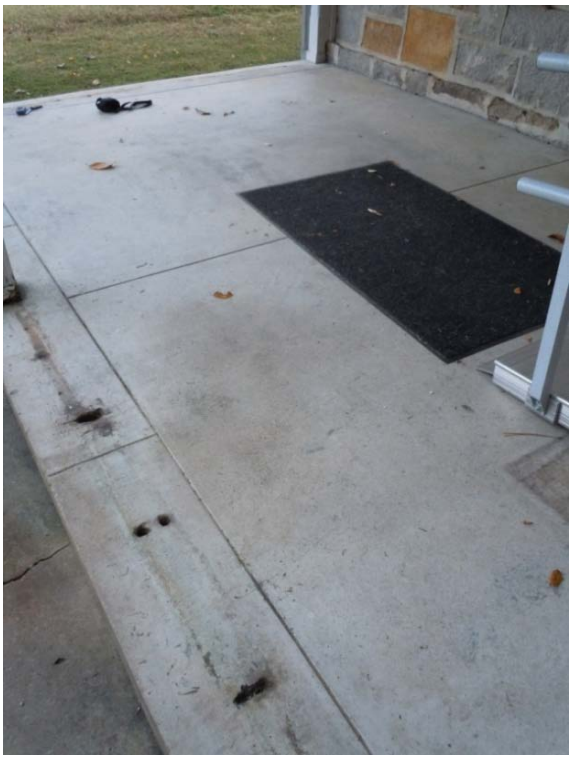


Figure 59, right. The northeast porch floor frame is a concrete slab. A rectilinear pattern is inscribed on the top of the slab. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 60. The interior structural wall separating Room 101 from Room 103, including chimney stack (east chimney). Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 61. The interior structural wall separating Room 102 from Room 103, including chimney stack (behind cabinet – west chimney). Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 62. The structural chimney located in Room 201 has been covered with faux-wood paneling. The plaster wall seen in the closet is part of the second-floor structural wall system. Note the intact plaster lath at the ceiling. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

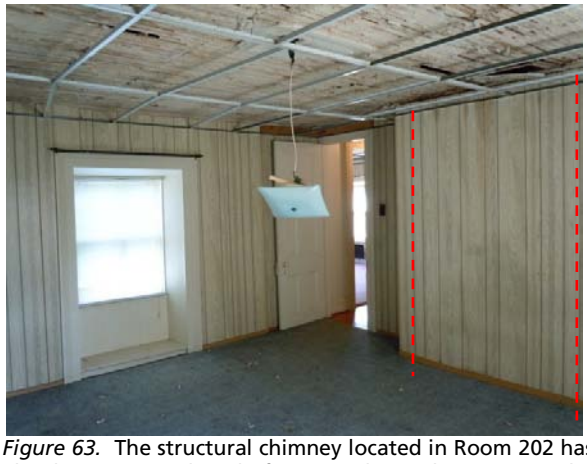


Figure 63. The structural chimney located in Room 202 has also been covered with faux-wood paneling. Note the intact plaster lath at the ceiling. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

B1020 Roof Construction

Main Block

The original specifications include the following for roof framing for the 'lower slope' (mansard) and the 'upper slope' (hipped roof):

> The rafters for lower slope of roof to be three (3) by four (4) inches, placed at sixteen (16) inches between centers, framed on floor-joists of second story, and spiked to top plate. Top plate three (3) by four (4) inches, framed on upright studding three (3) by four (4) inches, with is framed on floor-joists of second story. Rafters for upper slope, or flat roof, to be three (3) by five (5) inches, placed at thirty-two inches between centers, spiked to ceiling joists, and notched on top plate. Strips of two (2) inch plank to be nailed on rafters for curve of roof and for cornice.[14]

Because the second floor was not built until 1879, seven years after the construction of the first floor, the framing of the gambrel walls may not match the original specifications like other portions of this addition.[15] A major visual difference is the elliptically-curved outside corner (rafter) edges of the roof (figs. 64-65). Although this feature is not part of the original specification drawings, it has been seen at other Meigs' lodges, including Richmond National Cemetery and Alexandria National Cemetery, both in Virginia. (It is unknown if there is any historical connection, in terms of the builder, between the three Virginia lodges with curved mansards.)

The hipped roof frame of the main block is original though it does not match the original specifications.[16] This may be due to the installation of the second floor and the reframing of the new hipped roof above seven years after the lodge was initially constructed.

[14] "Specifications for Superintendent's Stone Lodges for National Cemeteries."
[15] Clarke, Inspection report (March 29, 1879).
[16] Original construction specifications note: "Rafters for upper slope, or flat roof, to be three (3) by five (5) inches, placed at thirty-two (32) inches between centers, spiked to ceiling joists, and notched on top plate. Strips of two (2) inch plank to be nailed on rafters for curve of roof and for cornice." ("Specifications for Superintendent's Stone Lodges for National Cemeteries.") The extant members are smaller and are spaced 16" on center.

The front porch structural roof frame of the main block is original (fig. 66). The four columns supporting the roof frame are not original (date unknown), though are similar to those which would have been seen at the lodge originally. They measure approximately 0'-5" square and have chamfered corners. The rafters and hip rafter measure 2" x 3½" and are spaced 42" on center (average). Beaded tongue-and-groove sheathing is 0'-5" wide and rests on top of the rafters. The overhanging wood eave (likely original) has an applied ogee at the upper portion of the unadorned fascia. All of the framing members have been painted white. (See Appendix E for War Department-regulated colors for national cemeteries.)

Kitchen Addition

The kitchen addition is surmounted by a low-sloped gable roof. The gable structural roof frame of the kitchen addition is not accessible. The frame is built of wood members, but the size of the members is unknown.

Originally the kitchen addition would have had a semi-formal porch at the location of the current concrete pad and exterior door on the east elevation. It is unknown what the original porch looked like, although it is likely that it was similar to the front porch as far as architectural design and detailing. Later-period porches on lodge additions were sometimes patterned after Meigs' architecture and sometimes reflected a distinctive architectural design. Painted metal flashing on the adjacent (north) exterior lodge wall and stucco patching on the kitchen addition are evidence that this porch once had a roof structure (fig. 67). It is also known that in 1947 this porch was "repaired, screened, and painted."[17] By the 1976 lodge rehabilitation, the porch was already in its current configuration (without a superstructure).[18]

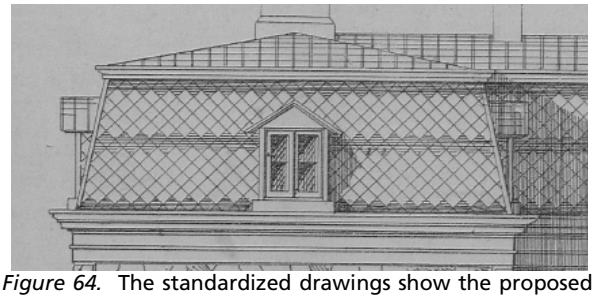


Figure 64. The standardized drawings show the proposed mansard roof with straight-sloped corners. Drawing: Meigs, "Design for Superintendent's Lodge," (two-story lodge).



Figure 65. The mansard roof at Poplar Grove has curved (concave) corners. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).

[17] Moore, Benjamin F., superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Activity report for October 1947. Record Group 79, Records of Petersburg National Battlefield, General Records, 1935-1953, Box 1, Entry 114, 1951 Estimate Folder, NARA, Philadelphia, PA.

[18] "Rehabilitation of Quarters, Building No. 3 and Rehabilitation of "Utility B," Building No. 5," Architectural drawing set.

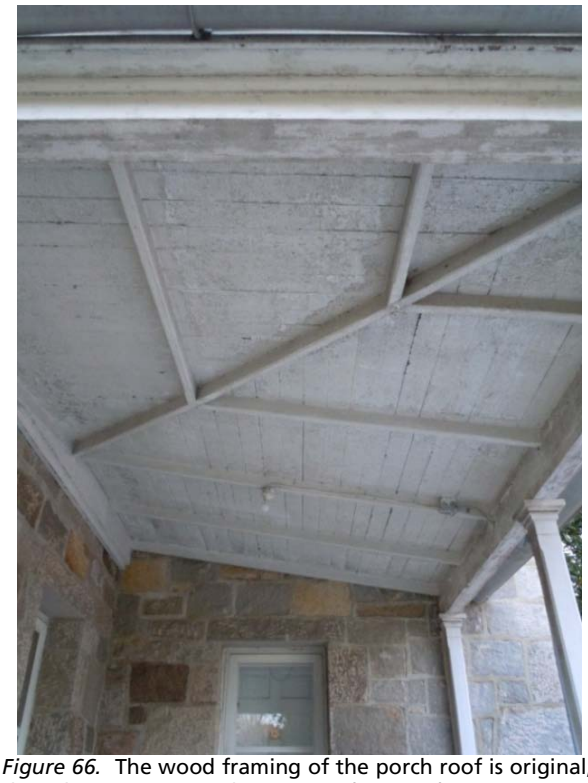


Figure 66. The wood framing of the porch roof is original; the columns are not. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 67. The flashing located above the kitchen addition porch is evidence that there was once a roof structure. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

B2010 Exterior Walls (Includes Soffits)

Main Block Walls

The original general specifications for a cut-stone masonry superintendent's lodge for national cemeteries give guidance to the original exterior walls of the main block: "The building to be of good rubble masonry laid in mortar, to conform in every respect to dimensions shown on plans. The mortar used to contain one-third (1/3) as much cement as lime; the whole mixed with a due proportion of sharp sand, to make good work."[19]

The main block's first-floor walls are constructed of the same random-coursed rubble granite as seen at the foundation (fig. 68). The walls are approximately 2'-1" thick and sit atop, and recessed from, the foundation, by approximately 0'-2". Most of the stone is quarry-faced (meaning the visible face is dressed with a hammer) and many of the stones still include the original grooves from the quarrying process (fig. 69). Quoins, located at all corners of the building and at the window and door openings, are pitch-faced (meaning the visible face is roughly shaped with a pick), but sit flush with the exterior face of the wall (fig. 70). The differing dressing on the stones creates movement and depth within the nearly flat-planed façade.

The mortar in the stone walls is composed of modern Portland cement patches which suggest that the walls have been partially repointed (date unknown). Portland cement is not considered a

[19] "Specifications for Superintendent's Stone Lodges for National Cemeteries."

character-defining feature. The modern mortar is beaded. It is not known what the original mortar joint profile was, but traditional profiles are beaded or grapevine.

The windows and door openings include dressed granite sills with a honed finish (meaning a smooth stone having little or no gloss obtained by rubbing with an abrasive) which protrude from the surface of the wall approximately 0'-2"; the door sills are flush with the foundation water table below. This matches the original specifications: "Outside door and window-sills of first story…to be of cut stone, either granite or sandstone; all outside sills to have at least two (2) inches wash."[20] The openings have pitch-faced granite lintels which sit flush with the exterior face of the walls.

The second-floor gambrel walls of the main block are constructed of wood framing in a two-part system. The interior wall is vertical and forms the enclosure wall for the second-floor rooms. The exterior walls of the system are framed to create a curved (concave) metal-clad mansard roof seen from the exterior. The exterior cladding system is further described in *B3010 – Roof Coverings.*

In 1923, the front porch was enclosed with screens.[21] It is assumed that the screens were removed when the porch floor was reconstructed in concrete (1931). In 1947, the front porch was "repaired, screened, and painted."[22] The porch was still screened in by the 1976 lodge rehabilitation.[23] It is unknown when the screens were finally removed; the columns were probably replaced at the same time. Since the porch was not screened in 1933, during the period of significance, the porch should not be screened when rehabilitated.

Kitchen Addition Walls

The kitchen addition, located on the south elevation of the main block, was completed in November 1914. The walls were built of load-bearing brick and clad with concrete render on the exterior (fig. 71).[24] The exterior surfaces are believed to have been covered with a lime-based render originally and have been subsequently painted with modern paint. They are approximately 0'-10" thick and sit atop, and recessed from, the foundation by approximately 0'-2".

The kitchen addition window and door openings include dressed granite sills with a honed finish (meaning smooth stone having little or no gloss, obtained by rubbing with an abrasive). The window sill protrudes from the surface of the wall approximately 0'-2"; the door sill is flush with the foundation water table below. The openings have pitch-faced granite lintels which sit flush with the exterior face of the walls (fig. 72). The lintels are painted (originally unpainted).

Main Block Soffits

There are two levels of exterior cornice-related roof features on the main block of the lodge (fig. 73). A simple cornice, or curb, is located at the top of the mansard roof at the base of the hipped, upper roof; it is simply constructed of dimensional lumber (see fig. 75). As seen on the original design drawings for the national cemetery lodges, the curb was composed of built-up moldings to further hide the hipped roof and form a shallow "trough" gutter behind (fig. 74). This feature may never have been present on the lodge due to the later date of construction (1879) of the second

[20] Ibid.
[21] Tallman, John F., superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Letter to Depot Quartermaster Supply Office, Washington, DC, July 7, 1923. Catalog #1778 Letters Sent 1915-1926, Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[22] Moore, Activity report (October 1947).
[23] "Rehabilitation of Quarters, Building No. 3 and Rehabilitation of "Utility B," Building No. 5," Architectural drawing set.
[24] Auwaerter, "CLR," p. 81.

floor or was removed when the mansard was changed from slate-clad to metal-clad in June of 1931.[25] Photographs from 1968 show it as it is currently.

A larger wood cornice and eave is located at the base of the mansard roof; it overhangs the stone first-floor walls by 0'-10" (fig. 76). This cornice is made up of a vertical fascia at the base (attached to the stone first-floor walls), a box cornice with vertical fascia board and dentils (spaced 1'-4" to 1'-6" on center) on the horizontal eave. Applied *cyma recta* molding is located at the upper edge of the upper fascia board (under the overhanging trough gutter).

The lower cornice once hid a box gutter. Since flashing has been installed over the box gutter (as a continuation of the metal mansard roof covering), the cornice now hides a smaller built-in "trough" gutter. Modern metal soffit vents are located at periodic intervals around the perimeter of the lodge. Peeling paint has exposed a red pigmented paint beneath; this could be one of the original exterior paint colors for the lodge as it matches residual paint on the first-floor window brick molding. This lower cornice received extensive work in 1924 due to rot from the leaking gutter.[26] Portions of the wood were removed and replaced. It is unknown which sections were actually replaced at this time.

The gable dormer roofs have thin, overhanging eaves and rakes which project out from the dormer walls by approximately 0'-5" (fig. 77). Both the eaves and the rakes are adorned with *cyma recta* molding which spans the elements' entire heights.

Kitchen Addition Soffits

A simple wood cornice and eave is located at the base of the gable roof on the west and east elevations of the kitchen addition; it overhangs the stuccoed first-floor walls by 0'-6" (fig. 78). This cornice is made up of a box cornice. Applied *cyma recta* molding is located under the eave along the wall. Applied *cyma recta* and *cyma reversa* moldings are located at the upper edge of the fascia board (under the overhanging metal roof). A wood cornice runs the length of the gable roof rakes on the south elevation; wood cornices returns with an approximate 2'-0" return can also be seen on this elevation. The applied moldings visible on the west and east elevations of the kitchen addition cornice are also seen on the south elevation's rake cornices and eave returns. There are no soffit vents at the kitchen addition cornices.

[25] Quarterly Report (June 30, 1931).
[26] Tallman, John F., superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Letter to Depot Quartermaster Supply Office, Washington, DC, March 13, 1923. Catalog #1778 Letters Sent 1915-1926, Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.



Figure 68. Quoins define windows and door openings and the corners of the main block through the use of pick work across the granite's surface rather than being pronounced from the exterior wall surfaces. Photo: HPTC (07/29/10).



Figure 69. Granite first-floor exterior walls of the main block exhibit grooves from the quarrying process. The extant mortar is not original. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 70, right. Window openings in the main block exhibit stone sills, quoins, and lintels. The extant mortar is not original. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 71. The kitchen addition is covered with painted concrete render on the foundation and the first-floor walls. Photo: HPTC (07/29/10).



Figure 72, right. The single window opening in the kitchen addition. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 73. A cornice is located at the base of the mansard and a curb is located at the top of the mansard; note the metal vent located in the center of the lower cornice. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).

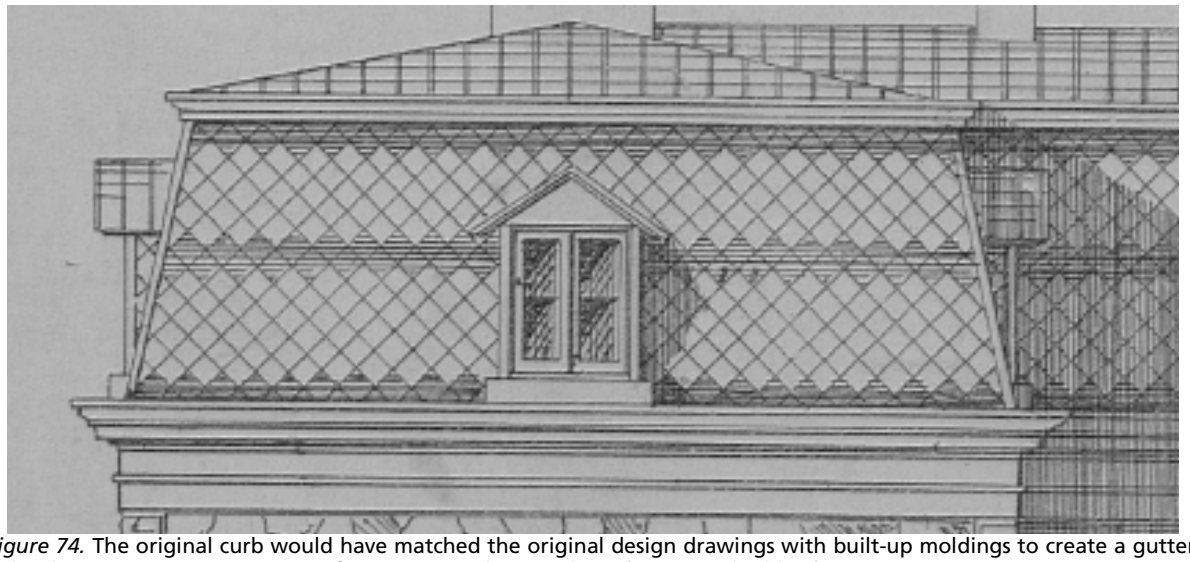


Figure 74. The original curb would have matched the original design drawings with built-up moldings to create a gutter behind. Drawing: Meigs, "Design for Superintendents Lodge," (two-story building).

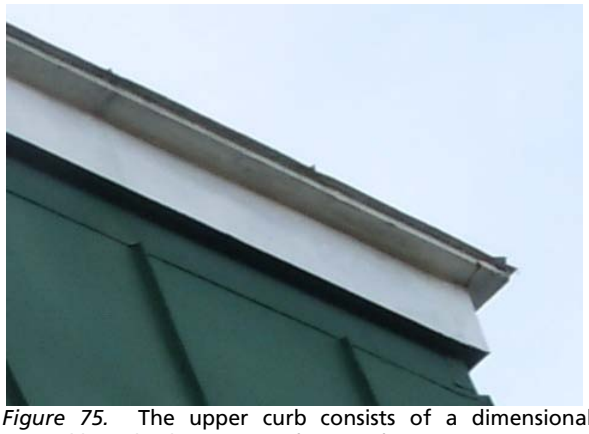


Figure 75. The upper curb consists of a dimensional vertical board. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 76. A detail of the lower cornice shows dentils, applied *cyma recta* molding, and a modern, metal soffit vent. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 77. The overhanging eaves and rakes of the gable dormer roofs are adorned with *cyma recta* molding which span the elements' entire lengths. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 78. The kitchen addition has overhanging box cornice returns and boxed rakes adorned with various applied moldings. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

B2020 Exterior Windows

The original specifications for the windows in the main block depicted in the standardized drawing are as follows (fig. 79):

> In lower story, six (6) square-headed windows with box frames and double sash one and three-fourths (1 ¾) inches thick; the lower sash with six (6) lights of ten (10) by sixteen (16) inch glass, with proper pulleys and weights; upper sash with six (6) lights of glass, as shown by drawing. Sash-locks to be furnished. In upper story, eight (8) square-headed windows with box frames, and double sash one and three-fourths (1¾) inches thick, hung with proper pulleys and weights, and to be four (4) inches wider and eight (8) inches higher than as shown on drawing. Plate-glass lights to be placed in scuttle. All windows to have outside Venetian blinds [shutters] of one and one-half (1½) inches hard pine, to open in the center, with proper fastenings.[27]

The first-floor windows of the main block match the specified windows in size, shape, and style (fig.80). The 1951 "Estimate of Needs," published by Petersburg National Battlefield, included a request for $500 to repair six windows and skylights. The justification for this work stated: "The skylight in this building has deteriorated badly, as have six windows – sills and frames. Replacement of the skylight and repairs to the windows are required to prevent damages from rain."[28] It is unknown if this work was ever executed at that time.

In 1982, the current windows "were removed, stripped, primed, painted, and reinstalled in the lodge. The stools and various wooden parts were also stripped and repaired then painted."[29] (Residual red paint exposed on the original brick molding is from the original paint scheme on the lodge; fig. 81) The current windows are considered character-defining features. Each sash measures approximately 2'-11" wide by 2'-8" high.

The original Meigs specification drawings for cemetery superintendent's lodges show casement windows in the dormers, with two divided lights in each sash (fig. 82), while the original specifications (quoted above) describe double-hung windows. It is not known why these two documents offer different specifications. The second-floor dormer windows at the Poplar Grove lodge are two-over-two (2/2) double-hung wood windows (fig. 83). They likely date to 1879, the year the second-floor level of the lodge was built which makes them important character-defining features. Each sash measures approximately 2'-8" wide by 2'-0" high.

The original kitchen window was replaced in 1976 as part of the rehabilitation of the lodge and is still in place in the lodge (fig. 84).[30] The current kitchen window matches the current first-floor windows of the main block. The style of the original kitchen window is not known, but was likely similar in size, style, and shape. In the extant window, each sash measures approximately 2'-11" wide by 2'-8" high.

[27] "Specifications for Superintendent's Stone Lodges for National Cemeteries."
[28] FY1951 "Estimate of Needs."
[29] Clark, "1982 Annual Report."
[30] "Specifications: Rehabilitation of Quarters, Building No. 3, and Rehabilitation of "Utility B", Building No. 5."

The skylight opening is original to the lodge and is a character-defining feature; the opening measures approximately 2'-0 by 2'-6". The original skylight sash is no longer extant; the configuration of the original skylight is unknown. In 1976, during the major rehabilitation of the lodge, the skylight was improved (figs. 85-86). "Furnish and install wood blocking for hinge on roof-opening and wood backing for brackets of transom lifter on interior wall below. Install hardware and screen….Modify as necessary to convert skylight to a ventilating skylight operated easily and conveniently from inside."[31]

Since these alterations the skylight has been further modified. The hardware used to ventilate the skylight has been removed on the interior (fig. 87). On the exterior, a metal ventilator has been added to the top of the skylight opening; this is not a character-defining feature (fig. 88).

Modern, triple-track unpainted aluminum storm windows can be seen on the exterior of all windows in the lodge (in both the main block and the kitchen addition) with the exception of the skylight (figs. 89-90). Triple-track storm windows are not considered character-defining features as they are metallic and contrast with the historic wood sash and frames; furthermore they do not match the clear opening dimensions and hide the historic windows.

Historical research has determined that shutters were in place on the lodge by 1890 (not on the lodge originally).[32] The shutters were removed in 1924[33]; it is unknown if shutters were ever reinstalled. Since there is no mention of shutters being on the lodge in 1933, they are not considered character-defining features which need to be reconstructed.

[31] Ibid.

[32] A letter from April 1, 1872 says "window blinds for lodge very much needed…" which proves that there were not shutters on the lodge windows originally. (Miller, August, superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Letter to unknown recipient. April 1, 1872. Catalog #1780 Letter Book, August 1867-June1903. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.)
A letter dated September 15, 1890 says "…scrape and paint two coats on all wood work outside including…14 pairs of window blinds" which proves that there were window blinds on the lodge by 1890. (Grant, E.L., superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Letter to Col. G.B. Danby, Deputy Quartermaster General, Washington, DC. September 15, 1890. Catalog #1780 Letter Book, August 1867-June1903. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.)

[33] A letter dated March 5, 1924 states that the shutters were removed and that they were of no value. (Tallman, John F., superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Letter to Depot Quartermaster Supply Office, Washington, D.C., March 5, 1924. Catalog #1778, Letters Sent 1915-1926. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.)

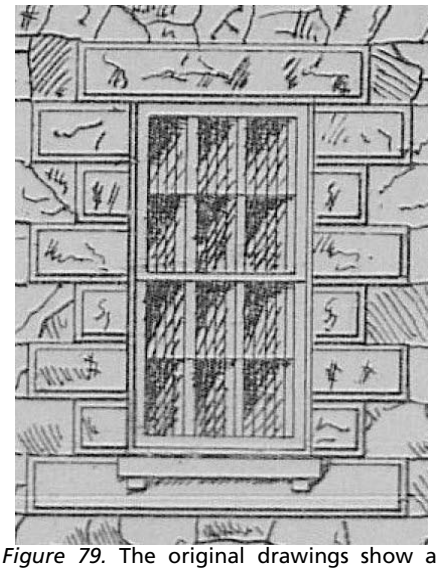


Figure 79. The original drawings show a double-hung window with six panes of glass in each sash. Drawing: Meigs, "Design for Superintendents Lodge," (two-story building).



Figure 80. The extant first-floor windows match the original specifications in size, shape, and style. Note the exterior triple-track aluminum storm windows. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 81. Deteriorating paint and glazing on the window sash and brick mold. The red hue could be residual from the original paint scheme. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).

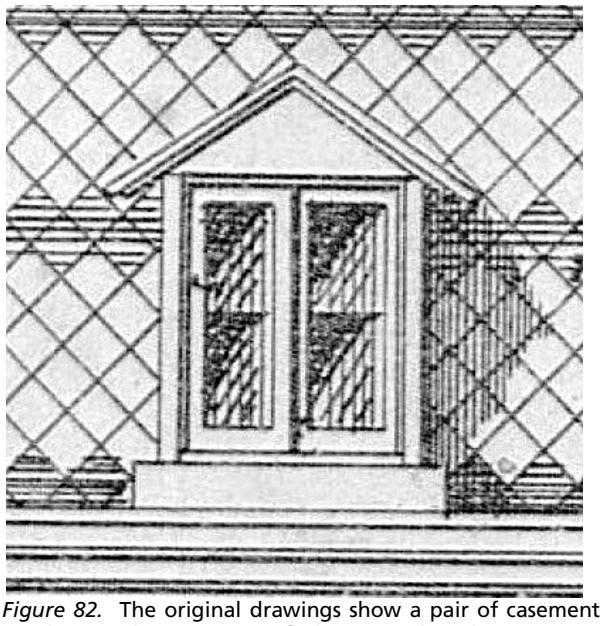


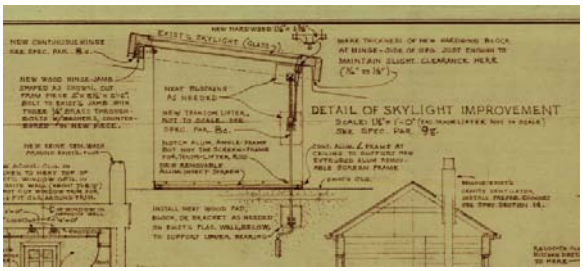
Figure 82. The original drawings show a pair of casement windows with two panes of glass in each sash. Drawing: Meigs, "Design for Superintendents Lodge," (two-story building).

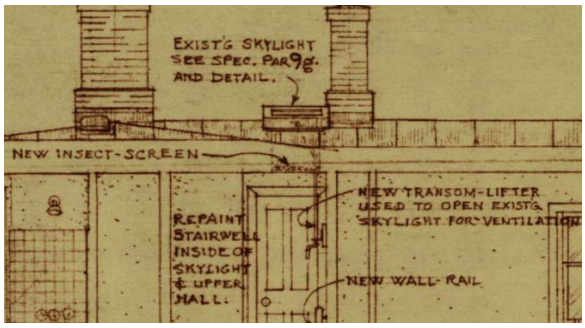


Figure 83. The second-floor windows likely date to 1879, when the second floor of the lodge was built, and are therefore character-defining features. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 84. The current kitchen addition window is a replacement which matches the replacement windows of the main block's first floor in size, shape, and style. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).





Figures 85, above, and 86, below. Details from the 1976 specification drawing for the rehabilitation of the lodge show the changes made to the skylight. See Appendix G for larger drawings. Drawings: "Rehabilitation of Quarters, Building No. 3."



Figure 87, left. An interior view of the skylight above the stairs. Note the wood block on the wall below – part of the specifications for accommodating transom lifter. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 88, above. The skylight has been covered with a modern metal ventilator; this is not a character-defining feature. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 89. All of the windows on the first floor of the lodge have triple-track unpainted aluminum exterior storm windows. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 90. All of the windows on the second floor also have triple-track unpainted aluminum exterior storm windows. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

B2030 Exterior Doors

The exterior doors seen in the standardized drawings match those described in the original specifications (fig. 91):

> Two square-headed doors in front, to be double-faced in six (6) panels, made of best hard pine two (2) inches thick, hung with five (5) inch butts, and fastened with eight (8) inch door-locks, with night-latch dead bolts, plated furniture and white knobs. Five (5) doors in first story, (including stairway and rear doors,) to be double-faced, one and one-half (1½) inches thick, with six (6) panels, hung with butts, and fastened with six (6) inch rim-locks, with white mineral furniture; rear door to have bolts.[34]

It is assumed that the original doors were present on the building until the current exterior doors were installed in 1972.[35]

The exterior door (D101ext) in Room 101 (Office) is a wood door with four horizontal lights above and four recessed panels below (fig. 92-93). It has modern hardware (the historic keeper from the original door has been retained in the casing).

[34] "Specifications for Superintendent's Stone Lodges for National Cemeteries."
[35] Hakel, "1972 Annual Report."

The exterior door (D102ext) in Room 102 (Living Room) is a wood door with six panels (fig. 94-95). It has modern hardware (the historic keeper from the original door has been retained in the casing).

The exterior door (D104ext) in Room 104 (Kitchen Addition) is a wood door with two lights above and four recessed panels below (fig. 96-97). It has modern hardware.

All three of the exterior entries utilize exterior storm doors. These may have been added at the same time the wood exterior doors were replaced in 1972. The two exterior storm doors in the main block are identical (D101ext and D102ext). They have an aluminum frame, a fiberglass panel below, and two operable glass panels above. These doors also have door sweeps and felt weatherstripping.

The exterior storm door on the kitchen addition (D104ext) has an aluminum frame, an aluminum panel below, a screen panel in the middle and a glass panel above. An operable glass panel is missing from the door and would be used to cover the screen in inclement weather. The door also has felt weatherstripping.

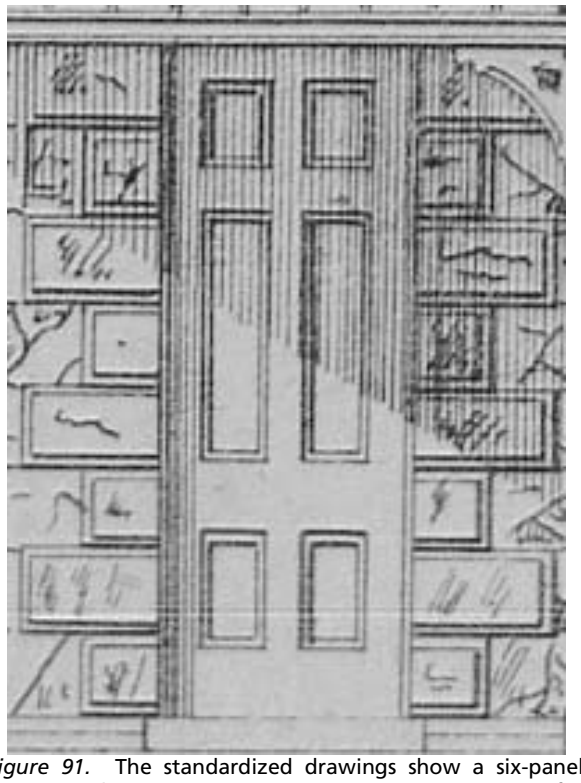


Figure 91. The standardized drawings show a six-panel exterior door. Drawing: Meigs, "Design for Superintendents Lodge," (two-story building).



Figure 92. The exterior of D101ext with modern storm door. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).

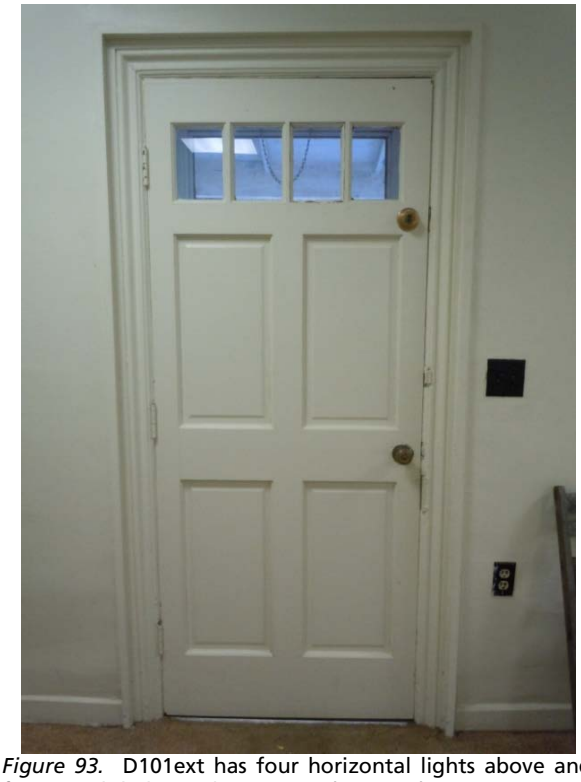


Figure 93. D101ext has four horizontal lights above and four panels below. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 94. The exterior of D102ext with modern storm door. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

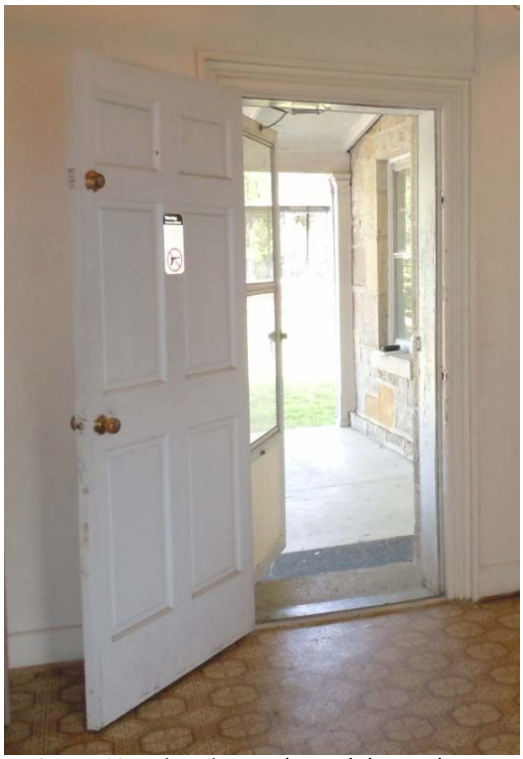


Figure 95. D102ext is a six-panel wood door. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 96. D104ext has two lights above and four panels below. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).

B3010 Roof Coverings (Finishes, Penetrations, Flashings, and Drainage)

Roof Finishes

The original specifications note the following for the roof coverings, which is further emphasized in the standardized drawings:

> The roof will be planked with one (1) inch boards with close joints; the lower slope of roof of the building to be well covered with first-quality Buckingham or Susquehanna slate, trimmed to form diamond-shaped laps, eight inches to the weather, and well nailed. Valleys to be of tin, twelve (12) inches wide, the sheets well soldered to each other and in the gutters. The upper slope of roof, tops of dormer windows, front and rear porch-roofs to be of first-quality one-cross tin, well soldered, and painted three (3) coats of mineral paint in oil.[36]

In ca. 1931 the slate on the mansard roof was removed and replaced with tin to match the two new outbuildings (fig. 97).[37] This covering utilized small pans approximately 28" in length.[38]

In 1979, the roof was replaced with another metal standing seam roof (extant on the lodge today; fig. 98). At the same time, the metal of the dormer roofs, the upper hipped roof, the northeast porch roof, and the kitchen addition roof were also replaced (figs. 99-103). The construction drawings of the 1979 replacement work state:

> The work consists of replacing existing with new metal roofing to match the present roof exactly in all respects. Variations, if any, for the purpose of improving the work, must be specifically approved in advance….Use best practices of the metal roofing trades to produce a complete new terne-plate roofing job, including painting, weathertight and maintainable for as long a period as possible, without any significant change to the appearance of this historic structure.[39]

The measurement between standing seams is approximately 1'-5-1/2" on all roofs. Unfortunately, the newer metal roofs do not "match in all respects" the historic roof system; they do not utilize small pans or proper flashing techniques in their construction. Since the time of installation the metal has been painted at least once; it is currently painted green.[40] Peeling paint on the roof surfaces show an earlier dark red color showing through. The dark red color was the specified color of National Cemetery buildings' roofs from at least 1911 through 1931 and likely afterward (See Appendix E).[41] It is likely that when the roofs were replaced, they were painted to match the historic color.

Although, the standing-seam metal roof application was not part of the original design for the mansard roof, it was present on the building when the National Park Service acquired the property.

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[36] "Specifications for Superintendent's Stone Lodges for National Cemeteries."
[37] A request "to remove old slate roofing, and install new roof sheathing, roofing felt, and roofing tin…" occurred in June of 1931. The actual work likely occurred soon thereafter. (Baskette, Letter (June 12, 1931).)
[38] For more information, refer to "Standard Practice in Sheet Metal Work" published by SMACNA in 1929.
[39] "Reroofing Quarters," Architectural Drawing.
[40] Clark, Glenn O., superintendent, Petersburg National Battlefield. "1985 Annual Report." March 10, 1986. NPS History Collection, Park Historic Reference Files, PETE box, #PHR-593, 2.B.7.7, Petersburg National Battlefield Annual Reports folder, Harpers Ferry Center archives, Charles Town, WV.
[41] Office of the Quartermaster General, War Department, "Regulations for the Government of National Cemeteries." Government Print Office, Washington, DC, 1911. National Cemetery Administration's Historian's Office files.
Office of the Quartermaster General, War Department. "National Cemetery Regulations." United States Government Print Office, Washington, DC, March 9, 1931. National Cemetery Administration's Historian's Office files.

Because this is the time period of significance for this HSR, the original small-pan standing seam metal roof is most appropriate for the lodge, as is the dark red paint color.

Roof Penetrations

Two brick chimneys (east chimney and west chimney) are located above the roof level on the main block. Both are painted green to match the roof. Both are similar in shape to the originally specified chimneys, but differ in their detailing (figs. 104-105). This suggests that both chimneys were rebuilt at some point (date unknown, but probably early due to paint layers; see Appendix D). Additionally, many of the bricks in the west chimney have smooth surfaces, suggesting modern extrusion techniques in brickmaking. Typical bricks at other cemetery lodges were handmade and cruder.

The east chimney has four courses above the roofline, a one-brick step back, and twelve additional courses topped with a simple metal cap (fig. 106). The west chimney has five courses above the roof, a one-brick step back, twelve additional courses, a overhang of two courses, and another recess of two courses (fig. 107). It is capped with metal and a round metal liner protrudes from the center (fig. 108).

Other roof penetrations at the main block roof include three low square metal vents, a skylight ventilator, and one cast iron stand-pipe vent (fig. 109). All of the roof penetrations are painted green to match the hipped roof.

The kitchen addition has a single chimney located at its south elevation which is probably original to the addition's construction in 1914 (fig. 110). It is approximately twelve courses tall and is parged with a concrete render to match the exterior wall treatment, but is painted green to match the roof. The flue is packed with fiberglass insulation and painted green. A metal standpipe vent is also located at the kitchen addition roof (fig. 111).

Flashing

Painted metal flashing is present at the side wall and roof junctures. These include the juncture of the northeast porch roof and the stone side walls of the main block of the lodge and the juncture of the kitchen addition roof and the stone side walls of the main block of the lodge (figs. 112-115). In both instances the flashing begins behind the lower fascia board and extends down below the metal roof of the porch and the addition.

Painted metal flashing is also present at the juncture of the dormer walls and the mansard roof (fig. 116). The flashing begins behind the metal roof of the mansard (it is soldered at the corners) and extends over the dormer side walls onto the dormer front wall where it is tacked into place.

Painted metal flashing is present at all roof penetrations (figs. 117-120). There are three masonry chimneys, three metal pipe vents, a skylight with ventilator, and three low metal vents across the hipped roof of the main block and the kitchen addition.

The three masonry chimneys are flashed using crude flashing and counterflashing. The three metal pipe vents are flashed by soldering the metal roof covering to the metal of the pipes. The skylight is flashed using crude flashing and counterflashing. It is unknown how the three low metal vents are flashed.

Roof Drainage System

The lodge hipped roof does not have an integral roof drainage system (fig. 121). When precipitation hits the hipped roof, water drains directly over the lower edge of the roof, over the curb (upper cornice), and onto the mansard roof below.

The original specifications do not describe a built-in gutter in place for this roof; however the original design drawings show a built-up curb which likely hid a shallow "trough" gutter (fig. 122). If ever present, this feature was likely removed when the mansard roof below was changed from slate-clad to metal-clad in June of 1931.[42] Drainage from this gutter likely occurred via downspouts cut through the wood curb and discharging directly onto the mansard roof below or into the mansard's built-in box gutter; there is no extant evidence of this feature.

The lodge mansard roof once drained using built-in box gutters which ran the perimeter of the main block and drained via downspouts at integral locations (fig. 123). The original specifications state: "…the lower slope of roof to be lined with heavy tin sixteen (16) inches wide, well soldered, to form gutters. Four tin pipes, each three (3) inches in diameter, to carry water from the roof; vitrified pipe to conduct roof-drainage to cistern."[43]

The original box gutters have been covered with a continuation of the painted sheet metal cladding from the mansard roof above (fig.124). The metal makes a shallow "trough" gutter in place of the original box gutters around the entire perimeter (fig. 125). This was likely altered when the mansard roof changed from being clad in slate to clad in metal, in June of 1931.[44]

There are four galvanized metal downspouts which drain the water away from the trough gutter through the lower cornice and away from the building; one drains onto the kitchen roof (south elevation; see fig. 125), one drains underground (west elevation; fig. 126), and two drain to grade with surface runoff (north and east elevations; fig. 127).

The northeast porch roof drains via half-round galvanized metal gutters attached to the north and east edges of the roof. The gutters drain at grade through a single downspout located on the east elevation (fig. 128).

The original specifications do not describe a gutter in place for the northeast porch roof, nor do the original design drawings depict them. Gutters and downspouts probably first appeared on the northeast porch around the time of the mansard roof-covering replacement. The exact date is not known, but the roof drainage system was probably in place at the lodge when the NPS acquired the building, making it a character-defining feature. The gutters were replaced at least twice, in 1943 and in 1989; the last date being that of the current drainage system.[45]

The kitchen addition roof drains via half-round galvanized metal gutters attached to the west and east edges of the roof. A downspout is located at the southwest and southeast corners of the

[42] Quarterly Report (June 30, 1931).
[43] "Specifications for Superintendent's Stone Lodges for National Cemeteries."
[44] Quarterly Report (June 30, 1931).
[45] "July 1943 monthly superintendent's report." Resource Management records, Box 1, Folder 9, Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
Deckert, Frank. J., superintendent, Petersburg National Battlefield, "1989 Annual Report." February 26, 1990. NPS History Collection, Park Historic Reference Files, PETE box, #PHR-593, 2.B.7.7, Petersburg National Battlefield Annual Reports folder, Harpers Ferry Center archives, Charles Town, WV.

addition. The downspouts join (the southeast downspout coming across the south elevation) at the southwest corner at a leader head; from this juncture, they drain into a single downspout below grade (fig. 129). The sub-grade drainage path has no indication of foundation drains, subterranean drainage, or a traceable route to daylight. The research scope would not permit additional investigation effort.

A roof drainage system was always present on the kitchen addition and it is likely that it was similar in style to the system presently on the building; however it is unlikely that the downspouts joined together to drain at one location as they do now. The gutters were replaced at least twice, in 1943 and in 1989; the last date being the date of the current drainage system.[46]

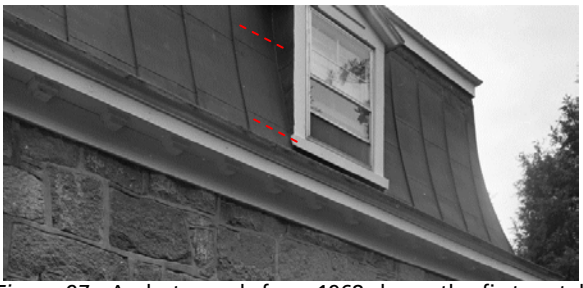


Figure 97. A photograph from 1968 shows the first metal roof with small pans. Photo: Bell (06/02/68).



Figure 98. The current roof is also metal, but was replaced in 1979 with an inappropriate single-pan application. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).

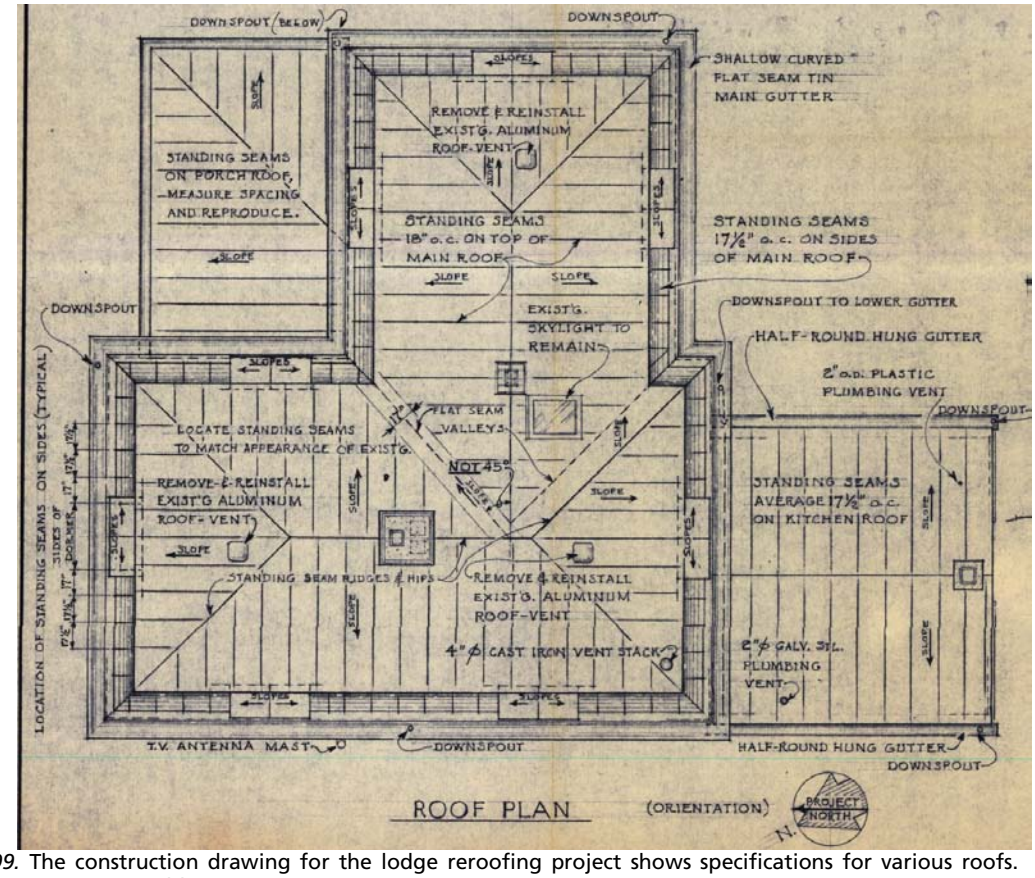


Figure 99. The construction drawing for the lodge reroofing project shows specifications for various roofs. Drawing: "Reroofing Quarters, Building No. 3."

[46] Ibid.



Figure 100. The 1979 metal dormer roofs utilize a flat-seam, uni-pan system. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

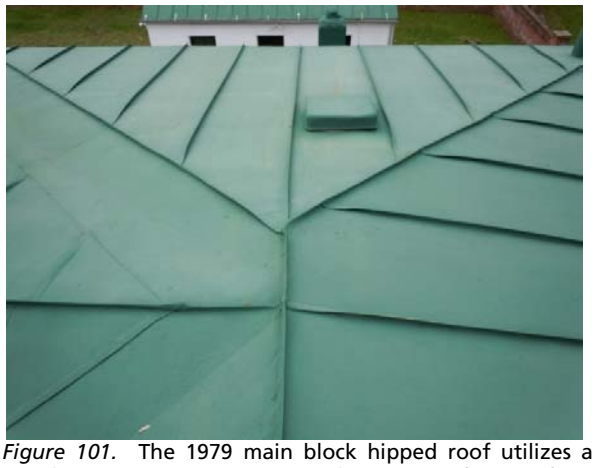


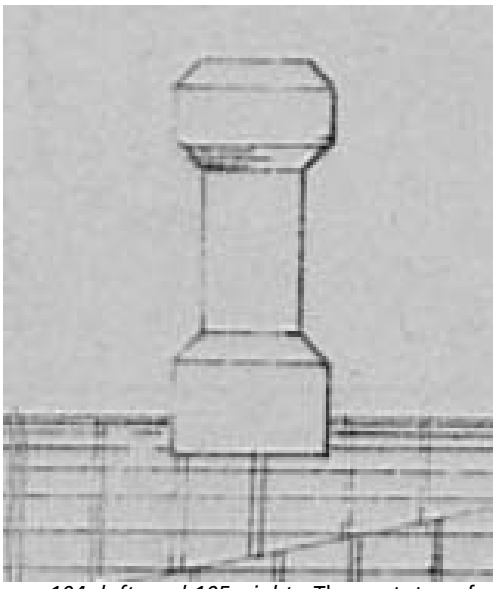
Figure 101. The 1979 main block hipped roof utilizes a standing-seam, uni-pan system. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

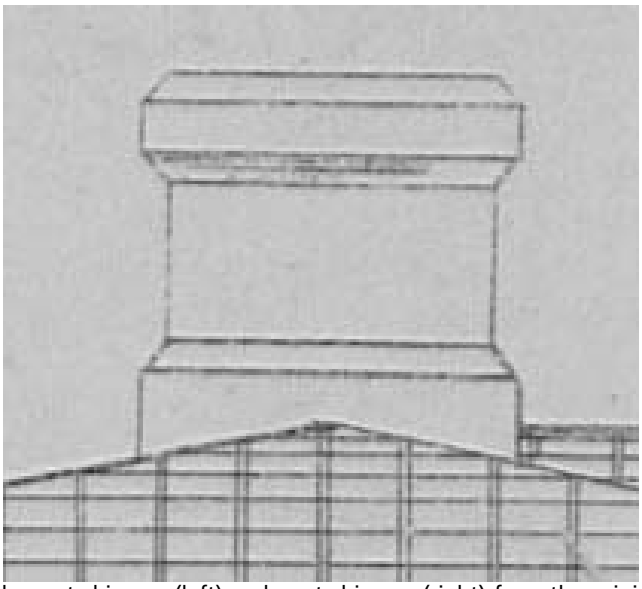


Figure 102, left. The 1979 front porch roof utilizes a standing-seam, uni-pan system. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 103, above. The 1979 kitchen addition roof utilizes a standing-seam, uni-pan system. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).





Figures 104, left, and 105, right. The prototype for the east chimney (left) and west chimney (right) from the original specification drawings. Drawing: Meigs, "Design for Superintendents Lodge," (two-story building).



Figure 106. The east chimney retains the original size and shape, but no longer has the correct detailing (as seen in the specification drawings). Note the inappropriate metal "cap." Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 107. The west chimney retains the original size and shape, but no longer has the correct detailing (as seen in the specification drawings). Photo: HPTC, (04/21/11).



Figure 108. The west chimney has been lined with a metal flue; however there is no cap to deter rodents or water from entering the flue. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 109. Two of the many roof penetrations in the hipped roof of the main block include a low square vent (left) and a skylight with attached ventilator (right). Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

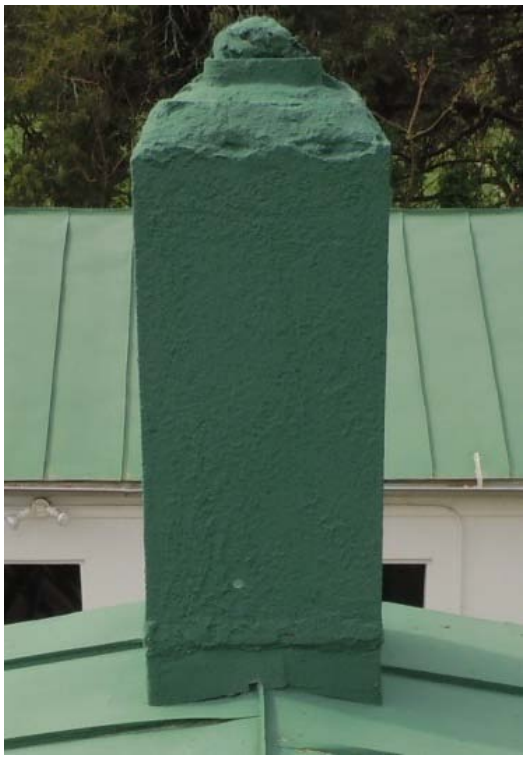


Figure 110, left. The kitchen addition chimney is parged with cement render to match the first-floor exterior walls, but is painted green to match the roof. The flue is stuffed with fiberglass insulation and painted (not appropriate). Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 111, above. The kitchen addition has two metal stand-pipe vents which penetrate the roof surface. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

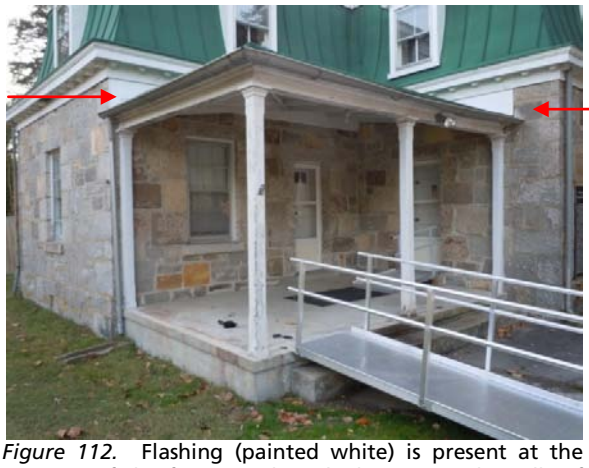


Figure 112. Flashing (painted white) is present at the juncture of the front porch with the stone side walls of the main block. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).

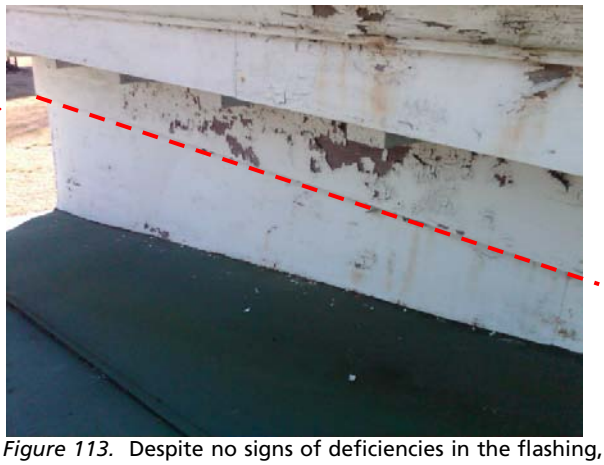


Figure 113. Despite no signs of deficiencies in the flashing, the detail does not meet SMACNA technical standards; metal flashing starts below the dotted line (bottom edge of lower fascia board). Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).[47]



Figure 114. Flashing (painted white) is present at the juncture of the kitchen addition roof and the main block's stone walls. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

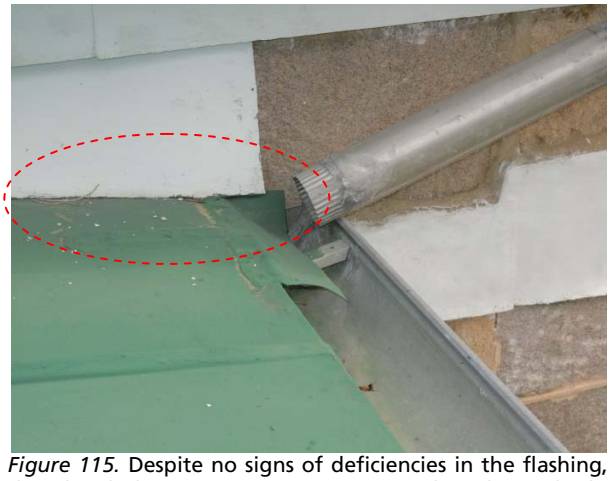


Figure 115. Despite no signs of deficiencies in the flashing, this detail does not meet SMACNA technical standards. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

[47] SMACNA stands for Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors' National Association.





Figure 116, above. The main block's west chimney with crude counterflashing. Note the deficient mortar joints. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

Figure 117, left. Despite no signs of deficiencies in the flashing at the juncture between the dormer walls and the mansard roof covering, the detail does not meet SMACNA technical standards. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 118. From left to right: a typical low metal vent (total of three across the roofscape), the main block's east chimney, and the skylight with ventilator. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

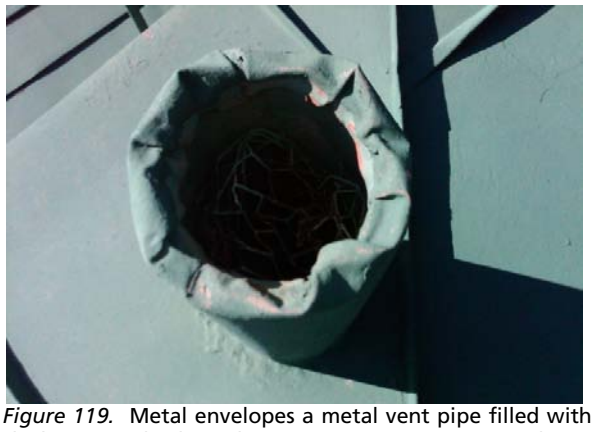


Figure 119. Metal envelopes a metal vent pipe filled with chicken wire; both applications are inappropriate. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 120. A typical metal pipe vent and the kitchen addition's chimney. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 121. The hipped roof currently does not have an applied roof drainage system. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

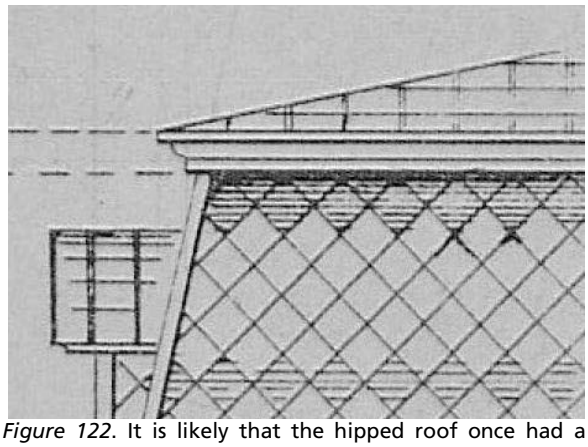


Figure 122. It is likely that the hipped roof once had a shallow "trough" gutter hidden by the missing built-up curb. Drawing: Meigs, "Design for Superintendents Lodge," (two-story building).

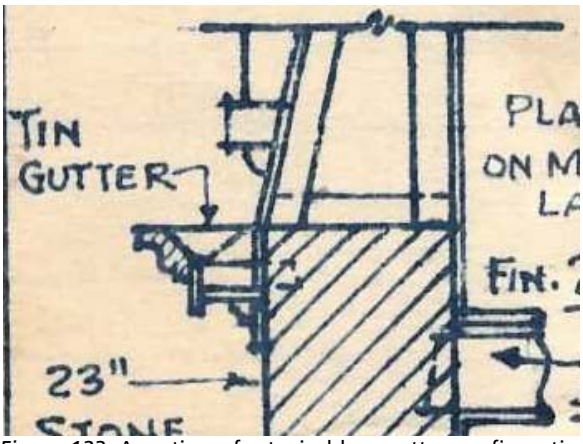


Figure 123. A section of a typical box gutter configuration. Drawing: Culpeper National Cemetery, QMC Form 117.

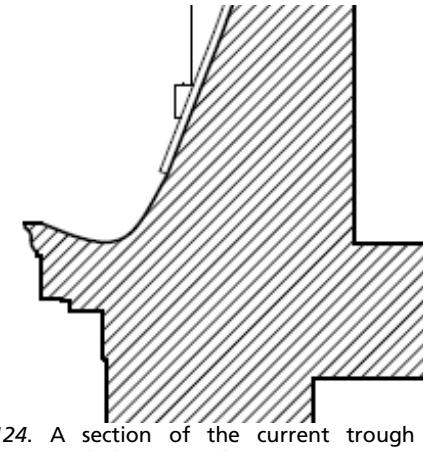


Figure 124. A section of the current trough gutter configuration at lodge at Poplar Grove. Drawing: HPTC (2012).



Figure 125. The original built-in box gutter has been covered with metal to form a shallow "trough" gutter at the base of the mansard roof. Note the gutter discharging onto the roof of the kitchen addition. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

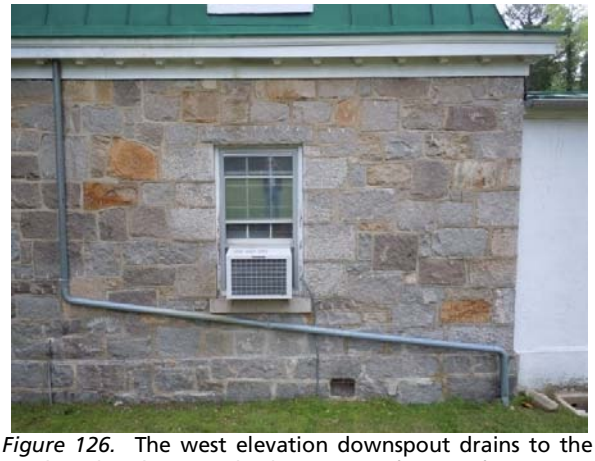


Figure 126. The west elevation downspout drains to the south and underground. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

Figure 127, right. The north elevation downspout drains to grade with surface runoff. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



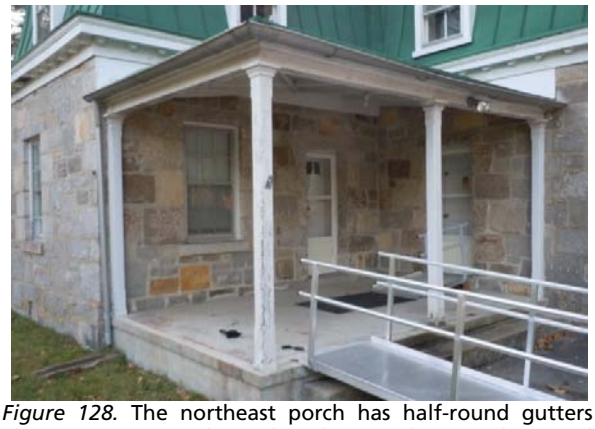


Figure 128. The northeast porch has half-round gutters along its east and north edges and a single metal downspout on its east elevation which drains at grade. Note the portable metal accessibility ramps. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 129. The kitchen addition has half-round gutters along its east and west edges and two metal downspouts which join at the southwest corner to drain underground. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

C1010 Partitions

There are few interior non-load-bearing partition walls within the lodge (fig. 130). The closet located underneath the main stair (Room 103) is a partition wall. It was added in 1938 when the stairs were rebuilt and further changed in 1976 when the lodge was rehabilitated.[48]

On the second floor, the closet walls in Room 201 and 202 are original partition walls and date to when the second floor was added (1879; fig. 131). The modern interior partition walls of Room 203 and Room 204 (including hallway, bathroom, and three closets) were added in 1972.[49]

Most of the partition walls are covered with painted plaster or drywall depending upon their date of installation; the drywall being installed significantly later and not considered character defining.

[48] "June 1938 monthly superintendent's report." Resource Management records, Box 1, Folder 7, Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
"Specifications: Rehabilitation of Quarters, Building No. 3, and Rehabilitation of "Utility B", Building No. 5."
[49] Hakel, "1972 Annual Report."

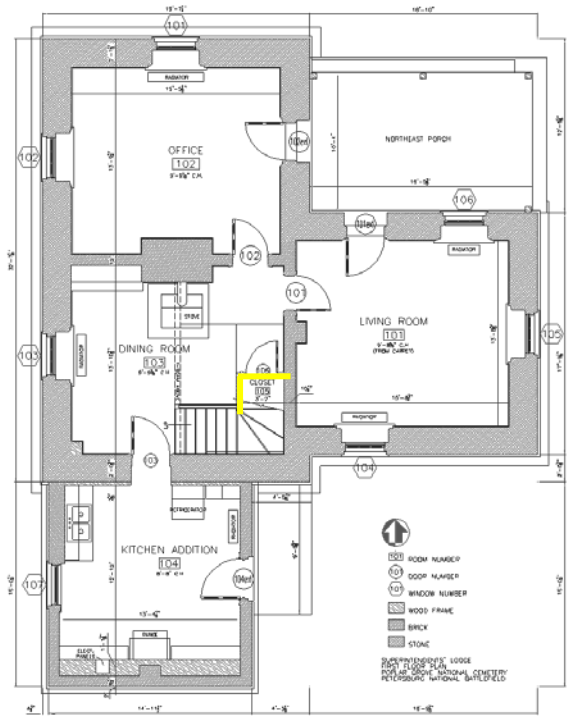


Figure 130. First-floor plan. The highlighted walls are non-load-bearing, partition walls located on the first floor. Drawing: HPTC (2012).

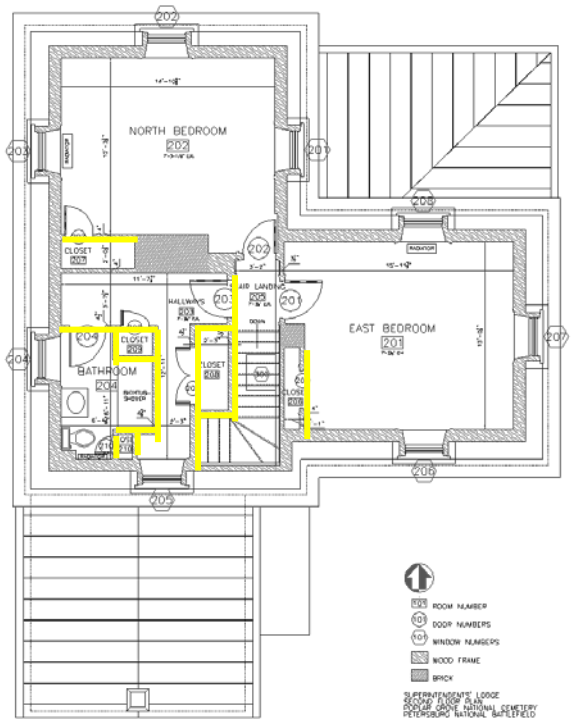


Figure 131. Second-Floor plan. The highlighted walls are non-loadbearing, partition walls located on the second floor. Drawing: HPTC (2012).

C1020 Interior Doors

The original specifications for the interior doors are as follows:

> Five (5) doors in first story…to be double-faced, one and one-half (1½) inches thick, with six (6) panels, hung with butts, and fastened with six (6) inch rim locks, with white mineral furniture…. Three (3) doors in second story, to be double-faced, one and one-half (1½) inches thick, with six (6) panels, hung with butts, and fastened with five (5) inch rim-locks, with mineral furniture. Closet…doors to be single-faced, one and one-fourth (1¼) inches thick, hung with butts, and fastened with proper locks and knobs.[50]

A majority of the interior doors, including D101, D102, D105, D201, D202, D203, and D207, are original, but do not match the original specifications with regards to the number of panels. The extant original doors all have four panels and are composed of wood. All room entry doors have panels with trim on both sides (fig. 132). Closet doors have panels with trim on the room side and an untrimmed panel on the closet side (fig. 133). D206 (closet door) is missing from its opening. Many of the doors include examples of historic hardware, including hinges, rimlocks, knobs, and escutcheons.

[50] "Specifications for Superintendent's Stone Lodges for National Cemeteries."

Modern doors include D204, D208, D209, and D210. D204 is a hollow-core wood door (fig. 134). D208 and D209 are bi-fold wood doors with louvers (fig. 135). D210 is a swinging wood door with louvers.

The door between the dining room (Room 103) and the kitchen addition (Room 104) is also an original exterior opening (D103). It became an interior door when the kitchen addition was built in 1914. The original exterior door is still extant in this now-interior opening (fig. 136); however it does not match what is written in the specifications or seen in the standardized drawings. It is composed of wood with four panels (not six). Heavy molding surrounds the recessed panels on the original exterior face. It is 0'-1-$^{3}/_{8}$" thick.



Figure 132. An original wood room entry door (D101). Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 133. An original wood closet door (D105). Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 134. D204 is a modern hollow core wood door. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 135. The modern closet doors are louvered. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 136. D103 is an original exterior door; it is now an interior door which accesses the kitchen addition from the dining room. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).

C1030 Fittings (Cabinets, Architectural Trim, Fireplaces)

Cabinets

The current kitchen cabinets were installed in 1976 during the rehabilitation of the lodge. Kitchen rehabilitation changes included removing an existing dresser (now seen in Room 103), moving a radiator, firring out the walls and adding paneling, installing a soffit, wall cabinets, base cabinets, a pantry cabinet, and new appliances (figs. 137-138).[51]

The layout of the modern cabinets include a bank of wall cabinets on the south wall of the kitchen (with range and exhaust hood in center; fig. 139), a bank of wall and base cabinets on the west wall (with sink in center; fig. 140), and a bank of wall cabinets and a pantry on the north wall (with refrigerator; fig. 141).

The configuration of the original cabinets is unknown except for the location of the moved dresser. It was located on the east wall of the addition, at the north corner (see fig. 138). The historic dresser is located at the west corner of the north wall (between the exterior wall and the chimney). It is simple and composed of a painted wood two-bay base cabinet, with paired paneled doors below and flat drawers above, and a painted wood two-bay upper cabinet, with paired glass doors and scroll work at the bottom (fig. 142). It likely dates to the date of the kitchen addition: 1914.[52]

[51]"Specifications: Rehabilitation of Quarters, Building No. 3, and Rehabilitation of "Utility B", Building No. 5,"
[52] Auwaerter, "CLR," p. 81.

The bathroom cabinet was added in 1972 when the entire bathroom was renovated.[53] It is constructed of wood and includes a faux-marble sink and top (fig. 143).

Architectural Trim

A majority of the window trim is original, including the detailed casing (1-1/8" x 3-3/4") and beaded stool (1-1/4" x 3-1/4"), on the first floor of the main block (fig. 144). Nosing has been added to the interior stool (1-1/2" x 2") and to the outside edge of the casing (1" x 1-1/2") to accommodate for the additional layer of plaster which was added to the walls (date unknown; fig. 145).

The first-floor door casing (1" x 3-7/8") is nearly all original (figs. 146-147). The casing around D101 in Room 103 has been replaced; despite having a different profile, the dimensions are the same as the original casing located directly beside it (figs. 148-149). The exact date of replacement is unknown, but it may date to the replastering of the east wall (when the stairs were reconfigured).

The baseboard (dimensional wood) of the main block's first floor is not original and was either changed when the first-floor structure was rebuilt in ca. 1951 or when the modern floor covering was installed in 1976 (fig. 150).[54] No other molding or trim appears in these spaces.

In the kitchen addition, it is assumed that the wood door and window trim (1" x 5") is not original. It is not known when this trim was replaced, but likely prior to 1933 and is therefore a character-defining feature (fig. 151-153). The modern wood wall paneling covers any baseboard that may be original.

On the second floor of the main block a majority of the window and door trim is original; all of the original openings include original casing (1-1/4" x 5-3/8"). W204 and W205 now include elevated stools; originally the stool configurations would have matched those seen in Rooms 201 and 202 (figs. 154-155). Modern casing (thumb profile) can be seen around modern door openings D204, D208, D209, and D210. No baseboard can be seen in any of the rooms except Room 205; this baseboard is original and includes a 0-3/4" x 5-5/8" base with a 1" x 1-1/2" cap. Quarter round (0-3/4" radius) is located at the floor (fig. 156-157).

In 1890, "400 feet of O.G. or picture moulding [was installed] around every room in Lodge six inches from ceiling."[55] No picture rail (molding) is extant; it is unknown when it was removed.

Fireplaces

The original specifications state that the "Fire-places to be cased, and hearths laid with good red brick, and fitted with suitable grates."[56] All of the original fireplaces have been enclosed and their associated casework removed (date of changes is unknown; fig. 158).

A modern stove is located in Room 103; it vents through the original flue in that room (west chimney; fig. 159). The date of its addition is unknown.

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[53] Hakel, "1972 Annual Report."
[54] The estimated need for FY1951 included the amount of $2,000 of deferred maintenance for the replacement of the floor structure due to termite destruction. (FY1951 "Estimate of Needs.")
"Specifications: Rehabilitation of Quarters, Building No. 3, and Rehabilitation of "Utility B", Building No. 5."
[55] Grant, E.L., superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Letter to Col. G.B. Danby, Deputy Quartermaster General, USA. November 19, 1890. Catalog #1780 Letter Book, August 1867-June 1903. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[56] "Specifications for Superintendent's Stone Lodges for National Cemeteries."

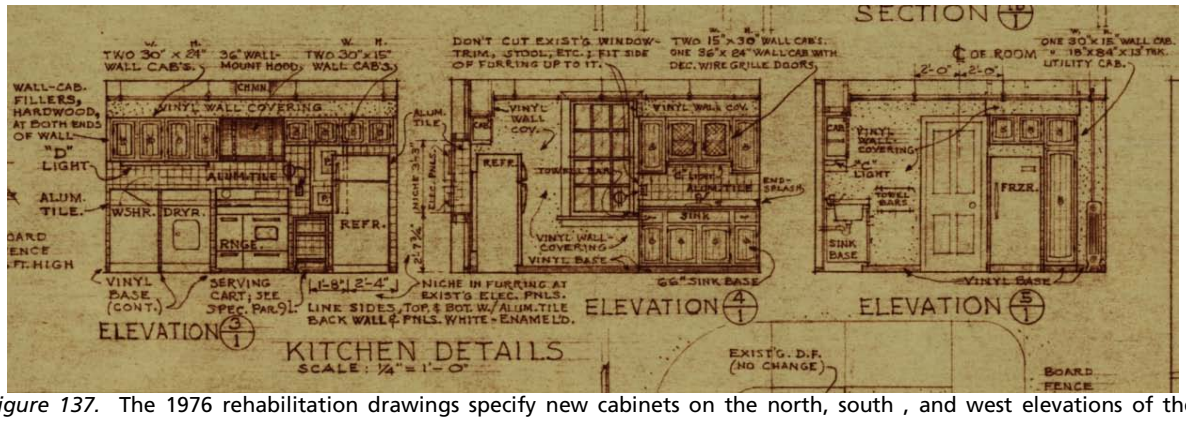


Figure 137. The 1976 rehabilitation drawings specify new cabinets on the north, south , and west elevations of the kitchen addition. Drawing: "Rehabilitation of Quarters, Building No. 3."

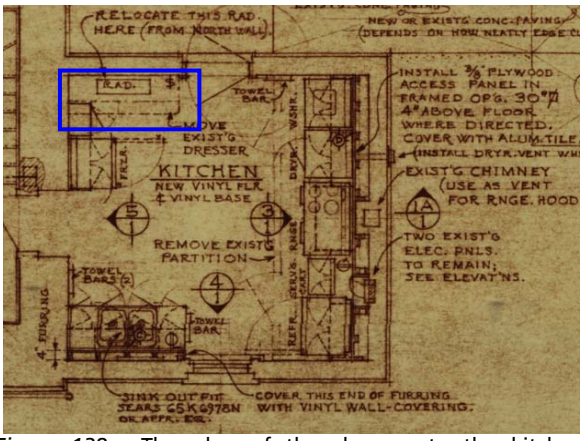


Figure 138. The plan of the changes to the kitchen addition from the 1976 rehabiliation; note location of dresser. Drawing: "Rehabilitation of Quarters, Building No. 3."



Figure 139. The south wall includes a bank of wall cabinets with range and rangehood in the center. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 140. The west wall includes wall and base cabinets with central sink. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 141. The north wall includes wall and pantry cabinets with refrigerator. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 142. A historic dresser was relocated to Room 103 in 1976. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 143. The cabinet located in the bathroom is modern. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

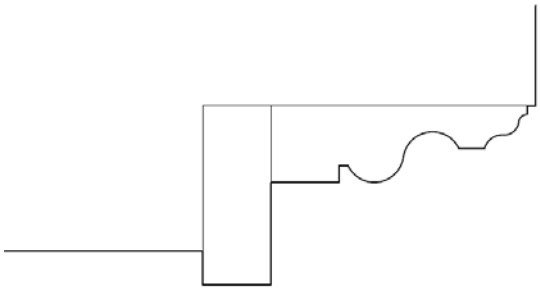


Figure 144. A section of the first-floor window trim. The added extension is located to the left of the historic molding. Drawing: HPTC (2012).



Figure 145, right. A majority of the main block first-floor window trim is original, including the apron and casing. An extension has been added to the nosing of the stool and to the outside edge of the casing. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).

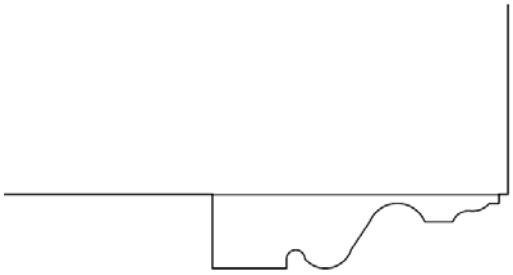


Figure 146. A section of the original interior first-floor door casing. Drawing: HPTC (2012).



Figure 147, right. Original door casing on a first-floor main block interior door. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).

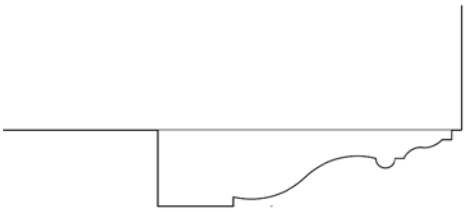


Figure 148. A section of the replacement interior first-floor door casing. Drawing: HPTC (2012).



Figure 149, right. Original interior door trim (D102), left, and modern replacement interior door trim (D101), right, located in Room 103. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 150, left. Replacement baseboard in Room 101 is similar to that seen in other first-floor rooms; it is all replacement. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 151. A section of door and window casing in the kitchen addition. Drawing: HPTC (2012).



Figure 152. The exterior door trim in the kitchen addition is not original, but is historic and considered a character-defining. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 153, right. The window trim in the kitchen addition matches the exterior door surround and is also historic and considered a character-defining feature. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).

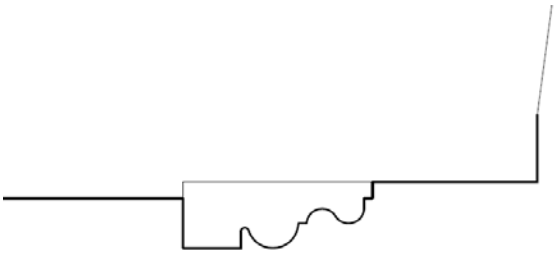


Figure 154. A section of window casing from a second-floor window. The casing seen at the second-floor doors is identical. Drawing: HPTC (2012).



Figure 155, right. The original configuration and trim of the second-floor windows are character-defining features. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

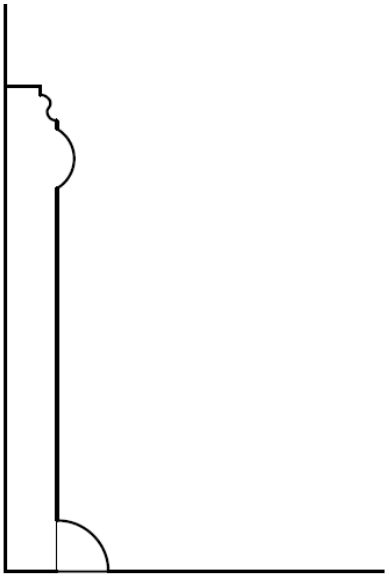


Figure 156. A section of the original baseboard on the second floor. Drawing: HPTC (2012).



Figure 157. The baseboard located in Room 205 is historic. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 158. The fireplace and hearth in Room 102 have been enclosed/removed. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 159. A modern wood stove vents through an original flue from the original fireplace that was once located in the Room 103; the fireplace has been enclosed and the associated casework removed. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).

C2010 Stair Construction

The original specifications note that the interior stairs shown on the plan are to include: "The steps one and one-fourth (1¼) inches, and risers (1) inch thick, all of first-quality seasoned hard pine, mill-worked, with eight (8) inches rise and nine (9) inches tread, properly braced and timbered."[57] The drawings (in reverse layout of the lodge at Poplar Grove) show four (4) winder treads with a straight run of eleven (11) treads (fig. 160).[58]

In 1938, the original stair was removed and replaced with the quarter-turn stair present in the lodge today (fig. 161).[59] The current stair, located in Room 103, has a lower straight run of six (6) treads which abut the south wall, three (3) winder treads, and an upper straight run of eight (8) treads.

The entire stair is constructed of wood (figs. 162-163). A balustrade with newel post is located along the inner edge of the stair. Banisters are fastened to the wall on the outer edge of the stair. A majority of the main stair structure is painted including the newel post, balustrades, and risers. The treads are not painted, but are covered with a center carpet runner.

[57] Ibid.
[58] Meigs, "Design for Superintendent's Lodge" (two-story building).
[59] "June 1938 monthly superintendent's report."

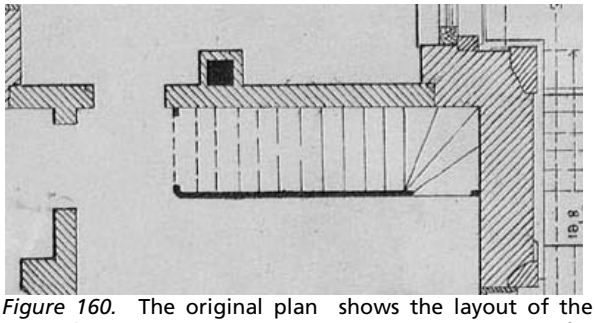


Figure 160. The original plan shows the layout of the original stair. Drawing: Meigs, "Design for Superintendents Lodge," (two-story building).



Figure 161. The stair was rebuilt in 1938. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

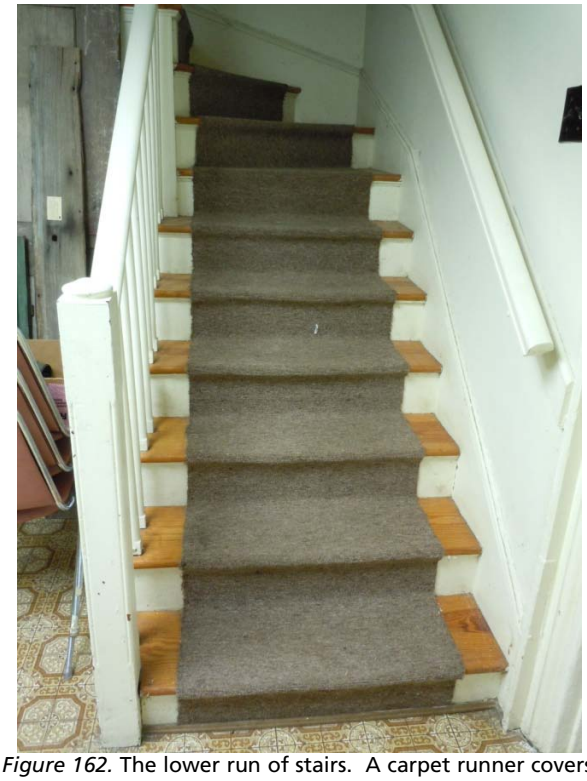


Figure 162. The lower run of stairs. A carpet runner covers all of the treads. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 163. A majority of the stair components are painted; the treads are the exception. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).

C3010 Wall Finishes

The original specifications state: "All…walls…to be plastered with two (2) coats of best-quality lime, sharp sand and hair mortar and hard finished. The wood and plaster partitions in the second story to be plastered three-fourths (3/4) of an inch on both sides of the wood-work in such a manner as to form a solid partition three (3) inches thick."[60]

[60] "Specifications for Superintendent's Stone Lodges for National Cemeteries."

All of the walls in the main block, including the chimneys, are covered with painted plaster (fig. 164). Many of the plastered second-floor walls, including the chimneys, have been firred out and covered with faux-wood paneling. Exceptions include the south face of the wall separating Rooms 202 and 203 (fig. 165), the wall facing into the stair, and the structural wall surface located in the closet of Room 201. The wood paneling was installed in 1976 and is not a character-defining feature (see figs. 62-63).[61] The wood paneling located on the walls of the kitchen (Room 104) was installed in 1984.[62]



Figure 164. Painted plaster on the structural interior wall between Room 102 and Room 103 above the acoustical ceiling tile. Exposed brick at right is part of the chimney stack at the I-beam pocket (west chimney). Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 165, right. The structural wall separating Room 202 from Room 203 on the second floor also retains painted plaster. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

C3020 Floor Finishes

The original specifications state: "All floors to be of best-quality seasoned hard pine, tongued and grooved, one (1) inch think, well milled, and laid in courses; to be free from knots, mill-worked and smooth. All floors to be deafened by at least (4) inches of mortar."[63] No original floors exist in the lodge. Sound-deafening mortar is extant in the floor of Room 203.

Extant floor finishes include modern carpet (data of installation is unknown; fig. 166), sheet linoleum dating to the 1976 rehabilitation (fig. 167), modern vinyl tile dating to 1984 (fig. 168), and contemporary wood-strip flooring (date of installation unknown; fig. 169).[64]

[61] "Specifications: Rehabilitation of Quarters, Building No. 3, and Rehabilitation of "Utility B", Building No. 5."
[62] Fluharty, "1984 Annual Report."
[63] "Specifications for Superintendent's Stone Lodges for National Cemeteries."
[64] "Specifications: Rehabilitation of Quarters, Building No. 3, and Rehabilitation of "Utility B", Building No. 5." Fluharty, "1984 Annual Report."



Figure 166. Modern carpet is located in Room 101. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 167. Contemporary sheet linoleum is located in Room 102. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 168. Modern vinyl tile is located in Room 203. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 169, right. Contemporary wood-strip flooring is located in Room 205. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

C3030 Ceiling Finishes

The original specifications state: "All…ceilings to be plastered with two (2) coats of best-quality lime, sharp sand and hair mortar and hard finished."[65]

Extant plaster ceilings can only be seen in Room 205 and over the main stair (fig. 170). All other plaster ceiling surfaces have been covered with a suspended acoustical ceiling tile system. The

[65] "Specifications for Superintendent's Stone Lodges for National Cemeteries."

framework for this system dates to the 1976 lodge rehabilitation.[66] The first-floor ceiling tiles were installed between the April and November 2011 visits by the assessment team (fig. 171). The second-floor tiles had not been installed as of the January 2012 visit by the assessment team.





Figure 171. Recently-installed ceiling tiles in at suspended frame dating to 1976. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).

Figure 170, left. Plaster ceiling in Room 205 and over the main stair. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

D20 Plumbing

In May 1928, it was noted that there was no indoor plumbing installed at the lodge. "... [T]he lodge has no modern improvements while cemeteries one-fourth the size have all modern improvements. Water is carried to the house from a well nearby and the only toilet is a dry closet in the tool house."[67] In 1929, the lodge utility building was built to the south of the lodge to house a water pump and public restrooms, among other things. At this time, indoor plumbing was established in the lodge.[68]

The second-floor bathroom (Room 104) originally took up the entire space which comprises of Room 103 and 104 and their associated closets. This configuration was extant until at least 1938. In that year's preliminary estimate the cemetery superintendent notes the reconfiguration of the space would allow for a better use of the space: "[The room] could be utilized conveniently as a small bedroom by making a partition. This has been done in many of the cemetery lodges in the country."[69] In 1972, it was reported that the bathroom had been completely renovated.[70] This

[66] "Rehabilitation of Quarters, Building No. 3 and Rehabilitation of "Utility B." Building No. 5," Architectural Drawing Set.
[67] Goetz, Robert, Major, Inspector General's Office. Headquarters Third Corps Area, United States Army. Survey of Poplar Grove National Cemetery. May 18, 1928. Record Group 79, Entry 5, Records of the War Department Relating to National Parks, 1892-1937, Box 50, NARA II, College Park, MD.
[68] Office of the Quartermaster Supply Officer. "Specifications" (March 6, 1929).
[69] "1938 Preliminary Estimates."

likely included the installation of the extant toilet (water closet), sink (lavatory), and the bathtub/shower (figs. 172-174).

The configuration of the kitchen addition plumbing system prior to 1976 is unknown. The kitchen addition was renovated as part of the major 1976 renovation of the lodge.[71] This included the installation of a new kitchen sink in the cabinets on the west wall (fig. 175). It is likely that the kitchen sink has been replaced since the renovation (date unknown). It is currently a stainless steel two-basin sink with a center faucet and right-side spray hose.

A well is located at the southwest corner of the lodge stables building (the well pump is located in Room 102 of the lodge stables building). "Water testing in the past showed contamination [of the well water] and unsuitable for a public water system without treatment. [The park]…elected to quit using for all but the toilets in the [lodge utility building]. Potable water is provided in 5 [gallon] coolers trucked from the main unit of the park. Well is 130 feet deep with a ¾ HP submersible pump."[72]

A septic system is located to the east of the superintendent's lodge and lodge utility building. "The septic tanks…get pumped out and inspected [approximately]…every 36-42 months." The current concrete tank is 2000 gallons.[73]

The lodge's hot water heater is located in the lodge utility building and is further discussed in that building's physical description section.



Figure 172. The toilet (watercloset) in the lodge was installed in 1972 during the bathroom renovation. It is not currently being used. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 173, right. The bathroom sink (lavatory) in the lodge was installed in 1972 during the bathroom renovation. It is not currently not being used. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

[70] Hakel, "1972 Annual Report."
[71] "Specifications: Rehabilitation of Quarters, Building No. 3, and Rehabilitation of "Utility B", Building No. 5."
[72] Sprinkle, Greg, Facility Manager, PETE. Email message to Tom Vitanza, Senior Historical Architect, HPTC. March 5, 2012.
[73] Ibid.



Figure 174. The tub-shower in the lodge was installed in 1972 during the bathroom renovation. It is not currently being used. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 175. The modern stainless stell two-basin sink located in the kitchen addition. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).

D30 HVAC

The lodge was originally designed with fireplaces and stoves as the only heating sources; by the time of this report all of the original fireplace openings have been enclosed (date of enclosure is unknown). In 1928, a survey of the cemetery notes that "the lodge has no modern improvements while cemeteries one-fourth the size have all modern improvements."[74] Lodge improvement specifications were provided in 1929 which included the installation of a heating system.[75] The fuel and distribution equipment for the heating system was to be located in the newly constructed (finished in 1929) lodge utility building located to the south of the lodge.

In 1937, a *Six-Year Plan* was formulated to repair and improve the lodge. This plan included digging a basement and installing a hot water heating plant in the new basement.[76] A basement was never constructed and therefore the proposed heating plant was never installed.

During the 1976 lodge rehabilitation, the heating system was completely replaced. This included the relocation of the boiler; the removal of existing piping, both within the lodge and underground between the lodge and the utility building; and the installation of new pipes, a thermostat, and a fuel oil tank (in the utility building). The extant radiators were retained and reused. A heating diagram was included in the 1976 drawings (fig. 176).[77]

The current boiler (unit is dated 2009) is fueled by diesel; both the boiler and the fuel tank are located within the lodge utility building and are further described in that building's physical description section (figs. 177-178). Historic hot water radiators, which probably date to the 1929 installation of the heating system within the lodge, can be seen in all major rooms, except Rooms 203 and 204 (second-floor bathroom and hallways; figs. 179-180). A modern digital thermostat is located on the first floor, on the west wall of Room 101 (fig. 181).

[74] Goetz, Survey (May 18, 1928).
[75] Office of the Quartermaster Supply Officer. "Specifications" (March 6, 1929).
[76] "Six-Year Plan."
[77] "Specifications: Rehabilitation of Quarters, Building No. 3, and Rehabilitation of "Utility B", Building No. 5."

A modern wood-burning stove is located in Room 103 (see fig. 159). It is not known when this was installed, but it probably occurred within the last two decades. The stove vents through an historic flue located between Rooms 102 and 103.

Window air conditioning units of varying age are used to cool both floors of the lodge. A single first-floor unit can be seen in W103 (Room 103; fig. 182). Two second-floor units are located in W206 (Room 201) and W202 (Room 202).

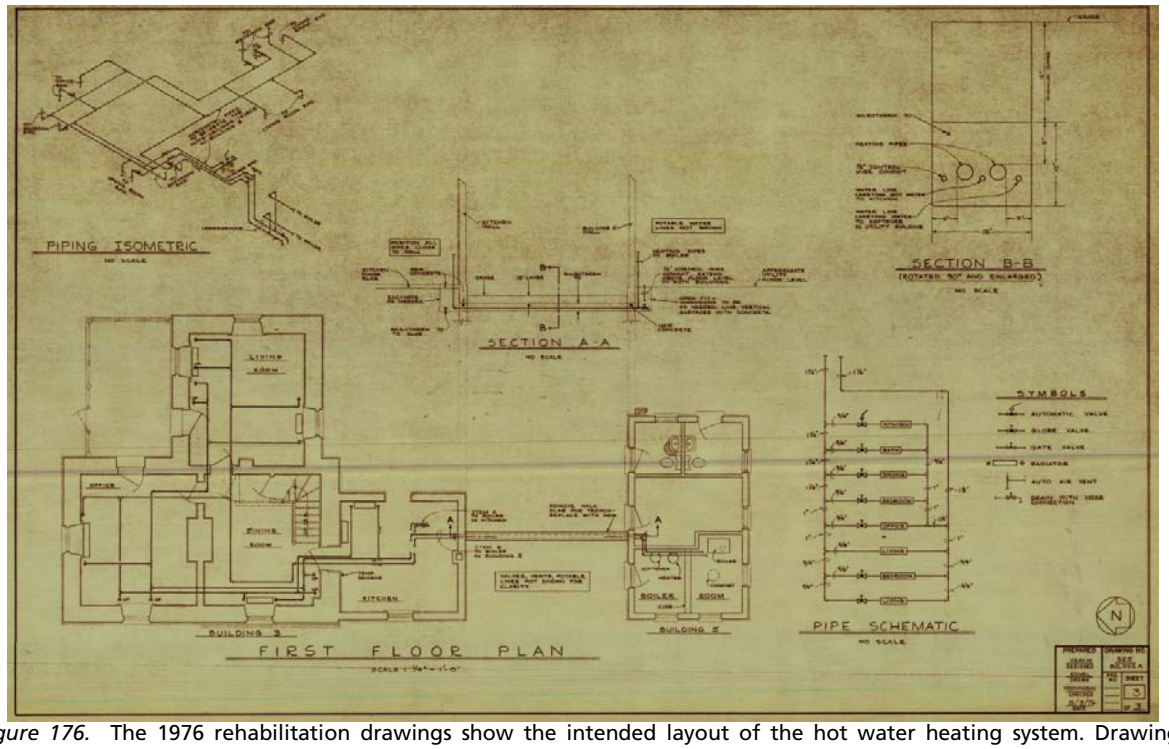


Figure 176. The 1976 rehabilitation drawings show the intended layout of the hot water heating system. Drawing: "Rehabilitation of Quarters, Building No. 3."



Figure 177, left. The furnace was installed in 2009 and is located in the lodge utility building. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 178. The heating system is fueled by diesel; the fuel storage tank is located in the lodge utility building. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 179. An historic first-floor hot water radiator. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 180. An historic second-floor hot water radiator. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 181. A modern digital thermostat is located in Room 101. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 182. A modern window air conditioning unit located in a first-floor window. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).

D40 Fire Protection Systems

There are three fire extinguishers located in the lodge. On the first floor, one is located in the Room 102 (fig. 183) and one is located in Room 104 (fig. 184). On the second floor, the only fire extinguisher is located in Room 205 (stair landing; fig. 185). All three extinguishers are serviced regularly.

A fire alarm system is located within the lodge and calls out to the local volunteer fire department. The date of installation is unknown. A single sensor is located on each floor; Room 102 on the first floor and Room 203 on the second floor (see fig. 183).
A security alarm system is located within the lodge. The date of installation is unknown. The main control panel is located in Room 102 (see fig. 183). Motion sensors can be seen in all rooms on the first floor. The power panel is located in Room 103 (fig. 186).

There is no emergency lighting and power system or lightning protection system located at the lodge.



Figure 183. A fire extinguisher, the main control panel for the security system (red arrow), and a hardwired fire alarm (yellow arrow) are in Room 102. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 184. The fire extinguisher in Room 104. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 185. The fire extinguisher in Room 205. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 186. The security system power panel is located in Room 103; a motion sensor can also be seen next to the window surround trim. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

D50 Electrical

The main electrical panel for the lodge is located in the lodge utility building (restrooms) and is further discussed in that building's physical description section. Two small sub-panels are located at the south wall of the kitchen addition.

Electricity has serviced the lodge, but not the outbuildings, since 1929. It was produced by a generator located at the cemetery (location unknown).[78] After complaints of insufficient or faulty wiring and electrical service in the lodge, a new system was installed in the lodge in 1939. The new system took advantage of public utility from Southside Electric Cooperative and included checking the wiring, and installing a panel board, conduits, and a meter.[79] The lower panel in the kitchen addition probably dates to these changes; it is no longer in use (fig. 187).

Renovations to the electrical system occurred during the 1976 rehabilitation, but retained the two existing panels located at the south wall of the kitchen addition (fig. 188).[80] The installation date of the upper panel is unknown, but due to the 1976 rehabilitation specifications, the panel was already in place before the work commenced. This panel is still in use.

[78] Office of the Quartermaster Supply Officer. "Specifications" (March 6, 1929).
[79] "1940 Annual Report." Resource Management records, Box 1, Folder 3, Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[80] "Specifications: Rehabilitation of Quarters, Building No. 3, and Rehabilitation of "Utility B", Building No. 5."

All of the lighting equipment in the lodge is contemporary or modern in style and design. No historic lighting exists in the lodge (figs. 189-190).

There is no research evidence that any upgrades to the electrical system have been performed at the lodge since 1976. Petersburg National Battlefield maintenance records show that the current system reached the end of its lifespan in 1996.[81]



Figure 187. The lower panel likely dates to 1939 and is no longer being used. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 188. Two electrical panels are located at the south wall of the kitchen addition. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 189. Modern flourescent lights in the ceiling panels on the first floor. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 190. Inappropriately attached ceiling light fixture on the second floor. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

[81] Sprinkle, Email message (March 5, 2012).

G2030 Pedestrian Paving

Front-elevation pedestrian paving consists of a flat concrete patio leading from the main drive to the front porch (fig. 191).

Rear-elevation pedestrian paving consists of a flat concrete sidewalk leading from the kitchen addition porch to the lodge utility building. The sidewalk measures approximately 3'-6" wide (fig. 192).



Figure 191. The front-elevation concrete paving leads from the main drive to the front porch. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 192. The rear-elevation concrete sidewalk leads from the kitchen addition to the lodge utility building. Photo: HPTC (04/26/11).

Description by Room

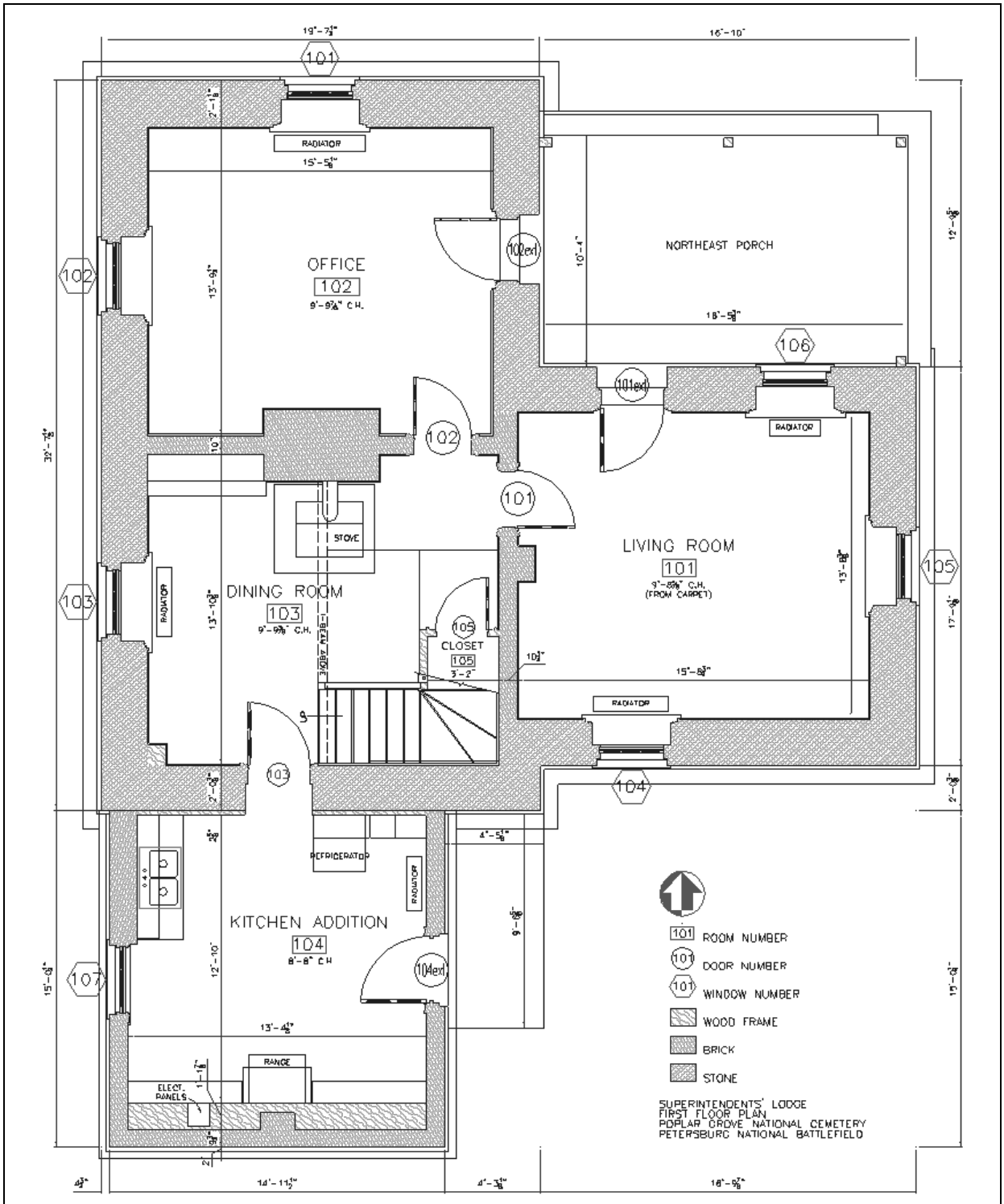


Figure 193. First-floor plan with room, door, and window numbers for reference in this section. Drawing: HPTC (2012).

Room 101 – Office

The southeast corner room of the first floor was originally used as the public office for the cemetery (figs. 194-195). Fairly square in plan, the room measures 13'-8" x 15'-9" and has a 9'-9" ceiling height.

Floor

The visible floor covering is modern wall-to-wall carpet (see fig. 166). Linoleum, which matches that seen in Rooms 102 and 103, is located underneath the carpet. The linoleum covers the concrete slab floor system.

Walls

All four walls are covered with painted plaster (fig. 196). The exposed plaster is the second plaster layer in this room. Added trim at the window and door surrounds are evidence that the walls have been replastered.

Ceiling

A suspended ceiling is located in this room (see fig. 171). The 1975 framework supports modern ceiling tiles. This system is not character-defining. It covers a plaster ceiling (fig. 197). The age of the plaster is unknown, but is likely not original since a majority of the other first-floor ceilings have been replastered or wholly removed.

Trim

The window and door casing is all original in this room. Nosing has been added to the window sills and an extra fillet has been added to the exterior face of the casings (of both windows and doors) to compensate for the extra layer of wall plaster (fig. 198; see fig. 145). The baseboard is not original (see fig. 196).

Doors

An exterior door (D101ext) is located on the north wall. It is a modern painted wood door with four horizontal lights above and four raised panels below (see figs. 92-93). It has modern hardware, including brass knobs and deadbolt with Best lock cores, five-knuckle brass hinges. The original lockset keeper is extant on the doorjamb. An exterior storm door is seen at this opening; it has an aluminum frame with two Plexiglas panels above and a fiberglass panel below.

An original, four-panel interior wood door (D101) is located on the west wall and gives access to Room 103 (see fig. 132). It has original hardware, including the one black porcelain knob and one brown marbled porcelain knob, rosettes, a rim lock and keeper, escutcheons, and three-knuckle hinges with acorn finials.

Windows

Three windows are located in this room: W104 on the south wall, W105 on the east wall, and W106 on the north wall. All three are 6/6 double-hung wood windows (figs. 200-202).

Fireplace

Originally the chimney stack located on the west wall of Room 101 would have exhausted a stove (see fig. 199). This no longer occurs.

Mechanical System

Two hot water radiators are located in the room, one is located on the north wall and one is located on the south wall (see fig. 170). Pipes carrying hot water to the second-floor radiators can also be seen. A modern programmable thermostat is located on the west wall (fig. 203).

Electrical System

Flush-mounted outlets and switches are located throughout the room. Surface-mounted conduit provides power to the thermostat. The overhead lighting fixtures are recessed fluorescent panels located within the suspended ceiling system (fig. 204).

Fire & Emergency Systems

There are no fire systems located in this room. A security system door contact is located on D101ext.



Figure 194. The northwest corner of Room 101. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 195. The northeast corner of Room 101; note the north radiator. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 196. The exposed painted plaster walls in Room 101 are the second layer of plaster; note the non-original baseboard. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 197. The suspended ceiling system covers the painted plaster ceiling in Room 101. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 198. Original door trim at D101ext exhibits a later fillet added to the outside edge (right or above the dotted line) to compensate for an extra layer of plaster on the walls. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).

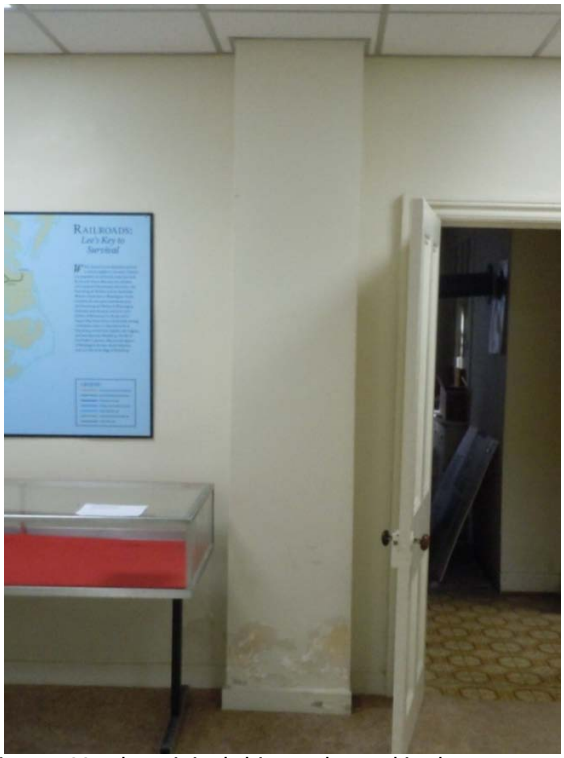


Figure 199. The original chimney located in the room once exhausted a stove. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 200. Room 101's W104 on the south wall. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 201. Room 101's W105 on the east wall. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 202. Room 101's W106 on the north wall. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 203, left. The modern programmable thermostat is located on the west wall. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 204. Modern recessed florescent lighting fixtures in the suspended ceiling system. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).

Room 102 – Living Room

The northwest corner room of the first floor was originally used as the private living room for the superintendent's family (figs. 205-206). Fairly square in plan, the room measures 13'-9" x 15'-5" and has a 9'-10" ceiling height.

Floor

The visible floor covering is contemporary linoleum which matches that seen in Room 103 (see fig. 167). The linoleum covers the concrete slab floor system.

Walls

All four walls are covered with painted plaster. The exposed plaster is the second plaster layer in this room (date of the second layer is unknown). Added trim at the window and door surrounds are evidence that the walls have been replastered.

Ceiling

A suspended ceiling is located in this room (fig. 207). The 1976 framework supports modern ceiling tiles. This system is not character-defining. It covers a plaster ceiling. Holes in the plaster exhibit wire lath which is evidence that the plaster ceiling is not original (date of replacement is unknown; fig. 208).

Trim

The window and door casing is all original in this room. Nosing has been added to the window sills and an extra fillet has been added to exterior face of the casings (of both windows and doors) to compensate for the extra layer of wall plaster (fig. 209). The baseboard is not original (fig. 210).

Doors

A modern, six-panel painted exterior wood door (D102ext) is located on the east wall (see figs. 94-95). It has modern hardware, including brass knobs and deadbolt with Best lock cores. The original lockset keeper is extant on the doorjamb. An exterior storm door is seen at this opening; it has an aluminum frame with two glass panels above and a fiberglass panel below.

An original, four-panel painted interior wood door (D102) is located on the south wall and gives access to Room 103 (fig. 211). It has most of its original hardware, including porcelain knobs, rosettes, latch plate, escutcheons, mortise lock set, and five-knuckle replacement, though historic, hinges with ball finials.

Windows

Two windows are located in this room: W101 on the north wall and W102 on the west wall. Both are 6/6 double-hung wood windows (figs. 212-213).

Fireplace

Originally the wide chimney stack located on the south wall of Room 102 would have included a fireplace (see fig. 158).

Mechanical System

A hot water radiator is located on the north wall below W101. Pipes carrying hot water to the second-floor radiators can also be seen.

Electrical System

Surface-mounted conduit and switch and outlet boxes are located on all four walls. The overhead lighting fixtures are recessed fluorescent panels located within the suspended ceiling system.

Fire & Emergency Systems

A recently-serviced fire extinguisher is located in the room beside D102 (see fig. 211). A hard-wired fire alarm is located above the door. A security system alarm panel is located in the room beside D102 and a motion sensor is located in the northeast corner of the room.

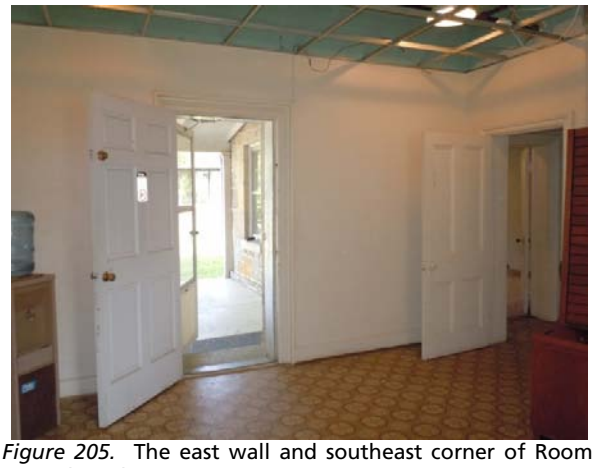


Figure 205. The east wall and southeast corner of Room 102. Photo by HPTC, 04/21/11.



Figure 206. The northwest corner of Room 102. Photo by HPTC, 04/21/11.



Figure 207. A suspended ceiling with ceiling tiles installed hangs in Room 102. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 208. The covered plaster ceiling has holes in it displaying wire lath. Photo by HPTC, 04/21/11.



Figure 209. The original window casing with added fillet at W102. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 210. The baseboard is not original; electrical conduit is run along the top of the trim. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 211. D102 is an original four-panel wood door. Note the fire extinguisher and security alarm panel. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 212. W101 on the north wall of Room 102; note the radiator below the window. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 213. W102 on the west wall of Room 102. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).

Room 103 – Dining Room

The southwest corner room of the first floor of the main block was originally designated as a kitchen (fig. 214-215). With the presence of numerous kitchen outbuildings and then the kitchen addition in 1914, it is assumed that this room was always used as a dining room for the superintendent's family. Fairly square in plan, the room measures 13'-10" x 15'-8" and has a 9'-9" ceiling height.

Flooring

The visible floor covering is contemporary linoleum which matches that seen in Room 102. The linoleum covers the concrete slab floor system.

Walls

All four walls are covered with painted plaster. The exposed plaster on the west, north, and south walls is the second plaster layer (date of second layer is unknown). Added trim at the window and door surrounds are evidence that the walls have been replastered.

The exposed plaster on the east wall is the first layer, but is not original. It likely dates to the reconfiguration of the stair in 1938 (see below).

Ceiling

A suspended ceiling is located on the western two-thirds of the room and abuts a plastered knee wall (fig. 216). This system is meant to hide the steel I-beam (running north and south) located above the suspended ceiling. The 1976 framework supports modern ceiling tiles. This system is not character-defining. Adjacent to the beam, and covered with the ceiling tiles, is exposed wood framing of the second floor (figs. 217-218). The eastern one-third of the room has plaster ceilings which were also redone during the 1976 rehabilitation/ceiling work.

Trim

The window and door casing is original in this room, except for the casing located at D101. The casing at this door is very similar to the historic casing. The casing around closet door D105 does not match the historic first-floor casing (fig. 219). It instead matches the casing located on the second floor (dating to 1879). Nosing has been added to the window sill and an extra fillet has been added to the doors on the north and south walls (D102 and D103) to compensate for the extra layer of plaster. The baseboard is not original, and was likely replaced with the installation of the concrete floor slab.

Doors

There are four interior doors located in this room. D101 is located on the east wall and gives access to Room 102; it is described in that room's physical description. D102 is located on the north wall and gives access to Room 102; it is described in that room's physical description.

The closet door (D105) dates to 1879, as a stair to the new second floor and a closet (both of which predate the extant stair and closet). D105 is a four-panel wood door with plain raised panels on the

interior ("one-sided door" as described in the original specifications; figs. 220-221).[82] It includes both historic hardware (three-knuckle hinges with acorn finials, interior rim lock, one black and one white porcelain knobs, and exterior rosette) and modern hardware (latch plate).

D103 is located on the south wall and gives access to the kitchen addition (see fig. 136). Originally an exterior door, it became an interior door with the construction of the kitchen addition. This door is a four-panel wood door with all original hardware, including two-knuckle hinges, white porcelain knobs, a broken interior rim lock, exterior rosette and escutcheon, and keeper.

Windows

There is only one window located in this room (W103); it is located on the west wall (fig. 222). It is a 6/6 double-hung wood window.

Fireplace

Originally the wide chimney stack located on the north wall of Room 103 would have included a fireplace. A modern wood-burning stove, which vents through this chimney's flue, has been added to this room, but its date of installation is unknown (see fig. 159). The stove sits upon a modern faux-stone concrete hearth.

Built-in Cabinets

A built-in cabinet is located on the north wall (west corner) between the exterior wall and the chimney stack (fig. 223). It was originally located in the kitchen addition (see fig. 138).

Stair

A quarter-turn staircase is located along the south and east walls (see figs. 162-163). The lower straight run is composed of six treads which abut the south wall, the corner has three winder treads, and the upper straight run is composed of eight treads which abut the east wall. A painted balustrade with painted newel post is located along the inner edge of the stair. Handrails are fastened to the wall on the outer edge of the stair.

Closet (Room 105)

A closet, or Room 105, occupies the space under the stair (fig. 224). There have been three closets in this location. The first closet was located under the original stair, built in 1879 for access to the new second floor. The second closet was located under the extant stair, but was much larger. It was altered during the 1976 lodge rehabilitation to its current configuration.[83]

The floors are covered in linoleum which matches that seen in Room 103. The walls and sloped ceiling are covered with painted plaster. A simple hanging rod is located within the closet. All of the interior features date to 1979 and can be seen in the drawings.[84]

[82] "Specifications for Superintendent's Stone Lodges for National Cemeteries."
[83] "Specifications for Superintendent's Stone Lodges for National Cemeteries."
[84] "Rehabilitation of Quarters, Building No. 3 and Rehabilitation of "Utility B," Building No. 5."

Mechanical System

A hot water radiator is located on the west wall below W103 (fig. 225). Pipes carrying hot water to the second-floor radiators can also be seen. A modern window air conditioning unit is located in W103.

Electrical System

A combination of flush-mounted and surface-mounted switches and outlets are present in the room. The overhead lighting fixtures are recessed fluorescent panels located within the suspended ceiling system.

Fire & Emergency Systems

There are no fire systems located in this room. A motion sensor and the main panel for the security alarm are located on the west wall (see fig. 186).



Figure 214. Room 103, looking west. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 215. Room 103, looking east. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 216. The knee wall at the ceiling (in yellow) separates the suspended ceiling from the plaster ceiling around the stairs. Photo: HPTC (07/28/10).



Figure 217. Exposed second floor frame in ceiling of room 103, above the suspended ceiling tiles. The joists show lath marks from the original plaster. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 218. An added steel I-beam in ceiling of room 103 above the suspended ceiling tiles. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 219. D102's casing (left) is original; D101's casing (right) has been replaced. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 220. The closet door (D105) dates to 1879. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 221. The interior face of the closet door has simple raised panels. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 222. W103 is located on the east wall of Room 103. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 223. Room 101's historic dresser was originally located in the kitchen addition. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Photo 224, left. The closet located under the stairs is in its third configuration. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Photo 225. A hot water radiator is located under W103. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).

Room 104 – Kitchen Addition

The one-story addition to the south of the lodge was constructed in 1914 to house a permanent kitchen for the superintendent's family (figs. 226-227). Fairly square in plan, the room measures 13'-4" x 13'-10" (including a 1'-0" firred-out wall on the south wall) and has an 8'-8" ceiling height.

Floor

The visible floor covering is modern wall-to-wall carpet (date of installation is unknown; fig. 228). The linoleum covers the concrete slab floor system.

Walls

All four walls are covered with faux-wood paneling. It is thought to cover the original plaster.

Ceiling

A suspended ceiling is located in this room (fig. 229). The 1976 framework supports modern ceiling tiles. This system is not character-defining. It covers a plaster ceiling. The age of the plaster is not known.

Trim

The exterior door and window trim is not original (fig. 230). The modern wood wall paneling covers any baseboard that may be original.

Doors

There are two doors located in Room 104. D104ext is a modern, two-light, four-panel painted exterior wood door located on the east wall (see figs. 96-97). It has modern hardware including a brass keyed knob on the exterior and a thumblatch on the interior with Best core locks, and brass five-knuckle hinges. An exterior storm door is seen at this opening; it has an aluminum frame with two glass panels above and a fiberglass panel below.

D103 is located on the north wall and gives access to Room 103; it is described in that room's physical description.

Windows

A single window is located in Room 104: W107 (fig. 231). It was replaced in 1976 and matches the extant first-floor windows of the main block (6/6 double-hung wood window). The style of the original kitchen window is not known, but was likely similar in size, style, and shape.

Built-in Cabinets

The extant kitchen cabinets were installed during the 1976 rehabilitation. The layout of the modern cabinets include a bank of wall cabinets on the south wall (with range and range hood in center; see fig. 226), a bank of wall and base cabinets on the west wall (with sink in center; see fig. 140), and a bank of wall cabinets and a pantry on the north wall (with refrigerator; see fig, 141).

Mechanical System

A hot water radiator is located on the east wall of the room.

Electrical System

Flush-mounted switches and outlets are located throughout the room. The overhead lighting fixtures are recessed fluorescent panels located within the suspended ceiling system.

Contemporary appliances include the range and range hood located on the south wall and the refrigerator on the north wall. Hook-ups for an electric dryer and washing machine are located on the south wall.

Plumbing System

A sink is located in the bank of base cabinets on the west wall. The sink is more modern than the kitchen renovations. It is a stainless steel, double-basin sink.

Fire & Emergency Systems

A recently-serviced fire extinguisher is located in the room beside D102 (see fig. 184). A motion sensor for the security system is located in the southwest corner of the room.



Figure 226. Room 104 looking south; note the wall cabinets and center stove with range hood. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



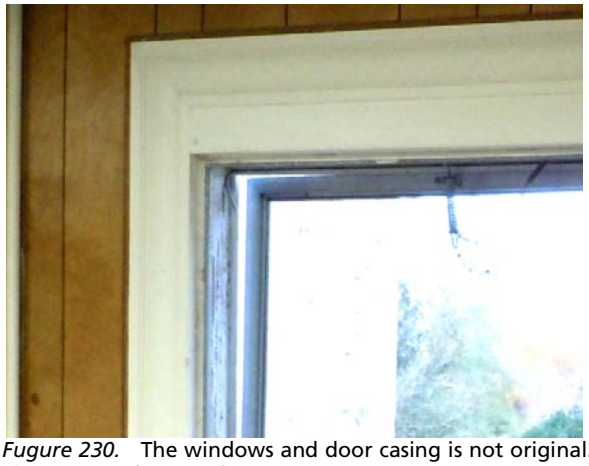
Figure 227. Room 104 looking north. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 228. Modern carpet covers the concrete floor slab in Room 104. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 229. A suspended ceiling covers plaster ceilings. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Fugure 230. The windows and door casing is not original. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).

Figure 231, right. W107 is located on the west wall. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



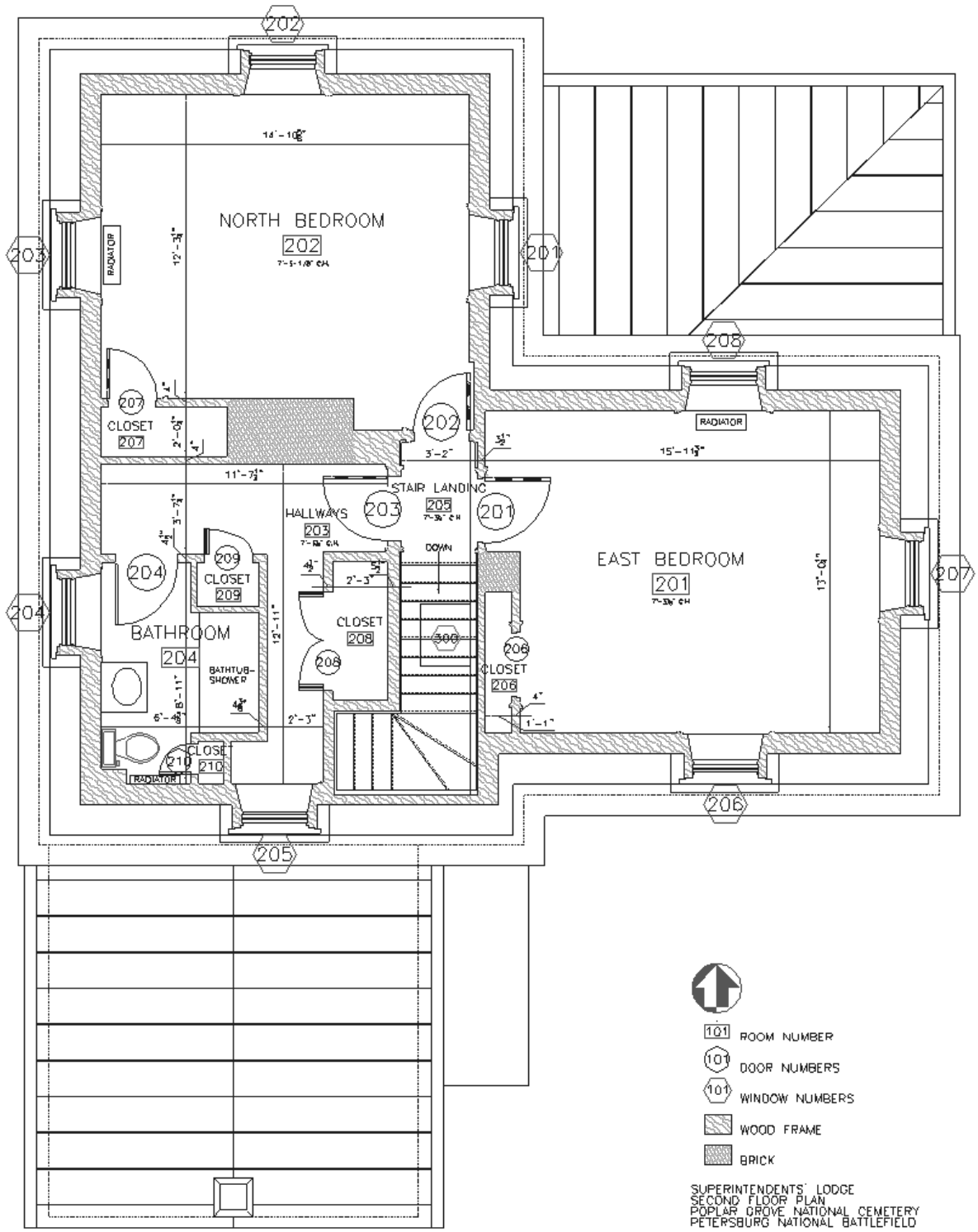


Figure 232. Second-floor plan with room, door, and window numbers for reference in this section. Drawing: HPTC (2012).

Room 201 – Southeast Bedroom

The second-floor southeast bedroom measures 13'-0" x 16'-0" and has a 7'-3" ceiling height (figs. 233-234).

Floor

The visible floor covering is modern wall-to-wall carpet (date of installation is unknown; fig. 235). The carpet is assumed to cover wood strip flooring like that seen in Room 205.

Walls

The walls are covered in faux-wood paneling which is firred out from the plaster walls beneath by approximately 0'-1".

Ceiling

Framework for acoustical ceiling panels can be seen at the ceiling, though no panels are extant. A plaster ceiling can be seen above the framework; it is likely original. Cracking can be seen across the surface and a significant portion has fallen away from the wood lath beneath (fig. 236).

Trim

The window and door casing is original in this room (fig. 237). The casing differs from that seen on the first floor due to the second floor being added seven years after the first floor was constructed. The original baseboard has either been covered with the faux-wood wall paneling or wholly removed.

Doors

D201 is an original, four-panel painted wood door and is located on the west wall. It has original hardware, including a rim lock with porcelain knob, and three-knuckle hinges with acorn spires (fig. 238).

The closet door (D206), located at the closet on the west wall, is missing from its opening; the door would have been similar to the closet doors (D105 and D207) seen in Rooms 103 and 202. The original hinges and the latch plate have been retained at the opening.

Windows

The windows located in Room 201 (W206, W207, and W208) are original wood two-over-two double-hung windows (fig. 239-241). The windows are recessed from the interior wall towards the exterior mansard roof to create a dormer window. The result is an enclosed space completely clad in wood trim. The casing is simple dimensional lumber; the window stools are flat with nosing on the interior face. Tongue-and-groove sheathing is located under the windows. Each dormer is set up about 3" from the finish floor to create a small ledge. The stage is composed of a horizontal piece of dimensional lumber with a small lip overhanging a delicate piece of applied *covetto* molding.

Fireplace

Originally, the chimney stack located on the west wall of Room 201 would have exhausted a stove. This no longer occurs. It is currently covered with the same faux-wood paneling which covers the walls.

Closet (Room 206)

The western wall of the room includes an original closet (fig. 242). The interior of the closet includes plaster walls and ceiling and wood-strip flooring. Both modern and historic closet hardware can be seen inside the closet. The historic hardware includes hooks and pegs; the modern hardware includes a shelf and clothes hanger rod. The baseboard located in the closet is not original and was likely installed when the wood-strip flooring was added (date unknown).

Mechanical System

A hot water radiator is located on the north wall in front of W208. A contemporary window air conditioning unit sits on the stage in front of W106.

Electrical System

Flush-mounted outlets and switches are located throughout the room. The overhead lighting fixture is modern and would sit flush with the suspended ceiling panels, if they were installed (fig. 243).

Fire & Emergency Systems

There are no fire or emergency systems located in this room.



Figure 233. Room 201 looking west. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 234. Room 201 looking east. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 235. The floor is covered with wall-to-wall carpeting. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

Figure 236, right. The walls are covered with faux-wood paneling. The ceilings, once covered with a suspended ceiling, exhibit failing plaster. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



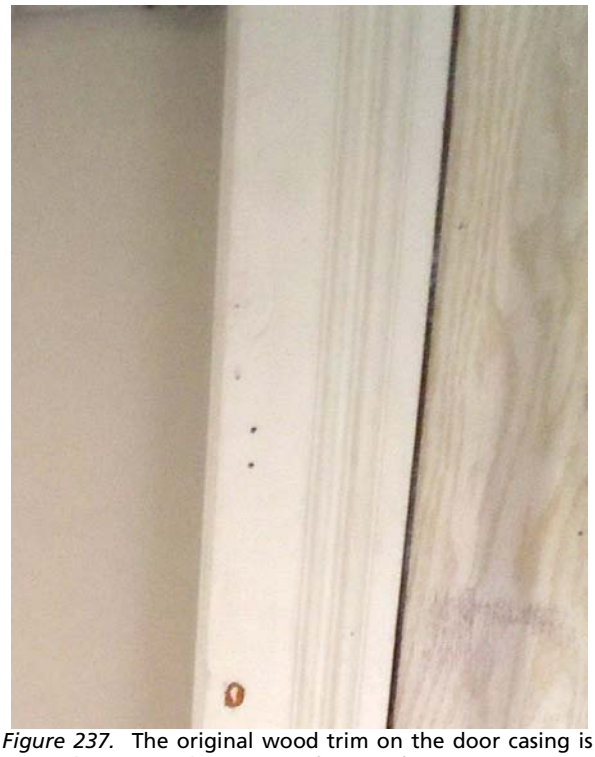


Figure 237. The original wood trim on the door casing is original to 1879. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 238. The room entry door (D201). Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 239. W206 on the south wall. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 240. W207 on the east wall. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 241. W208 on the north wall. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 242, left. The closet (Room 206) is located on the west wall of the room. It exhibits the original finishes of Room 201. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 243. The ceiling light, now dangling, would sit flush with the suspended ceiling if the panels were extant. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

Room 202 – North Bedroom

The second-floor north bedroom measures 13'-7" x 14'-11" and has a 7'-3" ceiling height (figs. 244-245).

Floor

The visible floor covering is modern wall-to-wall carpet (date of installation is unknown). The carpet is assumed to cover wood strip flooring like that seen in Room 205 (fig. 246).

Walls

The walls are covered in faux-wood paneling which is firred out from the plaster walls beneath by approximately 0'-1" (fig. 247).

Ceiling

Framework for acoustical ceiling panels can be seen at the ceiling, though no panels are extant. The remnants of a plaster ceiling can be seen above the framework; it is likely original. A majority of the plaster has been removed or has fallen away; only the wood lath has remained (fig. 248).

Trim

The window and door casing is original in this room. The casing differs from that seen on the first floor due to the second floor being added seven years after the first floor was constructed. The original baseboard has either been covered with the faux-wood wall paneling or wholly removed. Modern baseboard has been added to the exterior face of the paneling.

Doors

D202 is an original four-panel painted wood door located on the south wall (fig. 249). It includes original hardware, including a rim lock with white porcelain knobs and hinges (upper hinge is broken). The keeper is missing from the opening and a modern slide bolt has been added.

The closet door (D207), located at the closet on the south wall, is an original four-panel painted wood door; the interior side has four plain raised panels. The door includes original hardware, including rim lock and hinges; there is no pull, knob, or escutcheon present at this opening.

Windows

The windows located in Room 202 (W201, W202, and W203) are original wood two-over-two double-hung windows (figs. 250-252). These windows are detailed identically to the windows in Room 201.

Fireplace

Originally, the wide chimney stack located on the south wall of Room 201 would have exhausted a stove (see fig. 247). This no longer occurs. It is currently covered with the same faux-wood paneling which covers the walls.

Closet (Room 207)

The southern wall of the room includes an original closet. The interior of the closet includes faux-wood paneled walls and wood-strip flooring. Modern closet hardware can be seen inside the closet.

Mechanical System

A hot water radiator is located on the west wall in front of W203. A contemporary window air conditioning unit is located in W202.

An historic metal register is located in the ceiling along the south wall; it originally allowed airflow between the second floor and the attic (fig. 253).

Electrical System

Flush-mounted outlets and switches are located throughout the room. The overhead lighting fixture is contemporary and is assumed to sit flush with suspended ceiling panels, if installed properly.

Fire & Emergency Systems

There are no fire or emergency systems located in this room.



Figure 244. Room 202, looking to the northwest corner. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 245. Room 202, looking to the southeast corncer. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 246. The floors of the Room 202 are covered with wall-to-wall carpeting which hide wood-strip flooring (left exposed in the closet). Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

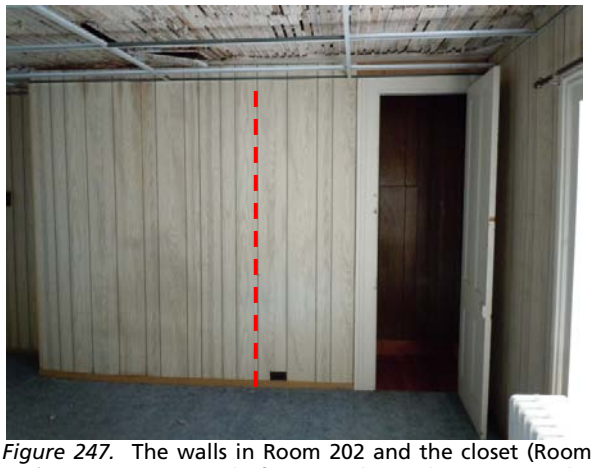


Figure 247. The walls in Room 202 and the closet (Room 207) are covering with faux-wood paneling. Note the location of the chimney (left of the dotted line). Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 248. Most of the plaster has fallen from the wood lath. Note the dangling light fixture which would sit flush with the suspended ceiling tiles, if extant. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

Figure 249, right. The room entry door (D202) located on the south wall. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).





Figure 250. W201 on the east wall. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

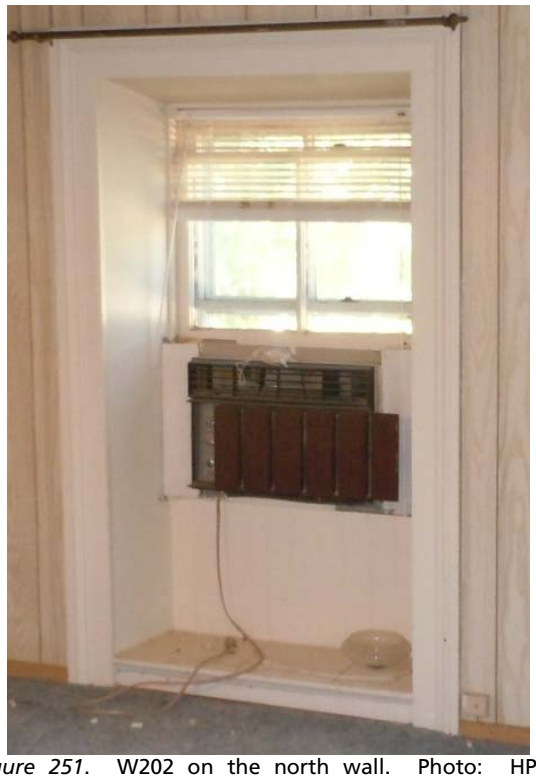


Figure 251. W202 on the north wall. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 252, left. W203 on the west wall. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 253. An historic metal register is located in the ceiling in Room 202; it allows airflow between floors. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

Room 203 – Southwest Room Hallways and Closets

Before the subdivision of the southwest room, the room would have measured 12-11" x 11'-8" with a 7'-3" ceiling height. This room is now separated into two rooms: Room 203 is composed of two hallways and two closets (Rooms 208 and 209, fig. 2654-255); Room 204 is a bathroom which also includes a closet (Room 210).

Floor

The visible floor covering is modern vinyl tile over a modern plywood sub-floor (see fig. 168); both were installed in 1984 during a floor renovation.[85]

Walls

All walls are covered with painted drywall. It is likely that these walls were changed to drywall in 1972 when the adjacent bathroom went under a complete renovation.[86]

Ceiling

Framework for a suspended ceiling system can be seen at the ceiling, though no panels were extant. A plaster ceiling can be seen above the framework; it is likely original. Cracking can be seen across the surface and some of the plaster has fallen away from the wood lath beneath (fig. 256).

Trim

Only the casing on the window and the room entry door is original and matches the historic molding seen in Rooms 201 and 202. No other original trim has been retained in the room. The baseboard now consists of modern applied vinyl shoe mold. The casing for the two closet doors is modern.

Doors

D203 is an original, four-panel painted wood door. It retains original hardware, including a rim lock, hinges, porcelain knob, escutcheon, and keeper, and trim. The first interior room closet door (D208) is located on the south closet; it is a modern louvered bi-fold door with modern pulls and hinges (fig. 257). The second interior room closet door (D209) is located on the north closet; it is a modern louvered door with modern hardware (see fig. 259).

Window

A single window (W205) is located in Room 203; it is located on the south wall (fig. 258). It is an original 2/2 double-hung wood window. Overall, it matches those seen in the Rooms 201 and 202, described above; however it does not include a low ledge. This feature has been replaced with a larger stool which projects out to the face of the interior wall. Below the stool, the interior wall continues. Originally W205 matched W201-3 and W206-8.

[85] The 1984 bathroom floor renovation included removing all rotten wood, installing a new wood floor, the installation of the floor tile, and the reinstallation of all fixtures. (Fluharty, "1984 Annual Report.")
[86] Hakel, "1972 Annual Report."

Fireplace

Originally, the wide chimney stack located on the north wall of Room 203 would have exhausted a stove. This no longer occurs. It is currently covered with the same drywall which covers the walls.

Closet (Room 208)

A modern closet is located on the east wall of the north-south hallway (see fig. 259). It includes walls composed of drywall, vinyl-tile floors, and modern closet hardware. The closet probably dates to 1972.[87]

Closet (Room 209)

A modern closet is located on the south wall of the east-west hallway (fig. 260). It includes walls composed of drywall, vinyl-tile floors, and modern closet hardware. The closet dates to the 1976 rehabilitation.[88]

Mechanical System

There are no heating or cooling systems located in this room.

Electrical System

Flush-mounted outlets and switches are located throughout the room. The overhead lighting fixture is contemporary and is assumed to sit flush with suspended ceiling panels, if installed.

Plumbing System

Access to the bathtub plumbing in the adjacent room is accessible in Room 209 (closet).

Fire & Emergency Systems

A hardwired fire alarm unit is located on the ceiling of this room.

[87] Hakel, "1972 Annual Report."
[88] "Specifications: Rehabilitation of Quarters, Building No. 3, and Rehabilitation of "Utility B", Building No. 5."

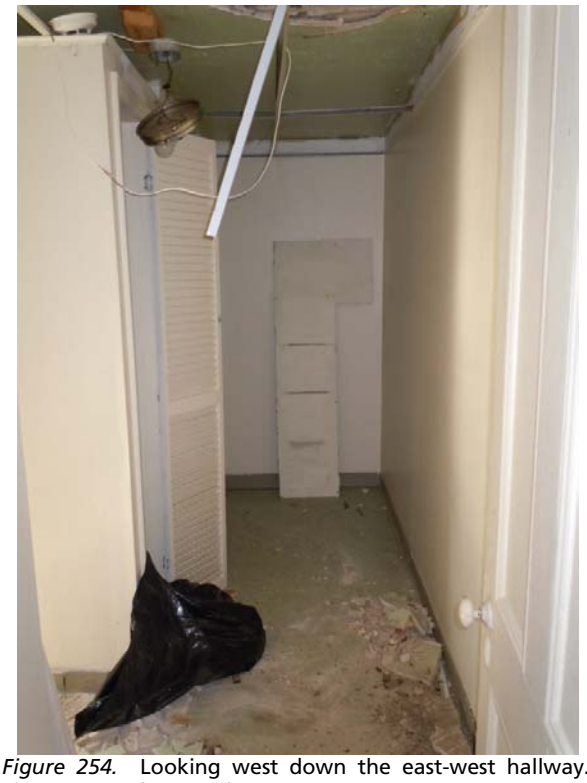


Figure 254. Looking west down the east-west hallway. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

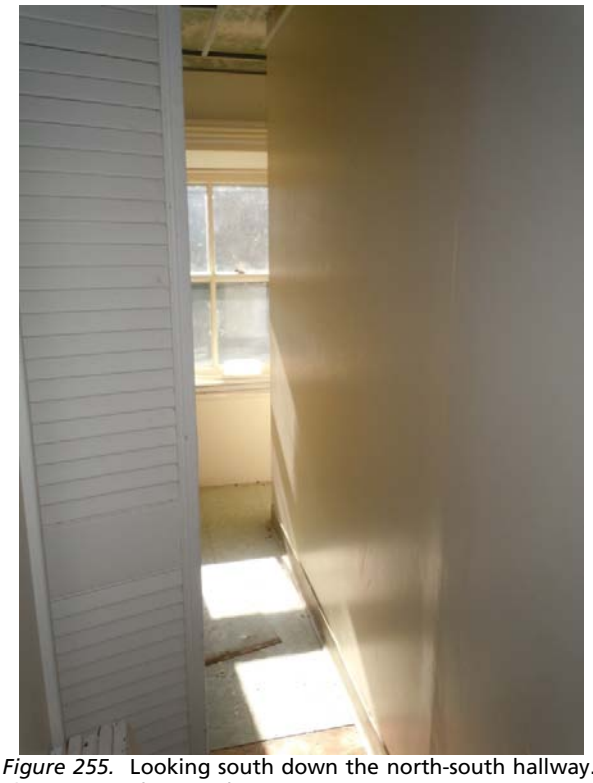


Figure 255. Looking south down the north-south hallway. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 256. The ceiling retains its original plaster; the frame work for a suspended ceiling system is located just below the plaster. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 257, right. The modern closet door and surround at east closet (Room 208). Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 258. W205 on the south wall with modern infill wall under window. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 259. Room 209 includes access to the bathtub plumbing. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

Room 204 – Southwest Room Bathroom

Room 204 was subdivided from Room 203 when the bathroom was remodeled in 1972 (before this time the bathroom occupied all of Room 203).[89] The bathroom now measures 8'-11"x 6'-5" with a 7'-3" ceiling height (fig. 260).

Floor

The visible floor covering is modern sheet vinyl over a modern sub-floor (fig. 261); both were installed in 1984 during a floor renovation.[90]

Walls

All walls are covered with painted drywall; the lower half of the drywall and the tub-shower surround are covered with contemporary ceramic tile (see fig. 261). It is likely that these walls were changed to what is seen today in 1972 when the bathroom went under a complete renovation.[91]

[89] Hakel, "1972 Annual Report."
See also: "1938 Preliminary Estimates."
[90] The 1984 bathroom floor renovation included removing all rotten wood, installing a new wood floor, the installation of the floor tile, and the reinstallation of all fixtures. (Fluharty, "1984 Annual Report.")
[91] Hakel, "1972 Annual Report."

Ceiling

Framework for a suspended ceiling system can be seen at the ceiling, though no panels were extant. A plaster ceiling can be seen above the framework; it is likely original (fig. 262). Cracking can be seen across the surface and some of the plaster has fallen away from the wood lath beneath.

Trim

Only the casing on the window is original and matches the historic molding seen in Rooms 201 and 202. No other original trim has been retained in the room. There is no applied baseboard. The casing for the two door openings is modern.

Doors

The room entry door (D204) is a modern hollow-core door with modern hardware, including hinges and locking doorknob (fig. 263). The interior closet door (D2010) is a modern louver door with modern hinges and pull knob (fig. 264). These doors date to the 1972 remodel of the bathroom.

Windows

A single window (W204) is located in Room 204; it is located on the west wall (fig. 265). It is an original 2/2 double-hung wood window. Overall, it matches those seen in the Rooms 201 and 202, described above; however it does not include a low ledge. This feature has been replaced with a larger stool which projects out to the face of the interior wall. Below the stool, the interior wall continues. Originally W205 matched W201-3 and W206-8.

Built-in Cabinets

A cabinet is located on the west wall of the room and supports the sink (see fig. 173).

Closet (Room 210)

The east wall of the room includes a modern closet (Room 210) which is composed of painted drywall walls and sheet- vinyl floors. Painted wood shelves extend from floor to ceiling (see fig. 264).

Mechanical System

A small electric heater is located on the south wall of the room (see fig. 261). It is unknown when this heater was installed.

Electrical System

Flush-mounted outlets are located throughout the room. There are no overhead lighting fixtures in this room. Wall lights flank the mirror over the sink cabinet.

Plumbing System

A contemporary fiberglass shower bathtub with metal and Plexiglas sliding shower doors is located on the east wall. The west wall of the bathroom includes a contemporary toilet and sink. All three fixtures likely date to the 1972 bathroom remodel (see figs. 172-174).

Fire & Emergency Systems

There are no fire or emergency systems located in this room.





Figure 261. The lower half of the walls are covered with cermaic tiles. The floor covering is sheet vinyl over a plywood subfloor. Note the location of the elctric heater. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

Figure 260, left. Room 204 looking south. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 262. The plaster ceiling with suspended ceiling framework. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

Figure 263. The modern hollow-core entry door (D204). Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).





Figure 264. The closet (Room 210) includes painted wood shelves. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

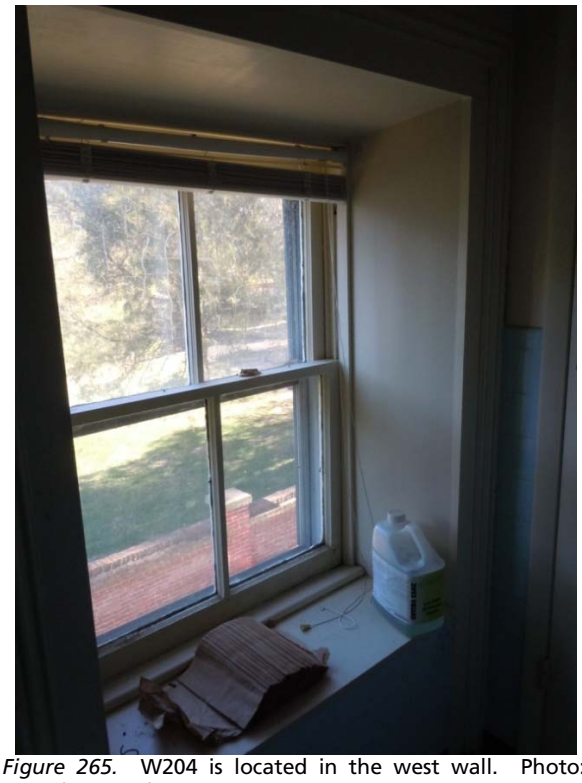


Figure 265. W204 is located in the west wall. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

Room 205 – Main Stair Landing

Room 205 consists of the second-floor stair landing (fig. 266). The stair is described in first-floor Room 103. The landing measures 5'-0" x 3'-2" with a 7'-3" ceiling height.

Floor

The exposed floor is wood strip flooring (fig. 267). It is historic, but not original. This may have been installed during the 1931 changes to the lodge, but the exact date is not known.

Walls

All walls of the stair landing are covered with painted plaster. The plaster may be the original layer.

Ceiling

The ceiling of the room is covered with painted plaster. The plaster may be the original layer.

Trim

All of the trim located in Room 205 is original to the second floor's date of construction (1879). This includes door casing and baseboard (figs. 268-269). No other examples of original baseboard have been found in the lodge.

Doors

There are three interior doors located at the main stair landing. D201 is located on the east wall and gives access to Room 201; it is described in that room's physical description. D202 is located on the north wall and gives access to Room 202; it is described in that room's physical description. D203 is located on the west wall and gives access to Room 203; it is described in that room's physical description.

Window

A skylight (W300) is located above the stair (see figs. 85-88). The opening is original to the construction of the second floor in 1879, but changes have been made to the skylight itself since then. Since the last changes the hardware used to ventilate the skylight has been removed on the interior. On the exterior, a metal ventilator has been added to the top of the skylight opening.

Electrical System

A flush-mounted outlet is located in the room. The overhead light is a contemporary light surface-mounted to the ceiling.

Fire & Emergency Systems

A recently-serviced fire extinguisher is located in the room beside D102 (see fig. 266).



Figure 266. Room 205, looking north from the main stair. Photo: HPTC (07/28/10).



Figure 267. The wood strip flooring of Room 205. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).





Figure 269. The baseboard is original in Room 205. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

Figure 268, left. The door casing is original on all three doors. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

Lodge Stables Building Physical Description

Location within the Cemetery

The lodge stables' building is located inside and to the northeast of the cemetery gate and north of the cemetery road, superintendent's lodge, and lodge utility building (fig. 270; see fig. 36). The locations of the other buildings and structures at the cemetery are described above, as is the general description of the cemetery setting.

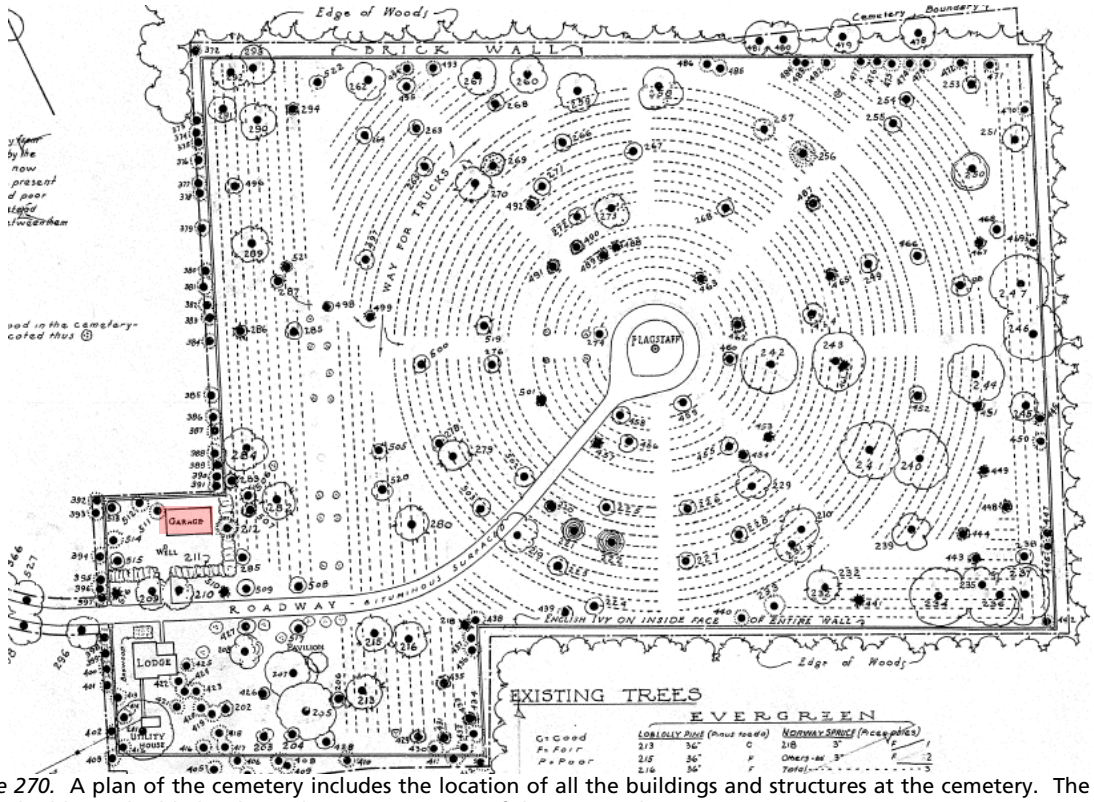


Figure 270. A plan of the cemetery includes the location of all the buildings and structures at the cemetery. The lodge stables building is highlighted in red. Drawing: "Part of the Master Plan."

Exterior Overall

The prominent overall visual aspects of the lodge stables building are its one-and-a-half story, rectangular mass with its rendered first-floor walls and second-floor gable-end walls and the metal-clad gable roof (referred to as the main block). A modern one-story rectangular shed addition is located at the east corner of the north elevation and has painted wood plywood walls and an asphalt-shingle shed roof. A modern metal exterior stair is located on the west elevation. Refer to figs. 271-274.

Most of the exterior openings in the main block date from the original building construction and retain their historic character-defining features. The east opening on the south elevation was originally a window which was symmetric with the other window on this elevation. The new

opening is not considered a character-defining feature. The north addition only includes a door opening.

The exterior of the stables building is rather plain with the only detail coming from the openings and roof. The exterior walls are devoid of any decoration or design elements.

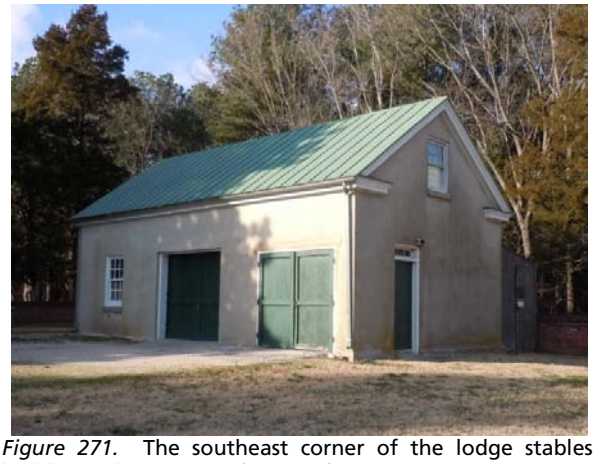


Figure 271. The southeast corner of the lodge stables building. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

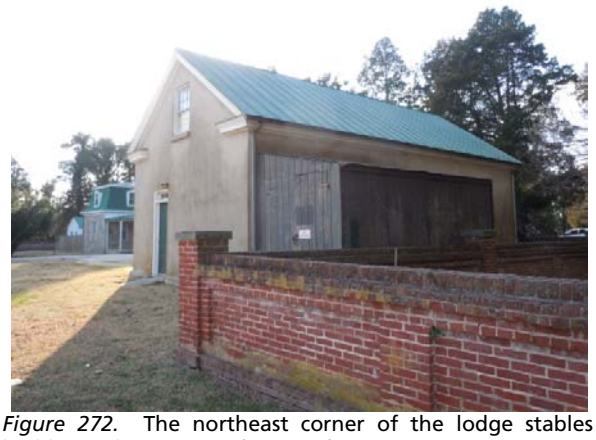


Figure 272. The northeast corner of the lodge stables building. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

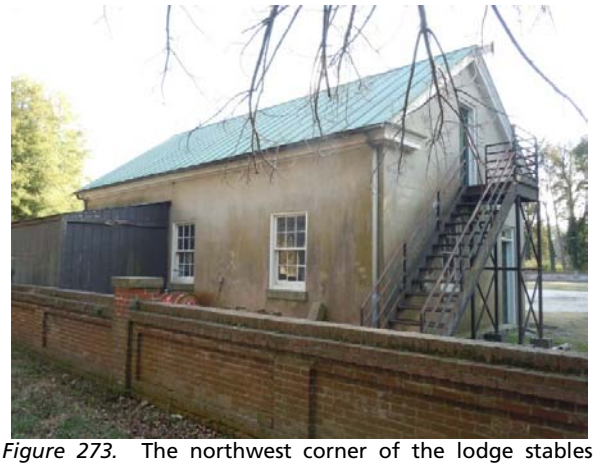


Figure 273. The northwest corner of the lodge stables building. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 274. The southwest corner of the lodge stables building. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

South Elevation

The front (south) elevation is three bays wide, one-and-one-half stories tall, and sits on a slightly-raised foundation under a gable roof (fig. 275). The raised foundation averages a height of 0'-5" above grade. The walls are 10'-2" from the top of the foundation to the base of the gable roof above. The gable roof rises 9'-3" with an average slope of 9½:12.

The western bay is an original window opening, the central bay is an original sliding door opening, and the eastern bay is newer (date unknown) swinging door opening. The openings (bays) are spaced evenly across the 37'-5-3/8" elevation.

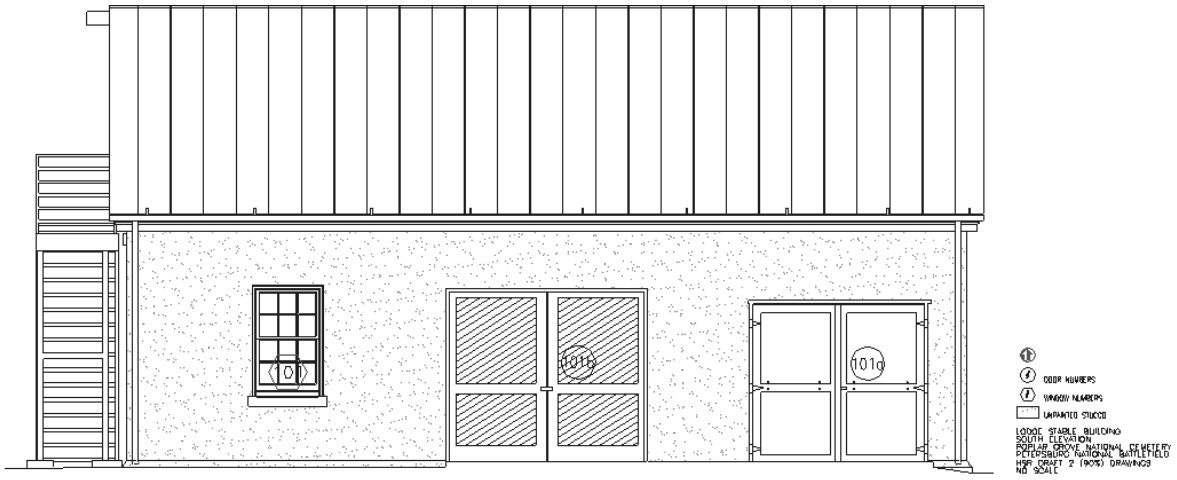


Figure 275. South elevation of the lodge stables building. Drawing: HPTC (2012). For larger drawings, see Appendix C.

East Elevation

The east elevation is divided into two bays (fig. 276). The main block consists of the southern bay. The addition consists of the northern bay. As seen on the front elevation, the main block is one-and-one-half stories tall and sites on a slightly raised foundation under a gable roof. The addition is one-story tall and sits on a slab foundation under a shed roof.

The main block bay (21'-4-1/2" wide) includes a centrally-located window opening on the second floor and an offset (to the south) door opening on the first floor. They do not align. The addition bay (8'-6" wide) includes a centrally-located double-door opening. The slab foundation rises and average of 0'-3" above grade. The walls are 8'-4" from the top of the foundation to base of the shed roof. The shed roof rises 1'-10" with an average slope of 2½:12.

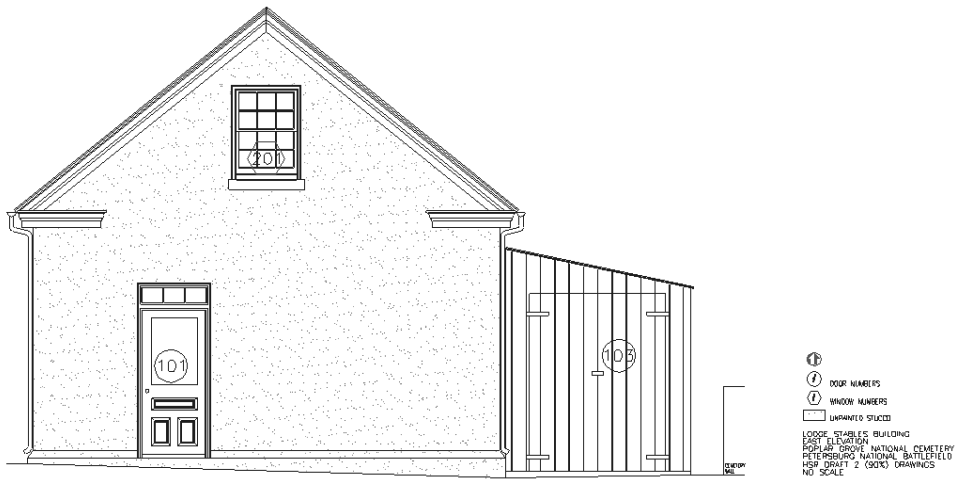


Figure 276. East elevaton of the lodge stables building. Drawing: HPTC (2012). For larger drawings, see Appendix C.

North Elevation

The north elevation is divided into three bays (fig. 277). The main block (37'-5-3/8" wide), which sits behind the addition, includes three evenly-spaced and symmetric window openings. The addition (16'-1-3/8" wide), sitting forward of the main block, blocks the eastern window opening. There are no openings in the addition.



Figure 277. North elevation of the lodge stables building. Drawing: HPTC (2012). For larger drawings, see Appendix C.

West Elevation

The west addition is three bays wide (fig. 278). The main block comprises the central and southern bays. The addition comprises the northern bay.

The main block bays (21'-4-1/2" wide) include a centrally-located window opening on the second floor and a window opening (central bay) and door opening (southern bay). They are not symmetric. The addition bay (8'-6" wide) does not include any openings; it is recessed from the main block façade by 20'-6-3/4".

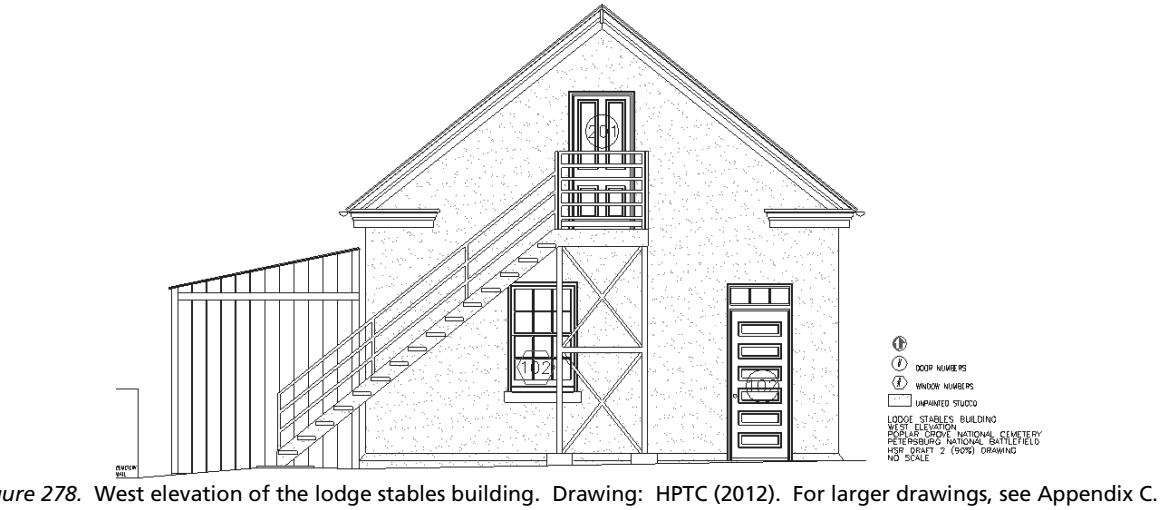


Figure 278. West elevation of the lodge stables building. Drawing: HPTC (2012). For larger drawings, see Appendix C.

Interior Organization

The first floor of the lodge stables building contains three rooms: two rooms in the original rectangular building, and one in the form of the north addition (fig. 279). The second floor of the maintenance building contains one large room (fig. 280). It is accessed through an exterior stair or an interior ladder. It is used for storage and holds remnants of historic landscape features/plaques.

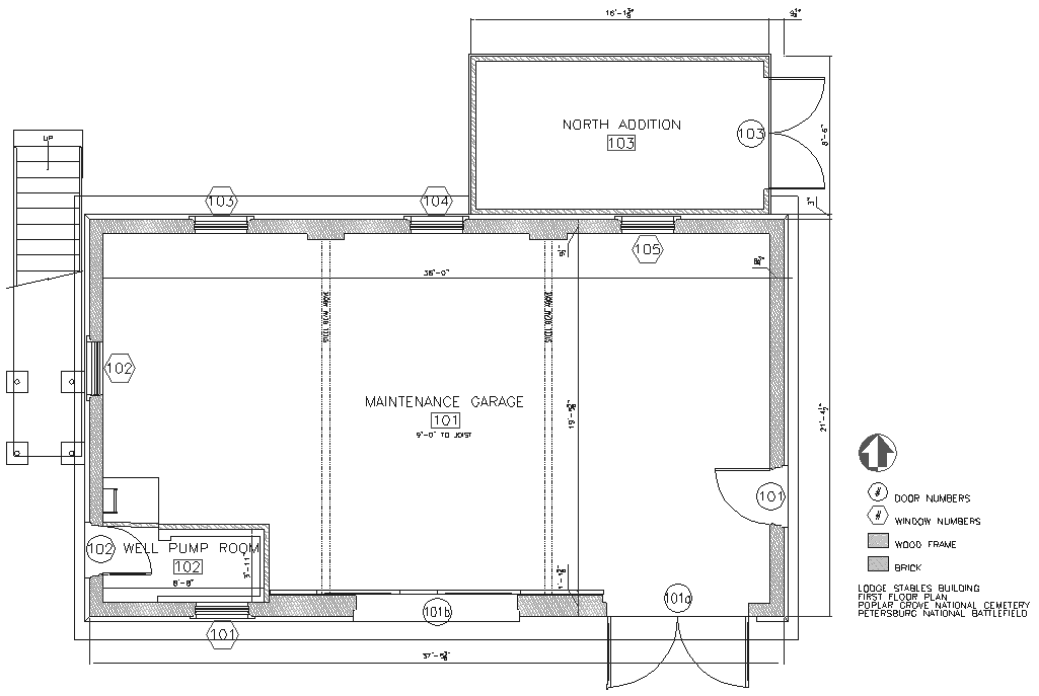


Figure 279. First floor plan. Drawing: HPTC (2012). For larger drawings, see Appendix C.

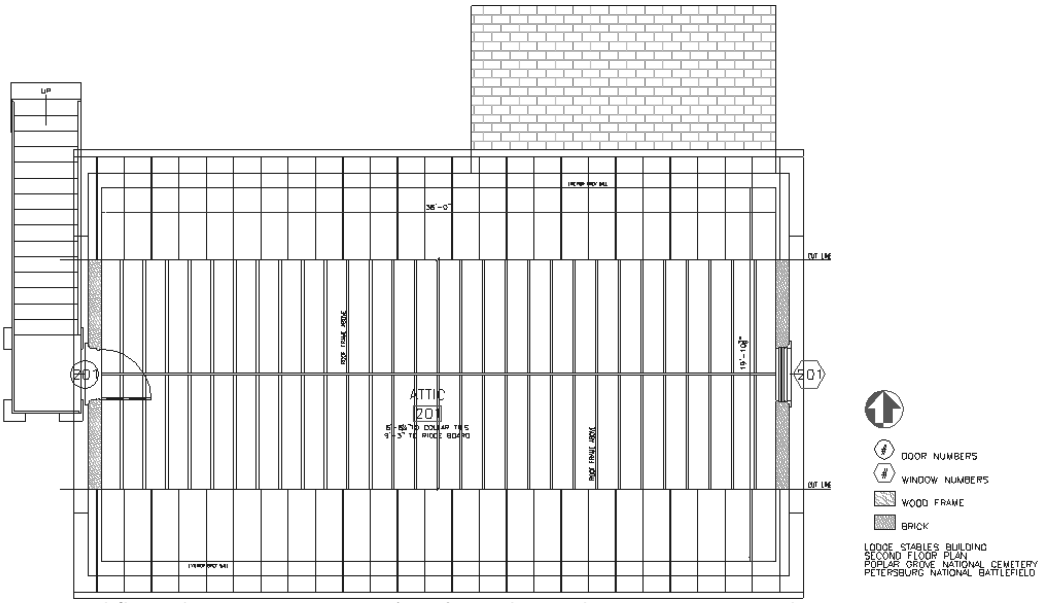


Figure 280. Second floor plan. Drawing: HPTC (2012). For larger drawings, see Appendix C.

Building Feature Master List Descriptions

A1030 Slab On Grade

The main block's slab on grade is surrounded by shallow concrete walls which support the first-floor exterior walls (fig. 281). The thickness of the concrete is unknown, nor is there knowledge of any metal reinforcement within the concrete. The above-ground foundation walls are constructed of concrete approximately 1'-0" thick. The exterior surfaces are parged with unpainted concrete (stucco). Portions of the foundation are flush with the grade; other portions rise to 1'-0" above grade. At the top of the foundation wall, the first-floor exterior walls recess 0'-3" to form a chamfered water table. There are no vents or openings in the main block foundation walls.

The foundation of the modern north addition is a concrete slab on grade (fig. 282). The thickness of the concrete is unknown, nor is there knowledge of metal reinforcement within the concrete. There are no vents or openings in this foundation system.



Figure 281. The main block has a slab on grade surrounded by foundation walls which support the first-floor walls. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 282. The north addition is supported by a concrete slab on grade. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

B1010 Floor Construction (Floor Frame and Load-Bearing Walls)

The only framed flooring system is located at the second floor. It is composed of 2x10 wood joists at 16" on center with 1x4 diagonal bridging between every joist. The joists are supported by two W2.5x10 unfinished steel beams located at the third points of the building (fig. 283). The steel beams are supported on each end by the brick exterior walls; there are no support columns mid-span.

There are no load-bearing interior walls in the lodge stables building.



Figure 283. The second-floor structural frame is composed of wood joists supported by steel beams. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

B1020 Roof Construction

The gable structural roof frame of the main block is exposed in the second floor (fig. 284). The system is composed of 2x8 rafters at 16" on center. There is a 2x8 ridge board with 1x8 collar ties at each rafter. The system is covered with 1x8 horizontal sheathing boards; there are some replacement boards.

The shed structural roof frame of the north addition is exposed on the interior of the addition (fig. 285). It consists of 2x4 rafters spaced approximately 20"on center. Roof sheathing is composed of 4x8 sheets of plywood.





Figure 285. The structural roof frame is exposed inside the north addition. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

Figure 284, left. The gable structural roof frame is built of all wood members. Shown are rafters, the ridge board, a collar tie, and roof sheathing. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

B2010 Exterior Walls (Includes Soffits)

Exterior Walls

The main block's first-floor walls are constructed of load-bearing brick two withes thick. The exterior is clad in unpainted stucco (fig. 286). The interior of the building is unfinished, but painted, and shows the brickwork of 1:7 common bond (fig. 287). Most of the mortar joints are flush or slightly struck. The window and door openings have concealed lintels and the sills, composed of cast stone, protrude from the wall surface approximately 0'-2".

The frame walls of the north addition are exposed on the interior of the addition (fig. 288). They consist of 2x4 studs spaced at approximately 20"on center. The exterior is clad in painted plywood (fig. 289).

Soffits

The south and north elevation walls are surmounted with overhanging wood box cornices with applied moldings (see fig. 291). The fascia includes an applied *covetto* molding and the eaves fascia has an applied *covetto* molding supporting a supporting a *cyma recta* molding. The upper molding is covered by half-round metal gutters hung at the base of the metal gable roof.

The gable-end elevations (west and east) are surmounted with an overhanging wood rake with cornice returns (fig. 290). Both feature the same applied moldings as seen on the north and south elevation. The upper horizontal surface of the cornice return is covered in metal flashing painted green. The remaining portions of the cornice, including rake, fascia, and box cornices, are painted white; the gutters are unpainted.

The cornice on the north addition is extremely simple. It consists of a piece of dimensional lumber located at the base of the shed roof along the north elevation (fig. 292).



Figure 286. Stucco covers the exterior walls of the main block. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 287. 1:7 common bond brick exterior wall as seen from the interior of the first-floor. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 288. The wood-frame walls are exposed in the north addition. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 289. Degraded paint on the exterior of the north addition. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 290. Wood cornice and eave with applied moldings is covered with painted copper flashing. *Covetto* molding (yellow) is located under the fascia; *covetto* molding (red) supporting *cyma recta* molding (blue) is located at the top of the eaves fascia. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 291. Cornices follow the roof edge on all four elevations. The west and east elevations also have return eaves. Photo: HPTC (07/29/10).



Figure 292, right. The north addition has a simple cornice. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

B2020 Exterior Windows

All five first-floor windows are original. They are six-over-six (6/6) double-hung wood windows and are important character-defining features (fig. 293). All of the wood is painted. Metal security grilles are located on two of the three north elevation windows and the west elevation window (W101 and W105 do not have grilles; fig. 294). The north addition covers the easternmost window opening on the north elevation; the sash have been retained. Each sash measures approximately 2'-10" wide by 2'-4" high.

The single second-floor window is original and is identical to those seen on the first floor. It is a six-over-six (6/6) double-hung wood window and is an important character-defining feature (fig. 295). All of the wood is painted. The bottom sash is stored in the open position to accommodate a vent fan insert (fig. 296). The plywood surround is painted. Each sash measures approximately 2'-10" wide by 2'-0" high.

There are no storm windows at any of the openings. There are no windows in the north addition.



Figure 293. The windows have been inexpertly painted. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 294. Interior metal security grilles are located on three windows. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 295. The only second-floor window is an original 6/6 wood window. (The lower sash is in the open position to accommodate the fan insert.) Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 296. Interior of second-floor window with modern fan insert. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

B2030 Exterior Doors

Two large stable doors are located on the south elevation of the building. Both are modern (dates unknown) and therefore are not considered character-defining features. The central opening (D101b) is an original opening and also considered a character-defining feature. The east opening (B101a) is a modern addition (date unknown). A window, symmetric with W101, was originally located in its place. This corresponds with the notion that there was a separate room at the southeast corner, accessible only by D101.

The east doorway (D101a) is composed of two outswinging doors (figs. 297-298). They are simply framed with two panels each. The door opening is marked with simple trim, which sits flush with the exterior wall plane.

The central doorway (D101b) is composed of two sliding doors (figs. 299-300). They are simply framed with two panels each; the panels are made of tongue-and-groove wood strip flooring. The door opening is marked with simple trim, which is recessed from the exterior wall plane.

The three exterior entry door openings have historic wood doors, none of which match. It is assumed that the doors were taken from already-existing buildings as the doors likely predate the stables building. It is also likely that they were always in place at the stables building and therefore are considered character-defining features.

The first-floor east elevation door (D101) is composed of wood and has a large plywood panel above (originally glass), a thin horizontal panel in the center, and two vertical panels below (fig. 301). It is not known when the glass light was removed. This door is surmounted by a three-light transom. The entire opening is surrounded by wood trim which is recessed from the exterior wall plane.

The first-floor west elevation door (D102) is composed of wood and has a series of six horizontal panels spaced evenly down the door elevation (fig. 302). The door is also surmounted by a three-light transom. The entire opening is surrounded by wood trim recessed from the exterior wall plane.

The only second-floor exterior door (D201) is located on the west elevation. It is also composed of wood and has four vertical panels—two above and two below (fig. 303). The entire opening is surrounded by wood trim recessed from the exterior wall plane.

The north addition has a pair of outswinging wood doors located on its east elevation. They are simply framed on the interior and covered with painted, beaded plywood on the exterior.

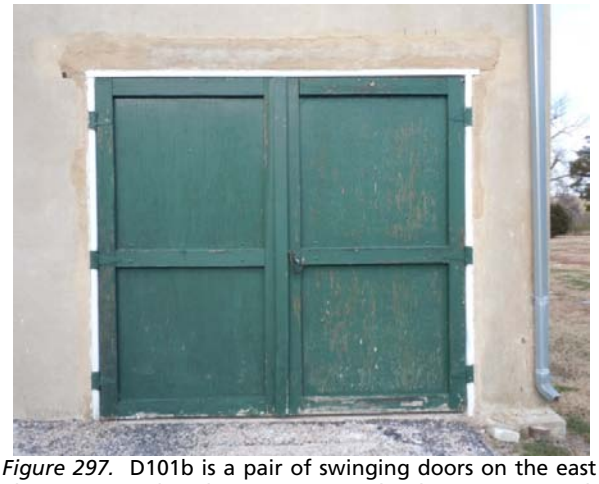


Figure 297. D101b is a pair of swinging doors on the east elevation. Neither the opening nor the doors are original. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 298. The interior of D101b. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 299. D101a is a pair of sliding doors on the east elevation. The opening is original, but the doors are modern. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 300. The interior of D101a with tracks for the doors to slide. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 301. D101 is a one-lite (now plywood), three-panel wood door surmounted by a three-lite transom. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 302. D102 is a six-panel wood door surmounted by a three-lite transom. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 303. D201 is a four panel wood door on the second floor. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

B3010 Roof Coverings (Finishes, Flashings, and Drainage)

Roof Finishes

The current painted, standing-seam metal roof is a replacement roof which dates to 1987 (fig. 304).[1] The original was also standing-seam metal, but would have utilized small pans joined together to form large sections (between the seams). The current roof utilizes large, single pans in each larger section (not a character-defining feature).

The north addition roof is covered with asphalt shingles (see fig. 304). The addition was built in 1987 and it is likely that the roof covering dates to this time.[2]

Flashing

Painted copper flashing is present on the top of each of the eave returns; the flashing extends over the wood eave return (fig. 305). The flashing does not roll up the side of the exterior wall (there is no evidence that this was done historically); this is a sub-standard detail (fig. 306).

[1] Deckert, "1987 Annual Report."
[2] Ibid.

The north addition sits approximately three (3) inches away from the north wall of the lodge stables building. The two edifices do not actually touch; therefore no flashing is located between the north addition and the main block.

Roof Drainage System

The gable roof drains via half-round galvanized metal gutters attached to the bottom edge of the roof on both the north and south elevations. A galvanized downspout is located at each corner of the main block—resulting in two downspouts per gutter, one on each end (fig. 307). All four downspouts drain at grade. The roof drainage system likely dates to the roof replacement: 1987.[3]

There is no attached system of roof drainage present on the north addition. There is no evidence that there has ever been a drainage system present at this roof.

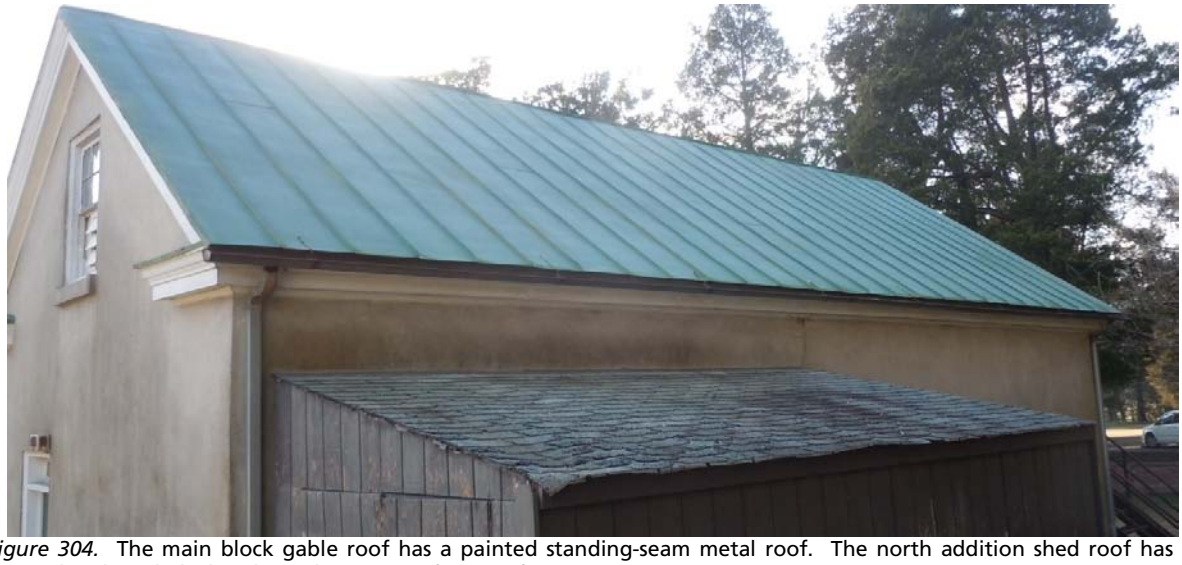


Figure 304. The main block gable roof has a painted standing-seam metal roof. The north addition shed roof has is covered with asphalt shingles. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 305. The eave returns are flashed on the top with painted copper which extends down over the wood. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 306. The painted copper flashing of the eave returns from above. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

[3] Deckert, "1987 Annual Report."



Figure 307. A gutter sits at the bottom edge of the gable roof and has a downspout located at each end; an identical configuration is located on the north elevation. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

C1010 Partitions

Due to the use of the space as a utilitarian storage space, there are few interior walls located in the stables building.

Two interior walls frame Room 102 located at the southwest corner (fig. 308). The lower half of the walls are built of brick two withes thick (fig. 309–orange lines). The upper half of the walls are built of wood framing with painted plywood on the side facing into Room 101 (fig. 309–purple lines). A portion of the north wall adjacent to west exterior wall is constructed solely of wood framing with painted plywood on the side facing into Room 101 (fig. 309–blue lines). A brick wall is located adjacent to the south exterior wall (fig. 309–green lines); it rises high enough to block the lower half of W101 on the interior. This condition can be seen through the window on the exterior.

There is evidence of two partition walls which would have enclosed the southeast corner of the building into a separate room. Lines in the concrete floor show the outline of the room. The history of this room is unknown, including the date of removal, but it was likely only accessible through D101 on the east elevation and included a single window (removed for the installation of D101b).

There are no interior walls located on the second floor or in the north addition.



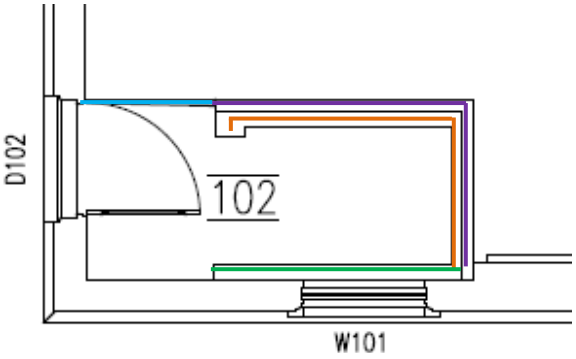


Figure 309. The floor plan of Room 201 (SW corner) shows the many layers of the interior partition walls. For color notations, see text above. Drawing: HPTC (2012).

Figure 308, left. The interior of Room 102 shows both wood-framed and brick walls which enclose the room from the rest of the first floor. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

C1030 Fittings (Cabinets and Architectural Trim)

Cabinets

Cabinets are located in the northwest corner of the main garage space along the west and north walls. The cabinets are simply constructed of wood and are not original.

Architectural Trim

Wood trim is located around the window and door openings; it measures 0-3/4" x 3-1/2" (fig. 310-311). All of the trim is recessed and sits flush with the exterior wall plane. There is no other interior trim located in the lodge stables building.



Figure 310. Simple window trim is located around all of the windows. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 311, right. Simple door trim is located around all of the exterior doors. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

C2010 Stair Construction (Interior and Exterior)

Interior Ladder

Originally the second floor of the stables building was accessed via an interior painted metal ladder located on the west wall of the main garage space (figs. 312-313). It is anchored into the brick wall with metal ties. The ladder is no longer used due to the presence of the exterior stair on the west elevation.

Exterior Stair

An exterior metal stair was added to the west elevation of the lodge stables building in ca. 1990 and therefore is not historic and not considered a character-defining feature (fig. 314).[4] The support and handrails are built of painted metal pipe. The treads and landing utilize painted metal grates (fig. 315). The entire structure rests on five concrete foundations.

[4] Auwaerter, "CLR," p. 122.



Figure 312. The interior ladder and hatch to the attic located in Room 101 is original. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 313. The hatch and interior ladder as seen from the second floor. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 314. The exterior painted metal stair was constructed in ca. 1990. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 315. The stair is composed of metal pipe and metal grates resting on concrete foundations. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

C3010 Wall Finishes

The exposed brick of the exterior walls are painted on the interior. The partition walls separating Rooms 101 and 102 include painted framed walls and unpainted brick.

C3020 Floor Finishes

The first floor has unpainted concrete floors. The second floor has diagonally-laid, wood-strip flooring.

D20 Plumbing

In 1967 a deep well was drilled at the southwest corner of the lodge stables building. The pressure tank and controls for this and subsequent wells (ca. 1990 and 2011) are located in Room 102 of the lodge stables building.[5] There are no other interior plumbing fixtures in the building.

D30 HVAC

The lodge stables building is not a conditioned structure and therefore includes no mechanical systems.

D40 Fire Protection Systems

There are two fire extinguishers located in the lodge stables building; both are located on the first floor (figs. 316-317). One is located near W102 and sits on the counter. The other is located near D101 on the east wall. There are no battery-operated smoke detectors, fire alarm system, emergency lighting and power system, or lightning protection system located at the lodge stables building.

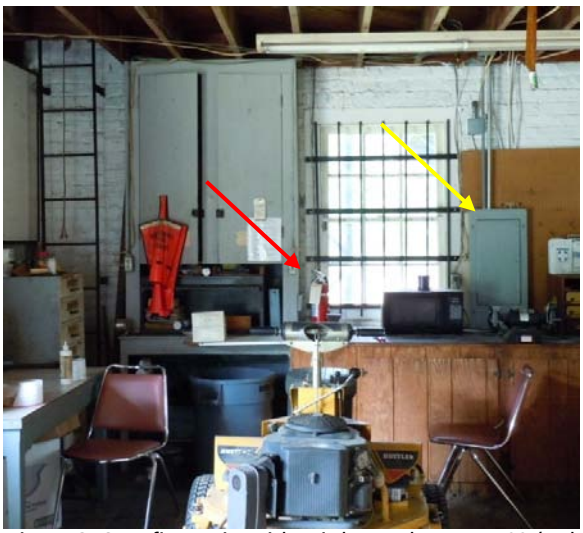


Figure 316. A fire extinguisher is located near W102 (red arrow). Note 200-amp electrical panel (yellow arrow). Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

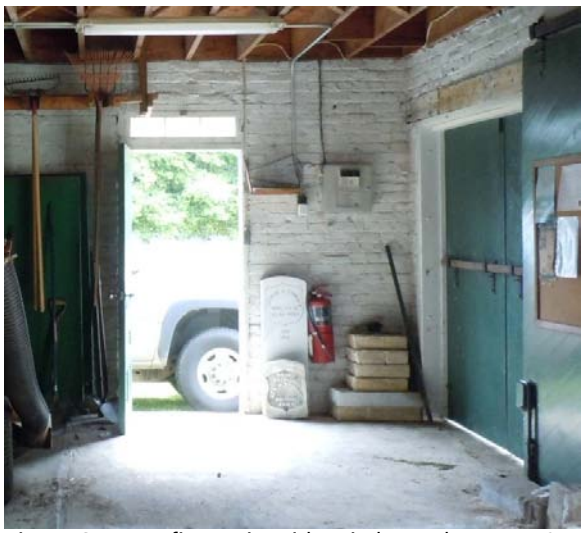


Figure 317. A fire extinguisher is located near D101. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

[5] "Narrative," (March 1967).

D50 Electrical

The lodge stables building was not originally built with electrical service. Electricity was not installed in this building until 1939. At this time, the cemetery's new system took advantage of the public utility from Southside Electric Cooperative.[6] The current 200-amp electrical panel, located on the west wall of the building, was installed in 1985 (see fig. 316).[7]

All of the lighting equipment in the stables building is contemporary or modern in style and design (figs. 318-319). No historic lighting exists.

Petersburg National Battlefield maintenance records show that the current system reached the end of its lifespan in 1996.[8]

A security alarm system is located within the lodge stables building. The date of installation is unknown. The main control panel is located on the east wall of the main garage space beside D101. Contact points are located on all first-floor doors and windows.



Figure 318. Modern fluorescent lighting in the first-floor main garage space. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 319. Modern light fixtures in the second-floor attic space. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

G2030 Pedestrian Paving

Pedestrian paving can only be seen on the front elevation. It consists of a sand-and-gravel driveway for access into the garage doors.

[6] "1940 Annual Report."
[7] Clark, "1985 Annual Report."
[8] Sprinkle, Email message (March 5, 2012).

Description by Room

Room 101 – Maintenance Garage

The maintenance garage occupies a majority of the first floor space of the maintenance building (figs. 320-321). The room measures 36'-0" x 19'-6" and has a 9'-0" ceiling height (finished floor to bottom of ceiling joist). This room is not accessible to visitors of the cemetery.

Floor

The exposed floor is the unpainted concrete structural slab on grade. Ghost lines, located on the floor at the southeast corner, give evidence of partition walls at this location (fig. 322).

Walls

The four exterior brick walls are painted (fig. 323). The interior partition walls associated with Room 102 include unpainted brick and painted wood framing (fig. 324).

Ceiling

The ceiling is composed of open, unpainted second floor framing (see fig. 283).

Trim

Interior trim around doors and windows is simple and includes surround which is recessed and flush with the exterior wall surface.

Doors

The room includes an exterior entrance door (D101) and two exterior garage doors (D101a and D101b). The first-floor east elevation door (D101) is composed of wood and has a large plywood panel above (originally glass), a thin horizontal panel in the center, and two vertical panels below (fig. 325). It is not known when the glass light was removed. This door is surmounted by a three-light transom.

The east doorway (D101a) is composed of two outswinging doors (see figs. 297-298). They are simply framed with two panels each. The central doorway (D101b) is composed of two sliding doors (see figs. 299-300). They are simply framed with two panels each; the panels are made of tongue-and-groove wood strip flooring.

Windows

Room 101 includes four windows (W102, W103, W104, and W105). All four are identical and are 6/6 double-hung wood windows (figs. 326-328). W102, W103, and W104 have a metal security grille attached to the interior.

Built-in Cabinets

The west wall and the western half of the north wall include base cabinets and a few wall cabinets (see fig. 320). The cabinets are primitive; some are painted, some are not.

Interior Permanent Ladder (to second floor)

A ladder and trap door to the second floor is located in the southwest corner of Room 101, adjacent to the walls of Room 102 (fig. 329). The ladder is painted wrought iron. The trap door is wood and is flush with the second-floor floor.

Electrical System

A modern 200-amp electrical panel is located on the west wall of Room 101, adjacent to W102. Modern fluorescent light fixtures are hung from the second floor framing. Modern surface-mounted switches and outlets are located throughout the room.

Fire & Emergency Systems

There are two fire extinguishers located in the lodge stables building; both are located on the first floor (see figs. 325-326). One is located near W102 and sits on the counter; the other is located on the east wall near D101.

A security system alarm panel is located in the room beside D101 (see fig. 325). Contact sensors are located on all W102, W103, W104, and D101. W105, D101a, and D101b do not have contact sensors.

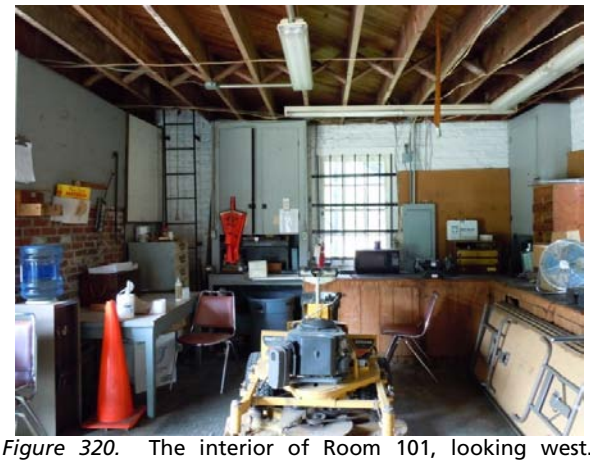


Figure 320. The interior of Room 101, looking west. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 321. The interior of Room 101, looking east. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 322. Ghost lines on the concrete floor in the southeast corner give evidence of former partition walls. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

Figure 323, right. The painted brick exterior walls form the basic shell of Room 101. W105, which is covered on the exterior by the north addition, does not include an interior metal security grille; note also its simple interior trim. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).





Figure 324. Two walls forming Room 102, constructed of brick and wood framing, can be seen at the southwest corner of Room 101. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

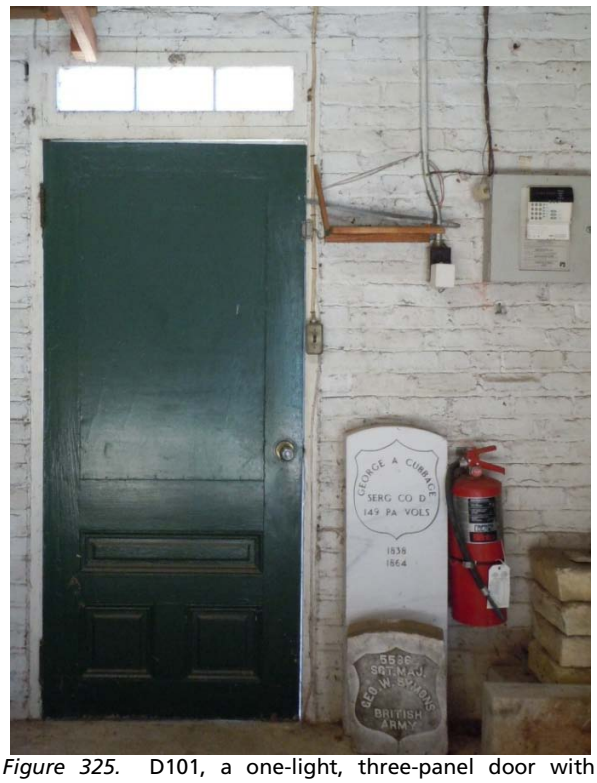


Figure 325. D101, a one-light, three-panel door with transom, is located on the east wall of Room 101. Note the security alarm panel, contact point on the door, and the fire extinguisher locations. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 326. W102 is located on the west wall of Room 101. Note the fire extinguisher and electrical panel locations. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

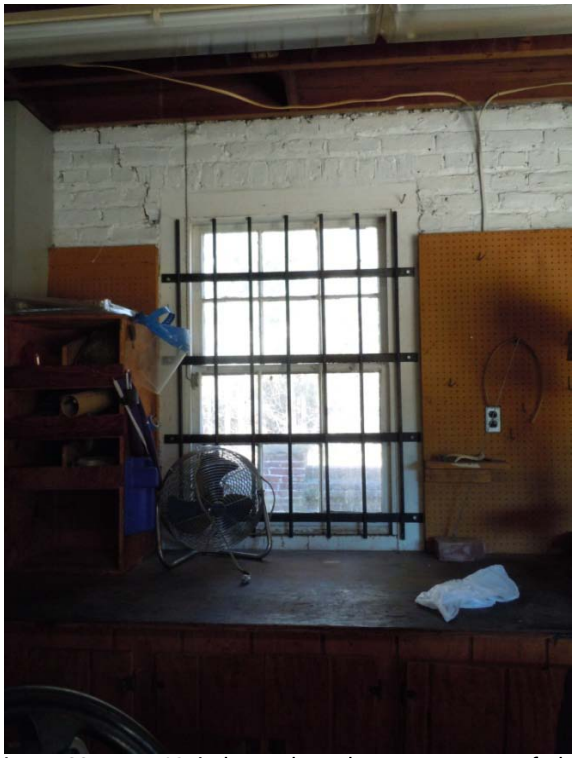


Figure 327. W103 is located at the west corner of the north wall of Room 101. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

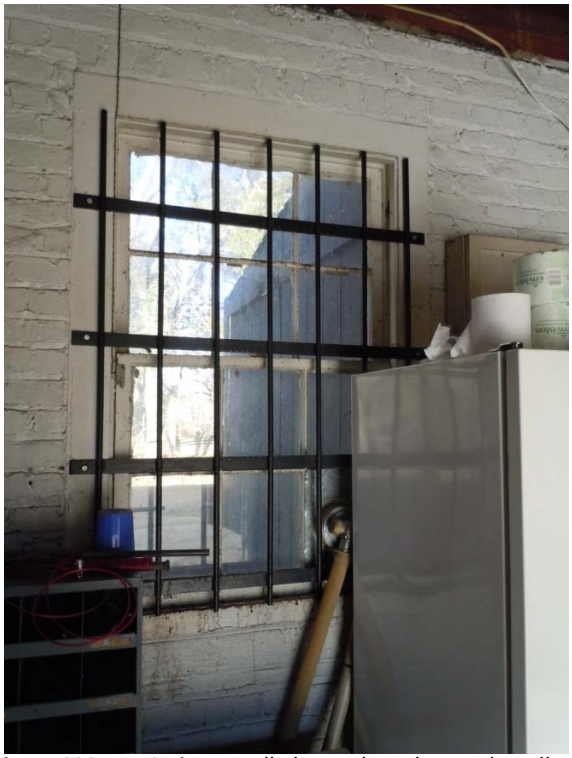


Figure 328. W104 is centrally located on the north wall of Room 101. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 329. The interior ladder is located on the west wall of Room 101 adjacent to the partition walls of Room 102. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

Room 102 – Well Pump Room

The storage room occupies the southwest corner of the first floor of the maintenance building (fig. 330). The room measures approximately 9'-0" x 3'-10" and has a 9'-0" ceiling height (finished floor to bottom of ceiling joist).

Floor

The exposed floor is the unpainted concrete structural slab on grade.

Walls

The exterior brick walls enclose Room 102 on the west and south sides.

Two interior partition walls enclose Room 102 on the north and east sides. The lower half of the walls are built of brick two withes thick (fig. 331). The upper half of the walls are built of wood framing with painted plywood on the side facing into Room 101. A portion of the north wall adjacent to west exterior wall is constructed solely of wood framing with painted plywood on the side facing into Room 101. A brick wall is located adjacent to the south exterior wall; it rises high enough to block the lower half of W101 on the interior. This condition can be seen through the window on the exterior.

Ceiling

The ceiling is composed of open, unpainted second floor framing.

Trim

Interior trim around the door and window is simple and includes surround which is recessed and flush the exterior wall surface.

Door

The room includes an exterior entrance door (D102) which is the only point of entry into the room). The door is composed of wood and has a series of six horizontal panels spaced evenly down the door elevation. The door is also surmounted by a three-light transom.

Windows

Room 102 includes one window (W101). It is identical to those seen in Room 101 and is a 6/6 double-hung wood window (see fig. 331).

Plumbing System

In 1967, a deep well was drilled at the southwest corner of the lodge stables building (fig. 332). The pressure tank and controls for this and subsequent wells (ca. 1990 and 2011) are located in Room 102.

Electrical System

A modern fluorescent light fixture is hung from the second floor framing. Modern surface-mounted switches and outlets are located throughout the room.

Fire & Emergency Systems

There are no fire or emergency systems located in this room.



Figure 330, left. Room 102 looking east from D101. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

Figure 331, below left. The walls of Room 102 are composed of brick and wood frame. Note W101 is partially covered by an interior brick wall. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

Figure 332, below right. Room 102 holds the well pump and controls for the well located at the southwest corner of the lodge stables building. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).





Room 103 – North Addition

The north addition was added to the north elevation's east corner in 1987, and therefore is not historic. The interior of the addition measures approximately 15'-5" x 7'-7" (fig. 333).

Floor

The exposed floor is the unpainted concrete structural slab on grade.

Walls

The walls are composed of unfinished wood framing.

Ceiling

The ceiling is composed of unfinished wood roof framing.

Door

The north addition has a pair of out-swinging wood doors (D103) located on its east elevation. They are simply framed on the interior and covered with painted, beaded plywood on the exterior.

Electrical System

A modern fluorescent light fixture hangs from the ceiling framing. Modern surface-mounted switches and conduit are located throughout the room.

Fire & Emergency Systems

There are no fire or emergency systems located in this room.



Figure 333. Room 103 looking west from D103. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

Room 201 – Attic

The attic room spans the entire length and width of the first-floor rooms 101 and 102 (figs. 334-335). The space measures 36'-0" x 19'-6".

Floor

Original pine strip flooring (2½" wide) laid diagonally covers the second floor (fig. 336).

Walls

The gable-end and knee walls are composed of painted brick which are continuations of the first-floor brick structural walls that begin at the foundation and stop at the roof line (fig. 337). The interior faces of the brick exterior walls were originally whitewashed.

Ceiling

The ceiling is composed of unfinished wood roof framing (see fig. 284).

Trim

Interior trim around the door and window is simple and includes surround which is recessed and flush with the exterior wall surface.

Door

Room 201 only has one door (D201); it an exterior door and is located at the west wall. It is composed of wood and has four vertical panels—two above and two below (see fig. 303).

Windows

W201 is the only window in Room 201. It is identical to the windows on the first floor and is a 6/6 double-hung wood window (see figs. 295-296).

Interior Permanent Ladder (to first floor)

The top portion of the interior metal ladder is located at the west wall of Room 201. A primitive wood railing surrounds the wood hatch opening (see figs. 312-313).

Electrical System

Modern incandescent light fixtures hang from the roof framing. Modern surface-mounted switches and conduit are located throughout the room.

Fire & Emergency Systems

There are no fire or emergency systems located in this room.



Figure 334. Room 201 looking west toward D201. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 335. Room 201 looking east toward W201. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 336. Historic diagonal wood strip flooring. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 337. Exposed brick exterior walls at the south attic knee wall. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

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Lodge Utility Building Physical Description

Location within the Cemetery

The lodge utility building is situated to the south of the superintendent's lodge (fig. 338; see fig. 36). The historic brick wall that encloses the cemetery runs along the west and south elevations of the building (fig. 339).

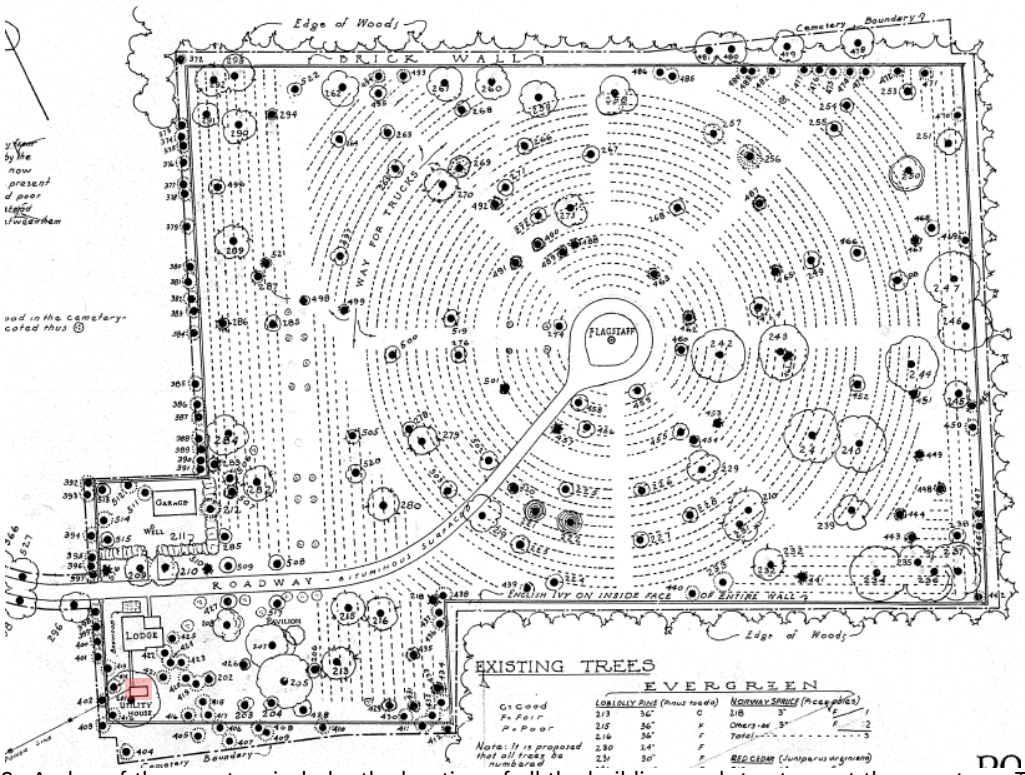


Figure 338. A plan of the cemetery includes the location of all the buildings and structures at the cemetery. The lodge utility building is highlighted in red. Drawing: "Part of the Master Plan."



Figure 339. A view from outside of the historic brick wall (west) of the lodge utility building. Photo: HPTC (07/28/10).

Exterior Overall

The prominent overall visual aspects of the lodge utility building are its one-story, rectangular mass with its rendered and painted walls and the metal-clad gable roof. All of the building's exterior openings date from the original construction and retain their historic character-defining features.

The exterior of the utility building is rather plain with the only detail coming from the openings and roof. The exterior walls are devoid of any decoration or design elements (figs. 340-341).



Figure 340. The northwest corner of the lodge utility building. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 341. The southeast corner of the lodge utility building. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

North Elevation

The front (north) elevation is three bays wide, one story tall, and sits on a slightly raised foundation under a gable roof (fig. 342). The three bays are indicated by three door openings placed evenly and symmetrically across the 24'-2" elevation.

The raised foundation averages a height of 0'-8" above grade. The walls are 8'-1-1/2" from the top of the foundation to the base of the gable roof above. The gable roof rises 4'-3-1/2" with an average slope of 6½:12.



Figure 342. North elevation of lodge utility building. Drawing: HPTC (2012). See Appendix C for larger drawings.

West Elevation

The west elevation is two bays wide (fig. 343). The two bays are indicated by two window openings placed evenly and symmetrically across the 14'-1-7/8" elevation.

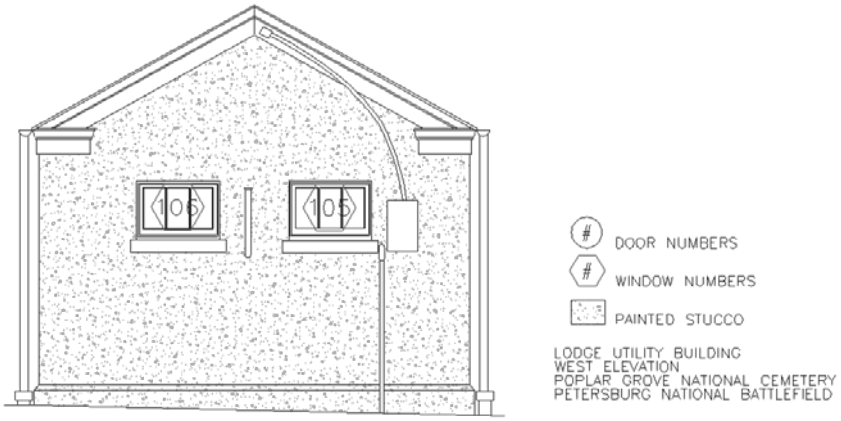


Figure 343. West elevation of lodge utility building. Drawing: HPTC (2012). See Appendix C for larger drawings.

South Elevation

The south elevation is three bays wide (fig. 344). The three bays are indicated by three window openings spaced evenly and symmetrically across the 24'-2" elevation.

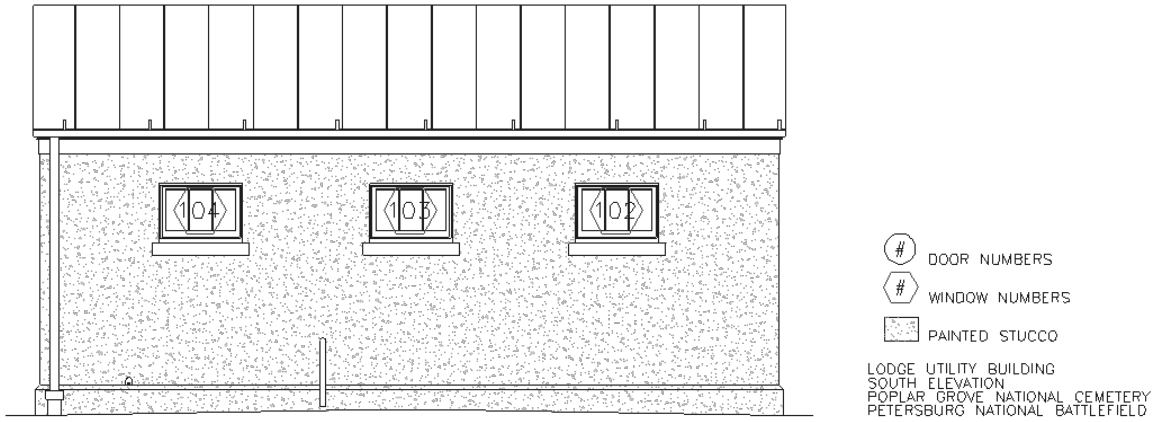


Figure 344. South elevation of lodge utility building. Drawing: HPTC (2012). See Appendix C for larger drawings.

East Elevation

The east elevation is two bays wide (fig. 345). The two bays are indicated by a window opening (northern bay) and a door opening (southern bay) spaced evenly and symmetrically across the 14'-1-7/8" elevation.



Figure 345. East elevation of lodge utility building. Drawing: HPTC (2012). See Appendix C for larger drawings.

Interior Organization

The lodge utility building contains four rooms (fig. 346): a men's restroom (Room 101), a women's restroom (Room 102), a storage room (Room 103), and a mechanical room (Room 104). There is no basement or second floor in this building.

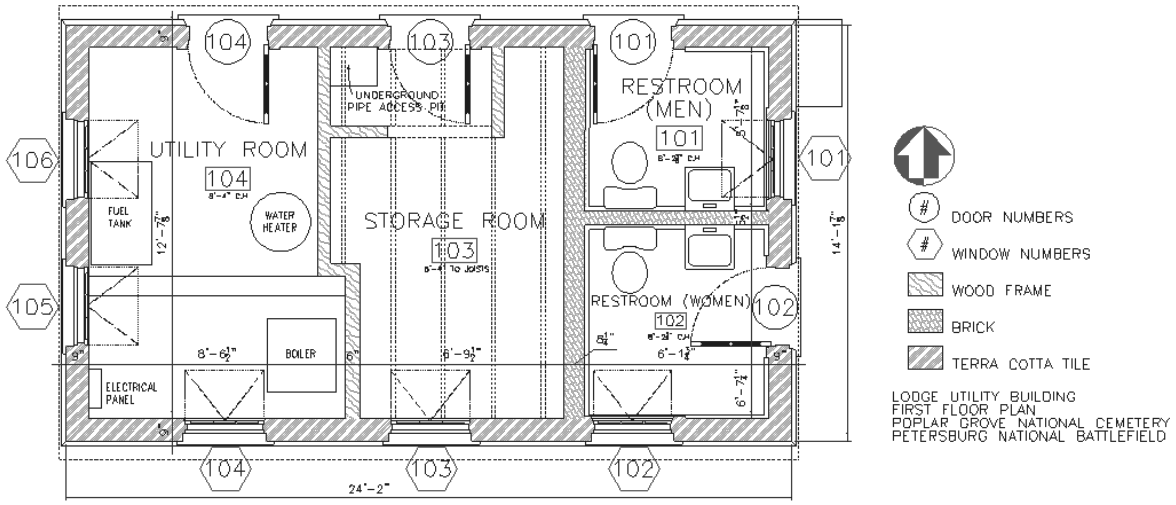


Figure 346. The plan of the lodge restroom building. North is down. Drawing: HPTC (2012). See Appendix C for larger drawings.

Building Feature Master List Descriptions

A1030 Slab On Grade

The utility building's slab on grade is surrounded by shallow concrete walls which support the first-floor exterior walls (fig. 347). The thickness of the concrete is unknown, nor is the knowledge of any metal reinforcement within the concrete. The above-ground foundation walls are constructed of concrete approximately 1'-0" thick. The exterior surfaces are parged with painted concrete (stucco). The foundation rises 0'-2" to 0'-10" above grade. At the top of the foundation wall, the first-floor exterior walls recess 0'-3" to form a chamfered water table. There are no vents or openings in the foundation walls.



Figure 347. The lodge utility building has a slab on grade surrounded by foundation walls which support the first-floor walls. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

B1020 Roof Construction

The gable structural roof frame is exposed in the center room of the building (fig. 348). The truss system is composed of 2x8 joists and rafters at 18" on center. There is a 1x8 ridge board. The system is covered with 1x6 horizontal sheathing boards.



Figure 348. The gable structural roof frame is built of all wood members and can be seen in Room 103. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

B2010 Exterior Walls (Includes Soffits)

Exterior Walls

The exterior walls, constructed of load-bearing terra cotta tile, are 0'-9" thick and are recessed from the foundation walls by approximately 0'-3". The exterior is clad in unpainted stucco (fig. 349). The interior finishes vary from painted terra cotta tile to painted finish plaster depending on the room (fig. 350). The window and door openings have concealed lintels; the window sills are composed of painted concrete and the door sills are composed of unpainted concrete (figs. 351-352). The sills protrude from the wall surfaces approximately 0'-2".

Soffits

A wood cornice is located at the base of the gable roof on the north and south elevations of the lodge utility building (fig. 353). It is composed of dimensional wood attached to the exterior wall plan and is topped with *cyma recta* molding.

A wood cornice runs the length of the gable roof rakes on the west and east elevations and matches the cornice described above. Wood return eaves can also be seen on these elevations. They match, and are at the same level as, the cornices on the south and north elevations.



Figure 349. The exterior surfaces of the terra cotta walls are covered with painted concrete parging. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 350, right. The exterior walls are constructed of structural terra cotta tile. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 351. Painted stucco exterior wall finish on the utility building. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 352. The window openings on the west elevation with protruding sills. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 353. The wood cornice, eave returns, and rakes are painted. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

B2020 Exterior Windows

The windows of the lodge utility building are original. They are all three (3)-light painted wood hopper windows with chains to keep them open. Wood trim, recessed from the exterior wall plane, surrounds the entire perimeter of each window opening. The two windows located in the restrooms (W101 and W102) exhibit exterior screens and obscure glass (fig. 354). The remaining windows (W103, W104, W105, and W106) have clear glass (fig. 355). There are no storm windows at any of the openings. Each sash measures approximately 2'-7" wide by 1'-8" high.



Figure 354. The restroom windows, like W101 above, have exterior screens and obscure glass. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 355. The remaining windows, like W106 above, have clear glass. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

B2030 Exterior Doors

The four doors of the lodge utility building are original. They are all painted wood doors with four divided lights above three horizontal panels. The two bathroom doors include obscure wire glass; the two other doors have clear glass (figs. 356-357). Each door is surrounded by simple wood trim which is recessed from the exterior wall plane. There are no storm doors located at any of the openings.



Figure 356. The restroom doors have obscure glass. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 357. The remaining doors have clear glass. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

B3010 Roof Coverings (Finishes, Penetrations, Flashings, Drainage)

Roof Finishes

The current painted, standing-seam metal roof is a replacement roof (fig. 358). The exact date of the replacement roof is unknown. It may have been replaced when the lodge roof was replaced in 1979 or when the lodge stables building roof was replaced in 1987.[1]

The original roof was also standing-seam metal, but it would have utilized small pans joined together to form large sections (between the seams). The current roof utilizes large, single pans in each section (not a character-defining feature).

Roof Penetrations

There are two penetrations through the roof. The western penetration (south slope of the roof) is a metal vent for the boiler. It was installed in 1976 during the building's rehabilitation.[2] The eastern penetration (north slope of the roof) is a smaller metal vent for the restrooms.

[1] "Reroofing Quarters," Architectural Drawing.
Deckert, "1987 Annual Report."
[2] "Specifications: Rehabilitation of Quarters, Building No. 3, and Rehabilitation of "Utility B", Building No. 5."

Flashing

Painted metal flashing is present at the top of each of the return eaves; the flashing extends down over the edge of the wood return eave (fig. 359). There is no flashing on the vertical wall surface above the return eave, which is in appropriate detail.

Painted metal flashing is present at all roof penetrations. There is a metal exhaust ventilator and a metal pipe vent located on the roof. The metal exhaust vent is soldered to the metal roof covering (fig. 360). The metal pipe flashing includes metal wrapping the pipe which is then soldered to the metal roof covering (fig. 361).

Roof Drainage System

The gable roof drains via 0'-5" half-round galvanized metal gutters, most recently replaced in 1985. The gutters are attached to the north and south edges of the roof with galvanized metal straps.[3]

Galvanized 0'-3" round downspouts are located at the southwest corner and the northwest corner—resulting in one downspout per gutter (figs. 362-363). Both downspouts drain into underground boots. The location of where the boots drain is unknown.



Figure 358. The utility building's gable roof is covered in contemporary standing-seam metal. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 359. The return eaves are flashed on the top with painted metal which extends down over the wood molding. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

[3] Clark, "1985 Annual Report."



Figure 360. The metal exhaust vent is soldered to the metal roof covering; note the rust staining on the roof surface. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 361. The metal pipe vent is flashed with metal soldered to the roof surface. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 362. The south elevation gutter and downspout. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 363. The north elevation gutter and downspout. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

C1010 Partitions

There are three non-load-bearing partition walls in the lodge utility building (fig. 407). These walls include the east-west wall separating Room 101 from Room 102, likely constructed of brick; the north-south wall separating Rooms 101 and 102 from Room 103, constructed of brick (fig. 408); and the north-south wall separating Room 103 from Room 104, constructed of wood framing and covered with wood beadboard (fig. 408). Two small wood-frame partition walls covered with wood beadboard are located near D103 in Room 103.

The partition wall surfaces seen in the bathrooms (Rooms 101 and 102) are covered with plaster and painted. The remaining partition wall surfaces seen in the remaining rooms (Rooms 103 and 104) are painted or stained.

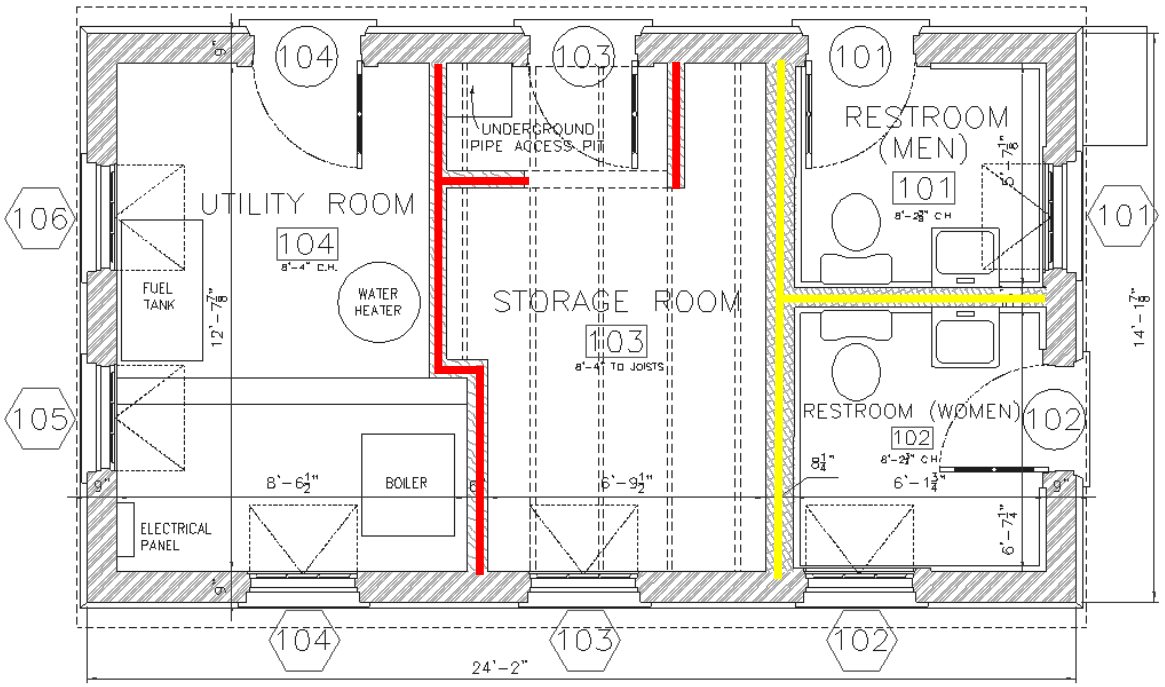


Figure 364. Non-load-bearing partition walls in the lodge utility building. Yellow lines show brick walls; red lines show frame walls with beadboard. Drawing: HPTC (2012).



Figure 365, left. The brick partition wall separating the bathrooms (Rooms 101 and 102) from Room 103. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 366. The beadbaard-covered wood-frame wall between Room 103 and Room 104. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

C1030 Fittings – Architectural Trim

The only applied trim is located in the bathrooms (Rooms 101 and 102). Simple, painted flat stock is used for the baseboard and door and window casing (fig. 367); the baseboard includes a minor bevel (fig. 368). The window and door surrounds may be original; the baseboard is not original.



Figure 367. Simple, flat stock window casing in Room 102. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 368. Simple, flat stock baseboard and door casing in Room 101. Note that the baseboard does not meet at the corners. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

C3010 Wall Finishes

Interior wall finishes include painted plaster, painted brick, painted beadboard, and painted terra cotta tile.

C3020 Floor Finishes

Interior floor finishes include painted and unpainted concrete.

C3030 Ceiling Finishes

Interior ceiling finishes include painted plaster, open framing, and unpainted beadboard.

D20 Plumbing

The plumbing system of the lodge utility building is connected to a well, located at the southeast corner of the lodge stables building (well pump is located in Room 102 of the lodge stables building), and a septic system, located to the east of the lodge.

The electric hot water heater, which provides hot water to both the lodge and the lodge utility building, is located in Room 104 of the utility building (fig. 369). The manufacture date on the heater is 'December 1983'; it was likely installed soon thereafter. Pipes from the hot water heater to the two lavatories in the lodge utility building and to the underground access pit for the underground piping to the superintendent's lodge (located in Room 103), are insulated (fig. 370). The hot water heater is not currently being used.

A drinking fountain was located on the east elevation of the utility building. Its location is marked on the 1976 rehabilitation drawings (fig. 371).[4] The concrete base has been retained. It is assumed that the drinking fountain was an original feature; its removal date is unknown.

[4] "Specifications: Rehabilitation of Quarters, Building No. 3, and Rehabilitation of "Utility B", Building No. 5."

The two restrooms (Rooms 101 and 102) include modern toilets. Work done to the lodge utility building during the 1976 rehabilitation included replacing the toilet in Room 101 and resetting the existing toilet in Room 102 (see fig. 371).[5] The toilet in Room 101 probably dates to this work (fig. 372). The toilet in Room 102 has been replaced since 1976; its exact date is unknown (fig. 373).

The sinks, or lavatories, located in the restrooms likely date to the building's construction in 1929. The sinks are identical in both lavatories (figs. 374-375).

A well is located at the southwest corner of the lodge stables building (well pump is located in Room 102 of the lodge stables building). "Water testing in the past showed contamination [of the well water] and unsuitable for a public water system without treatment. [The park]…elected to quit using for all but the toilets in the [lodge utility building]. Potable water is provided in 5 [gallon] coolers trucked from the main unit of the park. Well is 130 feet deep with a ¾ HP submersible pump."[6]

A septic system is located to the east of the superintendent's lodge and lodge utility building. "The septic tanks…get pumped out and inspected [approximately]…every 36-42 months." The current concrete tank is 2000 gallons.[7]



Figure 369. The electric hot water heater is not currently being used. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 370. Insulated piping associated with the hot water heater and boiler. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

[5] "Specifications: Rehabilitation of Quarters, Building No. 3, and Rehabilitation of "Utility B", Building No. 5."
[6] Sprinkle, Email message (March 5, 2012.).
[7] Ibid.

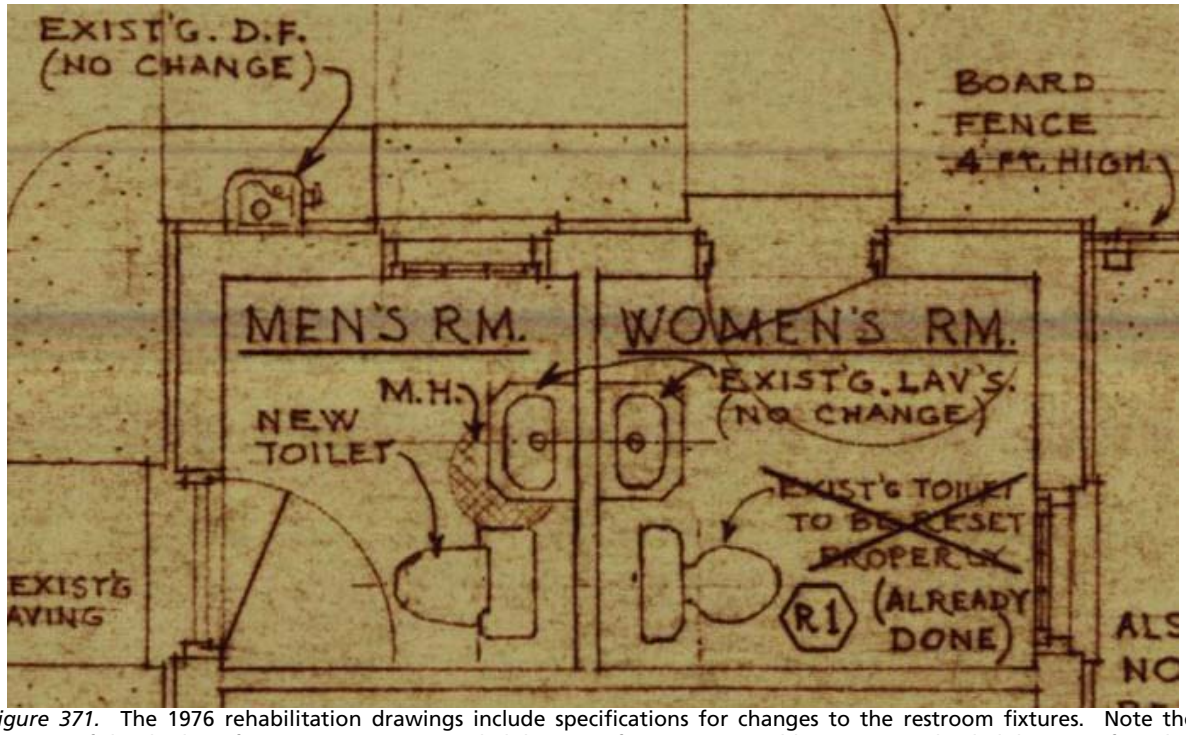


Figure 371. The 1976 rehabilitation drawings include specifications for changes to the restroom fixtures. Note the location of the drinking fountain. Drawing: "Rehabilitation of Quarters 3, Building No. 3. and Rehabilitation of "Utility B," Building No. 5" Architectural drawing set.



Figure 372. The modern toilet in Room 101 likely dates to 1976. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 373. The modern toilet in Room 102; date unknown. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 374. The sink located in Room 101. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 375. The sink located in Room 102. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

D30 HVAC

The mechanical systems located in the lodge utility building supply heat to the superintendent's lodge only. The lodge utility building and the lodge stables building are not conditioned spaces.

The heat generating system for the superintendent's lodge is located in Room 104 of the lodge utility building. A modern diesel-burning Burnham boiler is located in the southeast corner of the room (fig. 376). It was installed in 2009 (unit is dated). Partially-insulated pipes carrying hot water to the lodge radiators travel along the east wall of Room 104 and to the underground access pit in Room 103 (fig. 377). From there the pipes continue underground.

The energy supply for the heating system is located on the west wall of Room 104 of the lodge utility building. The painted metal tank holds diesel fuel for the boiler; its date is unknown (fig. 378).



Figure 376. The modern boiler is located in Room 104. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 377. Insulated piping for the hot water heater and boiler is located in Room 103. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 378. The diesel fuel tank, located in the Room 104. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

D40 Fire Protection System

There is one fire extinguisher located in the lodge utility building; it is located on floor in Room 104 (fig. 379).

There are no battery-operated smoke detectors, fire alarm system, or lightning protection system located at the lodge utility building.

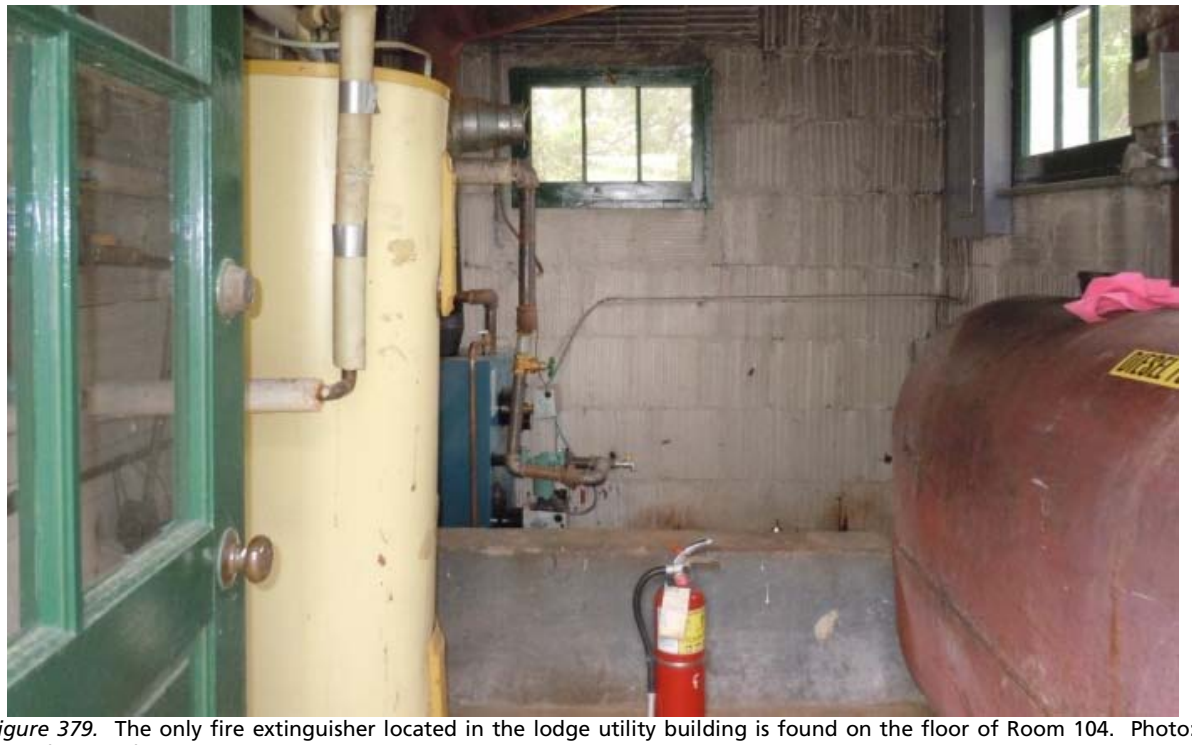


Figure 379. The only fire extinguisher located in the lodge utility building is found on the floor of Room 104. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

D50 Electrical

The main electrical panel for the superintendent's lodge and the lodge utility building is located on the west wall of Room 104 of the lodge utility building (fig. 380). Two subpanels are also located in the kitchen addition of the lodge and are rated under that building's condition assessment.

Electricity has serviced the lodge, but not the outbuildings, since 1929. It was produced by a generator located at the cemetery.[8] After complaints of insufficient or faulty wiring and electrical service in the lodge, a new system was installed in all three cemetery buildings in 1939. The new system took advantage of public utility from Southside Electric Cooperative and included checking the wiring, and installing a panel board, conduits, and a meter.[9]

[8] Office of the Quartermaster Supply Officer. "Specifications," (March 6, 1929).
[9] "1940 Annual Report."

Renovations to the electrical system occurred during the 1976 rehabilitation, but the only changes to the lodge utility building included installation of a new light and switch.[10]

All of the lighting equipment in the utility building is contemporary or modern in style and design (fig. 381). No historic lighting exists.

There is no research evidence that any upgrades to the electrical system have been performed at the lodge since 1976. Furthermore, it is unknown when the 200-amp electrical panel was installed in the lodge utility building. Petersburg National Battlefield maintenance records show that the current system reached the end of its lifespan in 1996.[11]

There is no security alarm system or emergency lighting and power system located in the lodge utility building.



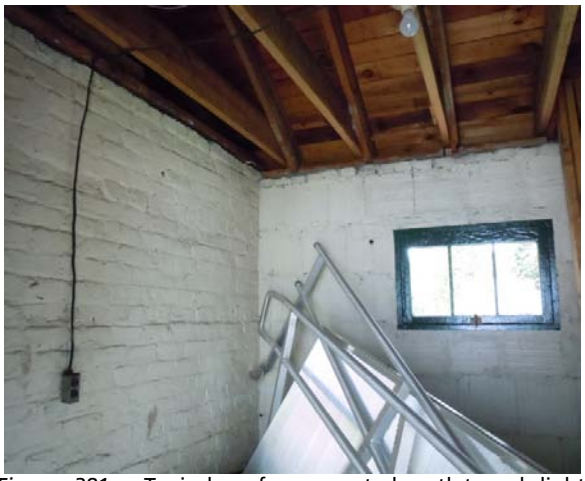


Figure 381. Typical surface-mounted outlet and light fixture in Room 103. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

Figure 380, left. The main electrical panel is located in Room 104 of the lodge utility building. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

G2030 Pedestrian Paving

Pedestrian paving in the form of concrete sidewalks are located on the north and east elevations (figs. 382-383). They are connected and lead from all entrances of the lodge utility building to the rear entrance of the superintendent's lodge (kitchen addition porch). The sidewalks are flat and are approximately 3'-4" wide.

[10] "Specifications: Rehabilitation of Quarters, Building No. 3, and Rehabilitation of "Utility B", Building No. 5."
[11] Sprinkle, Email message (March 5, 2012).



Figure 382. The north elevation concrete sidewalks. Photo: HPTC (04/26/11).



Figure 383, right. The east elevation concrete sidewalk. Photo: HPTC (04/26/11).

Description by Room

Room 101 – Men's Restroom

The men's restroom occupies the northeast corner of the building (fig. 384). The room measures 6'-1" x 5'-7" and has an 8'-2" ceiling height.

Floor

The exposed floor is composed of the partially-painted concrete slab on grade (fig. 385).

Walls

The walls are composed of painted plaster applied to the masonry walls beneath: terra cotta exterior walls and brick interior walls (fig. 386).

Ceiling

The ceiling is composed of painted plaster most likely applied to wood lath attached to the wood roof trusses (see fig. 386).

Trim

Interior trim around the door and window is simple and likely original (see fig. 367). The baseboard is also simple, but includes a beveled upper edge; it is not historic.

Door

The room includes an entrance door (D101) located on the north elevation (fig. 387). The door is composed of wood and has four divided obscure wire-glass lights above three horizontal panels.

Window

The room includes one window (W101) located on the east elevation. The wood hopper window has three obscure-glass lights, a chain to keep it open, and an exterior screen.

Electrical System

A modern incandescent light fixture is located at the ceiling. Modern surface-mounted switches, outlets, and conduit are located throughout the room.

Plumbing System

A lavatory and toilet are located on the south wall of the room (see figs. 372-374). The sink is likely original to the building's construction, whereas the toilet is contemporary.

Fire & Emergency Systems

There are no fire or emergency systems located in this room.

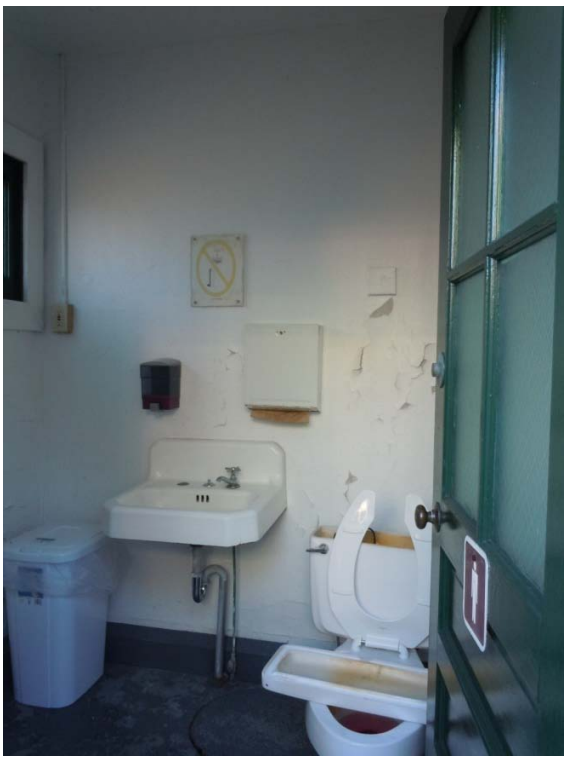




Figure 385. The concrete slab on grade is partially painted in Room 101. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

Figure 384, left. Looking south into Room 101 from D101. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 386. The walls and ceiling in Room 101 are composed of painted plaster. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

Figure 387, right. D101 is located on the north wall. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Room 102 – Women's Restroom

The women's restroom occupies the southeast corner of the building (fig. 388). The room measures 6'-2" x 6'-7" and has an 8'-3" ceiling height.

Floor

The exposed floor is composed of the partially-painted concrete slab on grade (fig. 389).

Walls

The walls are composed of painted plaster applied to the masonry walls beneath: terra cotta exterior walls and brick interior walls.

Ceiling

The ceiling and walls are composed of painted plaster most likely applied to wood lath attached to the wood roof trusses.

Trim

Interior wood trim around the door and window is simple and likely original. The baseboard is also simple, but includes a beveled upper edge; it is not historic (see fig. 389).

Door

The room includes an entrance door (D102) located on the east elevation (fig. 390). The door is composed of wood and has four divided obscure wire-glass lights above three horizontal panels.

Window

The room includes one window (W102) located on the south elevation (fig. 391). The wood hopper window has three obscure-glass lights, a chain to keep it open, and an exterior screen.

Electrical System

A modern incandescent light fixture is located at the ceiling. Modern surface-mounted switches, outlets, and conduit are located throughout the room.

Plumbing System

A lavatory and toilet are located on the north wall of the room. The sink is likely original to the building's construction, whereas the toilet is contemporary (see figs. 373, 375).

Fire & Emergency Systems

There are no fire or emergency systems located in this room.



Figure 388, left. Room 102, looking west from D102. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 389. The partially painted concrete slab on grade of Room 102. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).





Figure 391. W102 is located on the south wall. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

Figure 390, left. D102 is located on the east wall. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

Room 103 – Storage Room

The storage room occupies the center third of the building (fig. 392). The room measures approximately 7'-10" x 12'-9" and has an 8'-4" ceiling height (finish floor to bottom of ceiling joist).

Floor

The exposed floor is composed of the concrete slab on grade (fig. 393).

Walls

The exterior walls (north and south walls) are composed of painted structural terra cotta (fig. 394). The east interior wall is composed of painted brick. The west interior wall and two small partition walls are composed of wood framing with applied painted beadboard.

Ceiling

The ceiling is composed of open unfinished ceiling and roof framing.

Trim

Interior trim around doors and windows is simple and includes surround which is recessed and flush with the exterior wall surface.

Door

The room includes an entrance door (D103) located on the north elevation (see fig. 357). The door is composed of wood and has four divided lights above three horizontal panels.

Window

The room includes one window (W103) located on the south elevation (fig. 395). The wood hopper window has three divided lights and a chain to keep it open.

Mechanical System

Insulated pipes, which supply hot water to the radiator system in the lodge, travel from the boiler in Room 104 to the underground access pit at the northwest corner of Room 103 (see fig. 377).

Electrical System

A modern incandescent light fixture is located at the ceiling. Modern surface-mounted switches, outlets, and conduit are located throughout the room.

Plumbing System

Insulated pipes, which supply hot water to the various plumbing fixtures in the lodge, travel from the hot water heater in Room 104 to the underground access pit at the northwest corner of Room 103.

Fire & Emergency Systems

There are no fire or emergency systems located in this room.



Figure 392. Looking south into Room 103 from D103. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

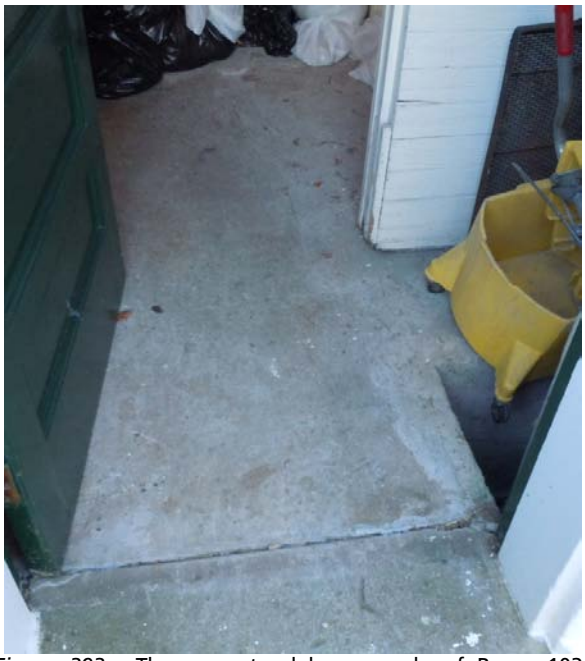


Figure 393. The concrete slab on grade of Room 103. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



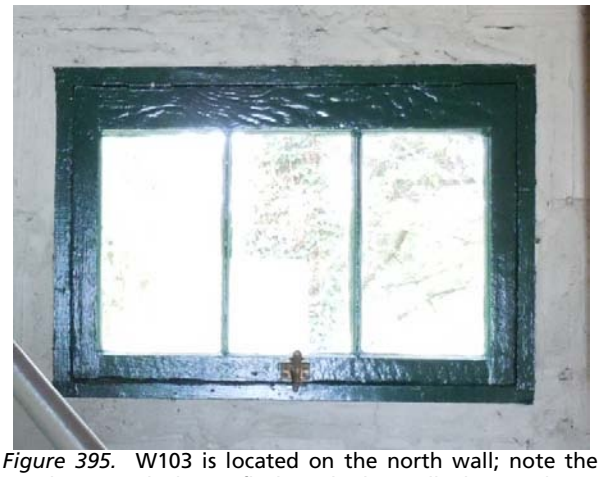


Figure 395. W103 is located on the north wall; note the simple trim which sits flush with the wall plane. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

Figure 394, left. There are three types of walls in Room 103: terra cotta blocks, brick, and wood frame with beadboard. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

Room 104 – Mechanical Room

The mechanical room occupies the western third of the building (fig. 396). The room measures approximately 7'-7" x 12'-9" and has an 8'-4" ceiling height.

Floor

The exposed floor is composed of the concrete slab on grade.

Walls

The exterior walls (north, west, and south walls) are composed of painted terra cotta tile. The east interior wall is composed of wood framing with applied painted beadboard (fig. 397).

A 1'-6"-high concrete wall runs east-west and separates the boiler (located in the southern portion of the room) from the rest of the room (fig. 398).

Ceiling

The ceiling is composed of stained and sealed wood beadboard (fig. 399).

Trim

Interior trim around doors and windows is simple and includes surround which is recessed and flush the exterior wall surface.

Door

The room includes an entrance door (D104) located on the north elevation (fig. 400). The door is composed of wood and has four divided lights above three horizontal panels.

Window

The room includes three windows; W104 is located on the south elevation and W105 and W106 are located on the west elevation (figs. 401-402). The wood hopper windows have three divided lights and chains to keep them open.

Mechanical System

A fuel oil-powered boiler is located at the southeast corner of the room (see fig. 376). It was installed in 2009 (unit is dated). The diesel-fuel tank is located on the western wall (date unknown; fig. 403). Insulated hot water pipes, located on the east wall, lead from the boiler to the underground access pit in Room 103.

Electrical System

A modern 200-amp electrical panel is located at the south corner of the west wall (see fig. 380). Its date of installation is unknown.

Plumbing System

The electric hot water heater, which provides hot water to both the lodge and the lodge utility building, is located in Room 104 (see fig. 403). Pipes from the hot water heater to the two lavatories in the lodge utility building and to the underground access pit for the underground piping to the superintendent's lodge (located in Room 103), are insulated.

Fire & Emergency Systems

There is one fire extinguishers located in Room 104. It is located on the floor adjacent to the boiler (see fig. 396). There are no other fire and emergency systems located in this room.

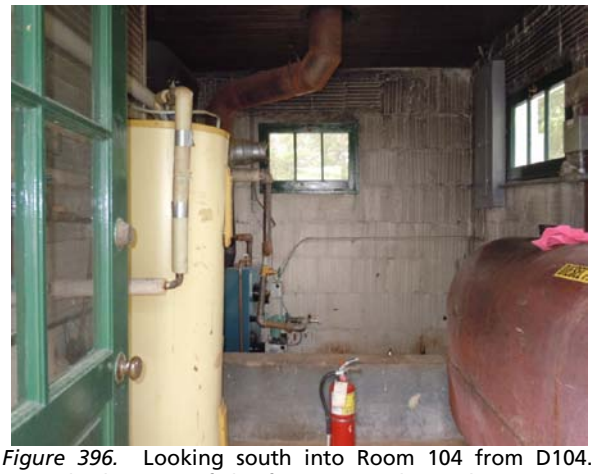


Figure 396. Looking south into Room 104 from D104. Note the location of the fire extinguisher. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 397, right. The room has two wall types: terra cotta structural tile exterior walls and wood frame with beadboard on the interior wall. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 398. A short concrete wall separates the boiler from the rest of the room. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 399. The ceiling in Room 104 has stained beadboard. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 400, left. D104 is located on the north elevation. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 401. W104 is located on the south elevation. Note the simple trim. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 402. W105 (left) and W106 (right) are located on the west elevation. Note the simple trim. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 403. The diesel-fuel tank and electric hot water heater in Room 104. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

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Extant Character-Defining Features (to be retained)

Setting (all buildings)[1]

- Configuration of the historic buildings and structures in the cemetery (superintendent's lodge, lodge stables building, lodge utility building, rostrum, flag pole)
- Brick wall at perimeter of cemetery delineating cemetery property
- Rural location

Superintendent's Lodge

Exterior

Shape and Mass

- Shape and mass of the main block (L-shape, two stories with mansard roof) with offset of the west wing on the south elevation
- Two-bay by one-bay, one-story northeast corner front porch (inside corner of ell)
- Shape and mass of the south kitchen addition (rectangular, one story with low gable roof)

Openings

- All window and door placements in main block and kitchen addition
- All window and door openings in main block and kitchen addition, with projecting dimensional stone sills and differentiated stone lintels and quoins in the main block
- All window and door openings in kitchen addition, with projecting dimensional stone sills and differentiated stone lintels
- 6/6 first-floor windows (main block and kitchen addition)
- 2/2 second-floor dormer windows

Projections

- Two brick chimneys of the upper main block roof
- Single parged brick chimney of the kitchen addition
- Original dormers from the main block's mansard walls (date to 1879)
- The upper curb from the mansard roof (main block)
- The lower cornice (main block) which hides the mansard's gutter
- Cornice and eave return on the kitchen addition

Roof Construction

- Second-floor main block metal-clad, elliptically-curved mansard roof with projecting dormers (large pans are not a character-defining feature within period of significance)

[1] For a complete list of all site-related character-defining features, refer to the Cultural Landscape Report. (Auwaerter, "CLR.")

- Shallow-hipped, metal-clad upper roof (large pans are not a character-defining feature within period of significance)
- Shallow-hipped, metal-clad northeast porch roof, with exposed roof framing seen from porch (large pans are not a character-defining feature within period of significance)
- Shallow-gabled, metal-clad south kitchen addition roof (large pans are not a character-defining feature within period of significance)

Trim and Secondary Features

- Skilled use of masonry to articulate the architectural openings, including quoins and lintels and projecting water table and sills
- Window surrounds (door surrounds have been replaced)
- Northeast porch roof and cornice
- Roof trim at cornices and eaves on both the main block and the kitchen addition
- Gettysburg Address plaque on north elevation

Materials

- Stone foundation and first-floor walls of the main block
- Wood trim and secondary features, including the porch and second-floor windows
- Parged brick walls of the kitchen addition
- Metal roof finishes (all roofs; large pans are not considered character-defining)

Craft Details

- Detailing of exterior stonework
- Standing-seam metal roofs (small pans)
- Exterior trim at cornices, eaves, and front porch

Interior

Individual Spaces

- Retention of major room configurations on first and second floors (despite addition of non-character-defining surface materials)
- The first floor retains the front porch (northeast corner), the government office (southeast corner), the living room (northwest corner, and dining room (southwest corner) in the main block
- The second floor retains the three main bedrooms (non-character-defining changes to the southwest room, with the addition of the bathroom and closets, can be reversed)
- South elevation kitchen addition

Related Spaces & Sequence of Spaces

- Simultaneous use of the lodge as a public and private building
- Flow between the individual rooms is extant in the form of original door openings

Interior Features

- Locations of fireplaces and stoves (openings have been enclosed)
- Second-floor closets in Rooms 201 and 202 (all other closets post-date 1933)
- Original kitchen addition dresser is extant in Room 103 (location is not a character-defining feature)
- A majority of the interior window and door casing is extant in the first and second floor of the main block; original baseboard is extant in Room 205

Surface Materials and Finishes

- Plaster walls and ceilings (modern coverings are not character-defining features)
- Wood strip flooring (modern covering are not character-defining features)

Craft Details

- Original wood trim at windows, doors, and baseboards
- First- and second-floor windows

Lodge Stables Building

Exterior

Shape and Mass

- Shape and mass of the main block (rectangle shape, one-and-one-half stories with gable roof); north addition is not a character-defining feature
- Simple construction style and features

Openings

- All window and door placements in main block (excludes D101a)
- All window and door openings in main block with projecting dimensional sills (excludes D101a)
- Original wood 6/6 double-hung windows in first and second floor
- Original (to the lodge stables building) exterior entry doors (excludes D101a and D101b)

Projections

- The overhanging cornices on the north and south elevations (main block)
- Overhanging box rakes and eave returns on the west and east elevations (main block)

Roof Construction

- Gabled, metal-clad main block roof (large pans are not a character-defining feature)
- Absence of any roof penetrations through the gable roof

Trim and Secondary Features

- Plain, unpainted parged façade
- Repetitive, but simple standing-seam metal roof
- Projecting window and door sills
- Window and door trim surrounds, including door transoms (excludes D101a)
- Roof trim at cornices and eaves

Materials

- Parged concrete foundation and brick first-floor walls of the main block
- Wood trim and secondary features, including the windows, doors, and roof overhangs
- Metal roof finishes (large pans are not considered character-defining)

Craft Details

- Standing-seam metal roofs (small pans)
- Exterior trim at cornices and eaves

Interior

Individual Spaces

- Retention of major room configurations on first and second floors
- The first floor retains the main garage space and the well pump room (southwest corner); the southeast room has been removed
- The second floor retains the single, large attic space

Related Spaces & Sequence of Spaces

- Use of the building as a private building, not accessible to the public
- Each room is accessed by an individual exterior door
- No interior flow between rooms on the first floor
- Interior ladder provides access between the first floor and the second floor (exterior stair is not a character-defining feature)

Interior Features

- Utilitarian aspect of the building
- Plain features

Surface Materials and Finishes

- Concrete floors on first floor
- Wood strip flooring on the second floor
- Painted brick walls (interior surfaces of exterior walls)
- Exposed, unfinished framing

Craft Details

- Original wood trim at windows and doors
- Original windows and entry doors (excludes D101a and D101b)
- Exposed second floor and roof framing

Lodge Utility Building

Exterior

Shape and Mass

- Shape and mass of the main block (rectangle shape, one story with gable roof)
- Lack of modern additions

Openings

- All window and door locations
- All window and door openings with projecting dimensional sills
- Original 3-light wood hopper windows (six total)
- Original 4-light, 3-panel wood entry doors (four total)

Projections

- Wood cornices on the north and south elevations
- Wood box rakes and eave returns on the west and east elevations

Roof Construction

- Gabled, metal-clad main block roof (large pans are not a character-defining feature)

Trim and Secondary Features

- Plain, painted parged façade
- Repetitive, but simple standing-seam metal roof
- Projecting window and door sills
- Simple window and door trim surrounds
- Roof trim at cornices and eaves

Materials

- Parged concrete foundation and terra cotta block first-floor walls
- Wood trim and secondary features, including the windows, doors, and roof overhangs
- Metal roof finishes (large pans are not considered character-defining)

Craft Details

- Standing-seam metal roofs (small pans)
- Exterior trim at cornices and eaves
- Wood trim of windows and doors

Interior

Individual Spaces

- Retention of major room configurations
- The building retains the two public restrooms (northeast and southeast corners), the private storage room (center room), and the private mechanical room (west room)

Related Spaces & Sequence of Spaces

- Simultaneous use of the lodge utility building as a public and private building
- Each room is only accessible from its exterior door; there is no movement between rooms within the interior of the building

Interior Features

- Utilitarian aspect of the building
- Plain features
- Original intent for each room is retained

Surface Materials and Finishes

- Concrete floors (painted in restrooms, unpainted elsewhere)
- Painted plaster walls and ceilings in restrooms
- Painted exposed terra cotta block exterior walls in storage and mechanical rooms
- Painted beadboard wall between storage and mechanical rooms; painted brick wall between storage room and restrooms
- Exposed, unfinished ceiling and roof framing in storage room
- Unpainted beadboard ceiling in mechanical room

Craft Details

- Original wood trim at windows and doors
- Original windows and entry doors
- Exposed ceiling roof framing
- Plaster ceilings and walls (restrooms)
- Wood beadboard walls and ceiling

Missing Character-Defining Features

Superintendent's Lodge

- Historic exterior paint colors
- Small pans in metal roofs
- Rear porch roof structure
- Exterior doors and surrounds
- Use of the skylight as fenestration
- Fireplaces
- Wood floors
- Exposed plaster ceilings
- Kitchen plaster walls
- Original configuration of the interior stair
- Baseboard

Lodge Stables Building

- Configuration of windows and doors on the south elevation
- Original stables doors
- Small pans in metal roofs
- Second-floor exterior pulley system on the west elevation
- Separate interior southeast room

Lodge Utility Building

- Drinking fountain on east elevation
- Small pans in metal roofs

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Condition Assessment

The conditions assessment definitions used for this HSR are based on those outlined in the NPS PFMD's Asset Management Process (AMP), the Facilities Management Software System (FMSS), and the Facility Condition Assessment Survey (FCAS) and adapted for use by HPTC. For the purpose of this report, these definitions were strictly adhered to as a way to qualitatively assess the current condition of the Superintendent's Lodge, Lodge Stables Building, and Lodge Utility Building at Poplar Grove National Cemetery.

Qualitative Condition Ratings

Good

- Routine maintenance should be sufficient to maintain the current condition; and/or
- A cyclic maintenance or repair/rehabilitation project is not specifically required to maintain the current condition or correct deficiencies.

Fair

- The feature generally provides an adequate level of service to operations, but
- The feature requires more than routine maintenance, and
- Cyclic maintenance or repair/rehabilitation work may be required in the future

Poor

- Feature requires immediate attention;
- Routine maintenance is need at a much higher level of effort to meet significant safety and legal requirements;
- Cyclic maintenance should be scheduled for the current year; and/or
- A special repair/rehabilitation project should be requested consistent with park requirements, priorities, and long-term management objectives.

Maintenance Deficiency Priority Ratings (10-Year Rating Period)

Minor – Short-Term/Long-Term Priority

- This rating indicates standard preventative maintenance priorities and preservation methods have not been follow; or
- There is reduced life expectancy of affected adjacent or related materials and/or systems within 5 to 10 years and beyond; or
- There is condition with a long-term impact within 5 to 10 years and beyond.

Serious – Immediate/Short-Term Priority

- This rating defines a deteriorated condition that if not corrected within 1 to 5 years will result in the failure of the feature; or
- A threat to the health and/or safety of the user may occur within 1 to 5 years if the ongoing deterioration is not corrected; or
- There is ongoing deterioration of adjacent or related materials and/or features as a result of the feature's deficiency.

Critical – Immediate Priority

- This rating defines an advanced state of deterioration which has resulted in the failure of a feature or will result in the failure of a feature if not corrected within 1 year; or
- There is accelerated deterioration of adjacent or related materials or systems as a result of the feature's deficiencies if not corrected within 1 year; or
- There is immediate threat to the health and/or safety of the user; or
- There is failure to meet a legislated requirement.

Not Rated

- The feature was not rated as it was not extant at the time of the report or is non-contributing, removed, and not planned to be replaced.

Code Compliance

Both NPS policies and federal regulations stipulate that when an historic structure is preserved and/or rehabilitated, attempts should be made to meet applicable nationally-accepted model building codes to the maximum extent feasible. Compliance with nationally-accepted codes does not automatically trigger a complete code-based upgrade. Alternative criteria exist for alterations to historic structures; these typically encourage flexibility in the literal application of the code intent.

The *Public Buildings Amendment of 1988* instructs Federal agencies to follow "to the maximum extent feasible," as determined by the administrator or head of the agency, the "…nationally recognized model building codes and other applicable nationally recognized codes such as electrical codes, and fire and life safety codes." The National Park Service intends to consult pertinent national, state, and local codes, and typically applies to most strident code requirements. The Northeast Regional Office (NPS) Structural Fire Safety leader will be Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) for final determination of code applications for these structures.

The National Park Service has prepared Design Standards for all construction projects, including those affecting historic structures.[1] The design standard presents all codes that should be reviewed and includes the most recent copies of the following major codes and applicable laws, policies, codes, directives, standards, and NPS guidelines. The design standards present requirements for

[1] Denver Service Center. "Design Standards." *Denver Service Center Workflows.* National Park Service, Department of the Interior. 2009. Accessed at <http://www.nps.gov/dscw/dstandards.htm> on March 6, 2012.

accessibility, civil, and environmental engineering, landscape architecture, architecture, including roofing and waterproofing, structural, mechanical, safety and fire protection, electrical, lighting, and sustainability disciplines.
Major codes, laws, standards, and guidelines include:

- *Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standard* (ABAAS) for Federal Facilities, 2004
- *International Building Code* (IBC), 2009
- *International Existing Building Code* (IEBC), 2009
- *National Fire Protection Association 101* (NFPA 101), Life Safety Code
- *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966* (NHPA), amended
- *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings* (36 CFR 68), 1995
- *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and the Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*
- *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Documentation*
- *Uniform Code for Building Conservation*
- *Building Construction and Safety Code* (NFPA 5000)
- *National Fire Protection Association 70* (NFPA 70), National Electrical Code
- *Installation of Lightning Protection Systems* (NFPA 780)
- *Code for the Protection of Cultural Resource Properties* (NFPA 909)
- *Code for the Fire Protection of Historic Structures* (NFPA 914)
- *Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations* (NFPA 241)
- *Director's Order (DO) 5oB, Risk Management* (Manual 50B)
- *Director's Order (DO) 58, Structural Fire Management* (Manual 58)
- *5 U.S.C § 7902* (Safety Program)
- *15 U.S.C § 2225* (Fire Prevention and Control)
- *29 U.S.C § 668* (Occupational Safety and Health)
- *40 U.S.C § 619* (Construction, Alteration, and Acquisition of Public Buildings)

Accessibility Condition Assessments

No improvements have been made to the three buildings, situated on two sites divided by a gravel main drive which connects the entry gate to the burial grounds. The buildings and their sites do not comply with the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standard (ABAAS). There is no accessible path connecting either sites or a path connecting the Lodge Stables Building and Lodge Utility Building with the Superintendent's Lodge. A removable ramp is stored on site for use at all three structures to facilitate entry if needed; however a portable ramp will not satisfy the compliance.

Observations about each building site and documentation of current accessibility, according to the ABAAS, are included in the following paragraphs. Only the most apparent code deficiencies are noted.

Site

Site Arrival Points (*ABAAS F206.2.1*)

No accessible route exists from the accessible parking lot to the front entrance of the superintendent's lodge, Extant route includes a asphalt parking lot (see below); a gravel and sand main cemetery drive (non-compliant with *F302.1*); concrete patio to front porch stairs (compliant with *F303*); two stairs (approximately 1'-7" rise) to top of front porch; no permanent ramp; and a 0'-5" rise from front porch to exterior door sill; no permanent ramp.

No accessible route exists from the accessible parking lot to the lodge stables building. Route includes the asphalt parking lot (see below) and the gravel and sand main driveway through cemetery to stables doors (non-compliant with *F302.1*).

No accessible route exists from the accessible parking lot to the lodge utility building. Route includes the asphalt parking lot (see below); the gravel and sand main cemetery drive (non-compliant with *F302.1*); and grass.

Within a Site (*ABAAS F206.2.2*)

No accessible route is located between the superintendent's lodge and the lodge stables building, or between the lodge stables building and the lodge utility building.

A concrete sidewalk approximately 40" wide connects the rear entrance of the lodge (D104ext) to the stables building (all exterior doors); however none of the exterior entrances are accessible.

Parking Spaces (*ABAAS F208*)

Parking spaces were not assessed due to the limited scope of this HSR.

Superintendent's Lodge

Spaces and Elements (*ABAAS F206.2.4*)

D101 is 32" wide, has no threshold, includes a door knob, and has adequate clearance on either side of the door (*404.2.4.1 Swinging Doors and Gates)*. D102 is 30-1/8" wide, has no threshold, includes a door knob, and does not have adequate clearance on either side of the door. D103 is 32-3/4" wide, has no threshold, includes a doorknob, and does not have adequate clearance on either side of the door.

Location (*ABAAS F206.3*)

Assessment of accessible route location cannot be performed without a finalized architectural design program.

Entrances (*ABAAS F206.4*)

D101ext is 33-3/8" wide, has a threshold greater than 0'-0-½", has an exterior sill which is 0'-5" above the front porch, includes a doorknob, and has adequate clearance on both sides of the door (*404.2.4.1 Swinging Doors and Gates*). D102ext is 32-3/4" wide, has a threshold greater than 0'-0-½", has an exterior sill which is 0'-5" above the front porch, includes a door knob, and has adequate clearance on both sides of the door. D104ext is 33-3/8" wide, has a threshold greater than 0'-0-½", has an exterior sill which is 0'-5" above the front porch, includes a doorknob, and does not have adequate clearance on both sides of the door.

Stairways (at entrances) (*ABAAS F210*)

Stairs are located at the front entrance and the rear entrance. The front entrance includes to one tread from grade to the front porch. The risers average 0'-8" in height; the tread is 1'-0" in depth. The rear entrance is a single step from grade to porch; it is 0'-7-5/8" in height.

Toilet Facilities (*ABAAS F213*)

The recommended use for the second floor of the lodge is storage. Additionally, the restroom will not be reused or brought online. Reassessment should be done if the architectural design program alters this use.

Lodge Stables Building

The lodge stables building is considered a maintenance facility and has not been assessed for accessibility compliance (*F203.6 Machinery Spaces*).

Lodge Utility Building

Half of the lodge utility building (Rooms 103 and 104) is considered a maintenance facility and have not been assessed for accessibility compliance (*F203.6 Machinery Spaces*). Only the restrooms (Rooms 101 and 102) have been assessed for accessibility.

Spaces and Elements (*ABAAS F206.2.4*)

There are no interior doorways located between rooms.

Location (*ABAAS F206.3*)

There is no circulation between rooms of the lodge utility building therefore location of accessible interior routes cannot be assessed.

Entrances (*ABAAS F206.4*)

D101ext and D102ext are both 31" wide, have no thresholds, have exterior sills which are 0'-6" above grade, include door knobs, and have inadequate clearance on the interior sides of the doors.

Stairways (at entrances) (ABAAS F210)

There are no stairs located at either entrance.

Toilet Facilities (ABAAS F213)

Turning space in Room 101 is a maximum of 38" in diameter. Turning space in Room 102 is 52" in diameter. Neither room is in compliance.

In both rooms, the entrance door swings into the clear floor space for the toilet and sink. However the toilets sinks are adequate distance from one another.

Toilet seat heights, flush controls, paper dispensers, sink clearances, heights, faucets, and exposed pipes and surfaces were not assessed due to limited scope of this HSR. Grab bars are non-extant in either room.

Summary of Conditions

Superintendent's Lodge

Overall the superintendent's lodge meets the definition of "fair" condition and has an overall maintenance deficiency rating categorized as "serious." The features with the most serious maintenance deficiencies for the superintendent's lodge, taken from Table 2 below, include:

- Lack of a lightning protection system
- Lack of battery-operated smoke detectors
- Lack of an emergency lighting and power system
- Improperly sized and located fire extinguishers
- Degraded mortar in the masonry chimneys
- Holes in mansard roof drainage system (trough gutter)
- Hipped structural roof frame and attic floor structural frame on the main block where the frame may be compromised due to water infiltration
- Inaccurate roof penetration flashing, failing glazing and paint on the exterior windows
- Broken and/or missing panels on the exterior storm windows
- Metal embedded in the concrete floor frame of the northeast porch
- Areas of neutral and negative overall site drainage surrounding the lodge
- Peeling paint and rot on the exterior soffits, eaves, and cornices of the main block
- Plaster ceiling finishes on the second floor
- Inoperable water closet, lavatory, and bathtub/shower in the second-floor bathroom
- Improperly hung light fixtures on the second floor
- Painted plaster wall finishes on the first floor due to water infiltration
- Inadequate number of fire extinguishers in the lodge
- Detached gutter on the northeast porch roof
- Inaccurate northeast porch roof-side wall flashing, kitchen addition roof-side wall flashing, and dormer flashing

- Presence of Portland cement mortar in the stone foundation walls and first-floor walls
- Rusty foundation vents
- Peeling paint on the exterior doors
- Broken exterior storm doors
- Damage to first-floor structural interior walls due to water infiltration on masonry chimneys
- Northeast porch structural columns contain rot at the bottom

Table 2. **Superintendent's Lodge Summary of Conditions Table**

UNIFORMAT II Outline Data			Condition Rating	Deficiency Rating
A	SUBSTRUCTURE			
A10	FOUNDATIONS			
A1010	Standard Foundations			
A101001	Wall Foundations			
	A101001-1	Main Block Foundation	**Fair**	**Serious**
	A101001-2	NE Porch Foundation	**Fair**	Minor
	A101001-3	Kitchen Addition Foundation	**Fair**	Minor
B	SHELL			
B10	SUPERSTRUCTURE			
B1010	Floor Construction			
B101001	Structural Frame			
	B101001-1	1st Floor Structural Frame – Main Block	**Fair**	Minor
	B101001-2	1st Floor Structural Frame – NE Porch	**Fair**	***Serious***
	B101001-3	2nd Floor Structural Frame – Main Block	Good	Minor
	B101001-4	Attic Floor Structural Frame – Main Block	***Poor***	***Critical***
	B101001-5	1st Floor Structural Frame – Kitchen Addition	**Fair**	Minor
	B101001-6	Attic Floor Structural Frame – Kitchen Addition	**Fair**	Minor
B101002	Structural Interior Walls			
	B101002-1	1st Floor Structural Interior Walls	***Fair***	Minor
	B101002-2	2nd Floor Structural Interior Walls	Good	Minor
B1020	Roof Construction			
B102001	Structural Frame			
	B102001-1	Hipped Structural Roof Frame – Main Block	***Poor***	***Critical***
	B102001-2	NE Porch Structural Roof Frame	**Fair**	**Serious**
	B102001-3	Gable Structural Roof Frame – Kitchen Addition	**Fair**	Minor

(Superintendent's Lodge continued)

B20	EXTERIOR ENCLOSURE				
	B2010	Exterior Walls			
		B201001	Exterior Skin		
			B201001-1	1st Floor Stone Walls – Main Block	**Fair**	**Serious**
			B201001-2	2nd Floor Gambrel Walls – Main Block	Good	Minor
			B201001-3	Brick Walls – Kitchen Addition	**Fair**	Minor
			B201001-4	Masonry Chimneys (above roof level)	***Poor***	***Critical***
		B201005	Exterior Louvers & Screens		***Poor***	**Serious**
		B201008	Exterior Soffits			
			B201008-1	Exterior Soffits, Eaves & Cornices – Main Block	***Poor***	**Serious**
			B201008-2	Exterior Soffits, Eaves & Cornices – Kitchen Add.	**Fair**	Minor
	B2020	Exterior Windows				
		B2020-1	1st Floor Windows – Main Block		***Poor***	***Critical***
		B2020-2	1st Floor Window – Kitchen Addition		***Poor***	***Critical***
		B2020-3	2nd Floor Windows – Main Block		**Fair**	**Serious**
		B2020-4	Exterior Storm Windows – All Openings		***Poor***	**Serious**
		B2020-5	Skylight – Main Block		**Fair**	Minor
	B2030	Exterior Doors				
		B2030-1	Exterior Doors		**Fair**	**Serious**
		B2030-2	Exterior Storm Doors		**Fair**	**Serious**
B30	ROOFING					
	B3010	Roof Coverings				
		B301001	Roof Finishes			
			B301001-1	Hipped Roof Finishes – Main Block	**Fair**	Minor
			B301001-2	NE Porch Roof Finishes – Main Block	**Fair**	Minor
			B301001-3	Dormer Roof Finishes – Main Block	**Fair**	Minor
			B301001-4	Gable Roof Finishes – Kitchen Addition	**Fair**	Minor
		B301004	Flashings & Trim			
			B301004-1	NE Porch Roof-Side Wall Flashing	**Fair**	Minor
			B301004-2	Kitchen Addition Roof-Side Wall Flashing	**Fair**	Minor
			B301004-3	Dormer Wall Flashing	**Fair**	Minor
			B301004-4	Roof Penetration Flashing	***Poor***	***Critical***
		B301005	Gutters & Downspouts			
			B301005-1	Hipped Roof Drainage System – Main Block	Good	Minor
			B301005-2	Mansard Roof Drainage System	***Poor***	***Critical***

(Superintendent's Lodge continued)

			B301005-3	NE Porch Roof Drainage System	**Fair**	**Serious**
			B301005-4	Kitchen Addition Roof Drainage System	Good	Minor
C	INTERIORS					
	C10	INTERIOR CONSTRUCTION				
		C1010	Partitions		**Fair**	Minor
		C1020	Interior Doors		**Fair**	Minor
		C1030	Fittings			
			C103009	Cabinets		
				C103009-1 Kitchen Cabinets	**Fair**	Minor
				C103009-2 Bathroom Cabinet	**Fair**	Minor
			C103098	Other Casework		
				C103098-1 Fireplaces	**Fair**	Minor
				C103098-2 Kitchen Dresser	Good	Minor
			C103099	Other Interior Specialties – Molding & Trim	**Fair**	Minor
	C20	STAIRS				
		C2010	Stair Construction			
			C201001	Interior Stair Structure	Good	Minor
		C2020	Stair Finishes		Good	Minor
	C30	INTERIOR FINISHES				
		C3010	Wall Finishes			
			C301002	Plaster Wall Finishes	***Poor*** to **Fair**	Minor
			C301004	Tile Wall Finishes	**Fair**	Minor
			C301005	Painted Wall Finishes	***Poor*** to **Fair**	Minor
			C301099	Other Wall Finishes – Wood Paneling	**Fair**	Minor
		C3020	Floor Finishes			
			C302003	Wood Flooring	**Fair**	Minor
			C302004	Resilient Flooring	***Poor***	Minor
			C302005	Carpeting	***Poor***	Minor
		C3030	Ceiling Finishes			
			C303002	Plaster Ceiling Finishes	***Poor***	Minor
			C303004	Acoustical Ceiling Tiles & Panels	Good	Minor
			C303006	Painted Ceilings	***Poor***	Minor
			C303007	Suspension Systems	**Fair**	Minor
D	SERVICES					
	D20	PLUMBING				
		D2010	Plumbing Fixtures			
			D201001	Water Closet	***Poor***	Minor
			D201003	Lavatory	***Poor***	Minor
			D201004	Sink	**Fair**	Minor
			D201005	Bathtub/Shower	***Poor***	Minor
		D2020	Domestic Water Supply		Not Rated	Not Rated
		D2030	Sanitary Waste		Not Rated	Not Rated
	D30	HVAC				
		D3000	Heating & Cooling System		**Fair**	Minor

(Superintendent's Lodge continued)

D40	FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS			
D4030	Fire Protection Specialties			
	D403001	Fire Extinguishing Devices	**Fair**	Minor
D4090	Other Fire Protection Systems – Battery-Operated Smoke Detectors		***Poor***	***Critical***
D50	ELECTRICAL			
D5010	Electrical Service & Distribution			
	D501005	Panels	Good	Minor
D5020	Lighting & Branch Wiring			
	D502002	Lighting Equipment	***Poor***	***Critical***
D5030	Communications & Security			
	D503001	Fire Alarm System	Good	Minor
	D503008	Security System	Good	Minor
D5090	Other Electrical Systems			
	D509002	Emergency Lighting & Power System	***Poor***	***Critical***
	D509004	Lightning Protection System	***Poor***	***Critical***
G	BUILDING SITEWORK			
G20	SITE IMPROVEMENTS			
G2030	Pedestrian Paving		**Fair**	Minor
G90	OTHER SITE WORK			
G9087	Overall Building Site Drainage		***Poor***	**Serious**
End of Table.				

Lodge Stables Building

Overall the lodge stables building meets the definition of "fair" condition and has an overall maintenance deficiency rating categorized as "minor." The features with the most serious maintenance deficiencies for the lodge stables building, taken from Table 3 below, include:

- Lack of a lightning protection system
- Lack of battery-operated smoke detectors
- Inadequate number of fire extinguishers
- Lack of a fire alarm system
- Lack of an emergency lighting and power system
- Areas of neutral and negative overall site drainage surrounding the stables building
- Shed roof finishes on the north addition reaching end of life
- Degraded paint and glazing on all windows
- Rot on cornice of the north addition
- Large cracks seen in concrete parging of brick exterior walls
- Degraded paint and glazing on exterior door transoms
- Inappropriate modern doors on south elevation (front façade)
- Inadequate flashing on return eaves
- Paint finish on the main block's gable roof

Table 3. **Lodge Stables Building Summary of Conditions Table**

UNIFORMAT II Outline Data				Condition Rating	Deficiency Rating
A	SUBSTRUCTURE				
A10	FOUNDATIONS				
A1030	Slab On Grade				
A103001	Standard Slab On Grade				
	A103001-1	Main Block Floor Slab		**Fair**	Minor
	A103001-2	North Addition Floor Slab		**Fair**	Minor
B	SHELL				
B10	SUPERSTRUCTURE				
B1010	Floor Construction				
B101001	Structural Frame – 2nd Floor, Main Block			Good	Minor
B1020	Roof Construction				
B102001	Structural Frame				
	B102001-1	Gable Structural Roof Frame – Main Block		Good	Minor
	B102001-2	Shed Structural Roof Frame – North Addition		Good	Minor
B20	EXTERIOR ENCLOSURE				
B2010	Exterior Walls				
B201001	Exterior Skin				
	B201001-1	Brick Walls – Main Block		**Fair**	**Serious**
	B201001-2	Frame Walls – North Addition		**Fair**	Minor
B201008	Exterior Soffits				
	B201008-1	Exterior Soffits, Eaves & Cornices – Main Block		**Fair**	Minor
	B201008-2	Exterior Soffits, Eaves & Cornices – North Add.		***Poor***	**Serious**
B2020	Exterior Windows				
B2020-1	1st Floor Windows – Main Block			***Poor***	**Serious**
B2020-2	2nd Floor Window – Main Block			***Poor***	**Serious**
B2030	Exterior Doors			**Fair**	**Serious**
B30	ROOFING				
B3010	Roof Coverings				
B301001	Roof Finishes				
	B301001-1	Gable Roof Finishes – Main Block		***Poor***	Minor
	B301001-2	Shed Roof Finishes – North Addition		***Poor***	**Serious**
B301004	Flashings & Trim		Eave Return Flashing	**Fair**	**Serious**
B301005	Gutters & Downspouts		Gable Roof Drainage System – Main Block	Good	Minor
C	INTERIORS				
C10	INTERIOR CONSTRUCTION				
C1010	Partitions			**Fair**	Minor
C1030	Fittings				
C103009	Cabinets			**Fair**	Minor

(Lodge Stables Building continued)

C20	STAIRS				
	C2010	Stair Construction			
		C201001	Interior Stair Structure – Permanent Interior Ladder	Good	Minor
		C201002	Exterior Stair Structure – Metal Stair Structure – West Elevation	**Fair**	Minor
C30	INTERIOR FINISHES				
	C3010	Wall Finishes			
		C301005	Painting To Wall	**Fair**	Minor
	C3020	Floor Finishes			
		C302003	Wood Flooring	**Fair**	Minor
D	SERVICES				
D20	PLUMBING				
	D2020	Domestic Water Supply		Not Rated	Not Rated
D40	FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS				
	D4030	Fire Protection Specialties			
		D403001	Fire Extinguishing Devices	***Poor***	***Critical***
	D4090	Other Fire Protection Systems – Battery-Operated Smoke Detectors		***Poor***	***Critical***
D50	ELECTRICAL				
	D5010	Electrical Service & Distribution			
		D501005	Panels	Good	Minor
	D5020	Lighting & Branch Wiring			
		D502002	Lighting Equipment	**Fair**	Minor
	D5030	Communications & Security			
		D503001	Fire Alarm System	***Poor***	***Critical***
		D503008	Security System	Good	Minor
	D5090	Other Electrical Systems			
		D509002	Emergency Lighting & Power System	***Poor***	***Critical***
		D509004	Lightning Protection System	***Poor***	***Critical***
G	BUILDING SITEWORK				
G20	SITE IMPROVEMENTS				
	G2030	Pedestrian Paving		***Poor***	Minor
G90	OTHER SITE WORK				
	G9087	Overall Building Site Drainage		***Poor***	**Serious**

End of Table.

Lodge Utility Building

Overall the lodge utility building meets the definition of "fair" condition and has an overall maintenance deficiency rating categorized as "minor." The features with the most serious maintenance deficiencies for the lodge utility building, taken from Table 4 below, include:

- Lack of a lightning protection system
- Lack of the proper number of fire extinguishers
- Lack of any battery-operated smoke detectors
- Lack of a fire alarm system
- Lack of a security system
- Lack of emergency lighting and power
- Areas of neutral and negative overall site drainage surrounding the utility building
- Inadequate flashing on return eaves and roof penetrations
- Peeling paint due to water infiltration on concrete floors in restrooms
- Peeling paint and cracked plaster on walls and ceilings in restrooms
- Dated water closets

Table 4. **Lodge Utility Building Summary of Conditions Table**

UNIFORMAT II Outline Data				Condition Rating	Deficiency Rating
A	SUBSTRUCTURE				
	A10	FOUNDATIONS			
		A1010	Standard Foundations		
			A103001 Standard Slab On Grade	**Fair**	**Serious**
B	SHELL				
	B10	SUPERSTRUCTURE			
		B1020	Roof Construction		
			B102001 Structural Frame – Gable Roof	Good	Minor
	B20	EXTERIOR ENCLOSURE			
		B2010	Exterior Walls		
			B201001 Exterior Skin – Terra Cotta Walls	**Fair**	Minor
			B201008 Exterior Soffits	Good	Minor
		B2020	Exterior Windows	Good	Minor
		B2030	Exterior Doors	Good	Minor
	B30	ROOFING			
		B3010	Roof Coverings		
			B301001 Roof Finishes – Gable Roof	Good	Minor
			B301004 Flashings & Trim		
			B301004-1 Eave Return Flashing	***Poor***	Minor
			B301004-2 Roof Penetration Flashing	**Fair**	**Serious**
			B301005 Gutters & Downspouts – Gable Roof	Good	Minor
C	INTERIORS				
	C10	INTERIOR CONSTRUCTION			
		C1010	Partitions	Good	Minor
		C1030	Fittings		
			C103099 Other Interior Specialties – Molding & Trim	**Fair**	Minor

(Lodge Utility Building continued)

C30	INTERIOR FINISHES			
C3010	Wall Finishes			
	C301002	Plaster Wall Finishes	***Poor***	**Serious**
	C301005	Painted Wall Finishes	**Fair**	Minor
	C301099	Other Wall Finishes – Wood Beadboard	**Fair**	Minor
C3020	Floor Finishes			
	C302008	Painted & Stained Floors	**Fair**	Minor
C3030	Ceiling Finishes			
	C303002	Plaster Ceiling Finishes	**Fair**	Minor
	C303005	Wood Ceilings	Good	Minor
	C303006	Painted Ceilings	**Fair**	Minor
D	SERVICES			
D20	PLUMBING			
D2000	Plumbing System		**Fair**	Minor
D2010	Plumbing Fixtures			
	D201001	Water Closets	**Fair**	Minor
	D201003	Lavatories	Good	Minor
D2020	Domestic Water Supply		Not Rated	Not Rated
D2030	Sanitary Waste		Not Rated	Not Rated
D30	HVAC			
D3010	Energy Supply		Fair	Minor
D3020	Heat Generating System		Good	Minor
D40	FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS			
D4030	Fire Protection Specialties			
	D403001	Fire Extinguishing Devices	**Fair**	Minor
D4090	Other Fire Protection Systems: Battery-Operated Smoke Detectors		***Poor***	***Critical***
D50	ELECTRICAL			
D5010	Electrical Service & Distribution			
	D501005	Panels	Good	Minor
D5020	Lighting & Branch Wiring			
	D502002	Lighting Equipment	**Fair**	Minor
D5030	Communications & Security			
	D503001	Fire Alarm System	***Poor***	***Critical***
	D503008	Security System	***Poor***	***Critical***
D5090	Other Electrical Systems			
	D509002	Emergency Lighting & Power System	***Poor***	***Critical***
	D509004	Lightning Protection System	***Poor***	***Critical***
G	BUILDING SITEWORK			
G20	SITE IMPROVEMENTS			
G2030	Pedestrian Paving		**Fair**	Minor
G90	OTHER SITE WORK			
G9087	Overall Building Site Drainage		***Poor***	**Serious**
End of Table.				

Superintendent's Lodge Condition Assessment

Note: Additional photographs of all building features are found in the physical description section for the superintendent's lodge.

A	SUBSTRUCTURE
A10	FOUNDATIONS
A1010	Standard Foundations
A101001	Wall Foundations

A101001-1 | Main Block Foundation

All exterior surfaces of the main block's granite foundation walls and stone masonry units are in good condition; however, the walls have been repointed using a Portland cement-based mortar (fig. 404). This modern mortar mixture is inappropriate for the historic lodge (a lime-based mortar, like that noted in the original specifications, is most appropriate). Additionally, the feathered mortar joint profile is not appropriate (a grapevine mortar joint profile is most appropriate; fig. 405). Water can become trapped between the mortar and the stone causing delamination or spalling of the masonry and the mortar.

Due to the inaccessible nature of the crawlspace formed by the foundation walls, the interior faces of the main block foundations, including the two chimney foundations, could not be assessed. It is assumed that these systems are in fair condition due to conditions within adjacent spaces and/or of adjacent materials.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiencies Rating: Serious



Figure 404. The foundation walls have been repointed using a Portland cement-based mortar. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 405. The modern repointing includes joints which are feathered over the exterior face of the walls; this can cause water to become trapped between the mortar and the stone. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

A101001-2 | NE Porch Foundation

The concrete foundation walls of the northeast porch foundation have no visible spalling or cracking. Some rust stains are cascading down from the porch floor slab above, but this does not affect the overall structural capacity of the foundation walls.

Due to the inaccessible nature of the crawlspace, the condition of the interior faces of the foundation is unknown.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiencies Rating: Minor

A101001-3	Kitchen Addition Foundation

All exterior surfaces of the painted stucco-clad brick foundation walls of the kitchen addition are in fair condition; however the actual condition of the brick itself is not known. Biological growth has affected some of the paint; failure to remove the mold could cause further degradation of the paint.

Due to the inaccessible nature of the crawlspace formed by the foundation walls, the interior faces of the kitchen addition foundations, including the chimney foundation, could not be assessed. It is assumed that these systems are in fair condition due to conditions within adjacent spaces and/or of adjacent materials.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiencies Rating: Minor

B	SHELL
B10	SUPERSTRUCTURE
B1010	Floor Construction
B101001	Structural Frame

B101001-1	1st Floor Structural Frame–Main Block

Specific condition and deficiency ratings for the first-floor structural frame of the main block are not known due to the inaccessibility of the spaces. Ratings are given based on overall floor performance and performance of materials in adjacent areas.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor

B101001-2	1st Floor Structural Frame – NE Porch

The concrete first-floor structural slab of the northeast porch has no visible spalling or cracking. Ghost lines from previous railings and screening can be seen at the perimeter of the porch (fig. 406). Imbedded metal (likely from a prior metal railing) is oxidizing within the concrete and rust stains are cascading over the slab and onto the foundation walls below. This metal could cause significant problems if not removed, including spalling of the concrete slab and water infiltration into the concrete foundation walls below.

Due to the inaccessible nature of the crawlspace, the condition of the underside of the slab is unknown.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Serious



Figure 406. Residual metal from a former railing is imbedded within the concrete slab. Some has started to rust and could lead to disastrous consequences if left in the concrete. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).

B101001-3	2nd Floor Structural Frame – Main Block

The steel beam and part of the original wood structural frame of the main block's second floor could be seen during the April 2011 site visit, but has since been covered with suspended ceiling tiles. In April, all of the structural members appeared to be in good condition. None of the remaining second floor structural frame is accessible. Rating for this system is based on overall floor performance on the second floor and performance of materials in the second-floor rooms and in adjacent areas.

Condition Rating: Good
Deficiency Rating: Minor

B101001-4	Attic Floor Structural Frame – Main Block

Of the visible framing members, all appear to be in fair to poor condition. Water staining can be seen at various locations, particularly near the east chimney (fig. 407). Water infiltration at these areas suggests a problem of the roof flashing around the chimneys or mortar disintegration in the chimneys above roof level. This water damage corresponds to the same chimney as that damage seen in *B101002-1 – First-Floor Structural Interior Walls.* Also see *B301004-4 – Roof Penetration Flashing* and *B201001-4 Masonry Chimneys (above roof level)* for more information.

Condition Rating: Poor
Deficiency Rating: Critical



Figure 407. Water stains are visible on some of the attic floor framing members. Water in the above photograph is infiltrating at the roof and chimney juncture suggesting an exterior flashing or mortar issue. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

B101001-5	1st Floor Structural Frame – Kitchen Addition

Specific condition and deficiency ratings for the first floor structural frame of the kitchen addition are not known due to the inaccessibility of the spaces. Ratings are given based on overall floor performance and performance of materials in adjacent areas.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor

B101001-6	Attic Floor Structural Frame – Kitchen Addition

Specific condition and deficiency ratings for the attic floor structural frame of the kitchen addition are not known due to the inaccessibility of the spaces. Ratings are given based on overall floor performance and performance of materials in adjacent areas.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor

B101002	Structural Interior Walls

B101002-1 | 1st Floor Structural Interior Walls

Due to inaccessibility, the condition of the brick is unknown. Ratings are given based on overall wall performance and performance of materials in adjacent areas.

Peeling paint and efflorescing plaster can be seen at the base of the structural chimney in Room101 (east chimney; fig. 408). This is probably due to water infiltration at the roof level, likely where the metal roof plane meets the chimney flashing or where mortar is missing from the chimney masonry. This water damage is located on the same chimney as the water damage seen in *B101001-4 – Attic Floor (Main Block)* photographs. Also see *B301004-4 – Roof Penetration Flashing* and *B201001-4 Masonry Chimneys (above roof level)*. The water infiltration may be caused by raising damp from high levels of moisture concentration under the poorly-vented, under-slab area.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor



Figure 408. Paint and plaster damage, due to water infiltration at roof level, can be seen on the structural chimney in Room 101 (east chimney). Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).

B101002-2 | 2nd Floor Structural Interior Walls

All exposed surfaces of the second-floor structural interior walls are in good condition; however wood paneling is not considered a historic material.

Condition Rating: Good
Deficiency Rating: Minor

B102001	Structural Frame
B102001-1	**Hipped Structural Roof Frame – Main Block**

Water staining can be seen on both the rafters and the sheathing, particularly around the east chimney (see fig. 407). See *B301004-4 – Roof Penetration Flashing* and *B201001-4 Masonry Chimneys (above roof level)* for more information.

Limited accessibility into the attic level deters assessment of all of the framing members of this system. Further inspection is needed to fully determine the condition and deficiency ratings of the hipped structural roof frame of the main block.

Condition Rating: Poor
Deficiency Rating: Critical

B102001-2	**NE Porch Structural Roof Frame**

Overall the historic portion of the front porch structural roof frame of the main block is in good condition. Some paint degradation can be seen on the underside of the roof framing members (fig. 409). The modern columns are in poor condition. Paint deterioration, biological growth, and/or rot exist at the base of the columns. Although the historic portions are not in critical condition, maintenance should be performed immediately to the non-historic columns to ensure sound structural support of the historic roof above.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Serious



Figure 409. Much of the paint on front porch roof frame is in poor condition. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).

B102001-3	Gable Structural Roof Frame – Kitchen Addition

Specific condition and deficiency ratings for the gable structural roof frame of the kitchen addition are not known due to the inaccessibility of the spaces. Ratings are given based on overall roof performance and performance of materials in adjacent areas.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor

B20	EXTERIOR ENCLOSURE
B2010	Exterior Walls
B201001	Exterior Skin

B201001-1	1st Floor Stone Walls – Main Block

All exterior surfaces of the granite exterior walls are in good condition; however, the walls have been repointed using a Portland cement-based mortar. This modern mortar mixture is inappropriate for the historic lodge (a lime-based mortar, like that noted in the original specifications, is most appropriate). Water can become trapped between the mortar and the stone causing delamination or spalling of the stone masonry.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Serious

B201001-2	2nd Floor Gambrel Walls – Main Block

The metal roof covering of the second-floor gambrel walls is in good condition; however the large pans are not character-defining features.

Specific condition and deficiency ratings for the structural frame of the gambrel walls are not known due to the inaccessibility of the spaces. Ratings are given based on the overall performance of the exterior roof surfaces, the interior wall surfaces, and the materials in adjacent areas.

Condition Rating: Good
Deficiency Rating: Minor

B201001-3	Brick Walls – Kitchen Addition

All exterior surfaces of the painted stucco-clad brick walls are in fair condition; however the condition of the actual brick is unknown. Biological growth has affected some of the paint causing it to look discolored. Failure to remove the mold could cause further degradation of the paint.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor

B201001-4	Masonry Chimneys (Above Roof Level)

Areas of degraded and missing mortar can be seen on all elevations of the both main block chimneys (fig. 410). This has caused water infiltration in the interior of the building and is causing destruction to plaster surfaces and structural members (see fig. 408; fig. 411). The addition of the modern paint may have also caused retention of water against the brick which would lead to damage of the brick itself and the further degradation of the mortar. (For more information, see *B101001-4 Attic Floor Structural Frame – Main Block*, *B101002-1 First-Floor Structural Interior Walls*, and *C303002 Plaster Ceiling Finishes*.)

Additionally, the lack of proper caps on all three chimneys allows water, birds, rodents, and insects to gain access to the interiors of the chimneys (figs. 412-413).

Condition Rating: Poor
Deficiency Rating: Critical

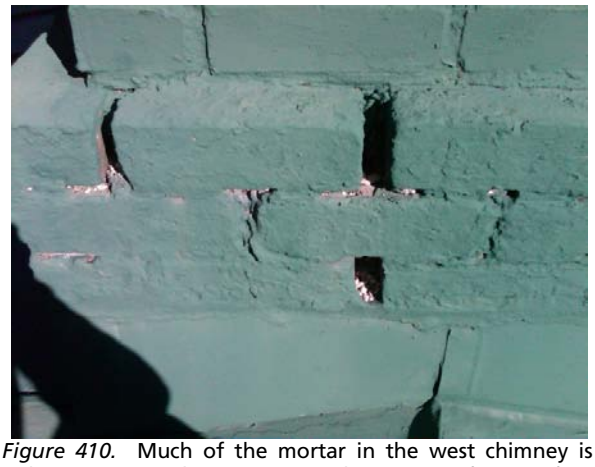


Figure 410. Much of the mortar in the west chimney is either missing or disintegrating. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 411. Water infiltration at the east chimney has caused damage to the roof framing. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 412. The west chimney has been lined with a metal flue; however there is no cap to deter rodents or water from entering the flue. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 413. The kitchen addition chimney flue is stuffed with fiberglass insulation and painted; this in an inappropriate cap. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

B201005	Exterior Louvers & Screens

All of the metal louvers are in poor condition. Some are exhibiting surface rust, which, without being remediated, could cause further deterioration of the metal or surrounding masonry mortar (fig. 414). Additionally, foundation vents likely do not provide enough under-floor ventilation where the concrete floors are extant.

Condition Rating: Poor
Deficiency Rating: Serious



Figure 414. A metal vent in the foundation of the main block exhibiting rust. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).

B201008	Exterior Soffits
B201008-1	**Exterior Soffits, Eaves, & Cornices – Main Block**

Areas of paint failure, including peeling paint, can be seen on both the curb and the lower cornice. See *B301005-2 Mansard Roof Drainage System* for more information on water infiltration at the cornice level. Due to the failure of the modern paint, prior paint colors can be seen, including a dark red on the lower cornice, which is an historic color (fig. 415). Water can become trapped beneath peeling paint and cause exposed wood of the cornices to rot.

A large amount of insects could be seen surrounding the soffit vents of the lower cornice during the site visit in November of 2011 (fig. 416).

Condition Rating: Poor
Deficiency Rating: Serious



Figure 415. Peeling paint of the lower cornice. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 416. Insects can be seen inhabiting the lower cornice soffit vents; the vents are modern. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).

B201008-2	**Exterior Soffits, Eaves, & Cornices – Kitchen Addition**

Small areas of paint failure, including peeling paint, can be seen along the wood soffits, eaves, and cornices.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor

B2020	Exterior Windows
B2020-1	**First-Floor Windows – Main Block**

The windows are in fair, but critical condition. Paint and glazing failure is present on the exterior (figs. 417-418). In some cases, the paint has deteriorated so much as to allow the wood to become exposed. Although exterior storm windows are present to inhibit a majority of the weather from reaching the wood windows, not all function properly causing further deterioration of the character-defining windows.

On the interior, the added trim (non-character-defining features) masks the true scale of the windows. Otherwise the interior portions of the first-floor windows are in good condition.

Condition Rating: Poor
Deficiency Rating: Critical

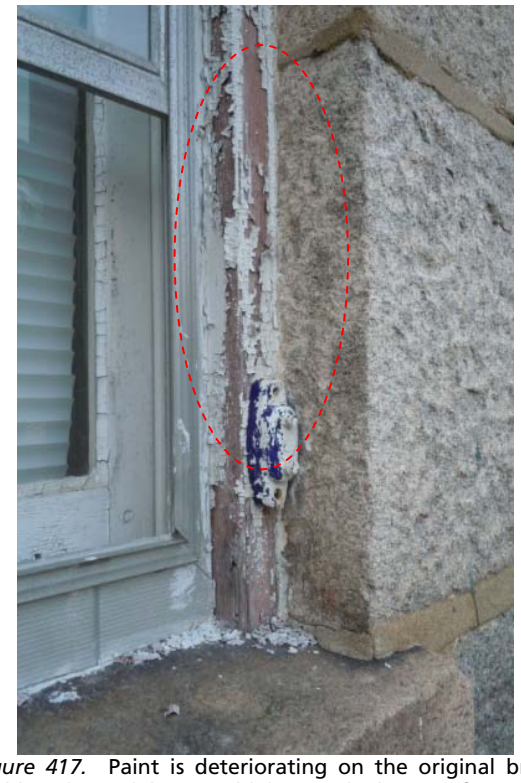


Figure 417. Paint is deteriorating on the original brick mold. The red hue could be residual paint from the original paint scheme. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).



Figure 418. Typical glazing deterioration on a window muntin. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).

B2020-2	First-Floor Window – Kitchen Addition

The kitchen addition window is in fair, but critical condition. Paint and glazing failure is present on the exterior, similar to that seen on the first-floor windows of the main block (see figs. 417-418). In some cases, the paint has deteriorated so much as to allow the wood to become exposed. Although an exterior storm window is present to inhibit a majority of the weather from reaching the wood window, it does not function properly and causes further deterioration of the character-defining window.

Condition Rating: Poor
Deficiency Rating: Critical

B2020-3	Second-Floor Windows – Main Block

The original second-floor windows are in fair, but serious condition. Paint and glazing failure is present on the exterior. Although exterior storm windows are present to inhibit a majority of the weather from reaching the wood windows, not all function properly causing further deterioration of the character-defining windows.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Serious

B2020-4	Exterior Storm Windows – All Openings

Some of the exterior storm windows are missing or are inoperable due to added window air conditioning units or general misuse; other storm window sash are missing altogether. Due to the condition of the storm windows, the historic wood windows beneath have been exposed to the elements. See *B2020 – Exterior Windows* for more information.

Condition Rating: Poor
Deficiency Rating: Serious

B2020-5	Skylight – Main Block

The current skylight-vent is in fair condition. No evidence of water infiltration can be seen on interior plaster implying that the skylight is properly flashed. Insects have accumulated between the screen on the interior and the vent on the exterior which detracts from its appearance.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor

B2030	Exterior Doors

B2030-1	Exterior Doors

The exterior doors are in fair to good condition. Weatherstripping and exterior storm doors adds to the proper weatherization of the openings. Failing paint is visible on the exterior of the kitchen addition door where the storm door has failed.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Serious

B2030-2	Exterior Storm Doors

On all of the exterior storm doors, the door sweeps are either missing or are failing altogether. The operable glass panel is missing from the kitchen addition exterior storm door. Furthermore, all of the doors are incompatible with the historic lodge. They are not considered character-defining features.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Serious

B30	ROOFING
B3010	Roof Coverings
B301001	Roof Finishes

B301001-1	Hipped Roof Finishes – Main Block

The metal roof covering of the main block hipped roof is in fair condition due to flaking paint (fig. 419). Additionally, the large pans are not character-defining features.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor



Figure 419. Flaking paint can be seen across the surface of the main block's hipped roof. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

B301001-2	NE Porch Roof Finishes – Main Block

The metal roof covering of the main block hipped roof is in fair condition due to flaking paint (fig. 420). Additionally, the large pans are not character-defining features.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor



Figure 420. Flaking paint can be seen across the surface of the northeast porch roof. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

B301001-3	Dormer Roof Finishes – Main Block

The metal roof coverings of the dormer roofs are in fair condition due to flaking paint.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor

B301001-4	Gable Roof Finishes – Kitchen Addition

The metal roof covering of the kitchen addition gable roof is in fair condition due to flaking paint. Additionally, the large pans are not character-defining features.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor

B301004	Flashings & Trim
B301004-1	**Northeast Porch Roof-Side Wall Flashing**

No water damage can be seen on the underside of the porch roof which confirms weather-tight flashing; however the detailing is incorrect and does not meet modern industry standards (fig. 421).

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor



Figure 421. Despite no signs of deficiencies in the flashing, the detail does not meet modern industry standards; metal flashing starts below the dotted line (bottom edge of lower fascia board). Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

B301004-2	Kitchen Addition Roof-Side Wall Flashing

No water damage can be seen on the underside of the porch roof which confirms weather-tight flashing; however the detailing is incorrect and does not meet modern industry standards (fig. 422).

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor



Figure 422. Despite no signs of deficiencies in the flashing, the detail does not meet modern industry standards. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

B301004-3	Dormer Wall Flashing

No water damage can be seen on the interior of the second floor walls or first floor ceilings which confirms weather-tight flashing; however the detailing is incorrect and does not meet modern industry standards (fig. 423).

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor



Figure 423. Despite no signs of deficiencies in the flashing at the juncture between the dormer walls and the mansard roof covering, the detail does not meet modern industry standards. This includes wrapping the metal around the dormer walls. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

B301004-4	Roof Penetration Flashing

Water staining on the wood framing in the attic and plaster degradation on the first- and second-floor walls around the chimneys (particularly the east) suggests that the flashing is in poor condition. Inspection on the exterior of the chimneys shows crude flashing and counterflashing which does not meet modern industry standards.

There is no water staining around the other penetrations in interior areas of the lodge; however flashing applications show crude techniques. Refer to figs. 424-427.

Condition Rating*:* Poor
Deficiency Rating*:* Critical



Figure 424. From left to right: a typical low metal vent (total of three across the roofscape), the main block's east chimney, and the skylight with ventilator. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 425. The main block's west chimney. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

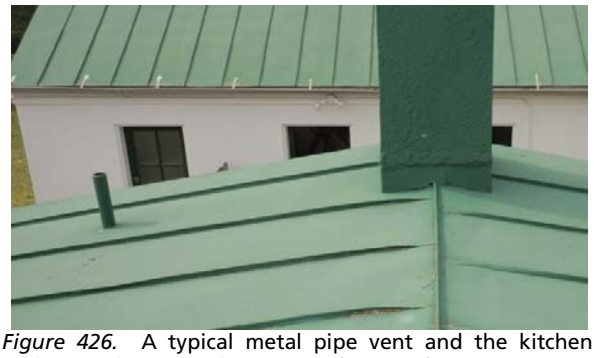


Figure 426. A typical metal pipe vent and the kitchen addition's chimney. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 427. Metal envelopes a metal vent pipe which is filled with chicken wire. Both applications do not meet modern industry standards. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

B301005	Gutters & Downspouts
B301005-1	**Hipped Roof Drainage System – Main Block**

No water damage can be seen on the lodge's hipped roof despite the lack of a roof drainage system.

Condition Rating: Good
Deficiency Rating: Minor

B301005-2	**Mansard Roof Drainage System**

No standing water has been detected during any site visits to the cemetery suggesting that the gutters and downspouts are draining properly.

Investigation into the underground drainage system is necessary to determine whether all the downspouts could be tied into the system rather than just the one on the west elevation.

Wood and paint degradation on the lower cornice suggests that water is leaking through the metal trough gutters at seams and running down to the cornice (fig. 428). Water damage to the interior plaster of the exterior walls (especially the south wall of Room 101) is evidence that the leak is far-reaching and a critical concern (fig. 429). See *B201008-1 Exterior Soffits, Eaves & Cornices – Main Block* and *C301002 Plaster Wall Finishes* for more information.

Condition Rating: Poor
Deficiency Rating: Critical



Figure 428. Wood and paint degradation on the lower cornice suggests water is leaking through the mansard roof gutters. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 429. Paint and plaster damage relating to mansard roof drainage can be seen at various locations on the interior of the lodge. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

B301005-3	NE Porch Roof Drainage System

No standing water has been detected during any site visits to the cemetery suggesting that the gutters and downspout are draining properly.

A few of the gutter straps have become detached causing the gutter to flex (fig. 430). This causes a smaller amount of water to flow through the gutter during a significant storm.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Serious



Figure 430. The gutter straps on the north side of the porch roof are detached causing the gutter to flex. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).

B301005-4	Kitchen Addition Roof Drainage System

No standing water has been detected during any site visits to the cemetery suggesting that the gutters and downspouts are draining properly.

Condition Rating: Good
Deficiency Rating: Minor

C	INTERIORS
C10	INTERIOR CONSTRUCTION

C1010 Partitions

All of the partition walls appear to be in fair condition. No inadequacies could be seen.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor

C1020 Interior Doors

All of the interior doors are in fair condition. There are multiple layers of paint on the historic doors and there are areas where the paint is failing.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor

C1030	Fittings
C103009	Cabinets

C1030009-1 Kitchen Cabinets

The current cabinets are in fair condition, but are not considered character-defining features.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor

C103009-2 Bathroom Cabinet

The bathroom cabinet is unsympathetic to the historic lodge, but is in fair condition.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor

C103098	Other Casework

C103098-1 Fireplaces

Fireplaces and their associated casework cannot be rated. Additionally, the condition of the modern stove is unknown due to inaccessibility.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor

C103098-2 Kitchen Dresser

The dresser is in good condition, but is not located in its original location in the lodge.

Condition Rating: Good
Deficiency Rating: Minor

C103099	Other Interior Specialties – Molding & Trim

All of the interior molding and trim is in fair condition. Some exhibits failing paint.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor

C20	STAIRS
C2010	Stair Construction
C201001	Interior Stair Structure

Overall, the stair is in good condition.

Condition Rating: Good
Deficiency Rating: Minor

C2020	Stair Finishes

The paint, varnish, and carpet of the main stair are in good condition.

Condition Rating: Good
Deficiency Rating: Minor

C30	INTERIOR FINISHES
C3010	Wall Finishes
C301002	Plaster Wall Finishes

All of the modern plaster walls are in poor to fair condition. Paint degradation can be seen on plaster finishes in Room 101, the stair well, and at the chimneys, suggesting moisture leaching from the plaster below through the paint (figs. 431-432). The water is likely coming from the trough gutter located at the base of the mansard roof (see *B301005-2 Mansard Roof Drainage System*) and from the chimneys at roof level (see *B201001-4 Masonry Chimneys – above roof level*).

Condition Rating: Poor to Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor



Figure 431. The plaster walls are showing degradation due to water infiltration. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 432. The plaster on the chimneys is showing degradation due to water infiltration room above roof level. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).

C301004	Tile Wall Finishes

The tile is in fair condition, but is an unsympathetic installation to the historic lodge.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor

C301005	Painted Wall Finishes

All of the painted walls are in poor to fair condition. Some paint degradation can be seen on the walls in Room 101, the stairwell, and at the base of the chimneys, suggesting moisture is leaching from the plaster below through the paint. The water is likely coming from the trough gutter located at the base of the mansard roof (see *B301005-2 Mansard Roof Drainage System*) and from the chimneys at roof level (see *B201001-4 Masonry Chimneys – above roof level*).

Condition Rating: Poor to Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor

C301099	Other Wall Finishes – Wood Paneling

The paneling is in fair condition; however it is an unsympathetic installation in the historic lodge.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor

C3020	Floor Finishes
C302003	**Wood Flooring**

The exposed wood floor is in good condition. The condition of the covered wood floors is unknown.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor

C302004	Resilient Flooring

All of the resilient flooring located in the lodge is in poor condition. Tears, scratches, and missing pieces can be seen across all of the floors (fig. 433). Furthermore this flooring type is not considered historic or character-defining (fig. 434).

Condition Rating: Poor
Deficiency Rating: Minor





Figure 434. Sheet linoleum, dating to 1972, is located in Rooms 102 and 103; this may contain asbestos. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).

Figure 433, left. Vinyl tile, located on the floor in Room 203, is peeling from the plywood subfloor. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

C302005 | Carpeting

The carpeting in all four rooms is in poor condition due to its uncleanness and staining (figs. 435-436).

Condition Rating: Poor
Deficiency Rating: Minor



Figure 435. Carpeting in Room 202 is dirty and covers historic wood strip flooring. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 436, right. Carpeting in Room 104 exhibits water stains. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).

C3030	Ceiling Finishes

C303002 Plaster Ceiling Finishes

Most of the plaster is in poor condition. Holes have been caused by the installation of the suspended ceiling system throughout the lodge (fig. 437). The second floor ceilings are a serious deficiency due to loose pieces of plaster (fig. 438).

Condition Rating: Poor
Deficiency Rating: Minor



Figure 437. Holes in the first-floor plaster ceilings. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 438. Most of the plaster ceilings of the second-floor are in poor condition and are a serious maintenance deficiency due to falling plaster. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

C303004 Acoustical Ceiling Tiles & Panels

The first-floor acoustical ceiling tiles and panels are new and in good condition; however they are an unsympathetic installation in the historic lodge.

Condition Rating: Good
Deficiency Rating: Minor

C303006 Painted Ceilings

Due to the poor condition of the plaster ceilings (including holes and falling plaster), the paint is also considered to be in poor condition in the rooms where the plaster ceilings are meant to be covered (figs. 439-440). The painted plaster ceilings in the stair are in fair condition due to peeling paint.

Condition Rating: Poor
Deficiency Rating: Minor



Figure 439. Pained plaster ceilings on the first floor. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 440. Painted plaster ceilings on the second floor. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

C303007	Suspension Systems

The ceiling suspension systems are an unsympathetic installation in the historic lodge.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor

D	SERVICES
D20	PLUMBING
D2010	Plumbing Fixtures

D201001	Water Closet

The toilet is inoperable.

Condition Rating: Poor
Deficiency Rating: Minor

D201003	Lavatory

The sink is inoperable.

Condition Rating: Poor
Deficiency Rating: Minor

D201004	Sink

The kitchen sink is in fair condition.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor

D201005	Bathtub/Shower

The bathtub/shower is inoperable.

Condition Rating: Poor
Deficiency Rating: Minor

D2020	Domestic Water Distribution

The domestic water (obtained through a well at the site) is managed as non-potable.[1] This system was not investigated due to the limited scope of this HSR.

Condition Rating: Not Rated
Deficiency Rating: Not Rated

D2030	Sanitary Waste

The cemetery septic system has not been serviced recently and only a general idea of where the system is actually located is known by park staff.[2] This system was not investigated due to the limited scope of this HSR.

Condition Rating: Not Rated
Deficiency Rating: Not Rated

D30	HVAC
D3000	**Heating & Cooling System**

The furnace seems to be in good working condition, as is the diesel fuel tank and the historic hot water radiators.

The condition of the modern wood-burning stove is unknown, neither is the condition of the flue through which it vents.

A detailed inspection is needed to ensure the window air conditioning units are in good working condition.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor

D40	FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS
D4030	Fire Protection Specialties
D403001	**Fire Extinguishing Devices**

All of the fire extinguishers have been recently serviced.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor

[1] Sprinkle, Email message (March 2, 2012).
[2] Ibid.

D4090	**Other Fire Protection Systems – Battery-Operated Smoke Detectors**

There are no battery-operated smoke detectors located in the superintendent's lodge.

Condition Rating: Poor
Deficiency Rating: Critical

D50	ELECTRICAL
D5010	Electrical Service & Distribution
D501005	**Panels**

The electrical system and its panels appear to be in good working condition.

Condition Rating: Good
Deficiency Rating: Minor

D5020	Lighting & Branch Wiring
D502002	**Lighting Equipment**

The lighting equipment appears to be in fair condition. Some of the fixtures on the second floor have become separated from their anchor plates and are hanging from the power supply wires. Because power is going to these fixtures, this condition is an eminent fire danger (fig. 441).

Condition Rating: Poor
Deficiency Rating: Critical



Figure 441. Inappropriately-attached ceiling light fixture on the second floor. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

D5030 | Communications & Security

D503001 | Fire Alarm System

A fire alarm is operable in the superintendent's lodge.

Condition Rating: Good
Deficiency Rating: Minor

D503008 | Security System

The security alarm system is operable and is used on a regular basis.

Condition Rating: Good
Deficiency Rating: Minor

D5090 | Other Electrical Systems

D509002 | Emergency Lighting & Power System

There is no emergency lighting and power system located in the superintendent's lodge.

Condition Rating: Poor
Deficiency Rating: Critical

D509004 | Lightning Protection System

There is no lightning protection system located at the superintendent's lodge.

Condition Rating: Poor
Deficiency Rating: Critical

G | BUILDING SITEWORK

G20 | SITE IMPROVEMENTS

G2030 | Pedestrian Paving

The pedestrian concrete paving associated with the superintendent's lodge is in fair condition.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor

G90 | OTHER SITE WORK

G9087 | Overall Building Site Drainage

Negative and neutral drainage cause ponding and allow water to collect at the base of the lodge walls (figs. 442-443). Water damage (including mold, staining, spalling, etc.) will likely occur to interior and exterior faces of the lodge foundation walls.

Condition Rating: Poor
Deficiency Rating: Serious





Figure 443. Area of neutral drainage on the west elevation. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

Figure 442, left. Area of negative drainage on the east elevation of the lodge. Photo: HPTC (11/14/11).

Lodge Stables Building Condition Assessment

Note: Additional photographs of all building features are found in the physical description section for the lodge stables building.

A	SUBSTRUCTURE
A10	FOUNDATIONS
A1030	Slab On Grade
A103001	Standard Slab On Grade
A103001-1	**Main Block Slab**

The concrete has some pitting and cracks across its surface, but seems to be in adequate structural condition.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor

A103001-1	**North Addition Floor Slab**

The concrete has some stains, but appears to be in adequate structural condition.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor

B	SHELL	
B10	SUPERSTRUCTURE	
B1010	Floor Construction	
B101001	Structural Frame	**2nd Floor Structural Frame – Main Block**

Both the wood and steel framing members are in good condition. No deflection could be detected.

Condition Rating: Good
Deficiency Rating: Minor

B1020	Roof Construction
B102001	Structural Frame
B102001-1	**Gable Structural Roof Frame – Main Block**

There are no signs of active leaks on any of the wood framing members. There is some staining denoting previous leaks, but no signs of deflection from previous degradation could be seen.

Condition Rating: Good
Deficiency Rating: Minor

B102001-2	Shed Structural Roof Frame – North Addition

There are no signs of active leaks on any of the wood framing members and no signs of deflection could be seen.

Condition Rating: Good
Deficiency Rating: Minor

B20	EXTERIOR ENCLOSURE
B2010	Exterior Walls
B201001	Exterior Skin
B201001-1	**Brick Walls – Main Block**

All of the exterior surfaces of the unpainted parged brick walls are in fair condition. Significant biological growth can be seen on all elevations, especially the north (fig. 444). Cracks can be seen on most elevations, with a large crack occupying the north elevation (fig. 445).

The interior surfaces of the painted brick walls are also in fair condition. The paint appears degraded, but this is of little importance due to the utilitarian aspect of the space.

The condition of the brick is unknown; however no deflection could be detected.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Serious



Figure 444. Concrete parging covers the exterior surfaces of the brick walls. Note the biological growth (yellow staining). Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 445, right. Large cracks in the stucco run from the foundation to the window sill on the north elevation. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

B201001-2	Frame Walls – North Addition

There are no signs of active leaks on any of the wood framing members and no signs of deflection could be seen. Areas of paint failure, including peeling paint, can be seen on all exterior elevations of the plywood (fig. 446).

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor



Figure 446. Degraded paint on the exterior of the north addition. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

B201008	Exterior Soffits

B201008-1	Exterior Soffits, Eaves & Cornices – Main Block

Small areas of paint failure, including peeling paint, can be seen along the wood soffits, eaves, and cornices.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor

B201008-2	Exterior Soffits, Eaves & Cornices – North Addition

Rot can be seen at either end of the north addition's cornice.

Condition Rating: Poor
Deficiency Rating: Serious

B2020	Exterior Windows

B2020-1 | 1st Floor Windows – Main Block

The first-floor windows are in poor condition. The most recent paint application was done carelessly which detracts from the look of the historic features (fig. 447). Much of the paint is peeling and a majority of the glazing has deterioration. A few panes of glass are cracked or have bullet holes.

Condition Rating: Poor
Deficiency Rating: Critical



Figure 447. The windows have been carelessly painted. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

B2020-2 | 2nd Floor Window – Main Block

The second-floor window is in poor condition. Much of the paint is peeling and a majority of the glazing has degraded (fig. 448). A few panes of glass are cracked or have bullet holes.

Condition Rating: Poor
Deficiency Rating: Critical



Figure 448. The second-floor window exhibits peeling paint and glazing. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

B2030	Exterior Doors

The exterior doors are in generally fair condition. Areas of concern include failing/peeling paint, deteriorating wood elements, failing glazing (on transoms), and cracked wood panels.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Serious

B30	ROOFING
B3010	Roof Coverings
B301001	Roof Finishes
B301001-1	**Gable Roof Finishes – Main Block**

The metal roof covering of the stables building is in fair condition. The current paint layer is becoming thin in many areas, likely due to UV degradation and extended exposure to the weather, and shows a lighter paint color. This creates a varying look to the roofscape (fig. 449).

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor



Figure 449. The main block gable roof has a painted standing-seam metal roof. Note the varying color of the degrading paint. Photo: HPTC (07/29/10).

B301001-2	**Shed Roof Finishes – North Addition**

The asphalt shingles are dated and are at the end of their useable lifespan.

Condition Rating: Poor
Deficiency Rating: Serious

B301004	Flashings & Trim	**Eave Return Flashing**

No water damage can be seen on the wood eave return or to the parging on the wall; however the lack of flashing extending up the wall will likely cause problems with water infiltration. Additionally, the paint is peeling from majority of the copper beneath (figs. 450-451).

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Serious



Figure 450. The returns have painted copper flashing which extends down over the wood. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 451. Much of the paint is peeling from the copper flashing. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

B301005	Gutters & Downspouts	**Gable Roof Drainage System – Main Block**

No standing water has been detected during any of the site visits to the cemetery suggesting the gutters and downspouts are draining properly.

Condition Rating: Good
Deficiency Rating: Minor

C	INTERIORS
C10	INTERIOR CONSTRUCTION
C1010	**Partitions**

All of the partition walls appear to be in fair condition. No inadequacies could be seen.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor

C1030	Fittings
C103009	**Cabinets**

The extant cabinets are in fair condition.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor

C20	STAIRS
C2010	Stair Construction
C201001	**Interior Stair Construction – Permanent Interior Ladder**

The ladder seems to be in good working condition. The paint is also in good condition.

Condition Rating: Good
Deficiency Rating: Minor

C201002	**Exterior Stair Construction – Metal Stair Structure (West Elevation)**

Structurally, the exterior stair is in good condition. A majority of the paint is either peeling from the metal beneath or is becoming chalky due to UV degradation and extended exposure to the weather. Most of the exposed metal is now rusty due to its exposure to the elements.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor

C30	INTERIOR FINISHES
C3010	Wall Finishes
C301005	**Painted Wall Finishes**

All of the interior painted surfaces are degraded which detracts from the appearance of the interior rooms. The paint is in fair condition.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor

C3020	Floor Finishes
C302003	**Wood Flooring**

The finish on the wood is worn, but is in overall fair condition.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor

D	SERVICES
D20	PLUMBING
D2020	**Domestic Water Distribution**

The domestic water (obtained through a well at the site) is managed as non-potable.[1] This system was not investigated due to the limited scope of this HSR.

Condition Rating: Not Rated
Deficiency Rating: Not Rated

D40	FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS
D4030	Fire Protection Specialties
D403001	**Fire Extinguishing Devices**

Both of the fire extinguishers have been recently serviced. The number of fire extinguishers is insufficient for the size and use of the building, especially with the lack of any extinguishers on the second floor.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor

D4090	**Other Fire Protection Systems – Battery-Operated Smoke Detectors**

There are no battery-operated smoke detectors located in the lodge stables building.

Condition Rating: Poor
Deficiency Rating: Critical

[1] Sprinkle, Email message (March 2, 2012).

D50	ELECTRICAL
D5010	Electrical Service & Distribution
D501005	**Panels**

The electrical system and its panels appear to be in good working condition.

Condition Rating: Good
Deficiency Rating: Minor

D5020	Lighting & Branch Wiring
D502002	**Lighting Equipment**

The lighting equipment appears to be in fair condition.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor

D5030	Communications & Security
D503001	**Fire Alarm System**

There is no fire alarm system in the lodge stables building.

Condition Rating: Poor
Deficiency Rating: Critical

D503008	**Security System**

The security alarm system is operable in the lodge stables building.

Condition Rating: Good
Deficiency Rating: Minor

D5090	Other Electrical Systems
D509002	**Emergency Lighting & Power System**

There is no emergency lighting and power system located in the lodge stables building.

Condition Rating: Poor
Deficiency Rating: Critical

D509004	**Lightning Protection System**

There is no lightning protection system located on the lodge stables building.

Condition Rating: Poor
Deficiency Rating: Critical

G	BUILDING SITEWORK
G20	SITE IMPROVEMENTS

G2030 Pedestrian Paving

The sand-and-gravel pedestrian paving located on the south elevation of the lodge stables building is not a character-defining feature, encompasses a larger area than it did historically, and is in poor condition. Weeds and bare spots can be seen across the surfaces of the gravel and sand (fig. 452).

Condition Rating: Poor
Deficiency Rating: Minor



Figure 452. A sand and gravel driveway leads to the garage doors on the south elevation. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

G90	OTHER SITE WORK

G9087 Overall Building Site Drainage

Neutral drainage cause ponding and allow water to collect at the base of the buildings walls (figs. 453-454). Water damage (including mold, staining, spalling, etc.) will occur to exterior faces of the buildings foundation.

Condition Rating: Poor
Deficiency Rating: Serious



Figure 453. An area of neutral drainage along the west elevation. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 454. An area of neutral drainage along the north elevation. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

Lodge Utility Building Condition Assessment

Note: Additional photographs of all building features are found in the physical description section for the lodge utility building.

A	SUBSTRUCTURE
A10	FOUNDATIONS
A1030	Slab on Grade
A103001	**Standard Slab On Grade**

The concrete slab has some pitting and cracks across its surface (figs. 455-456). An issue of condensation seeping through the concrete and affecting the paint is cause for concern.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Serious



Figure 455. The concrete floor slab is painted in both restrooms. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 456. The concrete floor slab is unpainted in Rooms 101 and 102. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

B	SHELL
B10	SUPERSTRUCTURE
B1020	Roof Construction
B102001	**Structural Frame – Gable Roof**

There are no signs of active leaks on any of the wood framing members. No signs of deflection could be seen.

Condition Rating: Good
Deficiency Rating: Minor

B20	EXTERIOR ENCLOSURE
B2010	Exterior Walls

B201001 Exterior Skin – Terra Cotta Walls

All of the exterior surfaces of the painted parged terra cotta walls are in good condition. Areas of former patching can be seen on the exterior walls. The exterior paint is in good condition.

The interior paint on the plaster walls is peeling in many areas and is in poor condition. The interior paint on the terra cotta appears degraded, but this is of little importance due to the utilitarian aspect of the space.

The terra cotta tiles are in adequate structural condition. No deflection could be detected.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor

B201008 Exterior Soffits, Eaves & Cornices

The exterior cornices and eaves are in good condition.

Condition Rating: Good
Deficiency Rating: Minor

B2020 Exterior Windows

Maintenance employees at the cemetery noted that the windows in the utility building were recently scraped, reglazed, and repainted. The windows are in good condition.

Condition Rating: Good
Deficiency Rating: Minor

B2030 Exterior Doors

Maintenance employees at the cemetery noted that the doors in the utility building were recently scraped, reglazed, and repainted. The exterior doors are in good condition.

Condition Rating: Good
Deficiency Rating: Minor

B30	ROOFING
B3010	Roof Coverings

B301001 Roof Finishes – Gable Roof

The metal roof covering of the utility building is in good condition; however the current system should be replaced with a small-pan, standing-seam metal roof to match what would have been present at the lodge during this HSR's period of significance for the building.

Condition Rating: Good
Deficiency Rating: Minor

B301004	Flashings & Trim
B301004-1	**Eave Return Flashing**

No water damage can be seen on the wood return eave or the parging on the wall; however the lack of flashing extending up the vertical portion of the wall could cause problems with water infiltration.

Condition Rating: Poor
Deficiency Rating: Minor

B301004-2	**Roof Penetration Flashing**

No water staining can be seen around the roof penetrations in interior areas of the utility building. Rust stains can be seen on the roof surface down slope from the metal exhaust vent. It is likely that the paint has degraded enough to expose the metal beneath.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Serious

B301005	**Gutters & Downspouts – Gable Roof**

No standing water has been detected during any of the site visits to the cemetery suggesting that the gutters and downspouts are draining properly.

Condition Rating: Good
Deficiency Rating: Minor

C	INTERIORS
C10	INTERIOR CONSTRUCTION
C1010	**Partitions**

All of the partition walls appear to be in fair condition. No inadequacies could be seen. Any plaster and paint issues in Rooms 101 and 102 are detailed in *C301002 Plaster Wall Finishes* and *C301005 Painting to Wall*.

Condition Rating: Good
Deficiency Rating: Minor

C1030	Fittings
C103099	**Other Interior Specialties – Molding & Trim**

The molding and trim is in fair condition. The installation of the replacement resulted in poorly-fitted material.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor

C30	INTERIOR FINISHES
C3010	Wall Finishes

C301002 Plaster Wall Finishes

Cracks are located across the plaster walls in both restrooms (figs. 457-458). In some areas, pieces of the finish plaster layer or the extra layer of drywall compound have fallen from the walls or delaminated from the original plaster underneath.

Condition Rating: Poor
Deficiency Rating: Minor



Figure 457. Cracking plaster walls in Room 102. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).



Figure 458. Cracking plaster walls in Room 101. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

C301005 Painting To Wall

The painted plaster walls in the restrooms (Rooms 101 and 102) are in poor condition. Much of the paint is peeling, cracking, or flaking (fig. 459). The painted brick wall in Room 103 is in fair condition. The painted terra cotta walls are also in fair condition, but are dirty in Room 104 (fig. 460). The painted beadboard is also in fair condition, but is peeling in Room 103 and is dirty in Room 104.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor



Figure 459. Plaster walls in Room 101 with peeling paint. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).



Figure 460. Dirty, painted terra cotta block exterior wall in Room 104. Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

C301099	Other Wall Finishes – Wood Beadboard

The wood beadboard is in fair condition. The surfaces in Room 104 appear dirty which detracts from the appearance of the interior doors.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor

C3020	Floor Finishes
C302008	**Painted & Stained Floors**

A maintenance employee at the cemetery described recent work performed to the painted floors. The paint was bubbling up from the concrete below with water trapped between the paint and the concrete. Condensation from the crawlspace beneath the slab had transferred through the concrete, but was not able to permeate the latex floor paint becoming trapped. The park employee scraped away the bubbling paint and water and left the surfaces to dry. The surfaces are now dry, but any remaining paint is now chipped and leaves an untidy appearance. See *B101003 Floor Decks and Slabs* for more information on the condensation issue.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor

C3030	Ceiling Finishes
C303002	**Plaster Ceiling Finishes**

Surface cracks are located across the plaster ceiling in Room 101 (fig. 461). The ceiling in Room 102 is in good condition.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor



Figure 461. Plaster ceiling in Room 102. Photo: HPTC (01/16/12).

C303005	Wood Ceilings

The wood beadboard ceiling is in overall good condition.

Condition Rating: Good
Deficiency Rating: Minor

C303006	Painted Ceilings

The painted plaster ceiling in Room 101 is in fair condition; the paint is cracking across the surface. The painted plaster ceiling in Room 102 is in good condition.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor

D	SERVICES
D20	PLUMBING

D2000 Plumbing

The hot water heater is not currently being used; its working condition is unknown.

The insulated pipes associated with the hot water heater appear in good condition. They do not appear to be asbestos, but they have not been tested as part of this HSR.

The drinking fountain is a missing original fixture, but as such does not affect the condition or deficiency ratings.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor

D2010 Plumbing Fixtures

D201001 Water Closets

The toilets are operable and in fair condition.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor

D201003 Lavatories

The sinks are operable and are in good condition.

Condition Rating: Good
Deficiency Rating: Minor

D2020 Domestic Water Distribution

The domestic water (obtained through a well at the site) is managed as non-potable.[1] This system was not investigated due to the limited scope of this HSR.

Condition Rating: Not Rated
Deficiency Rating: Not Rated

D2030 Sanitary Waste

The cemetery septic system has not been serviced recently and only a general idea of where the system is actually located is known by park staff.[2] This system was not investigated due to the limited scope of this HSR.

Condition Rating: Not Rated
Deficiency Rating: Not Rated

[1] Sprinkle, Email message (March 2, 2012).
[2] Ibid.

D30	HVAC

D3010 Energy Supply

The fuel tank appears in fair condition.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor

D3020 Heat Generating System

The boiler and its associated pipes located in the lodge utility building are in good condition, and operable. It is unknown when the boiler was last inspected.

Condition Rating: Good
Deficiency Rating: Minor

D40	FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS
D4030	Fire Protection Specialties

D403001 Fire Extinguishing Devices

The fire extinguisher has been recently serviced.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor

D4090 Other Fire Protection Systems – Battery-Operated Smoke Detectors

There are no battery-operated smoke detectors located in the lodge utility building.

Condition Rating: Poor
Deficiency Rating: Critical

D50	ELECTRICAL
D5010	Electrical Service & Distribution

D501005 Panels

The electrical system and its panel appear to be in good working condition.

Condition Rating: Good
Deficiency Rating: Minor

D5020	Lighting & Branch Wiring

D502002 Lighting Equipment

The lighting equipment appears to be in fair condition.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor

D5030 | Communications & Security

D503001 | Fire Alarm System

There is no fire alarm system located in the lodge utility building.

Condition Rating: Poor
Deficiency Rating: Critical

D503008 | Security System

There is no security system located in the lodge utility building.

Condition Rating: Poor
Deficiency Rating: Critical

D5090 | Other Electrical Systems

D509002 | Emergency Lighting & Power

There is no emergency lighting and power system located in the lodge utility building.

Condition Rating: Poor
Deficiency Rating: Critical

D509004 | Lightning Protection

There is no lightning protection system located at the lodge utility building.

Condition Rating: Poor
Deficiency Rating: Critical

G | BUILDING SITEWORK

G20 | SITE IMPROVEMENTS

G2030 | Pedestrian Paving

The pedestrian paving associated with the lodge utility building is in fair condition.

Condition Rating: Fair
Deficiency Rating: Minor

G90 | OTHER SITE WORK

G9087 | Overall Building Site Drainage

Neutral drainage causes ponding and allows water to collect at the base of the building's walls (fig. 462). Water damage (including mold, staining, spalling, etc.) will occur to interior and exterior faces of the building's foundation.

Condition Rating: Poor
Deficiency Rating: Serious



Figure 462. An area of postitive drainage on the west elevation (left façade) and an area of neutral drainage on the south elevation (right façade). Photo: HPTC (04/21/11).

Part 2 | Treatment and Use

Requirements for Treatment

The treatment and use of the Poplar Grove National Cemetery Superintendent's Lodge, Lodge Stables Building, and the Lodge Utility Building must be considered within a framework of applicable laws, agreements, and policies. These mandates govern a wide range of management issues beyond the preservation, protection, and interpretation of the park's cultural resources. They extend to issues of visitor and staff use, safety, and universal accessibility, among others.[1] Many of these issues have been addressed in Petersburg National Battlefield's various planning documents. These include the Petersburg National Battlefield Final General Management Plan and Abbreviated Final Environmental Impact Statement (2004); the Poplar Grove National Cemetery Cultural Landscape Report (2009); and the Poplar Grove National Cemetery Environmental Assessment (2010).[2]

Because there are no funded and/or active projects occurring at Poplar Grove National Cemetery presently, the treatment and use recommendations provided are meant to guide the final project and do not provide a construction or architectural program. The identification of resource impacts should be fully assessed once a construction or architectural program is finalized.

Section 1-6 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) mandates that federal agencies, like the National Park Service, take into account the effects of their actions on properties listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and gives the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment. Poplar Grove National Cemetery is listed on the National Register as a contributing feature for two separate nominations.

Treatments of the buildings at the cemetery are to be guided by *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects.*[3] Descriptions of the four standards are as follows:

- Preservation: "the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project."
- Rehabilitation: "the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values."

[1] These mandates include the National Historic Preservation Act and Section 106, Accessibility through the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the International Building Code, and the Secretary of the Interior Standards, et al.
[2] Petersburg National Battlefield, "Final GMP, Abbreviated Final EIS."
Auwaerter, "CLR."
Petersburg National Battlefield, "EA."
[3] Weeks, Kay D. and Anne E. Grimmer. "The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing Historic Buildings." United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, Heritage Preservation Services, Washington, DC, 1995.

- Restoration: "the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project."
- Reconstruction: "the act of process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location."

Because the three cemetery buildings are intact, reconstruction is not a treatment consideration.

Treatments of the building and site are also to be guided by the Architectural Barrier Act Accessibility Standard (ABAAS) and the International Building Code. Threats to public life, safety, and welfare are to be addressed; however, because the three buildings included in this HSR are historic, alternatives to full legislative and code compliance are recommended where compliance would needlessly compromise the integrity of the historic building with the removal of character-defining features or infringement upon the national register characteristics of the site and/or structures.

Ultimate Treatment and Use

The superintendent's lodge was used as a residence and cemetery office from the time it was built in 1872 through 1949 (a period of 77 years), when the position of cemetery superintendent was abolished and the maintenance of the cemetery was transferred to the maintenance staff of the former Petersburg National Military Park (since changed to Petersburg National Battlefield). The lodge was then used periodically off and on until the 1990s as a residence for Park employees. Within the last decade the lodge began its use as a seasonal contact station for visitors to the cemetery. It is only open for visitors when staff are available, most recently between Memorial Day and Labor Day.

The lodge stables building has been primarily used as a storage building (both first floor and second floor) since its construction in 1929. Initially it was used as a stables building but was then transferred to the use of a maintenance garage after the procurement of motorized maintenance equipment (1931). Since this time, the lodge stables building has been used to store cemetery maintenance equipment. The second floor is currently used for general storage for the cemetery.

The lodge utility building has had few use changes since its construction. The public restrooms (east rooms) have always had this function. The central room was originally a fuel storage room, but is now used for general storage. The west room was originally used for utilities, but now includes heating-fuel storage as well.

General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement

Petersburg National Battlefield's Final General Management Plan and Abbreviated Environmental Impact Statement (GMP/EIS), completed in 2004, states four overall mission goals for the park which reflect the National Park Service's mission goals. The four mission goals, and how they relate to the use and treatment of Poplar Grove National Cemetery, are as follows:

- Preserving and Protecting Resources – "Poplar Grove National Cemetery is [to be] rehabilitated to reflect the original sense of contemplation, quiet, and solemnity…according to the recommendations of a cultural landscape report and treatment plan."[4]
- Interpretation and Education – "Visitors to the cemetery will experience a place much closer in design and atmosphere to the original cemetery, established in 1868. The replaced headstones will evoke the original intentions of the designer, commemorating those fallen in battle. New waysides and updated interpretive programs reflect new themes and stories unique to this unit. Tours, special events and presentations are scheduled regularly."[5]
- Visitor Use and Facilities – "Rehabilitating the superintendent's lodge at Poplar Grove will provide a much needed visitor contact, comfort, and information station. The

[4] Petersburg National Battlefield, "Final GMP, Abbreviated Final EIS," p. 53.
[5] Ibid, pp. 55-56.

contact station will provide much more information on Poplar Grove National Cemetery and help visitors plan their tour of the Western Front and the park. A facility will also enable higher quality interpretive programs and tours to occur more frequently."[6]

- Organizational Efficiency – "Park managers recognize that volunteers and cooperators greatly expand the park's ability to protect and interpret its resources beyond what would be possible with federal funds alone. For all the action alternatives, the park would maintain and strengthen current relationships, but also seek to foster new ones to preserve battlefield resources."[7]

The *ultimate treatment* of the cemetery, and subsequently its buildings, as stated in the GMP/EIS, is *rehabilitation*. The intended use of the superintendent's lodge is a contact station for visitors to the cemetery.

Cultural Landscape Report

The Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) for Poplar Grove National Cemetery, completed in 2009, recommends *rehabilitation* for the *primary (overall) treatment* of the cemetery's cultural landscape to the year *1933*, when the National Park Service acquired the site and after the War Department had completed a long-term improvement program at the cemetery. The following items are specific changes to the buildings outlined in the CLR for the 'Lodge Grounds':[8]

- Return Lodge Stables Building (Garage) to its historic appearance
  - Remove non-historic exterior steel stairs and rear frame shed addition
  - Reconstruct pulley system or construct new interior staircase for access to the second floor
  - Restore exterior paint scheme to historic color (through paint analysis)
  - Remove non-historic east garage door and replace with blank wall or window matching that on the west side of the front façade
- Return Lodge Utility Building (Restrooms) to its historic appearance
  - Restore exterior paint scheme to historic color (through paint analysis)
  - Maintain as part of the visitor contact station while altering the restrooms to meet ABAAS, preferably without an addition
- Return Superintendent's Lodge to its historic appearance
  - Return appearance to the end of the War Department era (1933)
  - Remove storm windows and doors
  - Remove window air conditioning units
  - Restore exterior paint scheme to historic color (1933 – through paint analysis)
  - Maintain as part of the visitor contact station while changing the first floor to meet ABAAS

[6] Ibid, p. 58.
[7] Ibid, 58
[8] Auwaerter, "CLR," pp. 227-228, 231-232.

Environmental Assessment

The *Environmental Assessment* (EA) for Poplar Grove National Cemetery, completed in 2010, prefers *rehabilitation* of the cemetery to its *1933* appearance. "The exterior of the lodge would be returned to its historic appearance, and the interior would be configured as the [year-round] visitor contact station for the Western Front and would provide interpretive information for grave marker research and ranger-led programs." Additionally, "The historic appearance and color scheme of the public restroom building…would be restored."[9]

Considering the three planning documents described above, the Recommended Ultimate Use of the cemetery buildings is as follows:

- *Superintendent's Lodge*: First-floor visitor contact station for the cemetery which provides interpretive information, including grave marker research and exhibits, and the location for the start of ranger-led programs. Second-floor storage.
- *Lodge Stables Building*: Continued use as a maintenance garage for park maintenance staff on the first floor and cemetery general storage on the second floor.
- *Lodge Utility Building*: Continued use as public restrooms (east rooms) with park storage/utilities (west rooms)

Considering the three planning documents described above, the Recommended Ultimate Treatment of the cemetery buildings is as follows:

- *Superintendent's Lodge*: *Exterior Restoration* to the year 1933 (as mentioned in the CLR and EA), *Interior Rehabilitation* of the first floor for use as a visitor contact station and interpretive center (as mentioned in the GMP/EIS and EA). Removal of non-character-defining finishes and features; preservation of character-defining features (first floor and second floor).
- *Lodge Stables Building*: *Exterior Restoration* to the year 1933, *Interior Rehabilitation* for the continued use as a maintenance and storage building. Preservation of character-defining features.
- *Lodge Utility Building*: *Exterior Rehabilitation* to the year 1933 (as mentioned in the CLR and EA), *Interior Rehabilitation* of the restrooms for updated accessible visitor use and continued use of the storage and utility rooms (as mentioned in the CLR). Preservation of character-defining features.

[9] Petersburg National Battlefield, "EA," p. 30.

Accessibility Recommended Treatments

With no construction activity to initiate changes, it is premature to recommend accessibility design modifications to these properties. However, it should be noted that modifications are likely as property use evolves and rehabilitation work gets underway. The most appropriate response will take into account scoping and technical design requirements of ABAAS and skillful application of preservation principles to preserve the historic character and historical integrity of this property.

Only the most apparent code deficiencies are noted and whole-scale treatment alternatives have been suspended until future task directives can launch meaningful and in-depth assessments. Treatment approaches can be proposed as projects develop.

Site

Site Arrival Points (*ABAAS F206.2.1*)

ABAAS states that only one accessible route from the site arrival point (parking lot) to an accessible entrance is required for each historic building at the cemetery.

A stable, firm, and slip-resistant ground surface, at least 30" wide, should be installed from the parking lot to the front entrance of the superintendent's lodge (D101ext and D102ext) and the restroom entrances of the lodge utility building (D101ext and D102ext). The lodge stables building and half of the lodge utility building (Rooms 103 and 104) are considered maintenance facilities (*F203.6 Machinery Spaces*); they are not required to be on an accessible route.

Further superintendent's lodge recommended accessibility treatments include the construction of a permanent, accessible ramp from grade level to the top of the front porch and from the top of the front porch to top of an exterior door sill (see below).

No ramps are needed from grade to door sills at the lodge utility building restrooms entrances (D101ext and D102ext) because these restrooms will not be made accessible (see *Lodge Utilities Building Toiler Facilities* below).

Within a Site (*ABAAS F206.2.2*)

ABAAS states that only one accessible route is required between accessible buildings, facilities, spaces, etc. on the same site.

The lodge stables building and half of the lodge utility building (Room 103 and Room 104) are considered maintenance facilities (*F203.6 – Machinery Spaces*); they are not required to be on an accessible route.

With the implementation of accessibility to the front entrance of the superintendent's lodge, a stable, firm, and slip-resistant surface, at least 30" wide, should be installed between the front of the lodge and the restroom entrances of the lodge utility building. The utility building restrooms entrances do not be made accessible (see *Lodge Utility Building Toilet Facilities* below).

Parking Spaces (*ABAAS F208*)

Parking spaces will need to be assessed as part of any future architectural design program executed at the cemetery.

Superintendent's Lodge

Spaces and Elements (*ABAAS F206.2.4*)

ABAAS states that an accessible route is required to connect accessible entrances to all interior accessible spaces and elements. Because the historic superintendent's lodge will only include an architectural design program for the first floor (no public use on the second floor), the building will not require accessibility to the second floor (*F206.2.3 Exceptions 1 and 6*).

Interior doorways must be 32" wide (*404.2.3 Clear Width*). D101 and D103 are in compliance; D102 is not in compliance. Alterations to the door width are needed to comply with the ABAAS.

Thresholds must be less than ½" in height (*404.2.5 Thresholds*). All three doors are in compliance.

Door knobs are generally not recommended. Additionally, they must be between 34" and 48" from the finish floor (*404.2.7 Door and Gate Hardware*). Knobs should be reassessed for compliance.

Location (*ABAAS F206.3*)

ABAAS states that accessible routes must coincide with general circulation paths. Treatments cannot be recommended without a finalized architectural design program.

Entrances (*ABAAS F206.4*)

ABAAS states that only one entrance is required for an historic building (*F206.4 Exception 1*). It is recommended that one of the front porch entrances (D101ext or D102ext) be made the accessible entrance, depending upon the final architectural design program,
Entrances must be 32" wide (*404.2.3 Clear Width*). All three entrances are in compliance.

Thresholds must be less than ½" in height (*404.2.5 Thresholds*). None of the entrances are in compliance. Alterations to the thresholds will need to be made.

Door sills must be less than ½" in height (*404.2.5 Thresholds*). None of the three entrances are in compliance. A ramp, between 1:10 and 1:12 in slope (*405.2 Slope*), with a minimum 36" clear width (*405.5 Clear Width*) is required at the chosen accessible entrance. It must have a landing at the bottom and top (before the door for door operation) of the run (*405.7 Landings*). The bottom landing must have a clear length of 60" (*405.7.3 Length*) and clear width at least as wide as the ramp

(*405.7.2 Width*). The top landing must have a clear length of 48" and a clear width at least as wide as the door opening (*404.2.4 Maneuvering Clearances*).

Door knobs are generally not recommended. Additionally, they must be between 34" and 48" from the finish floor (*404.2.7 Door and Gate Hardware*). Knobs should be reassessed for compliance.

Stairways (at entrances) (*ABAAS F210*)

Exterior stairs risers must be 4"-7" in height. Treads must be at least 11" in depth (*504.2 Treads and Risers*). Only the rear entrance is in compliance.

Only one entrance must include a ramp for an historic building. It is recommended that the front porch be made accessible, rather than the rear porch. The CLR recommends the addition of a ramp to the north side of the front porch.[10] The ramp must be between 1:10 and 1:12 in slope (405.2 Slope), with a minimum 36" clear width (*405.5 Clear Width*). The ramp must have a landing at the bottom and the top of the run (*405.7 Landings*). Both the bottom and top landing must have a clear length of 60" (*405.7.3 Length*) and clear width at least as wide as the ramp (*405.7.2 Width*).

Toilet Facilities (*ABAAS F213*)

The second-floor lodge restroom will not be reused or brought online. Reassessment must be done if the architectural design program alters this use.

Lodge Stables Building

The lodge stables building is considered a maintenance facility and is not required to be accessible (*F203.6 Machinery Spaces*).

Lodge Utility Building

Entrances (*ABAAS F206.4*)

ABAAS states that only one entrance is required for an historic building (*F206.4 Exception 1*); however with no interior circulation both exterior entrances are required to be accessible.

Entrances must be 32" wide (*404.2.3 Clear Width*). Neither entrance is in compliance. Alterations to the widths are required.

Thresholds must be less than ½" in height (*404.2.5 Thresholds*). Both entrances are in compliance.

Door sills must be less than ½" in height (*404.2.5 Thresholds*). Neither entrance is in compliance. A ramp, between 1:10 and 1:12 in slope (*405.2 Slope*), with a minimum 36" clear width (*405.5 Clear Width*) is required at the chosen accessible entrance. It must have a landing at the bottom and top (before the door for door operation) of the run (*405.7 Landings*). The bottom landing must have a

[10] Auwaerter, "CLR," Drawing 4.4.

clear length of 60" (*405.7.3 Length*) and clear width at least as wide as the ramp (*405.7.2 Width*). The top landing must have a clear length of 48" and a clear width at least as wide as the door opening (*404.2.4 Maneuvering Clearance*s).

Door knobs are generally not recommended. Additionally, they must be between 34" and 48" from the finish floor (*404.2.7 Door and Gate Hardware*). Knobs should be reassessed for compliance.

Toilet Facilities (*ABAAS F213*)

Turning space must be 60" in diameter (*304 Turning Space*). Neither room is in compliance.

Doors may not swing into the clear floor space for any fixture. For toilets and sinks: a minimum of 60" from the side wall and a minimum of 56" from the rear wall (*604.3 Clearance*). 18" must separate the toilet and sink (from the centerline of the toilet to the nearest edge of the sink; *604.3.2 Overlap*).

Toilet seats must be 17"-19" from the finish floor (*604.4 Seats*). Extant toilets should be reassessed for compliance.

Flush controls and paper dispensers should also be reassessed for compliance,

Grab bars are required on both the side wall closet to the toilet and the rear wall (*604.5 Grab Bars*). No grab bars are extant in either restroom.

Clearance, height, faucets, and exposed pipes and surfaces of sinks should be reassessed for compliance.

A majority of the existing conditions of the lodge utility toilet facilities are not in compliance with ABAAS. Because of this, it is recommended that rather than wholly rehabilitating the extant, historic building and its restrooms that a new accessible, unisex restroom be constructed outside of the cemetery inclosure wall adjacent to the new parking area. The new facility should be small in scale and not directly viewable from the cemetery grounds.

Alternatives for Treatment

Lodge Utility Building – Accessible Restrooms

Two additional options exist for providing a universally-accessible restroom at Poplar Grove National Cemetery. These two options would require altering the rear, or south elevation of the lodge utility building. As this elevation is not normally seen by the public (with its adjacency to the cemetery wall), it is the elevation that could most easily be altered; however the lodge utility building is an historic building and any changes to it could result in the loss of character-defining features.

- *Option 1: Convert storage room (Room 103) into an accessible, unisex restroom.* Install a new doorway in the location of W103 which is of the proper width, has an adequate threshold height, and includes the required hardware. The interior of Room 103 includes enough space to divide the room into two smaller rooms. The north room could continue to be used as storage and provide access to the underground utility pit. The south room would then be used as an accessible bathroom which would be of adequate size to allow full motion of a wheelchair while having adequate space to provide grab bars and fixtures. This is not a preferred option as it alters the exterior of the historic lodge utility building.
- *Option 2: Construct an accessible-restroom addition to the south elevation.* The construction of an addition to the south elevation is the recommended option included in the CLR.[11] This option is not a preferred option in this HSR as it alters the exterior of the historic lodge utility building.

The feasibility of all three options (including the construction of a new facility outside the cemetery walls) should be investigated prior to making a final decision as each option has its own pros and cons, especially when preserving character-defining features.

[11] Auwaerter, "CLR," p. 231 and Drawing 4.4.

Recommended Treatments

The following recommended treatments are intended to repair, maintain, and preserve with the least degree of intervention the three buildings located at Poplar Grove National Cemetery and their character-defining features while elevating their Facility Condition Index Rankings to "GOOD." These treatments include limited replacement in-kind as defined by *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.*

The Recommended Ultimate Treatments for each of the buildings at the Poplar Grove National Cemetery are as follows:

- Superintendent's Lodge
    - Exterior restoration of character-defining features, maintenance and minor rehabilitation of extant character-defining features, with the removal of modern additions and non-historic character-defining features. These changes are to date to the year 1933, the year the National Park Service acquired the cemetery.
    - Interior rehabilitation for the use as a year-round visitor contact station and interpretive center on the first floor and general use on the second floor. This treatment will preserve character-defining features and allow for the reversal of non-sympathetic treatments, materials, and finishes. (Of the four recognized treatments, only rehabilitation includes the opportunity to make possible an efficient contemporary use through alterations and additions and allows for the adaptive reuse of the space.)
- Lodge Stables Building
    - Exterior restoration of character-defining features, maintenance and minor rehabilitation of extant character-defining features, with the removal of modern additions and non-historic character-defining features. These changes are to date to the year 1933, the year the National Park Service acquired the cemetery.
    - Interior rehabilitation for the continued use as a maintenance and storage building which is not accessible to the public. This treatment will preserve character-defining features and allow for the reversal of non-sympathetic treatments, materials, and finishes.
- Lodge Utility Building
    - Exterior restoration of character-defining features, maintenance and minor rehabilitation of extant character-defining features, with the removal of modern additions and non-historic character-defining features. These changes are to date to the year 1933, the year the National Park Service acquired the cemetery.
    - Interior rehabilitation of the restrooms for updated accessible year-round visitor use. This treatment will preserve character-defining features and allow for the reversal of non-sympathetic treatments, materials, and finishes.
    - Interior rehabilitation for the continued use of the storage and utility rooms as they are not accessible to the public. This treatment will preserve character-defining features and allow for the reversal of non-sympathetic treatments, materials, and finishes.

The superintendent's lodge, lodge stables building, and lodge utility building retain a moderate degree of historic integrity and exterior restoration to 1933 and interior rehabilitations for various uses are the recommended overall treatment.

The adaptation of the interiors and the restoration of the exteriors conform to the recommendations of the park's General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement and the cemetery's Cultural Landscape Report and Environmental Assessment.

The buildings are in fair condition in general. A bulk of the repair work done to the buildings was performed in 1976, during a major rehabilitation. Other work has been performed since then, but in an *ad hoc* manner. The time is approaching for certain repairs, including major projects and periodic housekeeping based on an overall comprehensive analysis and condition assessment of the site and structures.

The following recommended treatments are organized by building and are placed in priority order of the building features with the highest level of maintenance deficiency. The list starts with ratings of POOR and CRITICAL and continues through to GOOD and MINOR and presents a path to good condition and lessening of the maintenance burden.

The hierarchal list divides the recommended treatments into three basic groupings based on the overall maintenance deficiency ratings of CRITICAL, SERIOUS, or POOR. Within these basic groupings, each item is ordered by its overall condition ratings of POOR, FAIR, and GOOD.

The assessment of the building determined that several critical features were found to be in a state of moderate deterioration (rated POOR); this indicates these features may need to be repaired or replaced. This type of maintenance activity (repairing) is recognized within the definition of preservation maintenance. Other recently improved features were noted with moderate- to low-levels of deterioration (rated FAIR or GOOD) and should be repaired and maintained using traditional preservation techniques rather than replaced. Other features were found to be in good condition (rated GOOD) and should continue to be maintained and cleaned when necessary.

Utility systems (building services) vary from being unused or even "turned off" to requiring periodic servicing to needing system inspections to ensure proper working condition. Usually, building systems are observed as part of the assessment walkthrough, but are not assessed for code compliance and are not included as part of the scope of this building investigation and assessment project.

Consideration should be given to the removal of non-character-defining features and building components that are not sympathetic to the overall appearance of the lodge.

Superintendent's Lodge Recommended Treatments

Table 5. **Superintendent's Lodge Prioritized Treatment List**

Major Group Element	Group Element	Individual Element	Specific Element	Sub-Element	Condition Rating	Deficiency Rating
CRITICAL						
D Services	D50 Electrical	D5090 Other Electrical Systems	D509004 Lightning Protection System		Poor	Critical
D Services	D40 Fire Protection Systems	D4090 Other Fire Protection Systems – Battery-Operated Smoke Detectors			Poor	Critical
D Services	D50 Electrical	D5090 Other Electrical Systems	D509002 Emergency Lighting & Power System		Poor	Critical
B Shell	B20 Exterior Enclosure	B2010 Exterior Walls	B201001 Exterior Skin	B201001-4 Masonry Chimneys (above roof level)	Poor	Critical
B Shell	B30 Roofing	B3010 Roof Coverings	B301005 Gutters & Downspouts	B301005-2 Mansard Roof Drainage System	Poor	Critical
B Shell	B10 Super-structure	B1020 Roof Construction	B102001 Structural Frame	B102001-1 Hipped Roof Frame – Main Block	Poor	Critical
B Shell	B30 Roofing	B3010 Roof Coverings	B301004 Flashings & Trim	B301004-4 Roof Penetration Flashing	Poor	Critical
B Shell	B10 Super-structure	B1010 Floor Construction	B101001 Structural Frame	B101001-4 Attic Fl. Frame – Main Block	Poor	Critical
B Shell	B20 Exterior Enclosure	B2020 Exterior Windows	B2020-1 1st Fl. Windows – Main Block		Poor	Critical
B Shell	B20 Exterior Enclosure	B2020 Exterior Windows	B2020-2 1st Fl. Window – Kitchen Add.		Poor	Critical
D Services	D50 Electrical	D5020 Lighting & Branch Wiring	D502002 Lighting Equipment		Poor	Critical
SERIOUS						
G Building Sitework	G90 Other Site Work	G9087 Overall Building Site Drainage			Poor	Serious
B Shell	B20 Exterior Enclosure	B2010 Exterior Walls	B201008 Exterior Soffits	B201008-1 Ext. Soffits, Eaves & Cornices – Main Block	Poor	Serious
B Shell	B20 Exterior Enclosure	B2010 Exterior Walls	B201005 Exterior Louvers & Screens		Poor	Serious
B Shell	B20 Exterior Enclosure	B2020 Exterior Windows	B2020-4 Exterior Storm Windows – All Openings		Poor	Serious
B Shell	B10 Super-structure	B1010 Floor Construction	B101001 Structural Frame	B101001-2 1st Fl. Frame – NE Porch	Fair	Serious
B Shell	B30 Roofing	B3010 Roof Coverings	B301005 Gutters & Downspouts	B301005-3 NE Porch Roof Drainage System	Fair	Serious
B Shell	B20 Exterior Enclosure	B2010 Exterior Walls	B201001 Exterior Skin	B201001-1 1st Fl. Stone Walls – Main Block	Fair	Serious

(Superintendent's Lodge continued)

Major Group Element	Group Element	Individual Element	Specific Element	Sub-Element	Condition Rating	Deficiency Rating
A Sub-structure	A10 Foundations	A1010 Standard Foundations	A101001 Wall Foundations	A101001-1 Main Block Foundation	Fair	Serious
B Shell	B20 Exterior Enclosure	B2020 Exterior Windows	B2020-3 2nd Fl. Windows – Main Block		Fair	Serious
B Shell	B20 Exterior Enclosure	B2030 Exterior Doors	B2030-1 Exterior Doors		Fair	Serious
B Shell	B20 Exterior Enclosure	B2030 Exterior Doors	B2030-2 Exterior Storm Doors		Fair	Serious
B Shell	B10 Super-structure	B1020 Roof Construction	B102001 Structural Frame	B102001-2 NE Porch Roof Frame	Fair	Serious
MINOR						
C Interiors	C30 Interior Finishes	C3030 Ceiling Finishes	C303002 Plaster Ceiling Finishes		Poor	Minor
C Interiors	C30 Interior Finishes	C3020 Floor Finishes	C302004 Resilient Flooring		Poor	Minor
C Interiors	C30 Interior Finishes	C3030 Ceiling Finishes	C303006 Painted Ceilings		Poor	Minor
D Services	D20 Plumbing	D2010 Plumbing Fixtures	D201001 Water Closet		Poor	Minor
D Services	D20 Plumbing	D2010 Plumbing Fixtures	D201003 Lavatory		Poor	Minor
D Services	D20 Plumbing	D2010 Plumbing Fixtures	D201005 Bathtub/Shower		Poor	Minor
C Interiors	C30 Interior Finishes	C3020 Floor Finishes	C302005 Carpeting		Poor	Minor
C Interiors	C30 Interior Finishes	C3010 Wall Finishes	C301002 Plaster Wall Finishes		Poor to Fair	Minor
A Sub-structure	A10 Foundations	A1010 Standard Foundations	A101001 Wall Foundations	A101001-2 NE Porch Foundation	Fair	Minor
A Sub-structure	A10 Foundations	A1010 Standard Foundations	A101001 Wall Foundations	A101001-3 Kitchen Addition Foundation	Fair	Minor
B Shell	B10 Super-structure	B1010 Floor Construction	B101001 Structural Frame	B101001-1 1st Fl. Frame – Main Block	Fair	Minor
B Shell	B10 Super-structure	B1010 Floor Construction	B101001 Structural Frame	B101001-5 1st Fl. Frame – Kitchen Add	Fair	Minor
B Shell	B10 Super-structure	B1010 Floor Construction	B101001 Structural Frame	B101001-6 Attic Fl. Frame – Kitchen Add	Fair	Minor
B Shell	B10 Super-structure	B1010 Floor Construction	B101002 Structural Interior Walls	B101002-2 2nd Fl. Structural Int. Walls	Good	Minor
B Shell	B10 Super-structure	B1020 Roof Construction	B102001 Structural Frame	B102001-3 Gable Roof Frame – Kitchen Add.	Fair	Minor
B Shell	B20 Exterior Enclosure	B2010 Exterior Walls	B201001 Exterior Skin	B201001-3 Brick Walls – Kitchen Add.	Fair	Minor

(Superintendent's Lodge continued)

Major Group Element	Group Element	Individual Element	Specific Element	Sub-Element	Condition Rating	Deficiency Rating
B Shell	B20 Exterior Enclosure	B2010 Exterior Walls	B201008 Exterior Soffits	B201008-2 Ext. Soffits, Eaves & Cornices – Kitchen Add.	Fair	Minor
B Shell	B20 Exterior Enclosure	B2020 Exterior Windows	B2020-5 Skylight – Main Block		Fair	Minor
B Shell	B30 Roofing	B3010 Roof Coverings	B301001 Roof Finishes	B301001-1 Hipped Roof Finishes – Main Block	Fair	Minor
B Shell	B30 Roofing	B3010 Roof Coverings	B301001 Roof Finishes	B301001-2 NE Porch Roof Finishes	Fair	Minor
B Shell	B30 Roofing	B3010 Roof Coverings	B301001 Roof Finishes	B301001-3 Dormer Roof Finishes – Main Block	Fair	Minor
B Shell	B30 Roofing	B3010 Roof Coverings	B301001 Roof Finishes	B301001-4 Gable Roof Finishes – Kitchen Addition	Fair	Minor
B Shell	B10 Super-structure	B1010 Floor Construction	B101002 Structural Interior Walls	B101002-1 1st Fl. Structural Int. Walls	Fair	Minor
B Shell	B30 Roofing	B3010 Roof Coverings	B301004 Flashings & Trim	B301004-1 NE Porch Roof-Side Wall Flashing	Fair	Minor
B Shell	B30 Roofing	B3010 Roof Coverings	B301004 Flashings & Trim	B301004-2 Kitchen Add. Roof-Side Wall Flashing	Fair	Minor
B Shell	B30 Roofing	B3010 Roof Coverings	B301004 Flashings & Trim	B301004-3 Dormer Wall Flashing	Fair	Minor
C Interiors	C10 Interior Construction	C1010 Partitions			Fair	Minor
C Interiors	C10 Interior Construction	C1020 Interior Doors			Fair	Minor
C Interiors	C10 Interior Construction	C1030 Fittings	C103009 Cabinets	C103009-1 Kitchen Cabinets	Fair	Minor
C Interiors	C10 Interior Construction	C1030 Fittings	C103009 Cabinets	C103009-2 Bathroom Cabinet	Fair	Minor
C Interiors	C10 Interior Construction	C1030 Fittings	C103098 Other Casework	C103098-1 Fireplaces	Fair	Minor
C Interiors	C10 Interior Construction	C1030 Fittings	C103099 Other Interior Specialties – Molding & Trim		Fair	Minor
C Interiors	C30 Interior Finishes	C3010 Wall Finishes	C301004 Tile Wall Finishes		Fair	Minor
C Interiors	C30 Interior Finishes	C3010 Wall Finishes	C301005 Painted Wall Finishes		Fair	Minor
C Interiors	C30 Interior Finishes	C3010 Wall Finishes	C301099 Other Wall Finishes – Wood Paneling		Fair	Minor
C Interiors	C30 Interior Finishes	C3020 Floor Finishes	C302003 Wood Flooring		Fair	Minor
C Interiors	C30 Interior Finishes	C3030 Ceiling Finishes	C303007 Suspension Systems		Fair	Minor
D Services	D20 Plumbing	D2010 Plumbing Fixtures	D201004 Sink		Fair	Minor

(Superintendent's Lodge continued)

Major Group Element	Group Element	Individual Element	Specific Element	Sub-Element	Condition Rating	Deficiency Rating
D Services	D30 HVAC	D3000 Heating & Cooling System			Fair	Minor
D Services	D40 Fire Protection Systems	D4030 Fire Protection Specialties	D403001 Fire Extinguishing Devices		Fair	Minor
G Building Sitework	G20 Site Improvements	G2030 Pedestrian Paving			Fair	Minor
B Shell	B10 Super-structure	B1010 Floor Construction	B101001 Structural Frame	B101001-3 2nd Fl. Frame – Main Block	Good	Minor
B Shell	B20 Exterior Enclosure	B2010 Exterior Walls	B201001 Exterior Skin	B201001-2 2nd Fl. Gambrel Walls – Main Block	Good	Minor
B Shell	B30 Roofing	B3010 Roof Coverings	B301005 Gutters & Downspouts	B301005-1 Hipped Roof Drainage System – Main Block	Good	Minor
B Shell	B30 Roofing	B3010 Roof Coverings	B301005 Gutters & Downspouts	B301005-4 Kitchen Add. Roof Drainage System	Good	Minor
C Interiors	C10 Interior Construction	C1030 Fittings	C103098 Other Casework	C103098-2 Kitchen Dresser	Good	Minor
C Interiors	C20 Stairs	C2010 Stair Construction	C201001 Interior Stair Structure		Good	Minor
C Interiors	C20 Stairs	C2020 Stair Finishes			Good	Minor
C Interiors	C30 Interior Finishes	C3030 Ceiling Finishes	C303004 Acoustical Ceiling Tiles & Panels		Good	Minor
D Services	D50 Electrical	D5010 Electrical Service & Distribution	D501005 Panels		Good	Minor
D Services	D50 Electrical	D5030 Communications & Security	D503008 Security System		Good	Minor
D Services	D50 Electrical	D5030 Communications & Security	D503001 Fire Alarm System		Good	Minor
NOT RATED						
D Services	D20 Plumbing	D2020 Domestic Water Distribution			Not Rated	Not Rated
D Services	D20 Plumbing	D2030 Sanitary Waste			Not Rated	Not Rated
End of Table.						

Recommended Treatments

D509004 Lightning Protection System	Poor	Critical

A lightning risk assessment is part of the project evaluation checklist found in DSC Fire Protection Standards for properties undergoing rehabilitation work.

A permanent UL-rated lightning protection system should be installed. It should be designed to be demounted in the event of future roof replacement or installed concurrent with new roof, flashing, and roof drainage systems. Design features should include exposed downlead cables and the use of minimally-sized aerial terminals (government points). Attention should be paid to the selection of fasteners for the downlead cables into the masonry walls. Penetrations through the roof should not be allowed. Require submittals from installers including layout of installation. Chimneys need a minimum of one point per chimney. Recommended suppliers/installers include Independent Lightning Protection Company, Goshen, IN (http://ipclp.com/html/contact/html).

Installing lightning protection is consistent with DO 58, requiring NPS construction to have safeguards assuring life safety design and minimizing the chances of catastrophic loss of property.

D4090 Other Fire Protection Systems – Battery-Operated Smoke Detectors	Poor	Critical

No operable smoke detectors appear in the superintendent's lodge. The local fire marshal, representative from the fire department, Fire Protection Engineer, or experienced facility manager should be consulted for recommendations on number, size, type, and placement of battery-operated smoke/heat detectors. This system should meet building codes and have an integrated hardwired-backup system. Fire drills should be carried out on a regular schedule and emergency egress plans should be posted in every main room along egress routes.

D509002 Emergency Lighting & Power System	Poor	Critical

Emergency lighting and power will likely be required due to the use of the building as a visitor contact station. Consult local building codes and/or a service contractor to determine the size and extent of the system.

B201001-4 Masonry Chimneys (above roof level)	Poor	Critical

Selective repointing of the masonry joints is necessary. Deteriorated mortar joints should be raked out. Repairs to the brick walls should use a natural hydraulic lime (NHL) to point open masonry joints. See NPS Preservation Brief #2: "Repointing Mortar Joints in Historic Masonry Buildings" for more information.

The paint on the brick chimneys of the main block should be wholly removed using a stripping agent. See ProSoCo catalog for examples of appropriate cleaners (http://www.prosoco.com). This treatment is preferred over the repainting of chimneys in red to mimic the look of the red brick.

Peeling and degraded paint should be scraped from the stucco surface of the kitchen chimney. This chimney should be repainted with an exterior masonry paint tinted to match the 1933 appearance depicted in Appendix D. Keim Mineral Coatings of America, Inc. (http://www.keim.com) offers several options for vapor-permeable paints and coatings for historic preservation projects. A product representative will be able to provide technical assistance on appropriate treatments and products.

Remove the inappropriate caps from the west chimney of the main block and the kitchen chimney. Install custom-fitted, vented, and screened non-corrosive sheet metal chimney caps (stainless steel or copper; galvanized metal is second preference) to all three chimneys to prevent water from entering chimney flues and to allow passive ventilation and exhaust. This also prevents unwanted birds and rodents from nesting in chimneys. See B&B Sheet Metal (http://www.bbsheetmetal.com/) for similar products or local metal fabricator.

Repair and/or replacement of flashing should be done with the most noble metal component and traditional flashing details, i.e. base flashing, counter flashing, and step flashing, where applicable. See Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractor's National Association (SMACNA) handbook (http://www.smacna.org/bookstore) or the Copper Development Association A4053-Copper in Architecture-Design Handbook and A047-A Primer on Copper Roofing (http://www.copper.org/publications/pub_list/architecture.html) for appropriate roof flashing details.

B301005-2 Mansard Roof Drainage System	Poor	Critical

Roof drainage system repairs should be initiated immediately. Gutters and downspouts require quarterly maintenance, including the cleaning of gutters and the flushing of downspouts.

Due to the built-in nature of the gutters, in-situ repairs to gutter lining and outlet locations (connections to downspouts) must be kept in good condition. Field repairs include brazing of seams and connections. If gutters do not drain properly, a more involved project to create positive drainage would require removal and replacement of gutter lining.

All downspouts should be in working order and should drain into their underground drainage system boots, if present. Repair or replace downspouts accordingly to match what would have been present at the lodge historically.

Underground drain lines located on the west elevation need to be investigated to determine if they are operable. Cleaning, scoping, and mapping may be accomplished as one task and should be documented. If underground lines are inoperable, they should be relined, repaired, or replaced. Surface runoff from roof drainage is not acceptable.

B102001-1 Hipped Structural Roof Frame – Main Block	Poor	Critical
Once repairs are made to the chimneys (including repointing, flashing, and proper capping), the hipped structural roof frame of the main block should be assessed for the extent of water damage and to determine the specific members that need to be repaired and/or replaced. This should be done as part of a general roof repair project. Any degraded members should be removed and replaced with modern framing materials, keeping the intent of the historic framing in mind. The new framing should be equal to or improve upon the structural integrity of the hipped roof frame.		

B301004-4 Roof Penetration Flashing	Poor	Critical
Repair and/or replacement of flashing should be done with the most noble metal component and traditional flashing details, i.e. base flashing, counter flashing, and step flashing, where applicable. See Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractor's National Association (SMACNA) handbook (http://www.smacna.org/bookstore) or the Copper Development Association A4053-Copper in Architecture-Design Handbook and A047-A Primer on Copper Roofing (http://www.copper.org/publications/pub_list/architecture.html) for appropriate roof flashing details.		

B101001-4 Attic Floor Structural Frame – Main Block	Poor	Critical
Once repairs are made to the chimneys (including repointing, flashing, and proper capping), the attic floor structural frame of the main block should be assessed for the extent of water damage and to determine the specific members that need to be repaired and/or replaced. Any degraded members should be removed and replaced with modern framing materials, keeping the intent of the historic framing in mind. The new framing should be equal to or improve upon the structural integrity of the attic floor frame.		

B2020-1 First-Floor Windows – Main Block	Poor	Critical
A detailed window schedule should be prepared to plan future historic preservation tasks. The double-hung wood-frame first-floor windows should be preserved. Traditional preservation, as follows, would correct extant maintenance deficiencies. Also see NPS Preservation Brief #9: "The Repair of Historic Wooden Windows" for more information. The sash should be carefully inspected for treatment needs. Generally this includes the following steps: removal; paint abatement; necessary carpentry repairs performed; and sash reglazed, primed, and painted. All deteriorated paint should be removed from the window jambs, necessary carpentry repairs completed, and the jambs primed and painted. Sash components deteriorated beyond repair must be replaced in king, including like material or substitute material lending an identical finished appearance. The window should be installed with reproduction hardware and concealed interlocking weatherstripping. If window replacement is needed, care must be taken to accurately document historic window details for faithful reproductions of such features. Sash reproduction will follow NPS Technical Preservation Services publication "Documentation Requirements for Window Replacement" to record any salient details and to inspect replacement units for matching qualities.		

B2020-2 First-Floor Window – Kitchen Addition	Poor	Critical

A detailed window schedule should be prepared to plan future historic preservation tasks.

The double-hung wood-frame first-floor kitchen window should be preserved. Traditional preservation, as follows, would correct extant maintenance deficiencies. Also see NPS Preservation Brief #9: "The Repair of Historic Wooden Windows" for more information.

The sash should be carefully inspected for treatment needs. Generally this includes the following steps: removal; paint abatement; necessary carpentry repairs performed; and sash reglazed, primed, and painted. All deteriorated paint should be removed from the window jambs, necessary carpentry repairs completed, and the jambs primed and painted. Sash components deteriorated beyond repair must be replaced in king, including like material or substitute material lending an identical finished appearance. The window should be installed with reproduction hardware and concealed interlocking weatherstripping

If window replacement is needed, care must be taken to accurately document historic window details for faithful reproductions of such features. Sash reproduction will follow NPS Technical Preservation Services publication "Documentation Requirements for Window Replacement" to record any salient details and to inspect replacement units for matching qualities.

D502002 Lighting Equipment	Poor	Critical

A certified electrical inspector should inspect and recommend repairs to the system; this includes the light fixtures. Light fixtures on the second floor which are installed incorrectly should be decommissioned or reinstalled correctly to prevent an electrical fire.

When the suspended ceiling is removed, the modern florescent recessed fixtures located within the suspended ceiling should also be removed, as they are not character-defining features.

All lighting fixtures should be replaced with fixtures which are UL-rated and are in accordance with electrical code.

G9087 Overall Building Site Drainage	Poor	Serious

Negative drainage toward the building and neutral drainage should be corrected immediately. Coordinate with *B301005 – Roof Drainage System* repairs. Minor regrading of soil to create positive surface drainage near (within 12 feet of) the building should be completed on all elevations. Every effort should be made to ensure that water is running away from the building.

B201008-1 Exterior Soffits, Eaves & Cornices – Main Block	Poor	Serious

Sections of the lower cornices on the main block exhibit peeling paint and perhaps wood rot. Any deteriorated pieces should be repaired/replaced using consolidation and/or Dutchman repairs. All deteriorated paint should be scraped, sanded, primed, and painted with two coats exterior latex paint tinted to match the 1933 paint color depicted in Appendix D. The extant paint should be tested to determine if it is lead-based before commencing any work.

See NPS Preservation Brief #10: "Exterior Paint Problems on Historic Woodwork" for more information.

B201005 Exterior Louvers & Screens	Poor	Serious

Metal foundation vents and screens should be removed, treated for rust, painted (with paint specifically for metal), and reinstalled with interior screens/mesh to deter rodents from nesting within the crawlspace.

B2020-4 Exterior Storm Windows – All Openings	Poor	Serious

The exterior storm windows require cyclic maintenance. Replace broken glass and missing glass and screen units. Caulk perimeter of exterior frame taking care not to plug weep holes in lower sill of sash frame. Clean space between the exterior sash and interior window frame. If frames are not vented, drill four to six 0'-¼" diameter holes in lower sash component (rail) to allow air exchange and moisture to be removed.

Long-term planning should allow for replacement of the extant units with more efficient and less-obtrusive custom-made *interior* storm windows. The new storms should use minimal and sympathetic color-matched frames and vandal-resistant glass. Exterior storm windows demonstrating the following improvements are another viable option: single panel or 1/1 configuration; non-glossy paint finish matching window color; narrow frames and dividers that mimic historic sash and do not block or alter sight lines; plain profile to remain visually discreet; and non-reflective, clear glass.

B101001-2 First Floor Structural Frame – Northeast Porch	Fair	Serious

Imbedded metal should be removed from the concrete slab of the northeast porch and patched using a concrete which matches the concrete of the present slab. See NPS Preservation Brief #15: "Preservation of Historic Concrete: Problems and General Approaches" for more information.

Rust stains should be removed from the concrete. See ProSoCo catalog for examples of appropriate cleaners (http://www.prosoco.com).

B301005-3 Northeast Porch Roof Drainage System	Fair	Serious

Roof drainage system repairs should be initiated immediately.

The northeast porch gutters have become detached from the roof and are leaking at the seams. The gutters should be reattached using the present hangers. In situ repairs include brazing or caulking of seams and connections. If gutters do not drain properly, a more involved project to create positive drainage should be initiated.

All downspouts should be in working order and should drain away from the building at least ten feet (10'). Repair or replace downspouts accordingly to match what would have been present at the lodge historically.

Gutters and downspouts require quarterly maintenance, including the cleaning of gutters and the flushing of downspouts.

B201001-1 First-Floor Stone Walls – Main Block	Fair	Serious

Long-term preservation planning should include the removal of all Portland cement-based mortar from the main block's stone first-floor walls. Deteriorated mortar joints should be raked out using hand tools and techniques; power tools should not be used. Repairs to the stone walls should use a natural hydraulic lime (NHL) to point open masonry joints. See NPS Preservation Brief #2: "Repointing Mortar Joints in Historic Masonry Buildings" for more information.

A101001-1 Main Block Foundation	Fair	Serious

Long-term preservation planning should include the removal of all Portland cement-based mortar from the main block's stone foundation walls. Deteriorated mortar joints should be raked out using hand tools and techniques; power tools should not be used. Repairs to the stone walls should use a natural hydraulic lime (NHL) to point open masonry joints. See NPS Preservation Brief #2: "Repointing Mortar Joints in Historic Masonry Buildings" for more information.

B2020-3 Second-Floor Windows – Main Block	Fair	Serious

A detailed window schedule should be prepared to plan future historic preservation tasks.

The double-hung wood-frame second-floor windows should be preserved. Traditional preservation, as follows, would correct extant maintenance deficiencies. Also see NPS Preservation Brief #9: "The Repair of Historic Wooden Windows" for more information.

The sash should be carefully inspected for treatment needs. Generally this includes the following steps: removal; paint abatement; necessary carpentry repairs performed; and sash reglazed, primed, and painted. All deteriorated paint should be removed from the window jambs, necessary carpentry repairs completed, and the jambs primed and painted. Sash components deteriorated beyond repair must be replaced in king, including like material or substitute material lending an identical finished appearance. The window should be installed with reproduction hardware and concealed interlocking weatherstripping.

If window replacement is needed, care must be taken to accurately document historic window details for faithful reproductions of such features. Sash reproduction will follow NPS Technical Preservation Services publication "Documentation Requirements for Window Replacement" to record any salient details and to inspect replacement units for matching qualities.

B2030-1 Exterior Doors	Fair	Serious

Consideration should be given to installing reproductions of the original exterior doors at D101 and D102 to match the retained historic D104. A c. 1914 -1933 reproduction door should be designed, built, and installed in the kitchen addition. Since no photographs or drawings of the historic door exist, doors dating to the same time period from other national cemetery lodges should be studied to determine the best design to be fabricated. The minimum thickness of exterior doors is 1¾".

B2030-2 Exterior Storm Doors	Fair	Serious

Long-term planning should allow for the removal of the extant, modern exterior storm doors. New storm doors, installed for efficiency, should meet rehabilitation standards with minimal structure, vented frames, and vandal-resistant, full-height glass. A neutral or historic frame color should be selected (preferably to match the historic door color).

B102001-2 Northeast Porch Structural Roof Frame – Main Block	Fair	Serious

Degraded porch columns should be removed from the building and replaced with columns which match those seen in the 1871 standardized drawings. Any deteriorated wood on the historic portion of the roof frame should be repaired/replaced using consolidation and/or Dutchman repairs.

All deteriorated paint should be scraped, sanded, primed, and painted with two coats of exterior latex paint tinted to match the historic paint colors obtained through the historic paint analysis (Appendix D) or prescribed by the 1931 national cemetery regulations (Appendix E). The extant paint should be tested to determine if it is lead-based before commencing any work.

See NPS Preservation Brief #10: "Exterior Paint Problems on Historic Woodwork" and NPS Preservation Brief #45: "Preserving Historic Wood Porches" for more information.

C303002 Plaster Ceiling Finishes	Poor	Minor

Damage to the plaster ceilings throughout the lodge should be repaired using traditional techniques and methods. Removal of the suspended ceiling structure and any structural and/or framing issues must be resolved prior to beginning work on the ceiling finishes. See NPS Preservation Brief #21 "Repairing Historical Flat Plaster – Walls and Ceilings" for more information.

C302004 Resilient Flooring	Poor	Minor

Resilient floor coverings on the first floor may contain asbestos. An environmental assessment and contaminant survey will likely be required, to determine if the coverings do contain asbestos.

First floor coverings ultimately should be removed as they are not considered character-defining features. Because the second floor of the lodge will be used for storage, the flooring can either be left in situ, or the non-character-defining feature can be removed.

C303006 Painted Ceilings	Poor	Minor

Once the suspended ceilings are removed and the plaster ceilings are repaired, the remaining painted ceiling surfaces should be scraped and repainted using appropriate colors or repapered using appropriate wallpaper. The 1931 National Cemetery regulations state that the ceilings of the private rooms of the lodge were to be papered and the ceiling of the public office was to be painted light cream (see Appendix E).

The extant paint should be tested for lead before commencing any work.

D201001 Water Closet	Poor	Minor
Because the second floor of the lodge will be used for storage, an operable restroom is not needed. The toilet (water closet) can either be left in situ, or the non-character-defining feature can be removed.		

D201003 Lavatory	Poor	Minor
Because the second floor of the lodge will be used for storage, an operable restroom is not needed. The sink (lavatory) can either be left in situ, or the non-character-defining feature can be removed.		

D201005 Bathtub/Shower	Poor	Minor
Because the second floor of the lodge will be used for storage, an operable restroom is not needed. The bathtub/shower can either be left in situ, or the non-character-defining feature can be removed.		

C302005 Carpeting	Poor	Minor
Carpeting is assumed to cover wood strip flooring in Rooms 201 and 202 on the second floor. Potential problems include mold and moisture and lead dust retention within the carpet. An environmental assessment and contaminant survey will likely be required, to determine if the carpet contains lead dust. If determined to contain lead dust, the carpet will need to be removed by a certified ACM remover. Once removed, the wood strip floors beneath will need to be assessed and any mold remediated. See *C302003 – Wood Flooring* for more information on the restoration of the historic wood strip floors located in the lodge.		

C301002 Plaster Wall Finishes	Poor to Fair	Minor
Damage to the plaster walls throughout the lodge should be repaired using traditional techniques and methods; this includes damage caused by water and efflorescence. Plaster walls which will be exposed upon the removal of wood paneling on the second floor will likely need repair as well. See NPS Preservation Brief #21 "Repairing Historical Flat Plaster – Walls and Ceilings" for more information (Appendix E). The remaining plaster walls in the lodge are in fair condition. Periodic housekeeping and maintenance is required. Minor cracks (less than ¼") are not considered indicative of deterioration and are a characteristic of plaster.		

A101001-2 Northeast Porch Foundation	Fair	Minor
The northeast porch is in fair condition and should continue to receive periodic housekeeping and maintenance.		

A101001-3 Kitchen Addition Foundation	Fair	Minor
The kitchen addition foundation is in fair condition and should continue to receive periodic housekeeping and maintenance. When needed, the foundation should be painted to match the historic paint color as noted in Appendix D. Any repairs to the concrete render should follow measures outlined in NPS Preservation Brief #22: The Preservation and Repair of Historic Stucco."		

B101001-1 First Floor Structural Frame – Main Block	Fair	Minor
The first-floor structural frame of the main block is in fair condition and should continue to receive periodic housekeeping and maintenance. When the floor coverings are removed from the concrete slabs, a more detailed assessment should be completed.		

B101001-5 First Floor Structural Frame – Kitchen Addition	Fair	Minor
The first-floor structural frame of the kitchen addition in is fair condition and should continue to receive periodic housekeeping and maintenance. When the floor covering is removed from the concrete slab, a more detailed assessment should be completed.		

B101001-6 Attic Floor Structural Frame – Kitchen Addition	Fair	Minor
The attic floor structural frame of the kitchen addition is in fair condition. If deflection is noted at any time, further investigation into this system will be required.		

B101002-2 Second-Floor Structural Interior Walls	Fair	Minor
The second-floor structural interior walls are in fair condition and should continue to receive periodic housekeeping and maintenance.		

B102001-3 Gable Structural Roof Frame – Kitchen Addition	Fair	Minor
The gable structural roof frame of the kitchen addition is in fair condition and should continue to receive periodic housekeeping and maintenance.		

B201001-3 Brick Walls – Kitchen Addition	Fair	Minor
The stuccoed brick exterior walls of the kitchen addition are in fair condition. Degraded paint should be scraped and repainted using an exterior masonry paint to match the historic paint color as noted in Appendix D. Any repairs to the concrete render should follow measures outlined in NPS Preservation Brief #22: The Preservation and Repair of Historic Stucco."		

B201008-2 Exterior Soffits, Eaves & Cornices – Kitchen Addition	Fair	Minor

Any deteriorated sections of the exterior soffits, eaves, and cornices of the kitchen addition should be repaired/replaced using consolidation and/or Dutchman repairs. All deteriorated paint should be scraped, sanded, primed, and painted with two coats of exterior latex paint to match the historic paint color as noted in Appendix D. The paint should be tested to determine if it is lead-based before commencing any work.

See NPS Preservation Brief #10: "Exterior Paint Problems on Historic Woodwork" for more information.

B2020-5 Skylight – Main Block	Fair	Minor

Reinstallation of the hardware is needed to make the skylight fully operational. Once operable, the interior of the skylight should be cleaned.

The metal ventilator installed over the skylight on the exterior (at the main block hipped roof level) should be removed. Once removed, further assessment of the skylight from the exterior will be required to determine the proper treatment of this historic character-defining feature.

B301001-1 Hipped Roof Finishes – Main Block	Fair	Minor

The standing-seam, uni-pan metal roof service life of the main block hipped roof can be extended another twenty to forty years, or longer, if properly repaired and maintained. Traditional field repair techniques recommended by the Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Manufacturers Association (SMACNA; http://www.smacna.org) and as illustrated in NPS Preservation Brief #4: "Roofing of Historic Buildings" and NPS Preservation Brief #47: "Maintaining the Exteriors of Small and Medium Sized Historic Buildings" should be used to extend the life of this roof system.

Spot-brazing and patching techniques should be used to correct minor imperfections on the roof. The paint system should be renewed every 3-5 years, depending on exposure and weathering. The roof should be painted dark red, the original color of the extant roof and a specification of the War Department for the color scheme of national cemetery lodges in 1931 (see Appendix E).

Good roof practice for maintenance must be observed including cleaning of gutters and downspouts, cleaning of roof surface, articulated protected walking surfaces provided for inspection, ladder anchorage and tie-off points, and maintenance of roof surfaces. When working on the roof all persons should be restricted to rubber-soled boots or sneakers.

Long-term planning should include the replacement of the current roof finishes with a standing-seam metal roof incorporating small pans. Refer to SMACNA's 1929 "Standard Practice in Sheet Metal Work" (http://www.smacna.org/bookstore/).

B301001-2 Northeast Porch Roof Finishes – Main Block	Fair	Minor

The standing-seam, uni-pan metal roof service life of the northeast porch can be extended another twenty to forty years, or longer, if properly repaired and maintained. Traditional field repair techniques recommended by the Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Manufacturers Association (SMACNA; http://www.smacna.org) and as illustrated in NPS Preservation Brief #4: "Roofing of Historic Buildings" and NPS Preservation Brief #47: "Maintaining the Exteriors of Small and Medium Sized Historic Buildings" should be used to extend the life of this roof system.

Spot-brazing and patching techniques should be used to correct minor imperfections on the roof. The paint system should be renewed every 3-5 years, depending on exposure and weathering. The roof should be painted dark red, the original color of the extant roof and a specification of the War Department for the color scheme of national cemetery lodges in 1931 (see Appendix E).

Good roof practice for maintenance must be observed including cleaning of gutters and downspouts, cleaning of roof surface, articulated protected walking surfaces provided for inspection, ladder anchorage and tie-off points, and maintenance of roof surfaces. When working on the roof all persons should be restricted to rubber-soled boots or sneakers.

Long-term planning should include the replacement of the current roof finishes with a standing-seam metal roof incorporating small pans. Refer to SMACNA's 1929 "Standard Practice in Sheet Metal Work" (http://www.smacna.org/bookstore/).

B301001-3 Dormer Roof Finishes – Main Block	Fair	Minor

The metal roof service life of the dormer roofs can be extended another twenty to forty years, or longer, if properly repaired and maintained. Traditional field repair techniques recommended by the Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Manufacturers Association (SMACNA; http://www.smacna.org) and as illustrated in NPS Preservation Brief #4: "Roofing of Historic Buildings" and NPS Preservation Brief #47: "Maintaining the Exteriors of Small and Medium Sized Historic Buildings" should be used to extend the life of this roof system.

Spot-brazing and patching techniques should be used to correct minor imperfections on the roof. The paint system should be renewed every 3-5 years, depending on exposure and weathering. The roof should be painted dark red, the original color of the extant roof and a specification of the War Department for the color scheme of national cemetery lodges in 1931 (see Appendix E).

Long-term planning should include the replacement of the current roof finishes with a standing-seam metal roof incorporating small pans. Refer to SMACNA's 1929 "Standard Practice in Sheet Metal Work" (http://www.smacna.org/bookstore/).

B301001-4 Gable Roof Finishes – Kitchen Addition	Fair	Minor

The standing-seam, uni-pan metal roof service life of the kitchen addition can be extended another twenty to forty years, or longer, if properly repaired and maintained. Traditional field repair techniques recommended by the Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Manufacturers Association (SMACNA; http://www.smacna.org) and as illustrated in NPS Preservation Brief #4: "Roofing of Historic Buildings" and NPS Preservation Brief #47: "Maintaining the Exteriors of Small and Medium Sized Historic Buildings" should be used to extend the life of this roof system.

Spot-brazing and patching techniques should be used to correct minor imperfections on the roof. The paint system should be renewed every 3-5 years, depending on exposure and weathering. The roof should be painted dark red, the original color of the extant roof and a specification of the War Department for the color scheme of national cemetery lodges in 1931 (see Appendix E).

Good roof practice for maintenance must be observed including cleaning of gutters and downspouts, cleaning of roof surface, articulated protected walking surfaces provided for inspection, ladder anchorage and tie-off points, and maintenance of roof surfaces. When working on the roof all persons should be restricted to rubber-soled boots or sneakers.

Long-term planning should include the replacement of the current roof finishes with a standing-seam metal roof incorporating small pans. Refer to SMACNA's 1929 "Standard Practice in Sheet Metal Work" (http://www.smacna.org/bookstore/).

B101002-1 First-Floor Structural Interior Walls	Fair	Minor

Once repairs are made to the chimneys (including repointing, flashing, and proper capping), the first-floor structural interior walls should be assessed for the extent of water damage and to determine if any portions of the masonry walls need to be repaired and/or replaced. Any significantly degraded portions should be removed and replaced using standard preservation tools and techniques, keeping the intent of the historic masonry in mind. Any new portions should be equal to or improve upon the structural integrity of the existing first-floor structural interior walls.

B301004-1 Northeast Porch Roof-Side Wall Flashing	Fair	Minor

Repair and/or replacement of flashing should be done with the most noble metal component and traditional flashing details, i.e. base flashing, counter flashing, and step flashing, where applicable. See Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractor's National Association (SMACNA) handbook (http://www.smacna.org/bookstore) or the Copper Development Association A4053-Copper in Architecture-Design Handbook and A047-A Primer on Copper Roofing (http://www.copper.org/publications/pub_list/architecture.html) for appropriate roof flashing details.

B301004-2 Kitchen Addition Roof-Side Wall Flashing	Fair	Minor
Repair and/or replacement of flashing should be done with the most noble metal component and traditional flashing details, i.e. base flashing, counter flashing, and step flashing, where applicable. See Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractor's National Association (SMACNA) handbook (http://www.smacna.org/bookstore) or the Copper Development Association A4053-Copper in Architecture-Design Handbook and A047-A Primer on Copper Roofing (http://www.copper.org/publications/pub_list/architecture.html) for appropriate roof flashing details.		

B301004-3 Dormer Wall Flashing	Fair	Minor
Repair and/or replacement of flashing should be done with the most noble metal component and traditional flashing details, i.e. base flashing, counter flashing, and step flashing, where applicable. See Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractor's National Association (SMACNA) handbook (http://www.smacna.org/bookstore) or the Copper Development Association A4053-Copper in Architecture-Design Handbook and A047-A Primer on Copper Roofing (http://www.copper.org/publications/pub_list/architecture.html) for appropriate roof flashing details.		

C1010 Partitions	Fair	Minor
The interior partition walls on the second-floor of the lodge (Rooms 203 and 204) are not historic and are not considered character-defining features. Because the second floor of the lodge will be used for storage, these partition walls can be left in situ, or the non-character-defining feature can be removed.		

C1020 Interior Doors	Fair	Minor
The missing second-floor closet door (D206) should receive a new door that replicates the historic doors from the period of significance (1933). Unsympathetic, modern doors (located in Rooms 203 and 204 on the second floor) should be removed if/when the non-historic second-floor partitions are demolished, returning the second floor to its original appearance.		

C103009-1 Kitchen Cabinets	Fair	Minor
The extant kitchen cabinets are not historic. It is recommended that the historic use of the Room 104 as a kitchen should be retained. If the kitchen is retained in the rehabilitation of the lodge, historically-sympathetic cabinets should be installed.		

C103009-2 Bathroom Cabinet	Fair	Minor
Because the second floor of the lodge will be used for storage, the bathroom cabinet can be left in situ, or the non-character-defining feature can be removed.		

C103098-1 Fireplaces	Poor	Minor
Fireplaces will not need to be reconstructed as part of the interior rehabilitation of the lodge.		

C103099 Other Interior Specialties – Molding & Trim	Fair	Minor
A large amount of the original architectural millwork in the lodge has been removed or covered. Historic millwork (character-defining features) should not be removed. New millwork should be fabricated to match the remnants of the historic examples extant in the lodge and installed where appropriate.		

C301004 Tile Wall Finishes	Fair	Minor
Because the second floor of the lodge will be used for storage, tile wall finishes in the bathroom can be left in situ, or the non-character-defining feature can be removed.		

C301005 Painted Wall Finishes	Fair	Minor
Once the painted plaster walls are repaired, the remaining painted wall surfaces should be scraped and repainted or repaper keeping historic colors and features in mind. The paint should be tested for lead before commencing any work.		

C301099 Other Wall Finishes – Wood Paneling	Fair	Minor
Wood paneled walls in the kitchen addition and on the second floor are assumed to cover the original plaster. The paneling should be removed to assess the walls underneath. Any mold and moisture problems should be treated directly. See *C301002 – Plaster Wall Finishes* for more information on the treatment of the extant plaster walls in the lodge. Because the second floor of the lodge will be used for storage, wood paneling can be left in situ, or the non-character-defining feature can be removed.		

C302003 Wood Flooring	Fair	Minor
The extant wood strip floor on the second-floor stair landing (Room 205) are worn. It is assumed that the carpeting in Rooms 201 and 202 cover matching wood strip floors. The carpet should be removed in order to assess the condition of the wood floors beneath. See *C302005 – Carpeting* for more information. A sustainably-based project would seek to preserve the quantity of wood flooring found to be in fair or good condition with traditional replacement of damaged pieces. Refinishing with Waterlox, a Tung oil-based product (http://www.waterlox.com), would be preferable to a petroleum-based product. Area rugs will function in work areas or high-traffic areas to protect original wood floor if necessary. Installation of wood strip flooring over the concrete slab on the first floor with proper installation techniques and finished with Waterlox, described above.		

C303007	Fair	Minor
The suspended ceiling system is not a historically-accurate application (see also *C303004 – Acoustical Ceiling Tiles & Panels)*. The system should be removed to expose the plaster ceilings beneath. See *C303002 – Plaster Ceiling Finishes* for more information on the rehabilitation of these surfaces.		

D201004 Sink	Fair	Minor
The plumbing system should be surveyed by a registered plumber to determine the condition of the system and identify any needed repairs. Aging fixtures, including the kitchen sink and faucet, should be replaced with water-efficient fixtures.		

D3000 Heating & Cooling System	Fair	Minor
The heating and cooling system should be inspected by a certified mechanical contractor to determine the condition of the system, recommend either needed repairs to existing system or compatible replacement units, complete any needed repairs, and commission and balance the system. A comprehensive split system, including any repairs to the hot water heating system and installation of a new small-duct, high-velocity cooling system, should be considered. Use of ground-sourced heating and cooling systems to replace fossil-fuel-based systems should be considered when extant systems need to be replaced.		

D403001 Fire Extinguishing Devices	Fair	Minor
The local fire marshal, representative from the fire department, or Fire Protection Engineer should be consulted for recommendations on number, size, type, and placement of fire extinguishers. This system should meet building codes and emergency training should be provided to the NPS site staff.		

G2030 Pedestrian Paving	Fair	Minor
Consult the Poplar Grove National Cemetery Cultural Landscape Report for more information on recommended treatments for the pedestrian paving associated with the superintendent's lodge and universal access to the site.		

B101001-3 Second Floor Structural Frame – Main Block	Good	Minor
The second floor structural frame of the main block is in fair condition. If deflection is noted at any time, further investigation into this system will be required.		

B201001-2 Second-Floor Gambrel Walls – Main Block	Good	Minor

The standing-seam, uni-pan metal roof service life of the main block's second-floor gambrel walls can be extended another twenty to forty years, or longer, if properly repaired and maintained. Traditional field repair techniques recommended by the Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Manufacturers Association (SMACNA; http://www.smacna.org) and as illustrated in NPS Preservation Brief #4: "Roofing of Historic Buildings" and NPS Preservation Brief #47: "Maintaining the Exteriors of Small and Medium Sized Historic Buildings" should be used to extend the life of this roof system.

Spot-brazing and patching techniques should be used to correct minor imperfections on the roof. The paint system should be renewed every 3-5 years, depending on exposure and weathering. The roof should be painted dark red, the original color of the extant roof and a specification of the War Department for the color scheme of national cemetery lodges in 1931 (see Appendix E).

B301005-1 Hipped Roof Drainage System – Main Block	Good	Minor

The hipped roof drainage system is in good condition and should continue to receive periodic housekeeping and maintenance.

B301005-4 Kitchen Addition Roof Drainage System	Good	Minor

Gutters and downspouts require quarterly maintenance, including the cleaning of gutters and the flushing of downspouts.

All downspouts should be in working order and should drain into their underground drainage system boots, if present. Repair or replace downspouts accordingly to match what would have been present at the lodge historically.

Underground drain lines located on the west elevation need to be investigated to determine if they are operable. Cleaning, scoping, and mapping may be accomplished as one task and should be documented. If underground lines are inoperable, they should be relined, repaired, or replaced. Surface runoff from roof drainage is not acceptable.

C103098-2 Kitchen Dresser	Good	Minor

The kitchen dresser, currently located in Room 103, was originally located in the kitchen addition at the north corner of the east wall. After the modern features have been removed from the kitchen addition (carpet, wood paneling, and suspended ceiling), the dresser could be reinstalled to its historic location (refer to 1976 rehabilitation drawings for location).

C201001 Interior Stair Structure	Good	Minor

The interior stair structure is in good condition and should continue to receive periodic housekeeping and maintenance. Although the configuration is not considered the most historic configuration, the ultimate treatment and use of the interior allows for the retention of this stair.

C2020 Stair Finishes	Good	Minor
Overall the stair finishes are in good condition. Periodic housekeeping and maintenance of stair finishes is required.		

C303004 Acoustical Ceiling Tiles & Panels	Good	Minor
Acoustical ceiling tiles are not historically-accurate applications. The tiles should be removed to assess the ceiling beneath (see also *C303007 – Suspension Systems*).		

D501005 Panels	Good	Minor
An electrical diagram of the system is required to ensure the system is up to code. A certified electrical inspector should be hired to assess the capacity of the system, and inspect or recommend repairs to the system. Any repairs should be done in accordance with electrical code.		

D503008 Security System	Good	Minor
Although the installed security system is functional and in good condition, the system should be further assessed to ensure it meets buildings codes. It should also have an integrated battery-backup system and call-in to park dispatch or local police unit.		

D503001 Fire Detection and Alarm System	Good	Minor
The local fire marshal, representative from the fire department, or Fire Protection Engineer should be consulted to ensure extant system meets code for the size and use of the lodge.		

D2020 Domestic Water Distribution	Not Rated	Not Rated
Water testing should be conducted to determine if the well water is potable or non-potable. System should be marked in a permanent manner and alternate hand-washing facilities provided.		

D2020 Sanitary Waste	Not Rated	Not Rated
Investigation into the extant septic system should be conducted to determine its exact location and condition. Final determination of its condition should be taken into account for final treatment planning.		

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Lodge Stables Building Recommended Treatments

Table 6. **Lodge Stables Building Prioritized Treatment List**						
Major Group Element	Group Element	Individual Element	Specific Element	Sub-Element	Condition Rating	Deficiency Rating
CRITICAL						
D Services	D50 Electrical	D5090 Other Electrical Systems	D509004 Lightning Protection System		Poor	Critical
D Services	D40 Fire Protection Systems	D4090 Other Fire Protection Systems – Battery-Operated Smoke Detectors			Poor	Critical
D Services	D50 Electrical	D5030 Communications & Security	D503001 Fire Alarm System		Poor	Critical
D Services	D50 Electrical	D5090 Other Electrical Systems	D509002 Emergency Lighting & Power System		Poor	Critical
B Shell	B20 Exterior Enclosure	B2020 Exterior Windows	B2020-1 1st Fl. Windows – Main Block		Poor	Critical
B Shell	B20 Exterior Enclosure	B2020 Exterior Windows	B2020-1 2nd Fl. Window – Main Block		Poor	Critical
SERIOUS						
G Building Sitework	G90 Other Site Work	G9087 Overall Building Site Drainage			Poor	Serious
B Shell	B30 Roofing	B3010 Roof Coverings	B301001 Roof Finishes	B301001-2 Shed Roof Finishes – N Add.*	Poor	Serious
B Shell	B20 Exterior Enclosure	B2010 Exterior Walls	B201008 Exterior Soffits	B201008-2 Ext. Soffits, Eaves & Cornices – N Add.*	Poor	Serious
B Shell	B20 Exterior Enclosure	B2010 Exterior Walls	B201001 Exterior Skin	B201001-1 Brick Walls – Main Block	Fair	Serious
B Shell	B20 Exterior Enclosure	B2030 Exterior Doors			Fair	Serious
B Shell	B30 Roofing	B3010 Roof Coverings	B301004 Flashings & Trim	Eave Return Flashing	Fair	Serious
MINOR						
G Building Sitework	G20 Site Improvements	G2030 Pedestrian Paving			Poor	Minor
B Shell	B20 Exterior Enclosure	B2010 Exterior Walls	B201008 Exterior Soffits	B201008-1 Ext. Soffits, Eaves & Cornices – Main Block	Fair	Minor
B Shell	B30 Roofing	B3010 Roof Coverings	B301001 Roof Finishes	B301001-1 Gable Roof Finishes – Main Block	Fair	Minor
C Interiors	C20 Stairs	C2010 Stair Construction	C201002 Exterior Stair Construction	Metal Stair Structure – W Elevation	Fair	Minor

* Elements pertaining to the north addition are addressed together in the recommended treatments below. See *North Addition (All Components): Fair, Minor*

(Lodge Stables Building continued)

Major Group Element	Group Element	Individual Element	Specific Element	Sub-Element	Condition Rating	Deficiency Rating
A Sub-structure	A10 Foundations	A1030 Slab On Grade	A103001 Std. Slab on Grade	A103001-1 Main Block Floor Slab	Fair	Minor
A Sub-structure	A10 Foundations	A1030 Slab On Grade	A103001 Std. Slab on Grade	A103001-1 Main Block Floor Slab	Fair	Minor
A Sub-structure	A10 Foundations	A1030 Slab On Grade	A103001 Std. Slab on Grade	A103001-2 N Add. Floor Slab*	Fair	Minor
C Interiors	C10 Interior Construction	C1010 Partitions			Fair	Minor
C Interiors	C30 Interior Finishes	C3010 Wall Finishes	C301005 Painted Wall Finishes		Fair	Minor
B Shell	B20 Exterior Enclosure	B2010 Exterior Walls	B201001 Exterior Skin	B201001-2 Frame Walls – N Add.*	Fair	Minor
C Interiors	C30 Interior Finishes	C3020 Floor Finishes	C302003 Wood Flooring		Fair	Minor
C Interiors	C10 Interior Construction	C1030 Fittings	C103009 Cabinets		Fair	Minor
D Services	D40 Fire Protection Systems	D4030 Fire Protection Specialties	D403001 Fire Extinguishing Devices		Fair	Minor
D Services	D50 Electrical	D5020 Lighting & Branch Wiring	D502002 Lighting Equipment		Fair	Minor
D Services	D50 Electrical	D5010 Electrical Service & Distribution	D501005 Panels		Good	Minor
D Services	D50 Electrical	D5030 Communications & Security	D503008 Security System		Good	Minor
B Shell	B10 Super-structure	B1010 Floor Construction	B101001 Structural Frame	2nd Floor Structural Frame – Main Block	Good	Minor
B Shell	B10 Super-structure	B1020 Roof Construction	B102001 Structural Frame	B102001-1 Gable Roof Frame – Main Block	Good	Minor
B Shell	B10 Super-structure	B1020 Roof Construction	B102001 Structural Frame	B102001-2 Shed Roof Frame – N Add.*	Good	Minor
B Shell	B30 Roofing	B3010 Roof Coverings	B301005 Gutters & Downspouts	Gable Roof Drainage System – Main Block	Good	Minor
C Interiors	C20 Stairs	C2010 Stair Construction	C201001 Interior Stair Construction	Permanent Interior Ladder	Good	Minor
Not Rated						
D Services	D20 Plumbing	D2020 Domestic Water Distribution			Not Rated	Not Rated
End of Table.						

Recommended Treatments

D509004 Lightning Protection System	Poor	Critical

A lightning risk assessment is part of the project evaluation checklist found in DSC Fire Protection Standards for properties undergoing rehabilitation work.

A permanent UL-rated lightning protection system should be installed. It should be designed to be demounted in the event of future roof replacement or installed concurrent with new roof, flashing, and roof drainage systems. Design features should include exposed downlead cables and the use of minimally-sized aerial terminals (government points). Attention should be paid to the selection of fasteners for the downlead cables into the masonry walls. Penetrations through the roof should not be allowed. Require submittals from installers including layout of installation. Recommended suppliers/installers include Independent Lightning Protection Company, Goshen, IN (http://ipclp.com/html/contact/html).

Installing lightning protection is consistent with DO 58, requiring NPS construction to have safeguards assuring life safety design and minimizing the chances of catastrophic loss of property.

D4090 Other Fire Protection Systems – Battery-Operated Smoke Detectors	Poor	Critical

No operable smoke detectors appear in the lodge stables building. The local fire marshal, representative from the fire department, Fire Protection Engineer, or experienced facility manager should be consulted for recommendations on number, size, type, and placement of battery-operated smoke/heat detectors. This system should meet building codes and have an integrated hardwired-backup system.

D503001 Fire Alarm System	Poor	Critical

A fire detection and alarm system should be installed. While not mandatory by building code for a property of this type (size, use, and occupancy classifications), a detection and alarm system is consistent with DO 50B and DO58, requiring NPS to take measures, deemed necessary, for life-safety protection of occupants during emergencies.

The system should be hardwired to the electrical service (minimum of two devices per floor). The local fire marshal, representative from the fire department, or Fire Protections Engineer should be consulted for recommendations on size, number, type, and placement of smoke/heat detectors. A holistic hard-wired system should be installed with an automated call-out feature connected to a local emergency response agency; this system should meet building codes and have an integrated battery-backup system.

D509002 Emergency Lighting & Power System	Poor	Critical

Emergency lighting and power may be required due to the use of the building as park/cemetery maintenance and storage building. Consult local building codes and/or a service contractor to determine the size and extent of the system.

B2020-1 First-Floor Windows – Main Block	Poor	Critical

The double-hung wood-frame first-floor windows should be preserved. Traditional preservation, as follows, would correct extant maintenance deficiencies. Also see NPS Preservation Brief #9: "The Repair of Historic Wooden Windows" for more information.

The sash should be carefully inspected for treatment needs. Generally this includes the following steps: removal; paint abatement; necessary carpentry repairs performed; and sash reglazed, primed, and painted. All deteriorated paint should be removed from the window jambs, necessary carpentry repairs completed, and the jambs primed and painted. Sash components deteriorated beyond repair must be replaced in king, including like material or substitute material lending an identical finished appearance. The window should be installed with reproduction hardware and concealed interlocking weatherstripping.

If window replacement is needed, care must be taken to accurately document historic window details for faithful reproductions of such features. Sash reproduction will follow NPS Technical Preservation Services publication "Documentation Requirements for Window Replacement" to record any salient details and to inspect replacement units for matching qualities.

B2020-1 Second-Floor Window – Main Block	Poor	Critical

The double-hung wood-frame second-floor window should be preserved. Traditional preservation, as follows, would correct extant maintenance deficiencies. Also see NPS Preservation Brief #9: "The Repair of Historic Wooden Windows" for more information.

The sash should be carefully inspected for treatment needs. Generally this includes the following steps: removal; paint abatement; necessary carpentry repairs performed; and sash reglazed, primed, and painted. All deteriorated paint should be removed from the window jambs, necessary carpentry repairs completed, and the jambs primed and painted. Sash components deteriorated beyond repair must be replaced in king, including like material or substitute material lending an identical finished appearance. The window should be installed with reproduction hardware and concealed interlocking weatherstripping.

If window replacement is needed, care must be taken to accurately document historic window details for faithful reproductions of such features. Sash reproduction will follow NPS Technical Preservation Services publication "Documentation Requirements for Window Replacement" to record any salient details and to inspect replacement units for matching qualities.

Alternative and less-obtrusive means of venting the attic should be explored so that the historic, divided-light lower sash can be retained in its proper lowered location.

G9087 Overall Building Site Drainage	Poor	Serious

Negative drainage toward the building and neutral drainage should be corrected immediately. Coordinate with *B301005 – Roof Drainage System* repairs. Minor regrading of soil to create positive surface drainage near (within 12 feet of) the building should be completed on all elevations. Every effort should be made to ensure that water is running away from the building.

B201001-1 Brick Exterior Walls (Stucco) – Main Block	Fair	Serious

Crack monitors should be installed at each of the cracks in the stucco (over 3/8" in width) on the north elevation and checked every 6-8 weeks to determine if movement has occurred. If the cracks show progressive movement, a structural engineer should be consulted. If cracks are moving cyclically or not at all, the spaces should be filled. The interior of the cracks should be packed with clay. The exterior should be packed with a dense grout and then sealed with a concrete sealant.

Stucco patch above the east door on the south elevation should be repaired. Repairs to the stucco should match the original in color and texture. See NPS Preservation Brief #22: "The Preservation of Historic Stucco" for more information.

Biological growth should be removed from all elevations of the building using a non-abrasive cleaner. See ProSoCo catalog for examples of appropriate cleaners (http://www.prosoco.com). Periodic maintenance/cleaning may be needed if the walls are especially prone to mold growth.

B2030 Exterior Doors	Fair	Serious

All of the historic exterior passage doors and/or their surrounds have deteriorated paint finishes. It is recommended that they be prepped, primed, and repainted. Any deteriorate pieces should be repaired/replaced using consolidation and/or Dutchman repairs. The final paint colors should match the results of the paint analysis study (see Appendix D). The extant paint should be tested to determine if it is lead-based before commencing any work.

The south elevation east swinging doors and their opening are not historic and not considered character-defining features. The doors and opening should be removed and replaced with a six-over-six double hung wood window to match the other window seen on the south elevation (W101) in size, shape, and style. The new window should be placed symmetrically with W101. Reconstruction of the brick wall should be done with construction methods and techniques that match the rest of the building. The exterior should be re-parged with stucco to match the original in color and texture. See NPS Preservation Brief #22: "The Preservation of Historic Stucco" for more information.

B301004-1 Eave Return Flashing	Fair	Serious

Repair and/or replacement of flashing should be done with the most noble metal component and traditional flashing details, i.e. base flashing, counter flashing, and step flashing, where applicable. See Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractor's National Association (SMACNA) handbook (http://www.smacna.org/bookstore) or the Copper Development Association A4053-Copper in Architecture-Design Handbook and A047-A Primer on Copper Roofing (http://www.copper.org/publications/pub_list/architecture.html) for appropriate roof flashing details.

G2030 Pedestrian Paving	Poor	Minor

Consult the Poplar Grove National Cemetery Cultural Landscape Report for more information on recommended treatments for the pedestrian paving associated with the lodge stables building.

North Addition (All Components)	Fair	Minor
Because the north addition is not historic, not considered a character-defining feature, and is not integral to NPS operations at the cemetery, it should wholly be removed from the lodge stables building.		

B201008-1 Exterior Soffits, Eaves & Cornices – Main Block	Fair	Minor
Sections of the lower cornices on the main block exhibit some peeling paint. Any deteriorated pieces should be repaired/replaced using consolidation and/or Dutchman repairs. All deteriorated paint should be scraped, sanded, primed, and painted with two coats exterior latex paint tinted to match the 1933 paint color depicted in Appendix D. The extant paint should be tested to determine if it is lead-based before commencing any work. See NPS Preservation Brief #10: "Exterior Paint Problems on Historic Woodwork" for more information.		

B301001-1 Gable Roof Finishes – Main Block	Fair	Minor
The standing-seam, uni-pan metal roof service life of the main block gable roof can be extended another twenty to forty years, or longer, if properly repaired and maintained. Traditional field repair techniques recommended by the Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Manufacturers Association (SMACNA; http://www.smacna.org) and as illustrated in NPS Preservation Brief #4: "Roofing of Historic Buildings" and #47: "Maintaining the Exteriors of Small and Medium Sized Historic Buildings" should be used to extend the life of this roof system. Spot-brazing and patching techniques should be used to correct minor imperfections on the roof. The paint system should be renewed every 3-5 years, depending on exposure and weathering. The roof should be painted dark red, the original color of the extant roof and a specification of the War Department for the color scheme of national cemetery lodges in 1931 (see Appendix E). Good roof practice for maintenance must be observed including cleaning of gutters and downspouts, cleaning of roof surface, articulated protected walking surfaces provided for inspection, ladder anchorage and tie-off points, and maintenance of roof surfaces. When working on the roof all persons should be restricted to rubber-soled boots or sneakers.		

C201002 Exterior Stair Construction Metal Stair Structure – West Elevation	Fair	Minor
The paint on the west elevation metal stair structure is in poor condition. For the short term, the structure should be scraped, sanded, primed, and painted to match the existing color. Long-term planning calls for the removal of this stair structure because it is not historic and not considered a character-defining feature. Use of the extant interior ladder and reestablishment of the exterior pulley system would allow access to and storage in the attic. Another option would be to construct a new interior stair that would not detract from the exterior setting of the cemetery to 1933.		

A103001-1 Main Block Floor Slab	Fair	Minor
Areas of the main block floor slab are uneven and exhibit cracks. Due to the utilitarian use of the building, these conditions are on minor priority. If the conditions worsen then the concrete should be patched.		

C1010 Partitions	Fair	Minor
The interior partition walls are in fair condition and should continue to receive periodic housekeeping and maintenance.		

C301005 Painted Wall Finishes	Fair	Minor
The walls should be cleaned using a non-abrasive cleaner. Due to the utilitarian use of the building, it is not necessary to repaint the walls. Once cleaned, the walls should continue to receive periodic housekeeping and maintenance.		

C302003 Wood Flooring	Fair	Minor
The wood floors should be cleaned using a non-abrasive cleaner. Once cleaned, the floors should continue to receive periodic housekeeping and maintenance.		

C103009 Cabinets	Fair	Minor
The cabinets located in the lodge stables building are not historic and not considered character-defining features; however, due to the utilitarian use of the building, it is not necessary to remove or replace the cabinets. The cabinets should be cleaned and receive periodic housekeeping and maintenance.		

D403001 Fire Extinguishing Devices	Fair	Minor
The local fire marshal, representative from the fire department, or Fire Protection Engineer should be consulted for recommendations on number, size, type, and placement of fire extinguishers. This system should meet building codes and emergency training should be provided to the NPS site staff.		

D502002 Lighting Equipment	Fair	Minor
The lighting system is in fair condition. Periodic maintenance of the system and replacement of fixtures should be undertaken as required.		

D501005 Panels	Good	Minor
An electrical diagram of the system is required to ensure the system is up to code. A certified electrical inspector should be hired to assess the capacity of the system, and inspect or recommend repairs to the system. Any repairs should be done in accordance with electrical code.		

D503008 Security System	Good	Minor
Although the installed security system is functional and in good condition, the system should be further assessed to ensure it meets buildings codes. It should also have an integrated battery-backup system.		

B101001 Second Floor Structural Frame – Main Block	Good	Minor
The second floor structural frame of the main block is in good condition. If deflection is noted at any time, further investigation into this system will be required.		

B102001-1 Gable Structural Roof Frame – Main Block	Good	Minor
The gable structural roof frame of the main block is in good condition. If deflection is noted at any time, further investigation into this system will be required.		

B301005-1 Gable Roof Drainage System – Main Block	Good	Minor
Gutters and downspouts require quarterly maintenance, including the cleaning of gutters and the flushing of downspouts. All downspouts should be in working order and should drain into their underground drainage system boots, if present. Repair or replace downspouts accordingly to match what would have been present at the lodge historically. Underground drain lines located need to be investigated to determine if they are operable. Cleaning, scoping, and mapping may be accomplished as one task and should be documented. If underground lines are inoperable, they should be relined, repaired, or replaced. Surface runoff from roof drainage is not acceptable.		

C201001 Interior Stair Construction Permanent Interior Ladder	Good	Minor
The interior ladder is in good condition and should continue to receive periodic housekeeping and maintenance.		

D2020 Domestic Water Distribution	Not Rated	Not Rated
Water testing should be conducted to determine if the well water is potable or non-potable. System should be marked in a permanent manner and alternate hand washing facilities should be provided.		

Lodge Utility Building Recommended Treatments

Table 7. **Lodge Utility Building Prioritized Treatment List**

Major Group Element	Group Element	Individual Element	Specific Element	Sub-Element	Condition Rating	Deficiency Rating
CRITICAL						
D Services	D50 Electrical	D5090 Other Electrical Systems	D509004 Lightning Protection		Poor	Critical
D Services	D40 Fire Protection Systems	D4090 Other Fire Protection Systems – Battery-Operated Smoke Detectors			Poor	Critical
D Services	D50 Electrical	D5030 Communications & Safety	D503001 Fire Alarm System		Poor	Critical
D Services	D50 Electrical	D5030 Communications & Safety	D503008 Security System		Poor	Critical
D Services	D50 Electrical	D5090 Other Electrical Systems	D509002 Emergency Lighting & Power		Poor	Critical
SERIOUS						
G Building Sitework	G90 Other Site Work	G9087 Overall Building Site Drainage			Poor	Serious
C Interiors	C30 Interior Finishes	C3010 Wall Finishes	C301002 Plaster Wall Finishes		Poor	Serious
A Sub-structure	A10 Foundations	A1030 Slab On Grade	A103001 Standard Slab On Grade		Fair	Serious
B Shell	B30 Roofing	B3010 Roof Coverings	B301004 Flashings & Trim	B301004-2 Roof Penetration Flashing	Fair	Serious
MINOR						
B Shell	B30 Roofing	B3010 Roof Coverings	B301004 Flashings & Trim	B301004-1 Eave Return Flashing	Poor	Minor
C Interiors	C30 Interior Finishes	C3030 Ceiling Finishes	C303002 Plaster Ceiling Finishes		Fair	Minor
C Interiors	C30 Interior Finishes	C3030 Ceiling Finishes	C303006 Painted Ceilings		Fair	Minor
B Shell	B20 Exterior Enclosure	B2010 Exterior Walls	B201001 Exterior Skin – Terra Cotta Walls		Fair	Minor
C Interiors	C10 Interior Construction	C1030 Fittings	C103099 Other Interior Specialties – Molding & Trim		Fair	Minor
C Interiors	C30 Interior Finishes	C3010 Wall Finishes	C301005 Painted Wall Finishes		Fair	Minor
C Interiors	C30 Interior Finishes	C3010 Wall Finishes	C301099 Other Wall Finishes – Wood Beadbaord		Fair	Minor
C Interiors	C30 Interior Finishes	C3020 Floor Finishes	C302008 Painted & Stained Floors		Fair	Minor
D Services	D20 Plumbing	D2000 Plumbing System			Fair	Minor
D Services	D20 Plumbing	D2010 Plumbing Fixtures	D201001 Water Closets		Fair	Minor
D Services	D30 HVAC	D3010 Energy Supply			Fair	Minor
D Services	D40 Fire Protection Systems	D4030 Fire Protection Specialties	D403001 Fire Extinguishing Devices		Far	Minor

(Lodge Utility Building continued)

Major Group Element	Group Element	Individual Element	Specific Element	Sub-Element	Condition Rating	Deficiency Rating
D Services	D50 Electrical	D5020 Lighting & Branch Wiring	D502002 Lighting Equipment		Fair	Minor
G Building Sitework	G20 Site Improvements	G2030 Pedestrian Paving			Fair	Minor
B Shell	B10 Super-structure	B1020 Roof Construction	B102001 Structural Frame – Gable Roof		Good	Minor
B Shell	B20 Exterior Enclosure	B2010 Exterior Walls	B201008 Exterior Soffits, Eaves & Cornices		Good	Minor
B Shell	B20 Exterior Enclosure	B2020 Exterior Windows			Good	Minor
B Shell	B20 Exterior Enclosure	B2030 Exterior Doors			Good	Minor
B Shell	B30 Roofing	B3010 Roof Coverings	B301001 Roof Finishes – Gable Roof		Good	Minor
B Shell	B30 Roofing	B3010 Roof Coverings	B301005 Gutters & Downspouts – Gable Roof		Good	Minor
C Interiors	C10 Interior Construction	C1010 Partitions			Good	Minor
C Interiors	C30 Interior Finishes	C3030 Ceiling Finishes	C303005 Wood Ceilings		Good	Minor
D Services	D20 Plumbing	D2010 Plumbing Fixtures	D201003 Lavatories		Good	Minor
D Services	D30 HVAC	D3020 Heat Generating System			Good	Minor
D Services	D50 Electrical	D5010 Electrical Service & Distribution	D501005 Panels		Good	Minor
NOT RATED						
D Services	D20 Plumbing	D2020 Domestic Water Distribution			Not Rated	Not Rated
D Services	D20 Plumbing	D2030 Sanitary Waste			Not Rated	Not Rated

Recommended Treatments

D509004 Lightning Protection	Poor	Critical

A lightning risk assessment is part of the project evaluation checklist found in DSC Fire Protection Standards for properties undergoing rehabilitation work.

A permanent UL-rated lightning protection system should be installed. It should be designed to be demounted in the event of future roof replacement or installed concurrent with new roof, flashing, and roof drainage systems. Design features should include exposed downlead cables and the use of minimally-sized aerial terminals (government points). Attention should be paid to the selection of fasteners for the downlead cables into the masonry walls. Penetrations through the roof should not be allowed. Require submittals from installers including layout of installation. Chimneys need a minimum of one point per chimney. Recommended suppliers/installers include Independent Lightning Protection Company, Goshen, IN (http://ipclp.com/html/contact/html).

Installing lightning protection is consistent with DO 58, requiring NPS construction to have safeguards assuring life safety design and minimizing the chances of catastrophic loss of property.

D4090 Other Fire Protection Systems – Battery-Operated Smoke Detectors	Poor	Critical

No operable smoke detectors appear in the lodge utility building. The local fire marshal, representative from the fire department, or Fire Protection Engineer should be consulted for recommendations on number, size, type, and placement of battery-operated smoke/heat detectors. This system should meet building codes and have an integrated hardwired-backup system.

D503001 Fire Alarm System	Poor	Critical

A fire detection and alarm system should be installed. While not mandatory by building code for a property of this type (size, use, and occupancy classifications), a detection and alarm system is consistent with DO 50B and DO58, requiring NPS to take measures, deemed necessary, for life-safety protection of occupants during emergencies.

The system should be hardwired to the electrical service (minimum of two devices per floor). The local fire marshal, representative from the fire department, or Fire Protections Engineer should be consulted for recommendations on size, number, type, and placement of smoke/heat detectors. A holistic hard-wired system should be installed with an automated call-out feature connected to a local emergency response agency; this system should meet building codes and have an integrated battery-backup system.

D503008 Security System	Poor	Critical

A security system should be installed. The system should be attached to the electrical service. A holistic hardwired system should be installed with an automated call-out feature connected to a local emergency response agency; this system should meet building codes and have an integrated battery-backup system.

D509002 Emergency Lighting & Power	Poor	Critical
Emergency lighting and power will likely be required due to the use of the building as a public restroom. Consult local building codes and/or a service contractor to determine the size and extent of the system.		

G9087 Overall Building Site Drainage	Poor	Serious
Negative drainage toward the building and neutral drainage should be corrected immediately. Coordinate with *B301005 – Roof Drainage System* repairs. Minor regarding of soil to create positive surface drainage near (within 12 feet of) the building should be completed on all elevations. Every effort should be made to ensure that water is running away from the building.		

C301002 Plaster Wall Finishes	Poor	Serious
Damage to the plaster walls located in the restrooms (Rooms 101 and 102) should be repaired using traditional techniques and methods. See NPS Preservation Brief #21 "Repairing Historical Flat Plaster – Walls and Ceilings" for more information. The remaining plaster walls in the lodge are in fair condition. Periodic housekeeping and maintenance is required. Minor cracks (less than ¼") are not considered indicative of deterioration and are a characteristic of plaster.		

A103001 Standard Slab On Grade	Fair	Serious
The paint on the concrete slab on grade in the restrooms (Rooms 101 and 102) continually blisters and peels due to water permeating through the concrete slab from the enclosed space below. To deter the movement of water through this plane, vents should be added in the foundation walls in order to allow proper air circulation through the enclosed crawlspace below.		

B301004-2 Roof Penetration Flashing	Fair	Serious
Repair and/or replacement of flashing should be done with the most noble metal component and traditional flashing details, i.e. base flashing, counter flashing, and step flashing, where applicable. See Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractor's National Association (SMACNA) handbook (http://www.smacna.org/bookstore) or the Copper Development Association A4053-Copper in Architecture-Design Handbook and A047-A Primer on Copper Roofing (http://www.copper.org/publications/pub_list/architecture.html) for appropriate roof flashing details.		

B301004-1 Eave Return Flashing	Poor	Minor
Repair and/or replacement of flashing should be done with the most noble metal component and traditional flashing details, i.e. base flashing, counter flashing, and step flashing, where applicable. See Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractor's National Association (SMACNA) handbook (http://www.smacna.org/bookstore) or the Copper Development Association A4053-Copper in Architecture-Design Handbook and A047-A Primer on Copper Roofing (http://www.copper.org/publications/pub_list/architecture.html) for appropriate roof flashing details.		

C303002 Plaster Ceiling Finishes	Fair	Minor
The plaster ceilings located in the restrooms (Rooms 101 and 102) are in fair condition and sould continue to receive periodic housekeeping and maintenance. Any repairs made to the plaster should be down using traditional techniques and methods. See NPS Preservation Brief #21 "Repairing Historical Flat Plaster – Walls and Ceilings" for more information.		

C303006 Painted Ceilings	Fair	Minor
The painted ceilings located in the restrooms (Rooms 101 and 102) are in fair condition and should continue to receive periodic housekeeping and maintenance.		

B201001 Exterior Skin – Terra Cotta Walls (Stucco)	Fair	Minor
The stuccoed terra cotta exterior walls are in fair condition and should continue to receive periodic housekeeping and maintenance.		

C103099 Other Interior Specialties – Molding & Trim	Fair	Minor
The molding and trim located in the lodge utility building is in fair condition. The non-historic baseboard located in the restrooms (Rooms 101 and 102) should be removed and replaced with a more historically sympathetic profile. The historic window and door trim should be retained in good condition.		

C301005 Painted Wall Finishes	Fair	Minor
Once the painted plaster walls are repaired, the remaining painted wall surfaces should be scraped and repainted to match the historic paint colors (see Appendix E). The paint should be tested for lead before commencing any work.		

C301099 Other Wall Finishes – Wood Beadbaord	Fair	Minor
The painted wood beadboard walls are in fair condition; however the surfaces appear dirty. The ceilings should be cleaned using a non-abrasive cleaner. Due to the utilitarian use of the rooms which exhibit beadboard walls, the beadboard does not need to be repainted. Once cleaned, the walls should continue to receive periodic housekeeping and maintenance.		

C302008 Painted & Stained Floors	Fair	Minor
The paint on the concrete slab in the restrooms (Rooms 101 and 102) continually blisters and peels due to water permeating through the concrete slab from the enclosed crawlspace below. All paint should be removed from these concrete surfaces and repainted using paint intended for this treatment. Keim Mineral Coatings of America, Inc. (http://www.keim.com) offers several options for vapor-permeable paints and coatings for historic preservation projects. A product representative will be able to provide technical assistance on appropriate treatments and products.		

D201001 Water Closets	Fair	Minor
The plumbing system should be surveyed by a registered plumber to determine the condition of the system and identify any needed repairs. Aging fixtures, including the dated toilets (water closets), should be replaced with water-efficient fixtures.		

D3010 Energy Supply	Fair	Minor
The diesel fuel tank should be inspected by a certified fuel delivery service to determine its condition, recommend either needed repairs or compatible replacement units, complete any needed repairs, and commission and balance the system.		

D403001 Fire Extinguishing Devices	Fair	Minor
The local fire marshal, representative from the fire department, or Fire Protection Engineer should be consulted for recommendations on number, size, type, and placement of fire extinguishers. This system should meet building codes and emergency training should be provided to the NPS site staff.		

D502002 Lighting Equipment	Fair	Minor
The lighting system is in fair condition. Periodic maintenance of the system and replacement of fixtures should be undertaken as required.		

G2030 Pedestrian Paving	Fair	Minor
Consult the Poplar Grove National Cemetery Cultural Landscape Report for more information on recommended treatments for the pedestrian paving associated with the lodge stables building.		

B102001 Structural Frame – Gable Roof	Good	Minor
The second floor structural frame of the main block is in fair condition. If deflection is noted at any time, further investigation into this system will be required.		

B201008 Exterior Soffits, Eaves & Cornices	Good	Minor
The exterior soffits, eaves, and cornices are in good condition and should continue to receive periodic housekeeping and maintenance.		

B2020 Exterior Windows	Good	Minor
The historic exterior windows are in good condition and should continue to receive periodic housekeeping and maintenance.		

B2030 Exterior Doors	Good	Minor
The historic exterior doors are in good condition and should continue to receive periodic housekeeping and maintenance.		

B301001 Roof Finishes – Gable Roof	Good	Minor

The standing-seam, uni-pan metal roof service life of the gable roof can be extended another twenty to forty years, or longer, if properly repaired and maintained. Traditional field repair techniques recommended by the Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Manufacturers Association (SMACNA; http://www.smacna.org) and as illustrated in NPS Preservation Brief #4: "Roofing of Historic Buildings" and #47: "Maintaining the Exteriors of Small and Medium Sized Historic Buildings" should be used to extend the life of this roof system.

Spot-brazing and patching techniques should be used to correct minor imperfections on the roof. The paint system should be renewed every 3-5 years, depending on exposure and weathering. The roof should be painted dark red, the original color of the extant roof and a specification of the War Department for the color scheme of national cemetery lodges in 1931 (see Appendix E).

Good roof practice for maintenance must be observed including cleaning of gutters and downspouts, cleaning of roof surface, articulated protected walking surfaces provided for inspection, ladder anchorage and tie-off points, and maintenance of roof surfaces. When working on the roof all persons should be restricted to rubber-soled boots or sneakers.

B301005 Gutters & Downspouts – Gable Roof	Good	Minor

Gutters and downspouts require quarterly maintenance, including the cleaning of gutters and the flushing of downspouts.

All downspouts should be in working order and should drain into their underground drainage system boots, if present. Repair or replace downspouts accordingly to match what would have been present at the lodge historically.

Underground drain lines located need to be investigated to determine if they are operable. Cleaning, scoping, and mapping may be accomplished as one task and should be documented. If underground lines are inoperable, they should be relined, repaired, or replaced. Surface runoff from roof drainage is not acceptable.

C1010 Partitions	Good	Minor

The interior partition walls are in good condition and should continue to receive periodic housekeeping and maintenance.

C303005 Wood Ceilings	Good	Minor

The wood ceilings are in good condition; however the surfaces appear dirty. The ceilings should be cleaned using a non-abrasive cleaner. Once cleaned, the ceilings should continue to receive periodic housekeeping and maintenance.

D201003 Lavatories	Good	Minor

The plumbing system should be surveyed by a registered plumber to determine the condition of the system and identify any needed repairs. The historic sinks should be retained and repaired to ensure maximum serviceability. The aging faucets should be replaced with water-efficient fixtures.

D3020 Heat Generating System	Good	Minor
The boiler should be inspected by a certified mechanical contractor to determine the condition of the system, recommend either needed repairs to existing system or compatible replacement units, complete any needed repairs, and commission and balance the system. For the long-term, a comprehensive split system should be considered. Use of ground-sourced heating and cooling to replace fossil fuel-based systems should be considered when extant systems need to be replaced.		

D501005 Panels	Good	Minor
An electrical diagram of the system is required to ensure the system is up to code. A certified electrical inspector should be hired to assess the capacity of the system, and inspect or recommend repairs to the system. Any repairs should be done in accordance with electrical code.		

D2020 Domestic Water Distribution	Not Rated	Not Rated
Water testing should be conducted to determine if the well water is potable or non-potable. System should be marked in a permanent manner and alternate hand washing facilities should be provided.		

D2020 Sanitary Waste	Not Rated	Not Rated
Investigation into the extant septic system should be conducted to determine its exact location and condition. Final determination of its condition should be taken into account for final treatment planning.		

Effects of Recommended Treatments

The potential effects of the recommended treatments are outlined in the Tables 8-10. Effects to historic fabric, recommended mitigating measures, and beneficial outcomes are examined. Treatment recommendations which include periodic housekeeping and maintenance, reassessment, or are in good and minor conditions, are not discussed.

Table 8. **Superintendent's Lodge Recommended Treatment Effects**

Recommended Treatment	Potential Effect on Historic Fabric	Mitigating Measures	Beneficial Effects
B10 Superstructure			
Repairs to hipped structural roof frame.	Some deteriorated structural members may be repaired and supplemental framing members added.	Repairs will be documented.	Repairs are compatible with extant historic fabric.
Repairs to attic floor structural frame.	Some deteriorated structural members may be repaired and supplemental framing members added.	Repairs will be documented.	Repairs are compatible with extant historic fabric.
Remove imbedded metal from northeast porch concrete slab.	Some; surrounding concrete may be affected.	Repairs are compatible with extant historic fabric.	Historic fabric returned to good condition.
Repairs to northeast porch structural roof frame: replacement of columns and repainting structure.	Extant porch columns are not considered historic fabric. Paint will be compatible with extant historic fabric.	Repairs will be documented.	Will return character-defining feature to good condition.
B20 Exterior Closure			
Masonry repairs to chimneys.	None; treatment will use traditional repairs to the historic fabric, no adverse effect.	None required.	Repairs are compatible with extant historic fabric.
Repairs to windows.	None; treatment will use traditional repairs to the historic fabric, no adverse effect.	None required.	Repairs are compatible with extant historic fabric.
Repairs to exterior soffits, eaves, and cornices.	None; treatment will use traditional repairs to the historic fabric, no adverse effect.	None required.	Repairs are compatible with extant historic fabric.
Repairs to exterior louvers and screens.	None; treatment will use traditional repairs to the historic fabric, no adverse effect.	None required.	Repairs are compatible with extant historic fabric.
Replace exterior storm windows with interior units and exterior storm doors with exterior units.	None; extant storm windows and doors are not considered historic fabric.	Custom-designed and fabricated storm units will not detract from appearance of building.	Will enhance energy performance of building. Exterior storm doors will protect new doors.

(Superintendent's Lodge continued)

Recommended Treatment	Potential Effect on Historic Fabric	Mitigating Measures	Beneficial Effects
Remove Portland cement mortar from exterior stone walls and foundations.	Minimal impact to stonework.	Repairs will be documented.	Repairs are compatible with extant historic fabric.
Replace extant exterior doors with historically-compatible exterior doors.	None; extant exterior doors are not considered historic fabric.	Replacement doors will be patterned after other extant features.	Replacement doors will return door openings to character-defining appearance at period of significance.
Repaint kitchen addition exterior walls and foundation stucco.	Paint will be compatible with extant historic fabric.	Repairs will be documented; paint color will be historic.	Will return character-defining feature to good condition.
Repairs to skylight: reinstall interior hardware, clean, metal ventilator removed.	None; extant skylight not considered historic fabric (opening is).	None required.	Skylight opening will be compatible with extant historic fabric and will contribute to surrounding character-defining features.
B30 Roofing			
Field repair roof drainage systems.	None; treatment will use traditional repairs to the historic fabric, no adverse effect.	None required.	Will return character-defining feature to good condition.
Investigate underground drain lines.	None; does not directly impact historic fabric.	Archeological compliance will be required; will allow further inspection of building foundation.	Will lessen chance of water infiltration at masonry foundations.
Repair/replace flashing systems.	None; treatment will use traditional repairs to the historic fabric, no adverse effect.	Repairs will be documented.	Repairs are compatible with extant historic fabric.
Repaint extant roofs.	None; treatment will use traditional repairs to the extant fabric.	Paint color will be historic.	Will return feature to good condition.
C10 Interior Construction			
Remove extant bathroom partition walls (do not replace).	None; does not affect historic fabric.	None required.	Deteriorated features will not be used.
Remove extant second-floor modern interior doors (do not replace).	None; does not affect historic fabric.	None required.	Deteriorated features will not be used.
Replace kitchen cabinets.	None; does not affect historic fabric.	None required.	Deteriorated features will not be used.
C30 Interior Finishes			
Implement recommended treatments for all first-floor interior finishes (floors, walls, ceilings, and architectural trim).	Minor amounts of historic fabric may be removed in order to stabilize remaining adjacent materials; materials in poor condition will not be repaired.	Repairs will be documented; historic interior finish survey/ analysis will be performed; materials not fully surveyed or analyzed will be preserved in situ.	Character-defining features and historic fabric will be returned to good condition and contribute to the overall integrity of the historic interior spaces.

(Superintendent's Lodge continued)

Recommended Treatment	Potential Effect on Historic Fabric	Mitigating Measures	Beneficial Effects
D20 Plumbing			
Remove extant fixtures (do not replace).	None; does not affect historic fabric.	None required.	Deteriorated features will not be used.
Test domestic water.	None; does not affect historic fabric.	None required.	Information can be used to guide future treatment.
Investigate extant septic system.	None; does not affect historic fabric.	Archeological compliance will be required.	Information can be used to guide future treatment.
D30 HVAC			
Install a new HVAC system.	Minimal impact to extant historic fabric for new system. Will be visible on interior of building.	Location will be reviewed by NPS prior to execution.	Rehabilitation treatments will allow for administrative use of building by park.
D40 Fire Protection Systems			
Install battery-operated smoke detectors (backup to hardwired system).	Minimal impact to extant historic fabric for new system. Will be visible on interior of building.	Location will be reviewed by NPS prior to execution.	Historic building and occupants will be protected from fire; will comply with NPS policies about protection of historic resources.
D50 Electrical			
Install a lightning protection system.	Minimal impact to extant historic fabric for new system. Will be visible on exterior of building.	Routing plan will be reviewed by NPS prior to execution.	Historic building will be protected from lightning strike and fire; will comply with NPS policies about protection of historic resources.
Install an emergency lighting and power system.	Minimal impact to extant historic fabric for new system. Will be visible on interior of building.	Routing plan will be reviewed by NPS prior to execution.	Inhabitants will be protected will comply with NPS policies.
Repairs to lighting.	None; these features are not considered historic.	Repairs will be documented.	Historic building will be protected from fire; will comply with NPS policies about protection of historic resources.
Inspect electrical system.	None; does not affect historic fabric.	None required.	Information can be used to guide future treatment.
G20 Building Sitework			
Changes to pedestrian paving (refer to CLR).	None; does not directly impact historic fabric.	Plans will be reviewed by NPS prior to execution.	Deteriorated or missing landscape features are returned to good condition.
G90 Overall Building Site Drainage			
Selectively regrade areas adjacent to building to establish positive drainage.	None; does not directly impact historic fabric.	Archeological compliance will be required.	Will lessen chance of water infiltration at masonry foundations.
End of Table 8.			

Table 9. **Lodge Stables Building Recommended Treatment Effects**			
Recommended Treatment	Potential Effect on Historic Fabric	Mitigating Measures	Beneficial Effects
B10 Superstructure			
Remove north addition.	None; extant addition is not considered historic fabric and is not directly attached to main block.	None required.	Will return building to its character-defining appearance at period of significance.
B20 Exterior Closure			
Repairs to windows and exterior doors.	None; treatment will use traditional repairs to the historic fabric, no adverse effect.	None required.	Repairs are compatible with extant historic fabric.
Repair exterior wall stucco.	None; treatment will use traditional repairs to the historic fabric, no adverse effect.	Repairs will be documented.	Repairs are compatible with extant historic fabric.
Reconfigure south elevation east doors and opening to historic window opening.	None; extant configuration is not considered historic fabric.	Changes will be documented; new window and opening will be modeled after extant windows and openings.	Will return front elevation to its character-defining appearance at period of significance.
Repairs to exterior soffits, eaves, and cornices.	None; treatment will use traditional repairs to the historic fabric, no adverse effect.	None required.	Repairs are compatible with extant historic fabric.
B30 Roofing			
Repair/replace flashing systems.	None; treatment will use traditional repairs to the historic fabric, no adverse effect.	Repairs will be documented.	Repairs are compatible with extant historic fabric.
Repaint extant roofs.	None; treatment will use traditional repairs to the extant fabric.	Paint color will be historic.	Will return feature to good condition.
Investigate underground drain lines.	None; does not directly impact historic fabric.	Archeological compliance will be required; will allow further inspection of building foundation.	Will lessen chance of water infiltration at masonry foundations.
C20 Stairs			
Remove exterior metal stair structure.	None; extant stair is not considered historic fabric and is not directly attached to main block.	None required.	Will return building to its character-defining appearance at period of significance.
D20 Plumbing			
Test domestic water.	None; does not affect historic fabric.	None required.	Information can be used to guide future treatment.
D40 Fire Protection Systems			
Install battery-operated smoke detectors (backup to hardwired system).	Minimal impact to extant historic fabric for new system. Will be visible on interior of building.	Location will be reviewed by NPS prior to execution.	Historic building and occupants will be protected from fire; will comply with NPS policies about protection of historic resources.

(Lodge Stables Building continued)

Recommended Treatment	Potential Effect on Historic Fabric	Mitigating Measures	Beneficial Effects
D50 Electrical			
Install a lightning protection system.	Minimal impact to extant historic fabric for new system. Will be visible on exterior of building.	Routing plan will be reviewed by NPS prior to execution.	Historic building will be protected from lightning strike and fire; will comply with NPS policies about protection of historic resources.
Install a fire alarm system.	Minimal impact to extant historic fabric for new system. Will be visible on interior of building.	Routing plan will be reviewed by NPS prior to execution.	Historic building will be protected from fire; will comply with NPS policies about protection of historic resources.
Install an emergency lighting and power system.	Minimal impact to extant historic fabric for new system. Will be visible on interior of building.	Routing plan will be reviewed by NPS prior to execution.	Inhabitants will be protected.
Inspect electrical system.	None; does not affect historic fabric.	None required.	Information can be used to guide future treatment.
G20 Building Sitework			
Changes to pedestrian paving (refer to CLR).	None; does not directly impact historic fabric.	Plans will be reviewed by NPS prior to execution.	Deteriorated or missing landscape features are returned to good condition.
G90 Overall Building Site Drainage			
Selectively regrade areas adjacent to building to establish positive drainage.	None; does not directly impact historic fabric.	Archeological compliance will be required.	Will lessen chance of water infiltration at masonry foundations.
End of Table 9.			

Table 10. **Lodge Utility Building Recommended Treatment Effects**			
Recommended Treatment	Potential Effect on Historic Fabric	Mitigating Measures	Beneficial Effects
A10 Foundations			
Install vents in slab to allow passive ventilation.	Some minor loss of historic fabric.	Repairs will be documented; will be compatible with extant historic fabric.	Repair work complies with rehabilitation; returns elements to good condition.
B30 Roofing			
Repair/replace flashing systems.	None; treatment will use traditional repairs to the historic fabric, no adverse effect.	Repairs will be documented.	Repairs are compatible with extant historic fabric.
Repaint extant roofs.	None; treatment will use traditional repairs to the extant fabric.	Paint color will be historic.	Will return feature to good condition.
Investigate underground drain lines.	None; does not directly impact historic fabric.	Archeological compliance will be required; will allow further inspection of building foundation.	Will lessen chance of water infiltration at masonry foundations.
C30 Interior Finishes			
Implement recommended treatments for all interior finishes (floors, walls, ceilings, and architectural trim).	Minor amounts of historic fabric may be removed in order to stabilize remaining adjacent materials; materials in poor condition will not be repaired.	Repairs will be documented; historic interior finish survey/ analysis will be performed; materials not fully surveyed or analyzed will be preserved in situ.	Character-defining features and historic fabric will be returned to good condition and contribute to the overall integrity of the historic interior spaces.
D20 Plumbing			
Replace toilets.	None; extant toilets are not considered historic fabric.	None required.	Deteriorated fixtures will be replaced.
Test domestic water.	None; does not affect historic fabric.	None required.	Information can be used to guide future treatment.
Investigate extant septic system.	None; does not affect historic fabric.	Archeological compliance will be required.	Information can be used to guide future treatment.
D30 HVAC			
Inspect extant HVAC equipment.	None; does not affect historic fabric.	None required.	Information can be used to guide future treatment
D40 Fire Protection Systems			
Install battery-operated smoke detectors (backup to hardwired system).	Minimal impact to extant historic fabric for new system. Will be visible on interior of building.	Location will be reviewed by NPS prior to execution.	Historic building and occupants will be protected from fire; will comply with NPS policies about protection of historic resources.
D50 Electrical			
Install a lightning protection system.	Minimal impact to extant historic fabric for new system. Will be visible on exterior of building.	Routing plan will be reviewed by NPS prior to execution.	Historic building will be protected from lightning strike and fire; will comply with NPS policies about protection of historic resources.

(Lodge Utility Building continued)

Install a fire alarm system.	Minimal impact to extant historic fabric for new system. Will be visible on interior of building.	Routing plan will be reviewed by NPS prior to execution.	Historic building will be protected from fire; will comply with NPS policies about protection of historic resources.
Install a security system.	Minimal impact to extant historic fabric for new system. Will be visible on interior of building.	Routing plan will be reviewed by NPS prior to execution.	Historic building will be protected from intrusion.
Install an emergency lighting and power system.	Minimal impact to extant historic fabric for new system. Will be visible on interior of building.	Routing plan will be reviewed by NPS prior to execution.	Inhabitants will be protected.
Inspect electrical system.	None; does not affect historic fabric.	None required.	Information can be used to guide future treatment.
G20 Building Sitework			
Changes to pedestrian paving (refer to CLR).	None; does not directly impact historic fabric.	Plans will be reviewed by NPS prior to execution.	Deteriorated or missing landscape features are returned to good condition.
G90 Overall Building Site Drainage			
Selectively regrade areas adjacent to building to establish positive drainage.	None; does not directly impact historic fabric.	Archeological compliance will be required.	Will lessen chance of water infiltration at masonry foundations.
End of Table 10.			

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Appendix A

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Appendix B

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Historic Photographs

- "Poplar Grove Church, circa 1865 (near Petersburg, Va.)"
  Credit: NARA I, Record Group III, Recrods of the Chief Signal Office
  Location: Harpers Ferry Center Historic Photograph Collection

- "Officers Quarters and Church Camps of 50th New York Engineers. Petersburg, Va. 1865."
  Credit: Library of Congress
  Location: Harpers Ferry Center Historic Photograph Collection

- "Engineers Quarters at Poplar Grove, near Petersburg, Va."
  Credit: Library of Congress
  Location: Harpers Ferry Center Historic Photograph Collection

- "Church built by the engineers at Poplar Grove, near Petersburg, Va."
  Credit: Library of Congress
  Location: Harpers Ferry Center Historic Photograph Collection

- "1905 postcard"
  Location: Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.

- "Cemetery Entrance. Poplar Grove National Cemetery, June 2, 1968."
  Credit: Fred R. Bell
  Location: Harpers Ferry Center National Park Service Historic Photograph Collection

- "Poplar Grove National Cemetery, June 2, 1968."
  9 total negatives; only those of interest included.
  Credit: Fred R. Bell
  Location: Harpers Ferry Center National Park Service Historic Photograph Collection
  - Negative 1: Front elevation of lodge looking east across Maltese cross
  - Negative 3: Front entrance gate
  - Negative 5: North elevation of lodge looking through front entrance gate
  - Negative 8: North elevation of lodge with Maltese cross



Poplar Grove Church, circa 1865 (near Petersburg, VA.)



Officers Quarters and Church Camps of 50th New York Engineers. Petersburg, Va. 1865.



Engineers Quarters at Poplar Grove, near Petersburg, Va.



Church built by the engineers at Poplar Grove, near Petersburg, Va.



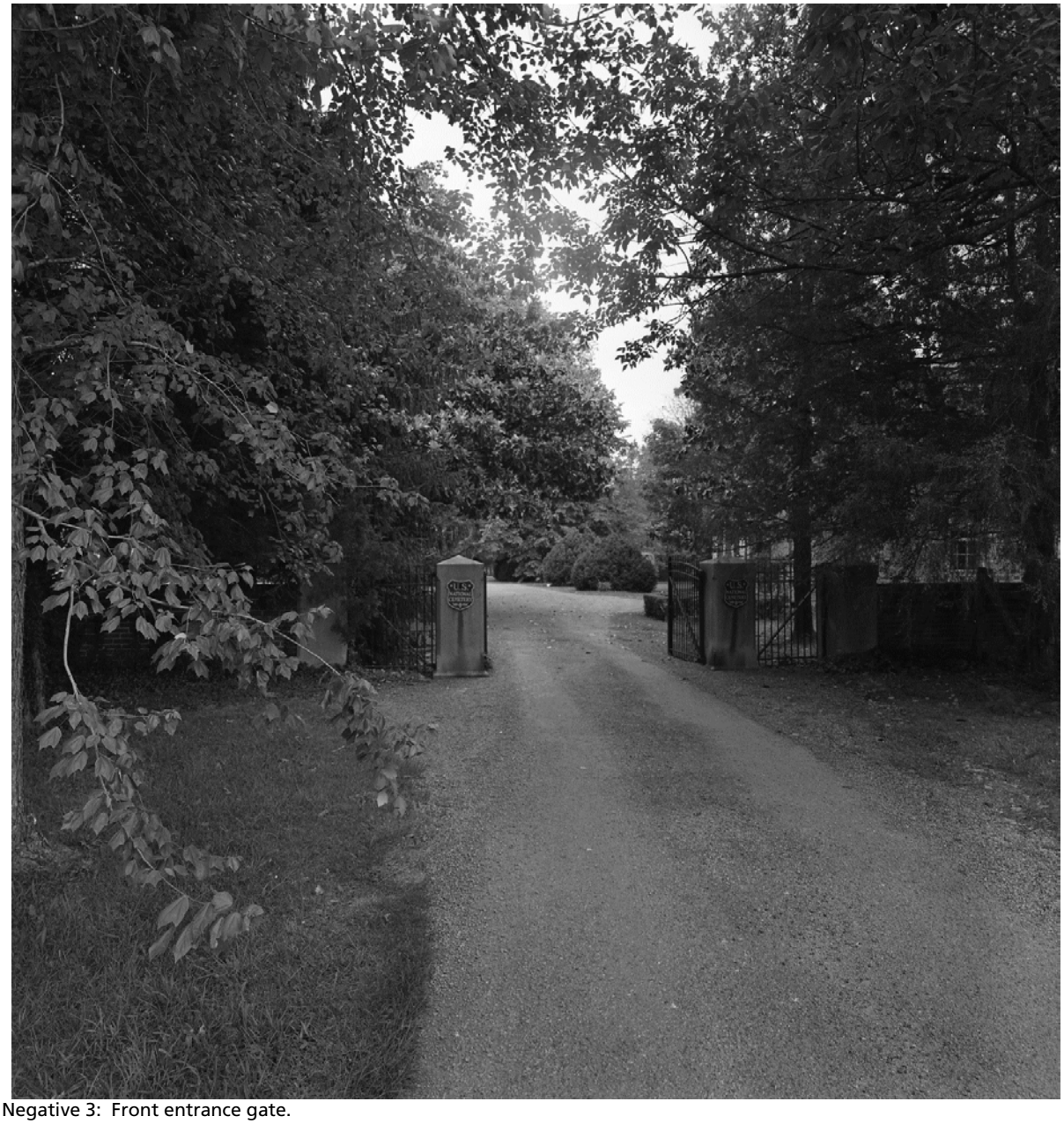
1905 postcard.



Cemetery Entrance.



Negative 1: Front elevation of lodge looking east across Maltese cross.



Negative 3: Front entrance gate.



Negative 5: North elevation of lodge looking through front entrance gate.



Negative 8: North elevation of lodge with Maltese cross.

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Appendix C

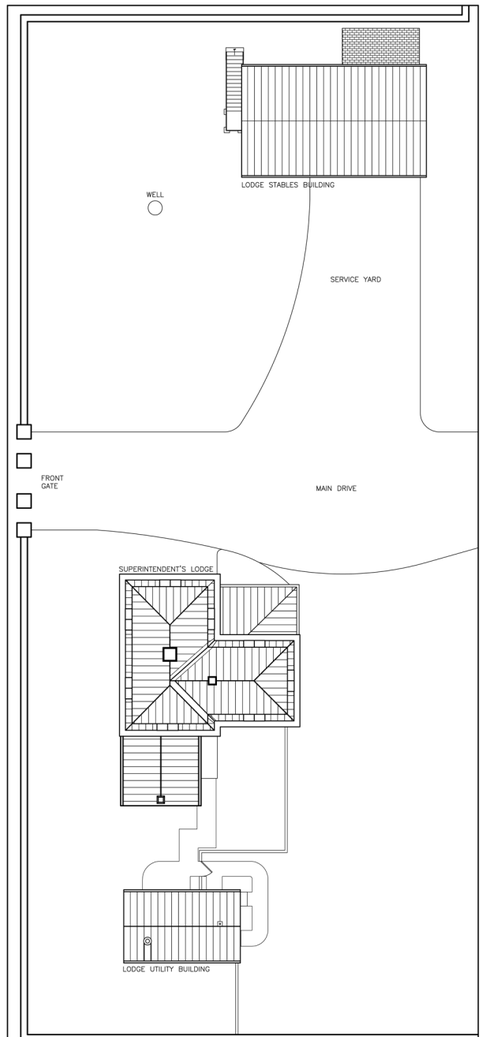
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Documentation Drawings

The documentation drawings were produced by HPTC. The NPS drawing number for the set is 325/116053.

- Sheet 1: Cover Sheet with Site Plan
- Sheet 2: Superintendent's Lodge – First- and Second-Floor Plans
- Sheet 3: Superintendent's Lodge – Roof Plan and Sections
- Sheet 4: Superintendent's Lodge – Elevations
- Sheet 5: Superintendent's Lodge – Door Details
- Sheet 6: Superintendent's Lodge – Window and Trim Details
- Sheet 7: Lodge Stables Building – Plans
- Sheet 8: Lodge Stables Building - Elevations
- Sheet 9: Lodge Stables Building – Door and Window Details
- Sheet 10: Lodge Utility Building – Plans, Elevations, and Door and Window Details

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POPLAR GROVE NATIONAL CEMETERY
BUILDINGS SITE PLAN

16 0 16 32
SCALE OF FEET



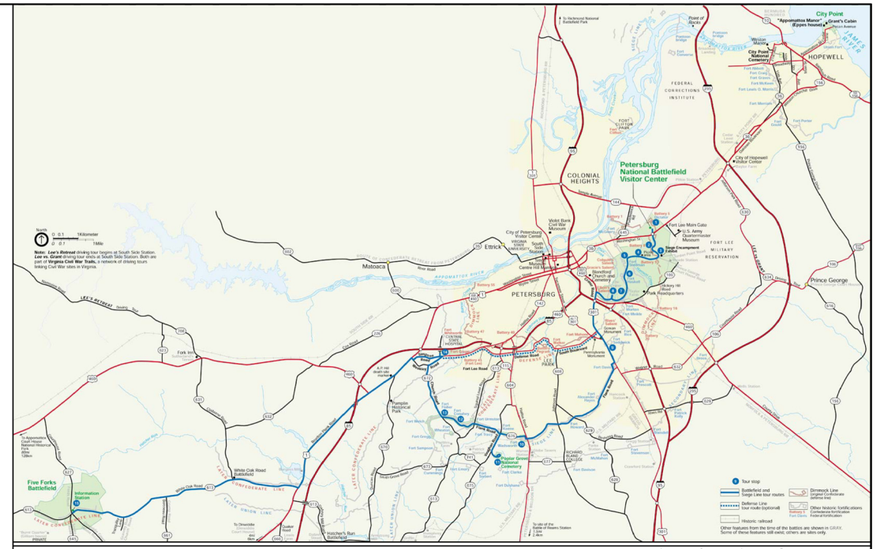
LODGE STABLES BUILDING



SUPERINTENDENT'S LODGE



LODGE UTILITY BUILDING



PETERSBURG NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

INDEX TO DRAWINGS

SHEET	SUB–SHEET	TITLE OF SHEET
1		COVER SHEET
2	A1	SUPERINTENDENT'S LODGE – FIRST– AND SECOND–FLOOR PLANS
3	A2	SUPERINTENDENT'S LODGE – ROOF PLAN AND SECTIONS
4	A3	SUPERINTENDENT'S LODGE – ELEVATIONS
5	A4	SUPERINTENDENT'S LODGE – DOOR DETAILS
6	A5	SUPERINTENDENT'S LODGE – WINDOW AND TRIM DETAILS
7	A6	LODGE STABLES BUILDING – PLANS
8	A7	LODGE STABLES BUILDING – ELEVATIONS
9	A8	LODGE STABLES BUILDING – DOOR AND WINDOW DETAILS
10	A9	LODGE UTILITY BUILDING – PLANS, ELEVATIONS, DOOR AND WINDOW DETAILS

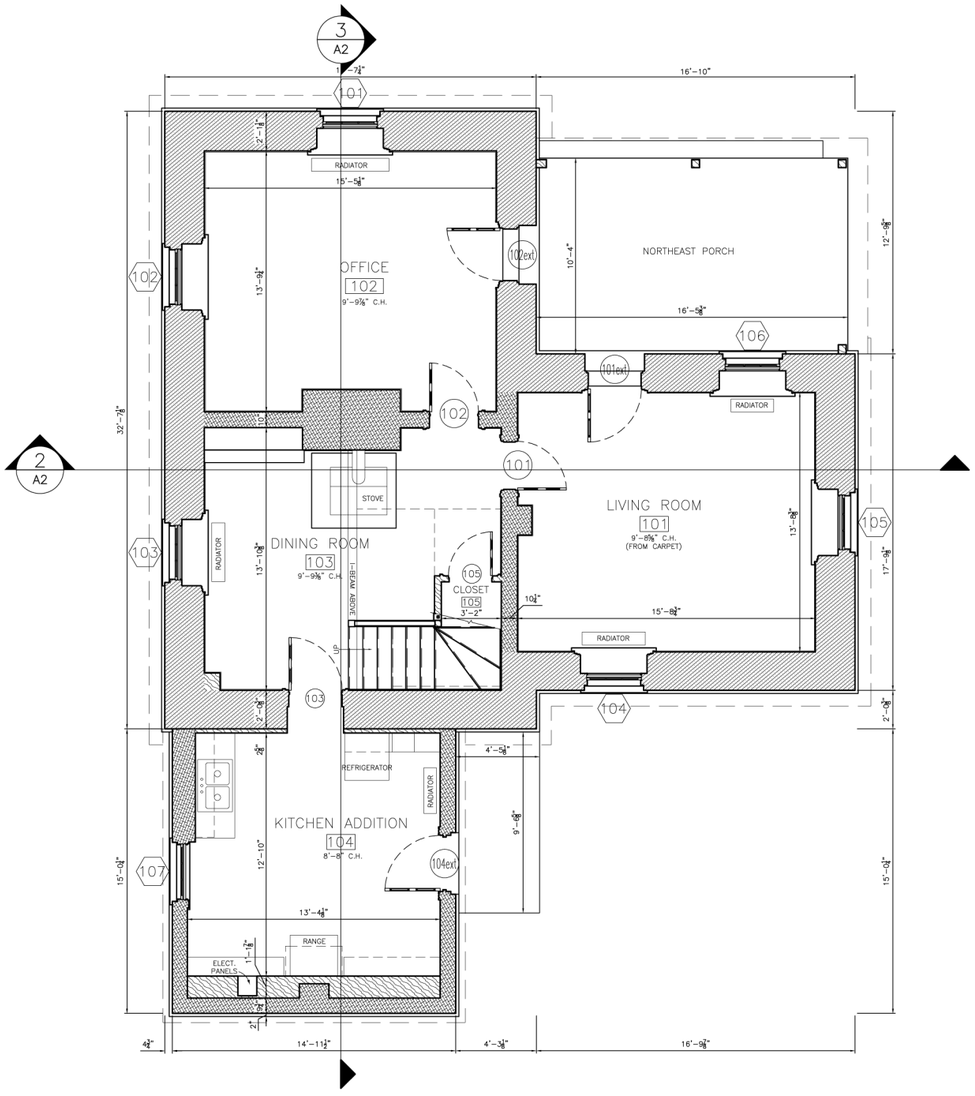
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DENVER SERVICE CENTER

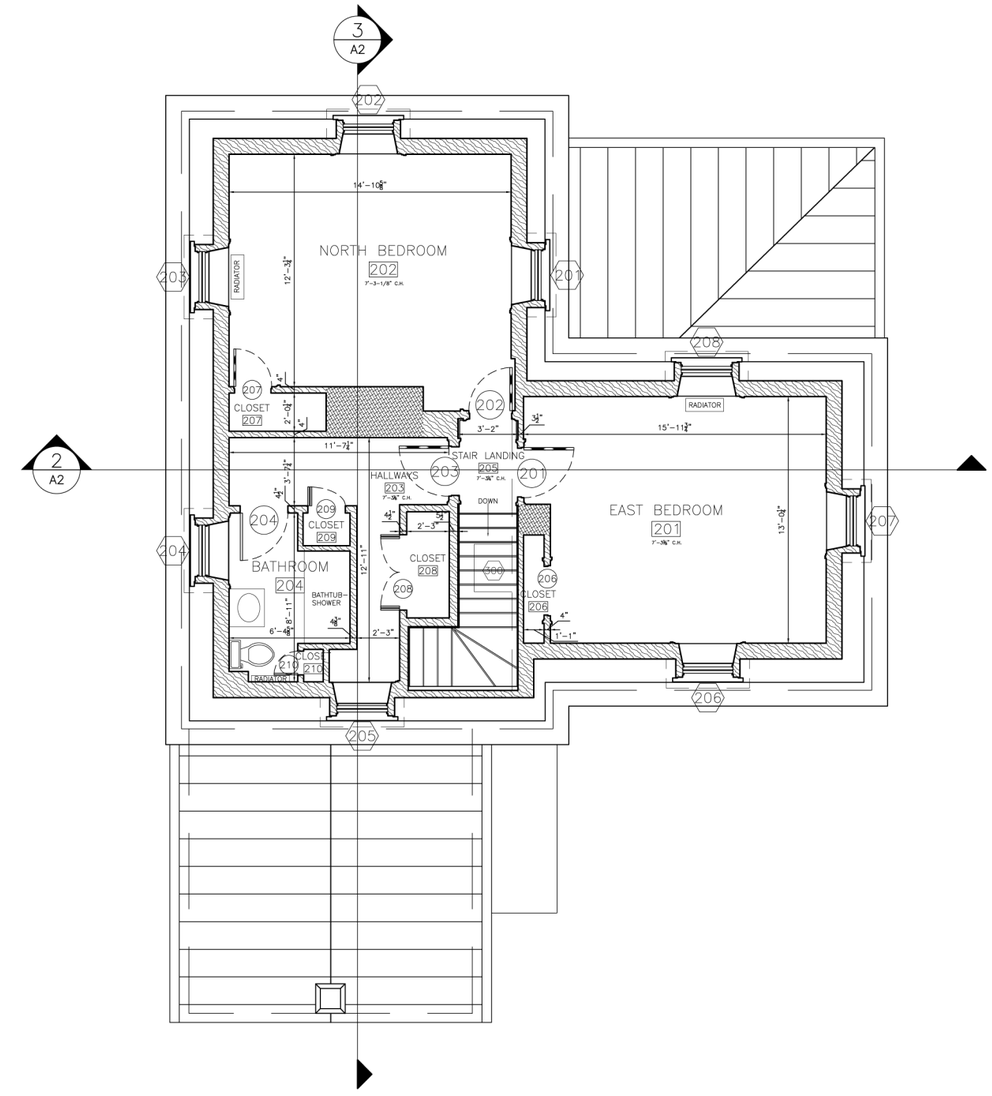
TITLE OF DRAWING
DOCUMENTATION DRAWINGS
LOCATION WITHIN PARK
POPLAR GROVE NATIONAL CEMETERY
NAME OF PARK
PETERSBURG NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
REGION NORTHEAST | COUNTY DINWIDDIE | STATE VIRGINIA

DRAWING NO. 325 116053
PKG. NO. ——
SHEET 1 OF 10



1 A1 SUPERINTENDENT'S LODGE FIRST–FLOOR PLAN

SCALE Ⓐ



2 A2 SUPERINTENDENT'S LODGE SECOND–FLOOR PLAN

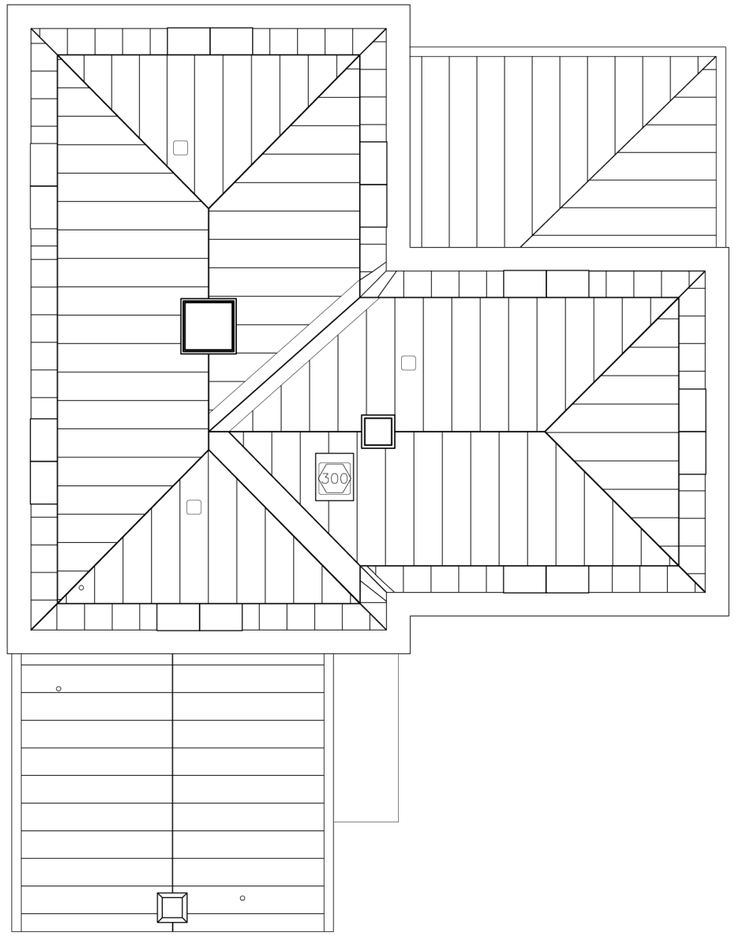
SCALE Ⓐ

LEGEND

- 101 ROOM NUMBER
- (101) DOOR NUMBER
- (101) WINDOW NUMBER
- C.H. CEILING HEIGHT
- WOOD FRAME
- BRICK
- STONE
- CONCRETE

SCALE Ⓐ 4 0 4 8 SCALE OF FEET 1/4" = 1'-0"

DESIGNED: CYBULARZ DRAWN BY: CYBULARZ TECH. REVIEW: HPTC (NPS) DATE: 08/15/12	SUB SHEET NO. A1	TITLE OF SHEET SUPERINTENDENT'S LODGE DOCUMENTATION DRAWINGS FIRST– AND SECOND–FLOOR PLANS POPLAR GROVE NATIONAL CEMETERY PETERSBURG NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD	DRAWING NO. 325 / 116053 PKG. NO. — SHEET 2 OF 10



1/A2 SUPERINTENDENT'S LODGE ROOF PLAN
SCALE (A)



2/A2 WEST–EAST SECTION LOOKING NORTH
SCALE (A)



3/A2 NORTH–SOUTH SECTION LOOKING EAST
SCALE (A)

LEGEND

- 101 ROOM NUMBER
- (101) DOOR NUMBER
- 101 WINDOW NUMBER
- C.H. CEILING HEIGHT

- WOOD FRAME
- BRICK
- STONE
- CONCRETE

SCALE (A) 4 0 4 8 1/4" = 1'-0"
SCALE OF FEET

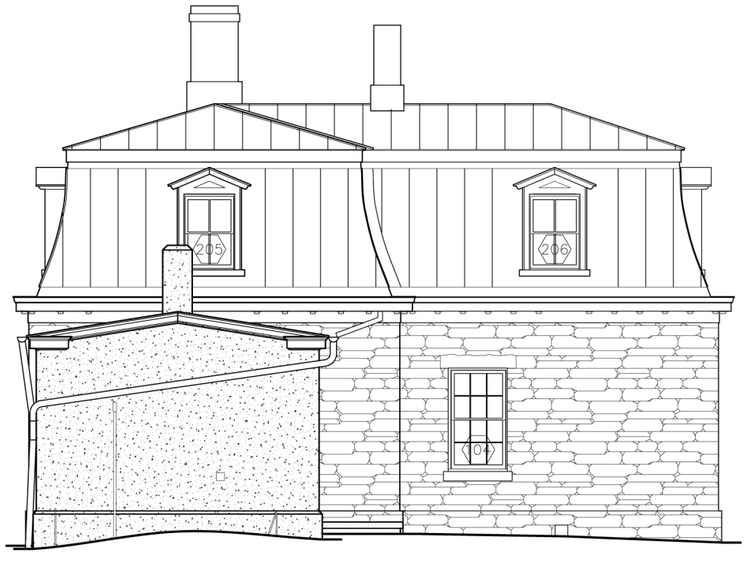
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1 A3 SUPERINTENDENT'S LODGE NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE (A)



2 A3 SUPERINTENDENT'S LODGE WEST ELEVATION
SCALE (A)



3 A3 SUPERINTENDENT'S LODGE SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE (A)



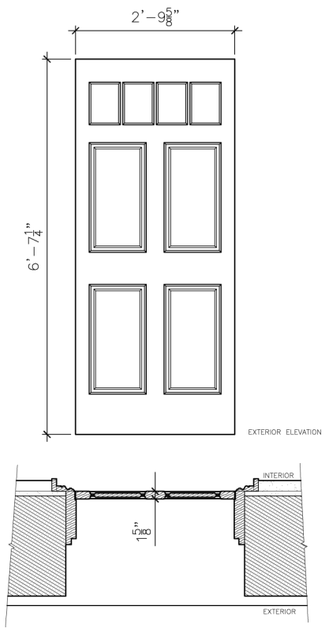
4 A3 SUPERINTENDENT'S LODGE EAST ELEVATION
SCALE (A)

LEGEND

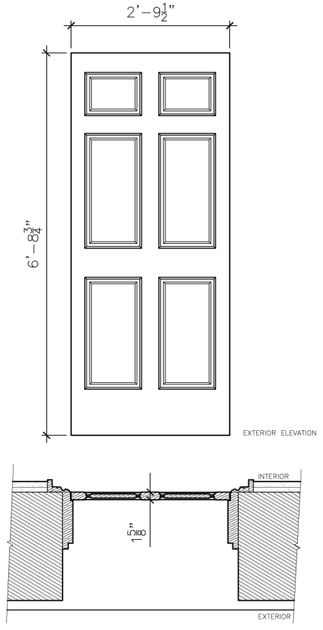
- 101 ROOM NUMBER
- (101) DOOR NUMBER
- ⟨101⟩ WINDOW NUMBER
- C.H. CEILING HEIGHT
- WOOD FRAME
- BRICK
- STONE
- CONCRETE

SCALE (A) 4 0 4 8 SCALE OF FEET 1/4" = 1'-0"

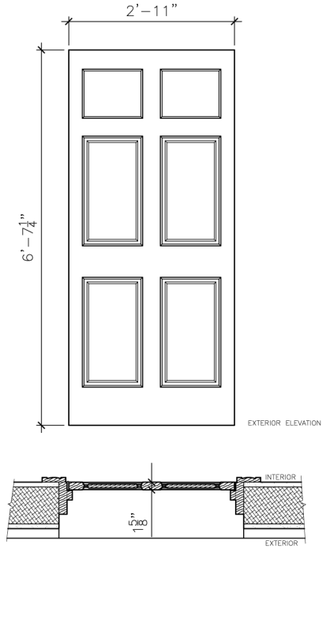
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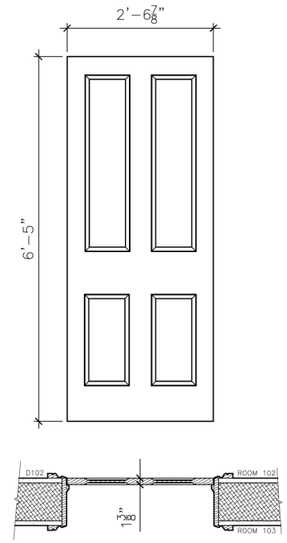
1 A4 D101EXT
SCALE (A)



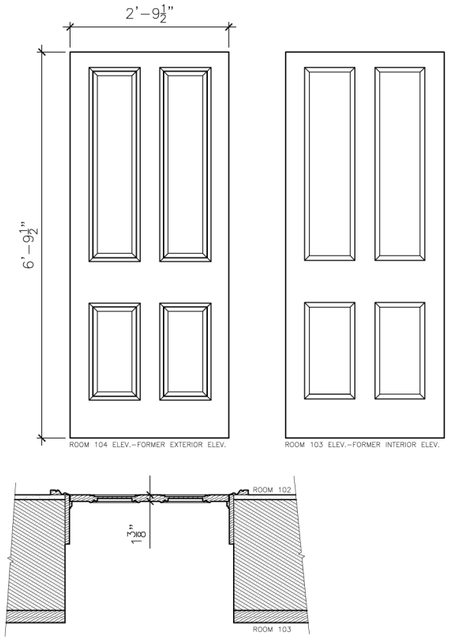
2 A4 D102EXT
SCALE (A)



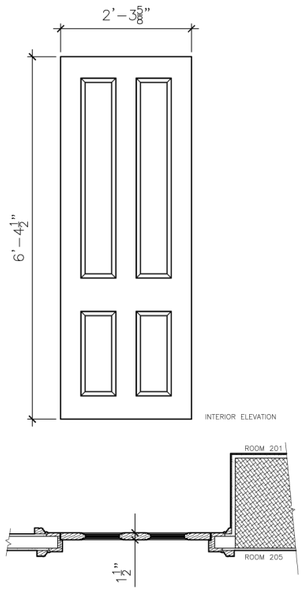
3 A4 D104EXT
SCALE (A)



4 A4 D101 & D102
SCALE (A)



5 A4 D103
SCALE (A)

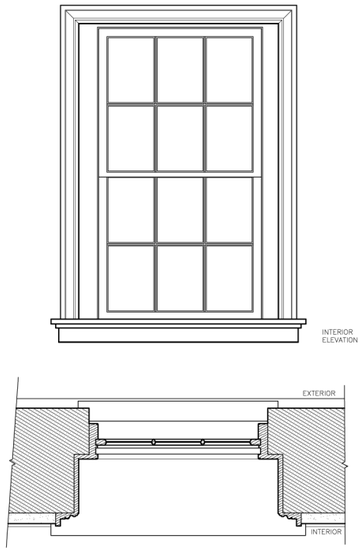


6 A4 D201, D202 & D203
SCALE (A)

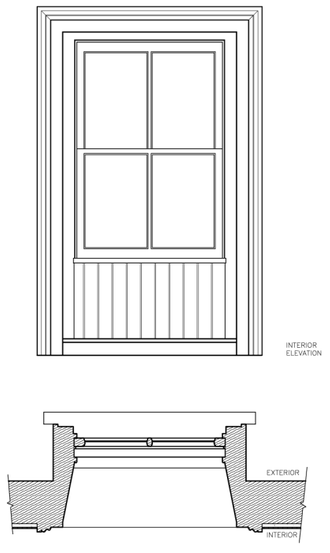
LEGEND

SCALE (A) 1 0 1 2 3 3/4" = 1'-0"
SCALE OF FEET

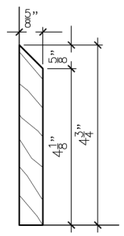
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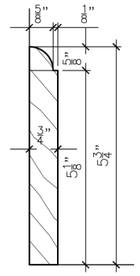
1 / A5 FIRST–FLOOR WINDOWS
SCALE (A)



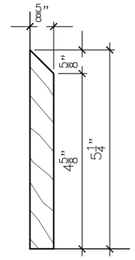
2 / A5 SECOND–FLOOR WINDOWS
SCALE (A)



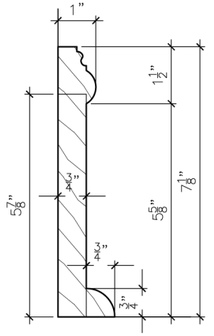
3 / A5 ROOM 101 BASEBOARD
SCALE (B)



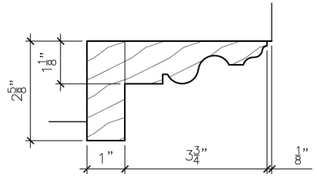
4 / A5 ROOM 102 BASEBOARD
SCALE (B)



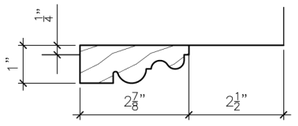
5 / A5 ROOM 103 BASEBOARD
SCALE (B)



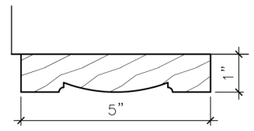
6 / A5 ROOM 205 BASEBOARD
SCALE (B)



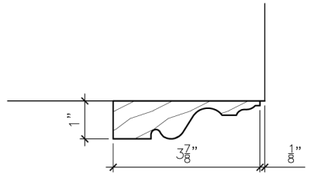
7 / A5 M.B. 1ST FL. WINDOW CASING
SCALE (B)



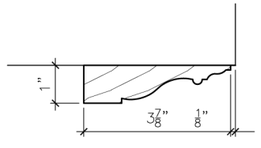
8 / A5 M.B. 2ND FL. WINDOW CASING
SCALE (B)



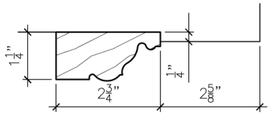
9 / A5 K.A. DOOR & WINDOW CASING
SCALE (B)



10 / A5 M.B. 1ST FL. DOOR CASING
SCALE (B)



11 / A5 M.B. D101 CASING
SCALE (B)



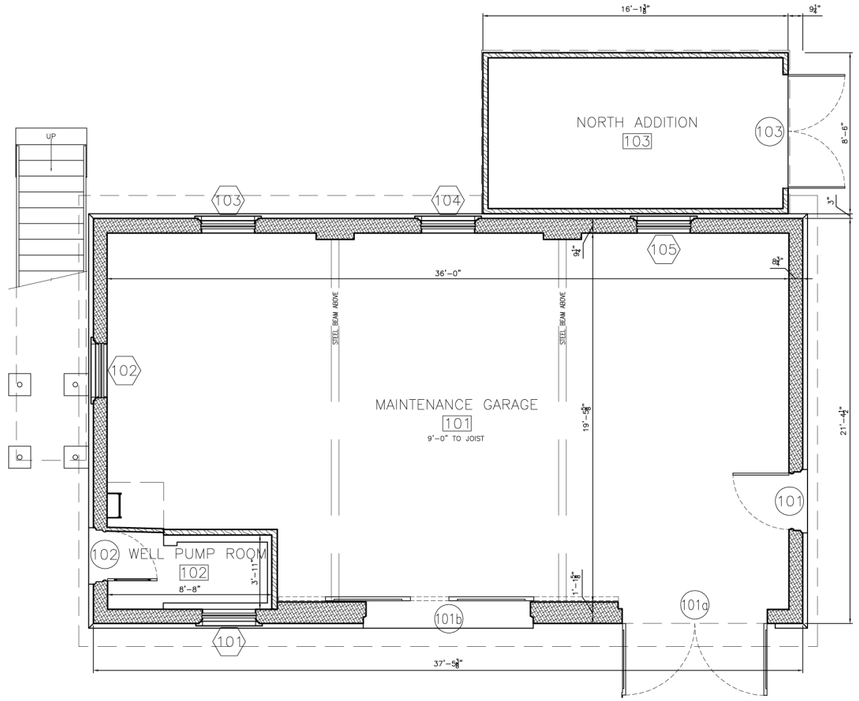
12 / A5 M.B. 2ND FL. DOOR CASING
SCALE (B)

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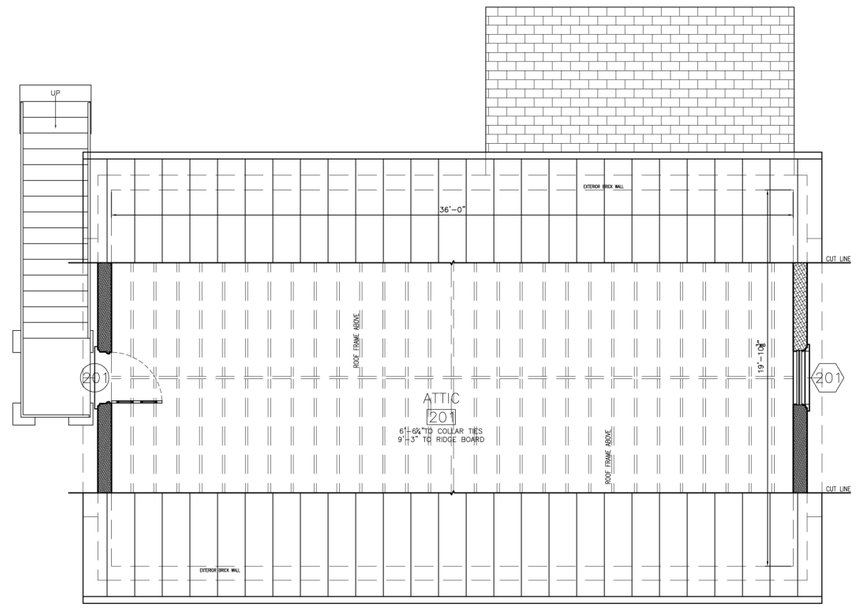
SCALE (B) 2 0 2 4 — SCALE OF INCHES — HALF SCALE

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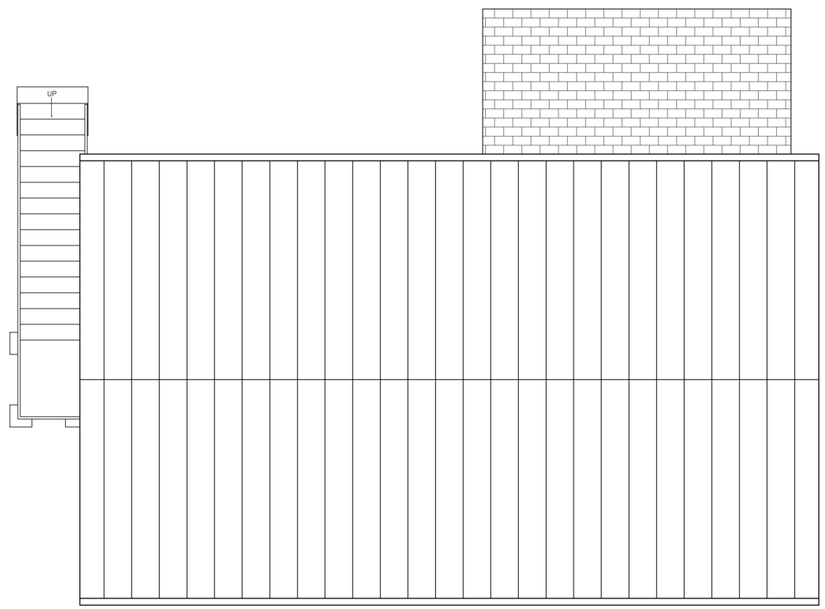
1 / A6 LODGE STABLE BUILDING FIRST-FLOOR PLAN

SCALE Ⓐ



2 / A6 LODGE STABLES BUILDING SECOND-FLOOR PLAN

SCALE Ⓐ



3 / A6 LODGE STABLES BUILDING ROOF PLAN

SCALE Ⓐ

LEGEND

- 101 ROOM NUMBER
- (101) DOOR NUMBER
- ⟨101⟩ WINDOW NUMBER
- C.H. CEILING HEIGHT
- WOOD FRAME
- BRICK
- UNPAINTED STUCCO

SCALE Ⓐ 4 0 4 8 1/4" = 1'-0"

SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: CYBULARZ DRAWN BY: CYBULARZ TECH. REVIEW: HPTC (NPS) DATE: 08/15/12	SUB SHEET NO. A6	TITLE OF SHEET LODGE STABLES BUILDING DOCUMENTATION DRAWINGS PLANS POPLAR GROVE NATIONAL CEMETERY PETERSBURG NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD	DRAWING NO. 325 / 116053 PKG. NO. ___ SHEET 7 OF 10



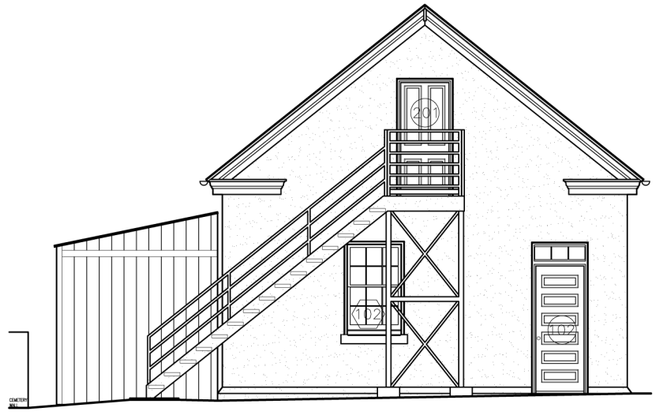
1 / A7 LODGE STABLES BUILDING SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE (A)



2 / A7 LODGE STABLES BUILDING EAST ELEVATION
SCALE (A)



3 / A7 LODGE STABLES BUILDING NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE (A)



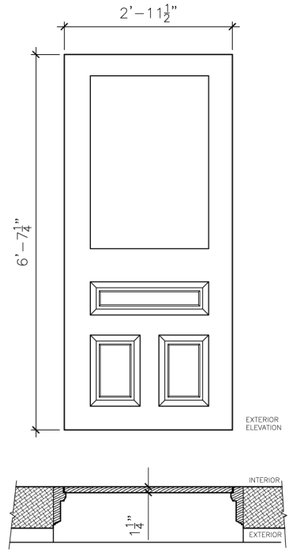
4 / A7 LODGE STABLES BUILDING WEST ELEVATION
SCALE (A)

LEGEND

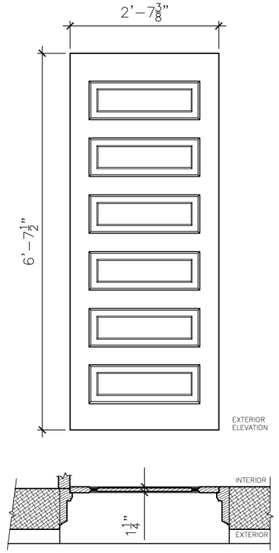
- 101 ROOM NUMBER
- (101) DOOR NUMBER
- ⟨101⟩ WINDOW NUMBER
- C.H. CEILING HEIGHT
- WOOD FRAME
- BRICK
- UNPAINTED STUCCO

SCALE (A) 4 0 4 8 SCALE OF FEET — 1/4" = 1'-0"

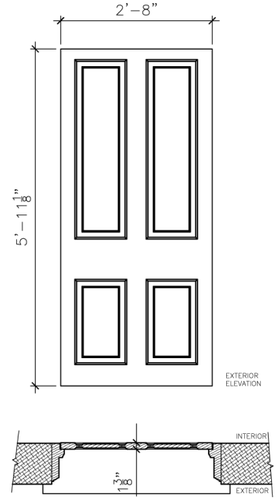
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DRAWN BY: CYBULARZ			PKG. NO. — — —
TECH. REVIEW: HPTC (NPS)			SHEET 8 OF 10
DATE: 08/15/12			



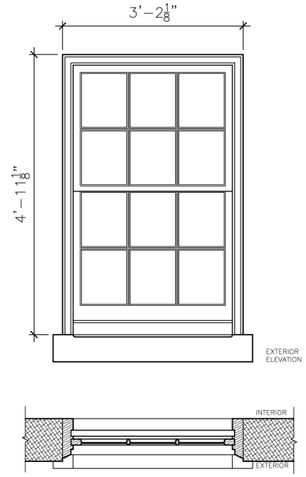
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SCALE A



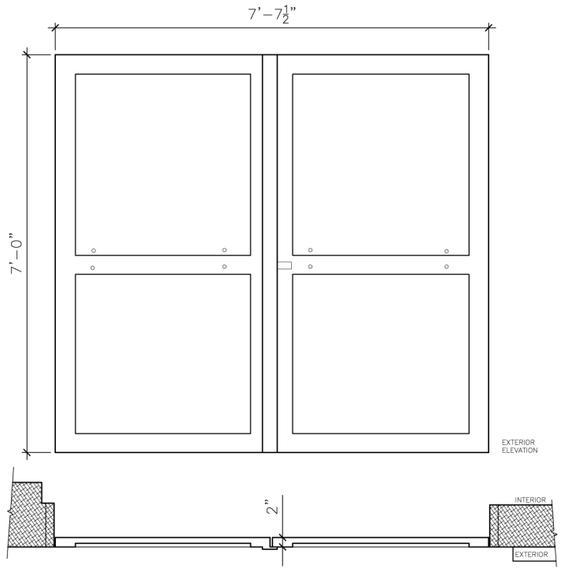
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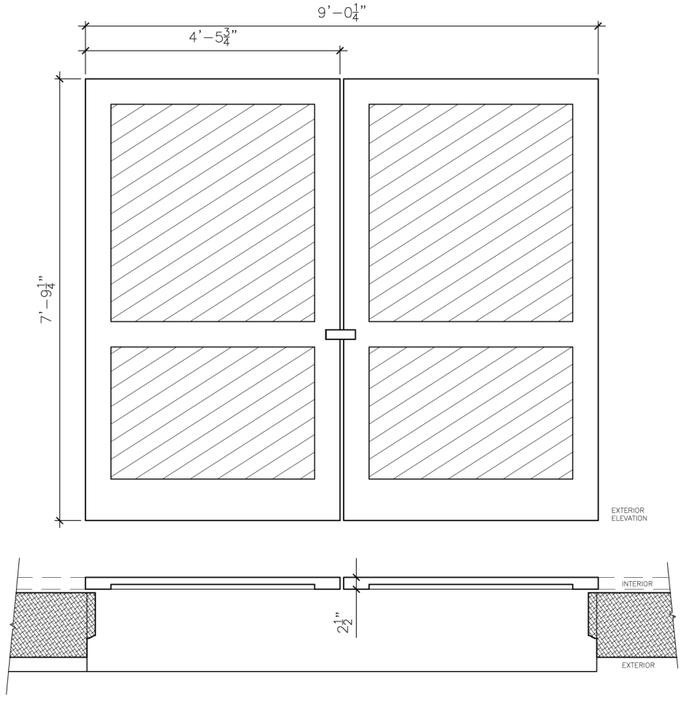
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SCALE A



4 A8 WINDOWS
SCALE A



5 A8 D101A
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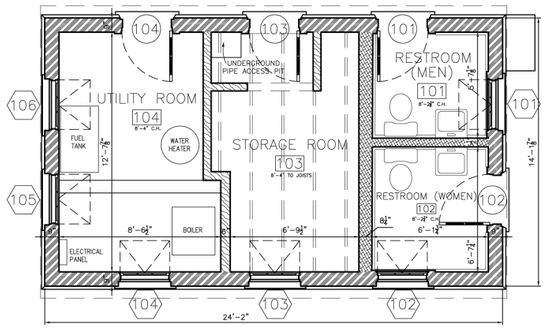


6 A8 D101B
SCALE A

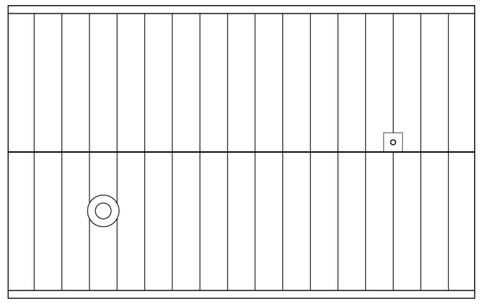
LEGEND

SCALE A 1 0 1 2 3 3/4" = 1'-0"
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: CYBULARZ DRAWN BY: CYBULARZ TECH. REVIEW: HPTC (NPS) DATE: 08/15/12	SUB SHEET NO. A8	TITLE OF SHEET LODGE STABLES BUILDING DOCUMENTATION DRAWINGS DETAILS POPLAR GROVE NATIONAL CEMETERY PETERSBURG NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD	DRAWING NO. 325 / 116053 PKG. NO. ___ SHEET 9 OF 10



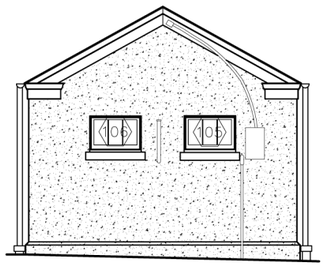
1 A9 LODGE UTILITY BUILDING FLOOR PLAN
SCALE (A)



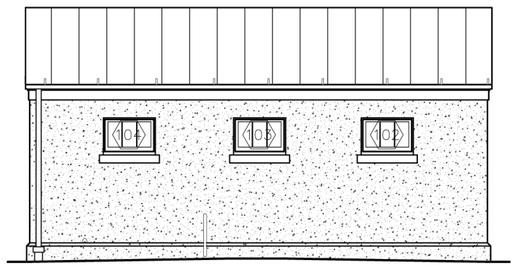
2 A9 LODGE UTILITY BUILDING ROOF PLAN
SCALE (A)



3 A9 LODGE UTILITY BUILDING SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE (A)



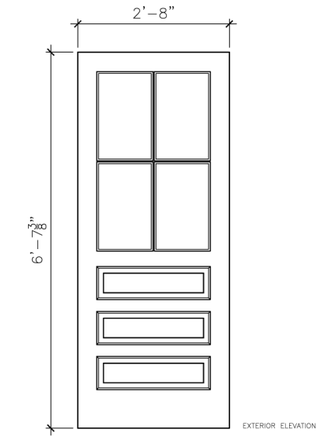
4 A9 LODGE UTILITY BUILDING WEST ELEVATION
SCALE (A)



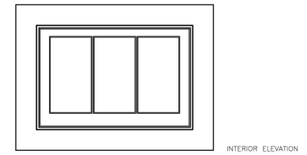
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SCALE (A)

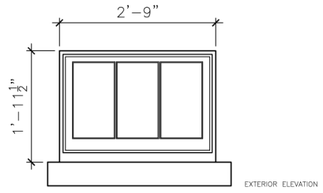


6 A9 LODGE UTILITY BUILDING EAST ELEVATION
SCALE (A)



7 A9 EXTERIOR DOORS
SCALE (B)





8 A9 WINDOWS
SCALE (B)

LEGEND

- 101 ROOM NUMBER
- (101) DOOR NUMBER
- 101 WINDOW NUMBER
- C.H. CEILING HEIGHT

- WOOD FRAME
- BRICK
- TERRA COTTA TILE
- PAINTED STUCCO

SCALE (A) 4 0 4 8 SCALE OF FEET 1/4" = 1'-0"

SCALE (B) 1 0 1 2 3 SCALE OF FEET 3/4" = 1'-0"

DESIGNED: CYBULARZ	SUB SHEET NO. A9	TITLE OF SHEET: LODGE UTILITY BUILDING DOCUMENTATION DRAWINGS PLANS, ELEVATIONS & DETAILS POPLAR GROVE NATIONAL CEMETERY PETERSBURG NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD	DRAWING NO. 325 116053
DRAWN BY: CYBULARZ			PKG. NO. —
TECH. REVIEW: HPTC (NPS)			SHEET 10 OF 10
DATE: 08/15/12			

Appendix D

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Historic Materials Analysis Paint

Historic Paint Finishes Study
Poplar Grove National Cemetery
Petersburg, Virginia
The Lodge, The Stable Garage and the Rest-Room Building

Conducted by:
Matthew J. Mosca, Historic Paint Finishes Specialist
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Baltimore, MD 21218

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Historic Paint Finishes Study
Poplar Grove National Cemetery
Petersburg, Virginia

The Lodge, The Stable Garage and the Rest-Room Building

First Finish, ca. 1872-1879 and ca. 1933-1939 period finishes



Conducted at the request of:
Mr. Thomas A. Vitanza, RA, AIA Senior Historical Architect
Ms. Rebecca Cybularz, Staff Historical Architect

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Artifex, Ltd.
2641 North Charles Street
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1 March 2012

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Introduction

Samples were collected from the three buildings on the site during a full day of paint sample collection and exposure of paint finishes. The program for the site, in terms of paint finishes, is determined by the addition of the later buildings: the Stable Building and the Rest Room Building. These buildings were constructed in ca. 1930 when the site passed to the National Park Service. The original Lodge Building was constructed to plans and specifications by General Meigs dated 1871.

At the time of the construction of the outbuildings, the woodwork of the Lodge Building, was subject to aggressive paint removal. The construction of the window frames, happily included a bead at the corner of the frame. The inset of the bead captured paint finishes that were not eliminated in the paint removal process. These samples, particularly from Window W 106 that has always been sheltered by the porch proved to be most important. The samples from this window frame proved to be among the most significant for the exterior of the lodge.

The program for this study has been to focus on the finishes of the ca. 1930 period when the outbuildings were constructed. In addition to the focus period, attention has been given to the **first finish of ca. 1872-1879**. These finishes are very important in understanding the original construction, and relates to the specifications for the construction of the building.

Technical Program

1. Collection of Samples:

Samples were collected from all characteristic elements of the exterior that are painted. Cratering of the surface of the painted elements were made at that time, for initial on site examination. Cross-section samples and agglomerations for color matching purposes.

In addition, characteristic samples were collected from some of the original woodwork of the interior. Seven samples were collected from the interior of the Lodge.

Samples from the Restroom building and the Stable/ Garage were used to assist in the identification of the finishes of ca. 1933; that period will be the restoration period.

2. Exposures:

Initial exposures will be done at the time of the collection of the paint samples. These exposures will be done on locations where graining was initially found.

Laboratory Examination

3. Stereoscopic and Polarized-light Microscopy, and Microchemistry:

All samples are examined in cross section and obliquely. Most of the samples will be

mounted for thin cross sections and polishing. Polishing is done to 8000 micron polishing grit. These samples are mounted in Bio-plastic polymer resin. The samples are ground and polished for examination using top lighting and ultraviolet lighting. The samples will also be subject to spot testing for lead components, with the results to be photomicrographed. The photomicrographs will be the basis for the study of relative number of paint layers, providing archaeological information that can assist in determining the period finish. Additional pigment identification will be done using polarized light microscopy. Pigments of interest will be extracted using a tungsten needle and will be mounted for examination using the Olympus BMAX-50 polarized light microscope. The identification of the pigments will follow the system of particle identification from the McCrone Research Institute of Chicago. Examination of the finishes will include the use of shortwave ultraviolet light to reduce the yellowing of the oil binders under controlled conditions.

4. Color matching is done under controlled fiber optics illumination using the Olympus SZ-1145 stereomicroscope, and daylight filtering. The preferred color standards are from the Munsell Color System, however, in view of the wide gaps between Munsell Standards, other color standards have been used.

All color standards other than the Munsell Color Standards were read by the X-rite SP62 Sphere Spectrophotometer to provide CIE Lab coordinates, Hunter-Lab coordinates and a Munsell Color Conversion Number. The CIE Lab coordinates provide a tripartite written identification system, making it possible to assign a written equivalent for any color. This is very important for the record, as it is possible to reconstruct the color from the coordinates in the distant future.

5. Photomicrographs:

A very important means of recording chromochronological data is photomicrography: photographs taken through the microscope of particularly informative samples. This allows for clear indications of the conditions seen under the microscope, and how the recommendations were achieved. The report includes photomicrographs that are annotated with information in the report. It is anticipated that this study will include many photomicrographs of mounted samples that will provide clear information that indicates the number of paint layers. In addition, some photomicrographs of unmounted samples may also provide significant information on the finishes of interest. Some photomicrograph of UV fluorescent views of cross sections may also be included. The photomicrographs provide the data on the finishes in a manner consistent with current practices. The entire report, including all of the photomicrographs will be in modern digital form.

7. Report preparation:

The report brings together all the aforementioned material in a comprehensible manner and will focus on the ca. 1933 finishes of the Lodge, the Garage and the Restroom Building. The report includes the data on the samples, locations of specific samples, color standards and any other pertinent information, such as that from known documents. Photomicrographs will be the basis of the report.

A finish schedule will also be included that will be devised to assist the painters in execution of the project.

Spectrophotometer readings of color standards are also executed to render all color standards into the CIE Lab System of Color Notation and Munsell Conversion Numbers, all of which will be included in the report. Color standards for all of the finishes to be restored will also be included in the reports.

Respectfully submitted this date:

Matthew J. Mosca
Historic Paint Finishes Specialist
Artifex, Ltd.

Note Regarding accurate color rendering in Photomicrographs

The photomicrographs are a critical part of this study. They are presented to indicate the **conditions and sequences of paint layers.** Despite advances in rendering colors exactly using digital means, colors are not usually presented perfectly accurately in digital photomicrographs, just as they were not perfectly rendered on film. This may be exacerbated when a porous paint is mounted in polymer resin: the mounting medium can alter the appearance of the paint color.

Historical Views:

Ca. 1905 post card:



Note: The window seen in the had tinted photograph is a dark color. This appears to be the second finish period, a dark greenish black was seen on the woodwork at that period. It is the only surviving dark finish other than the original red-brown sanded finish. The mansard roof is a moderate gray, a paint finish that is very similar was found on the dormer sample.

Historical view: ca. 1968



Note: The view shows the entrance: the woodwork is light (white) and the chimney is painted. Note the screened in porch.

Historical view: ca. 1968



Note: This detail view shows the north elevation of the Lodge. The woodwork is painted white.

The original specifications proved to be extremely important. Note the section on Painting on the third page of the specifications.

SPECIFICATIONS

FOR

SUPERINTENDENTS' STONE LODGES

FOR

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

MASONRY.

The building to be of good rubble masonry laid in mortar, to conform in every respect to dimensions shown on plans. The mortar used to contain one-third (⅓) as much cement as lime; the whole mixed with a due proportion of sharp sand, to make good work.

Foundation of exterior walls to be capped with a belt-course of cut stone six (6) inches thick, to project five (5) inches from face of wall, and to have four (4) inches chamfer.

Outside door and window-sills of first story, together with area steps under rear porch, to be of cut stone, either granite or sandstone; all outside sills to have at least two (2) inches wash.

CELLAR.

Cellar under the entire building to be six (6) feet four (4) inches in the clear. The walls to commence six (6) inches below the floor, and to be twenty-eight (28) inches thick to the level of the first-story floor, three (3) feet above the ground. Flooring of cellar to be concreted with gravel and cement six (6) inches thick; if gravel cannot be obtained, fine broken stone to be used instead. Before laying this flooring, the cellar to be thoroughly under-drained with three (3) inch pipe.

Cellar partition walls to have communicating doors. An outside door, leading into area under rear porch, to be provided for.

The ground around the entire building, after its completion, to be so graded that the water will flow from it in all directions.

FACINGS.

The facings to project three (3) inches, and the window and door-facings two (2) inches, from the line of the wall.

CHIMNEYS.

The fire-places and chimneys, each with two flues, properly pargetted, scraped, and with thimbles with flanges and plates for stove-pipes, to be as shown on drawing; to commence six (6) inches below cellar floor, to be carried above the roof and capped. The topping out to be of good red brick laid in white mortar. Also provide for a flue in cellar chimney-stack.

FIRE-PLACES.

Fire-places to be cased, and hearths laid with good red brick, and fitted with suitable grates.

BRICK-WORK.

The brick-work will be of first-quality hard-burned brick, laid in first-quality lime and sharp sand mortar.

PLASTERING.

All partitions, walls, and ceilings to be plastered with two (2) coats of best-quality lime, sharp sand and hair mortar, and hard finished. The wood and plaster partitions in second story to be plastered three-fourths (¾) of an inch thick on both sides of the wood-work in such a manner as to form a solid partition three (3) inches thick.

The original specifications

CARPENTERS' WORK.

TIMBER.

Joists for first floor to be three (3) by ten (10) inches; for second floor to be three (3) by nine (9) inches; all to be placed sixteen (16) inches between centers. Ceiling-joists to be three (3) by five (5) inches, placed at sixteen (16) inches between centers.

RAFTERS.

The rafters for lower slope of roof to be three (3) by four (4) inches, placed at sixteen (16) inches between centers, framed on floor-joists of second story, and spiked to top plate. Top plate three (3) by four (4) inches, framed on upright studding three (3) by four (4) inches, which is framed on floor-joists of second story. Rafters for upper slope, or flat roof, to be three (3) by five (5) inches, placed at thirty-two (32) inches between centers, spiked to ceiling-joists, and notched on top plate. Strips of two (2) inch plank to be nailed on rafters, for curve of roof and for cornice.

PARTITIONS.

All partitions in second story to be made of slats one and one-fourth ($1\frac{1}{4}$) by three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) inches, extending from ceiling to floor, set nearly upright, but oblique enough to form a lattice-work with very elongated holes or openings. These slats to be well nailed together, one set on the outside and the other flush, with horizontal strips, three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) of an inch thick, previously nailed to ceiling and flooring. At the corners, strips three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) by one and one-fourth ($1\frac{1}{4}$) inches thick must be placed to receive the ends of slats in and from the corners. Door-frames to be set in partitions, with suitable casings.

WINDOWS.

In lower story, six (6) square-headed windows with box frames, and double sash one and three-fourths ($1\frac{3}{4}$) inches thick; lower sash with six (6) lights of ten (10) by sixteen (16) inch glass, with proper pulleys and weights; upper sash with six (6) lights of glass, as shown by drawing. Sash-locks to be furnished. In upper story, eight (8) square-headed windows with box frames, and double sash one and three-fourths ($1\frac{3}{4}$) inches thick, hung with proper pulleys and weights, and to be four (4) inches wider and eight (8) inches higher than as shown on drawing.

Five (5) cellar windows, to be as shown on drawing, hinged and fitted with proper iron gratings.

Plate-glass lights to be placed in scuttle.

All windows to have outside Venetian blinds of one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches hard pine, to open in the center, with proper fastenings.

ROOF AND CORNICES.

The roof will be planked with one (1) inch boards with close joints; the lower slope of roof of the building to be well covered with first-quality Buckingham or Susquehanna slate, trimmed to form diamond-shaped laps, eight inches to the weather, and well nailed. Valleys to be of tin, twelve (12) inches wide, the sheets well soldered to each other and in the gutters. Cornices to be as shown on elevation; that of the lower slope of roof to be lined with heavy tin sixteen (16) inches wide, well soldered, to form gutters. Four tin pipes, each three (3) inches in diameter, to carry water from the roof; vitrified pipe to conduct roof-drainage to cistern.

The upper slope of roof, tops of dormer windows, front and rear porch-roofs to be of first-quality one-cross tin, well soldered, and painted three (3) coats of mineral paint in oil.

CLOSETS.

Closets to be provided for, with proper shelving, fixtures, &c., wherever shown on drawing.

FLOORS.

All floors to be of best-quality seasoned hard pine, tongued and grooved, one (1) inch thick, well nailed, and laid in courses; to be free from knots or defects, mill-worked and smooth. All floors to be deafened by at least four (4) inches of mortar.

STAIRS.

As shown on plan. The steps one and one-fourth ($1\frac{1}{4}$) inches, and risers one (1) inch thick, all of first-quality seasoned hard pine, mill-worked, with eight (8) inches rise and nine (9) inches tread, properly braced and timbered. Ladder from second story to scuttle in roof at head of stairs, and stairway with proper treads and risers leading from kitchen to cellar.

The original specifications

DOORS.

Two square-headed doors in front, to be double-faced in six (6) panels, made of best hard pine two (2) inches thick, hung with five (5) inch butts, and fastened with eight (8) inch door-locks, with night-latch and bolts, plated furniture and white knobs. Five (5) doors in first story, (including stairway and rear doors,) to be double-faced, one and one-half (1½) inches thick, with six (6) panels, hung with butts, and fastened with six (6) inch rim-locks, with white mineral furniture; rear door to have bolts. Three (3) doors in second story, to be double-faced, one and one-half (1½) inches thick, with six (6) panels, hung with butts, and fastened with five (5) inch rim-locks, with mineral furniture. Closet and cellar doors to be single-faced, one and one-fourth (1¼) inches thick, hung with butts, and fastened with proper locks and knobs.

MANTELS.

All open fire-places to be provided with plain stone or marbleized slate mantels.

PIAZZAS.

To be as shown on drawing. Laid with tongued and grooved, mill-worked, narrow hard pine plank one (1) inch thick, well nailed, laid in courses on proper joists and sills. Roof of front piazza to be supported by rafters two (2) inches by five (5) inches, thirty-two (32) inches from centers, with plate three (3) by six (6) inches, framed on four (4) pillars, six (6) by six (6) inches, with bases, caps, and sawed brackets, as shown on drawing. Rafters, plates, and pillars to be dressed, with chamfered edges. The roofs to be sheathed with flooring-boards, dressed, with close joints, and edges beaded. Steps in front of and around the piazza to the ground. Roof of rear porch to be supported by two (2) open brackets made of four (4) by four (4) inch scantling, as shown on drawing.

The platform and steps to be provided with proper balusters, railing, and newell posts.

Area-opening and steps to be covered with a suitable hinged plank covering.

Front and rear porches to have proper gutters and leaders.

PAINTING.

All interior wood-work to have three (3) coats of white lead in boiled oil. The exterior trimmings to be painted stone color, assimilating with the color of the material used, sanded, and to have three (3) coats in oil.

MATERIALS.

All materials used to be of the best quality. All lumber and timber to be well seasoned, and the work done in a neat, substantial, and workmanlike manner, and to conform in every respect, both in form and dimension, to the drawings hereto annexed. All labor and material that may be necessary for the proper completion of the building, which may not have been mentioned or described in the above specifications, shall be done, and the same furnished, as though mentioned therein, so as to form a complete, well-appointed, and thoroughly constructed building, ready for immediate occupation.

The original specifications indicated that paint finishes that were originally called for, as excerpted from above:

Painting.

All interior woodwork to have three (3) coats of white lead in boiled oil. The exterior trimmings to be painted stone color, assimilating with the color of the material used, sanded and to have three coats in oil.

The “sanding” of the paint finish is the use of beach sand that is either thrown against the surface until the surface is entirely coated with sand, or, conversely, mixed into the paint. The effect would have given the paint the texture of stone. It is likely that the sand would have been recoated with paint; the texture of stone would have been created within the color of the paint. This is confirmed by the paint samples containing the first finish: the effect appears to have been to replicate the appearance of red sandstone. This would have been a considerable contrast to the actual stone used in construction that shows warm gray to beige coloration.



The samples were compared with some of the few remaining original paint samples collected and examined from the Alexandria National Cemetery, in Alexandria, Virginia. That structure is constructed of red sandstone, and not surprisingly showed the original painted finishes painted and sanded to appear as reddish stone. It was one of a large

number of Cemetery Lodges constructed to the design and specifications of General Meigs.

Comparison: The Alexandria National Cemetery Lodge, Alexandria Virginia,



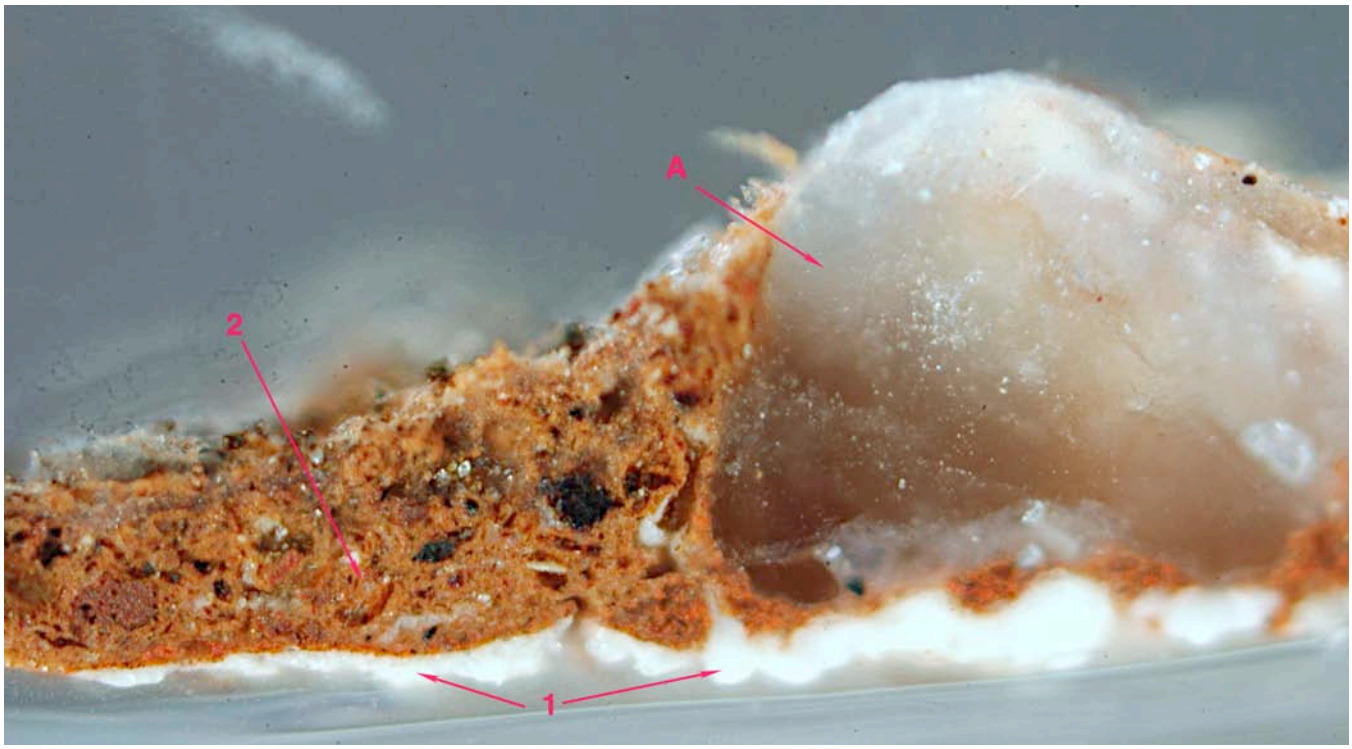
Note: The Alexandria Lodge is very similar in design as it too is based on the General Meigs designs. The stone used is a red Seneca sandstone. The building is contemporary with the Lodge at Poplar Grove and was completed in the early 1870's.

Comparison: Alexandria National Cemetery Lodge, Detail:
Photomicrograph from a Dormer, original lintel above the window
Photomicrograph: Mounted sample, Olympus BMAX-50 polarized light microscope/ 3x objective, with Nikon D70 digital camera body Lexar Media 1GB flash card Dolan Jenner Fiber optics illuminator, daylight filtering



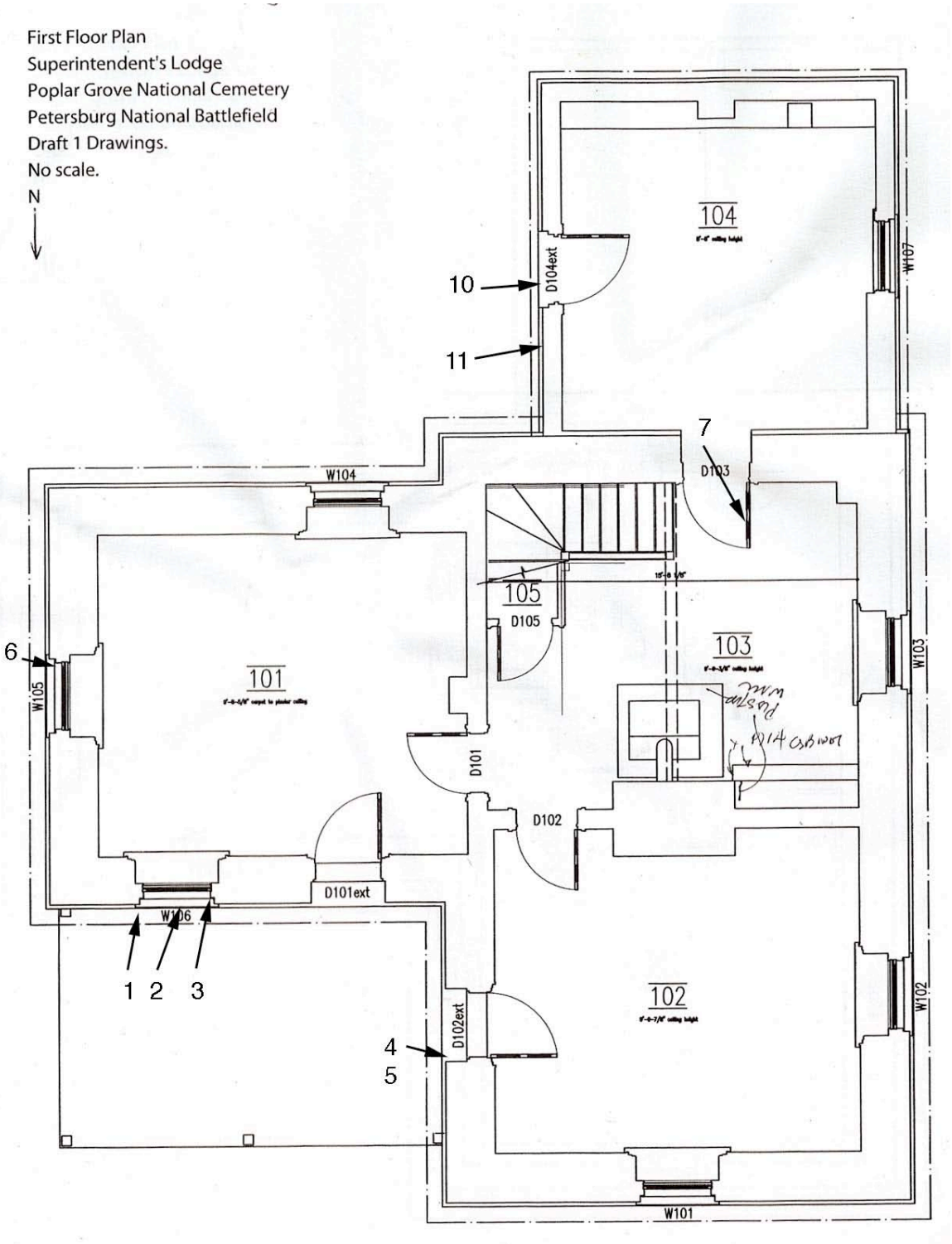
Note: the first finish was a reddish brown color, with sand thrown against the paint. Later, dark brownish red layers were applied, retaining the texture of stone under the brownish red paint.

Poplar Grove Lodge Exterior Window W 106: Detail: fragment of original Finish
Photomicrograph: Mounted sample, Olympus BMAX-50 polarized light microscope/ 10x objective, (100x microscopic magnification) with Nikon D70 digital camera body Lexar Media 1GB flash card Dolan Jenner Fiber optics illuminator, daylight filtering

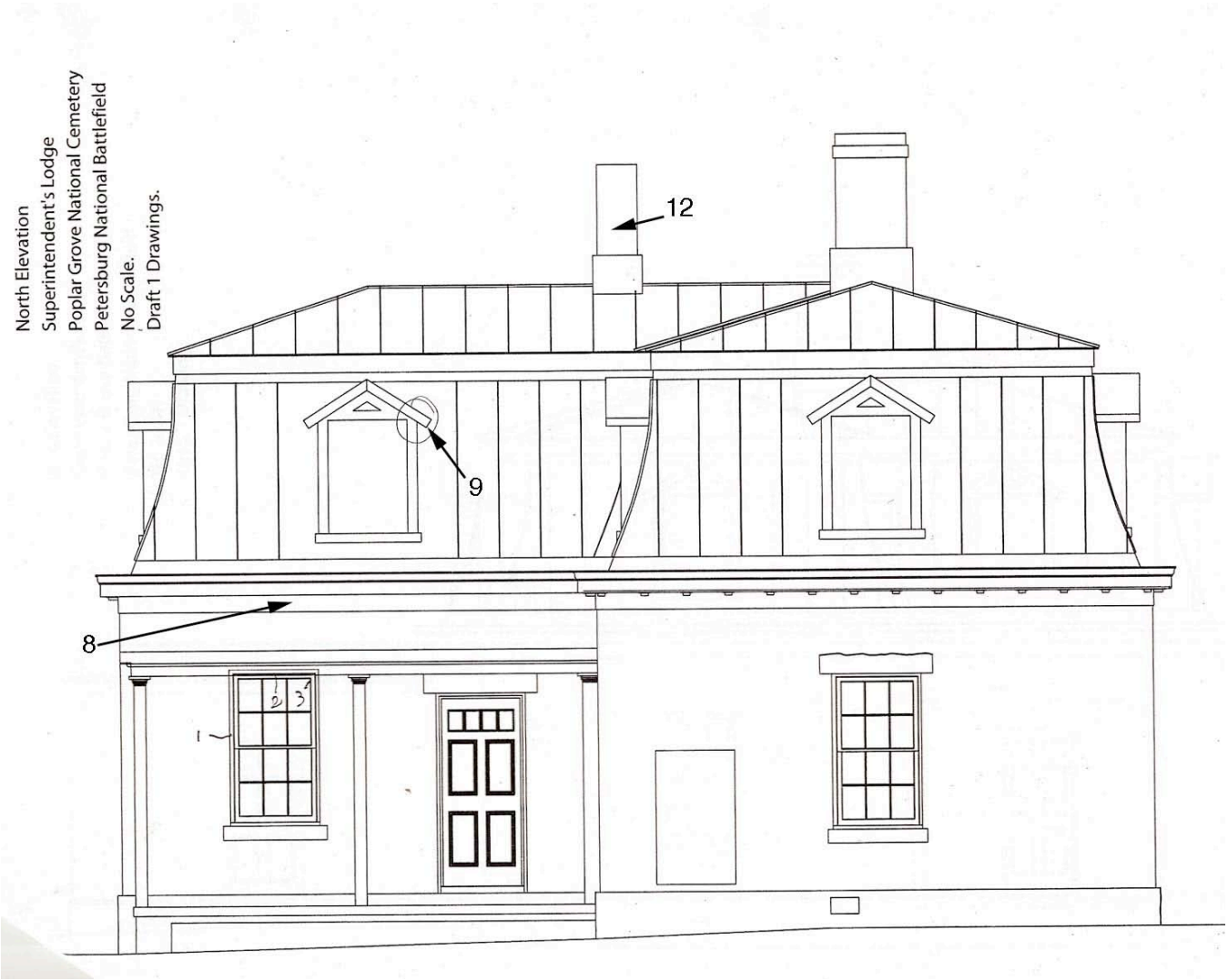


Note: This sample is from the Window W 106, and shows a fragment of the original sanded finish. The first layer (1) is a thin lead white primer seen at the base of the sample. The next layer is the brownish red (red iron oxide) paint finish. Note the large sand particle (A). The paint would have been covered with sand, imparting the texture of stone. The paint finish is not exactly the same as that seen in Alexandria, however, the character of the sanded paint would have been very similar.

The Lodge: Floor Plan: Location of Paint Samples from the Exterior of the Lodge

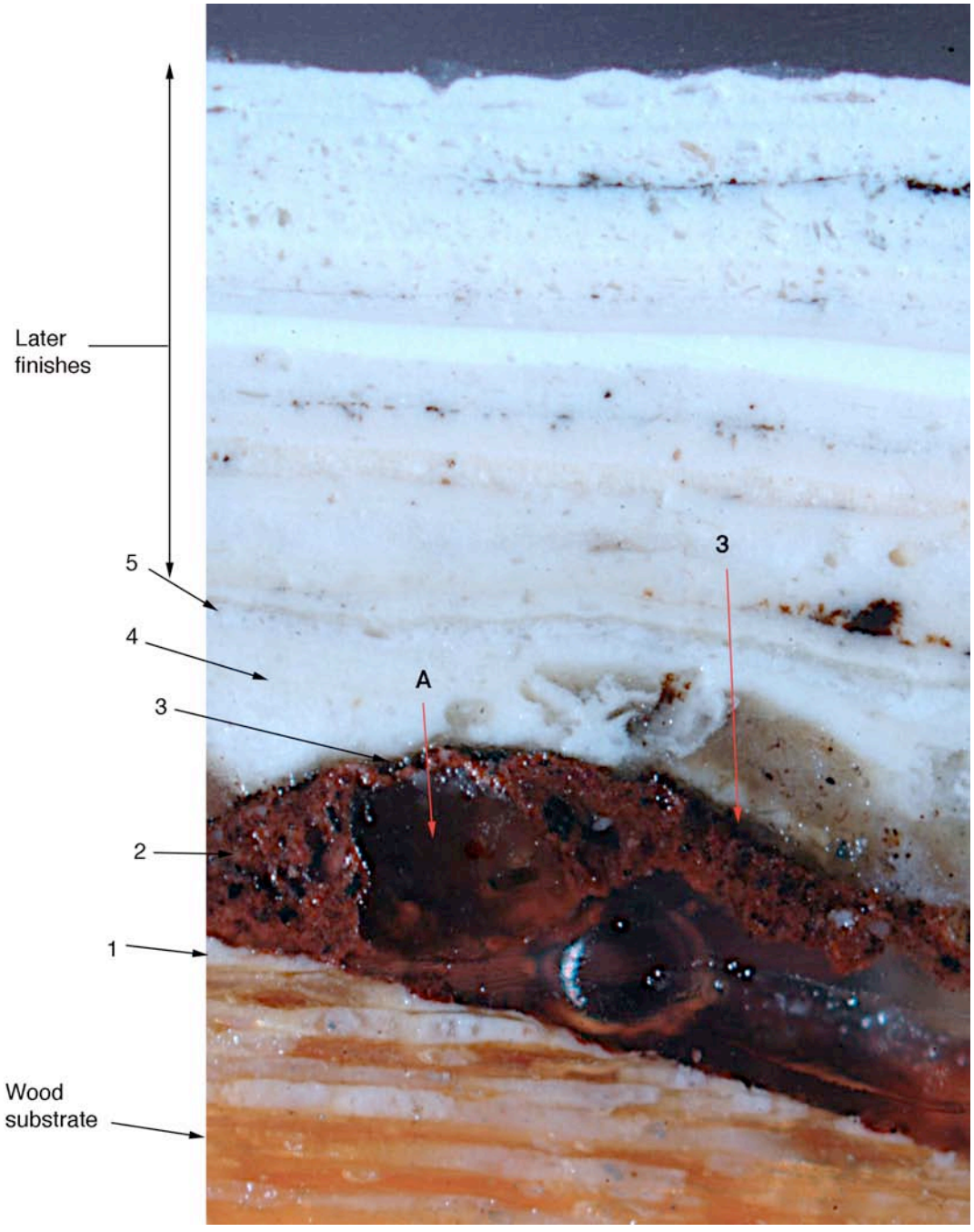


The Lodge: North Elevation, with paint sample locations



Additional samples: 13: Porch Ceiling: Boards
14: Porch Ceiling: Rafters
15: Porch, Interior face of the beam

Examination of the Paint Samples
Lodge: Exterior Sample 3: Window W 106, Window frame
Photomicrograph: Mounted sample, Olympus BMAX-50 polarized light microscope/ 3x objective, with Nikon D70 digital camera body Lexar Media 1GB flash card Dolan Jenner Fiber optics illuminator, daylight filtering



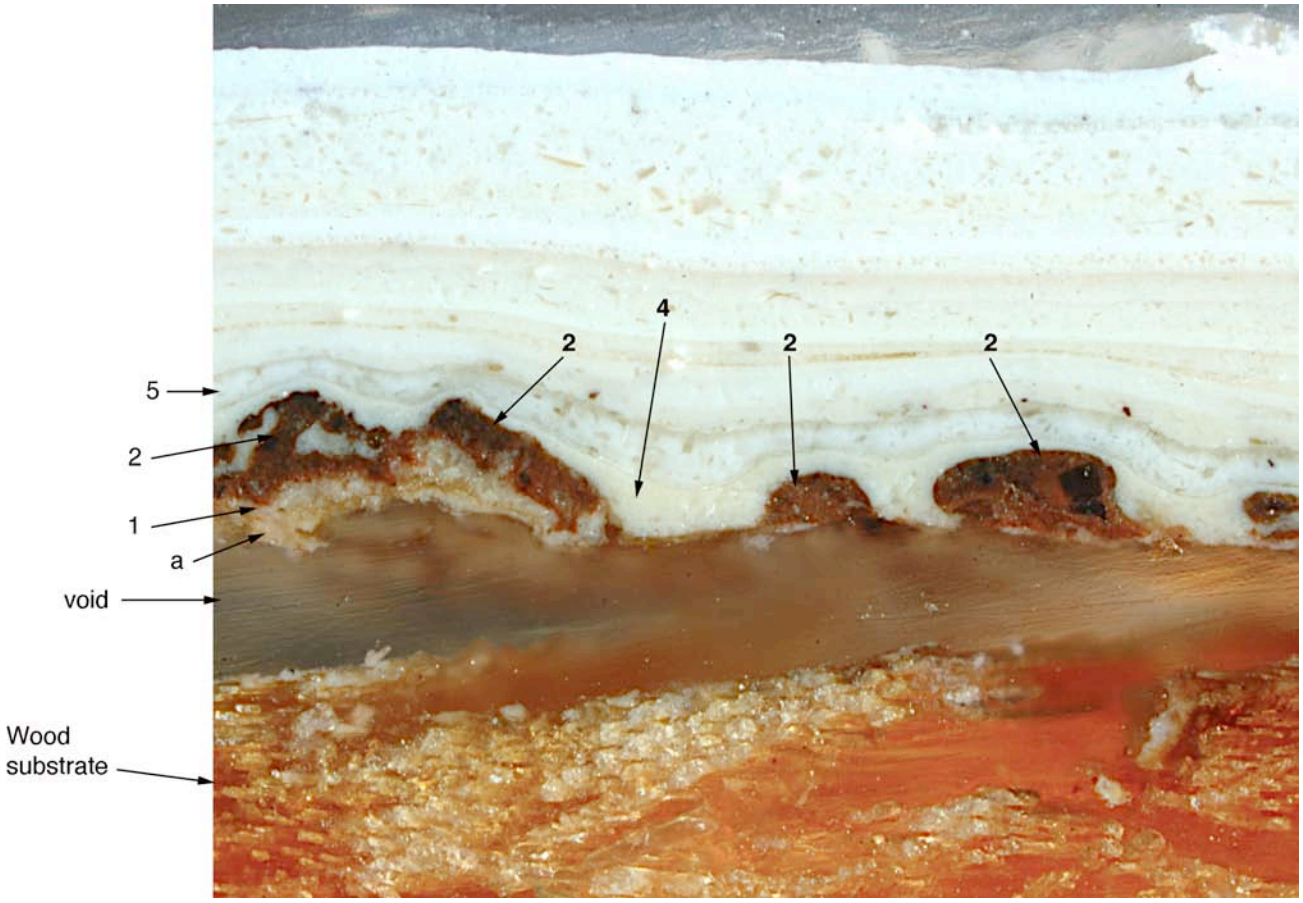
Note: The sample has been mounted in polymer resin, cut and polished for additional examination. The wood substrate is seen at the base of the sample. The first layer is a thin lead white primer (1). This supports the first finish (2: brownish red iron oxide) that contains sand particles (A). The thin green-black enamel finish, which is seen in photographs from the early

twentieth century, appears to be next in the sequence (3). This example is not as definitive as some of the other samples from the exterior. **The next finish (4) appears to be the ca. 1930 finish that is seen on the other buildings.** This is a lead white finish, mechanically made, showing very fine pigment particles. There is a thin layer of surface particulate. The next layer is a thin white finish (5) made with lead and non-lead pigments.

Note: The same early paint layering was observed on the following:

Lodge: Exterior Sample 1: Window W 106, Window frame
Lodge: Exterior Sample 2: Window W 106, Window frame

Lodge: Exterior Sample 5: Door Jamb Door D 102 (near upper corner, with lintel)
Photomicrograph: Mounted sample, Olympus BMAX-50 polarized light microscope/ 3x objective, with Nikon D70 digital camera body Lexar Media 1GB flash card Dolan Jenner Fiber optics illuminator, daylight filtering



Note: The wood substrate is seen at the base of the sample; the paint layers have delaminated intact from the substrate. There initial lead white primer is clearly seen (1) but, this is preceded by another pinkish-white layer, possibly applied only on this board (a). The red iron oxide paint layer is damaged, due to paint removal, but it is still seen in broken fragments (2). The dark green-black appears to have been removed in the paint

removal. The next layer (4) appears to be the ca. 1931 lead white finish. The next finish is a composite of white pigments: lead and non-lead pigments.

Note: The same paint layering was observed on the following sample:

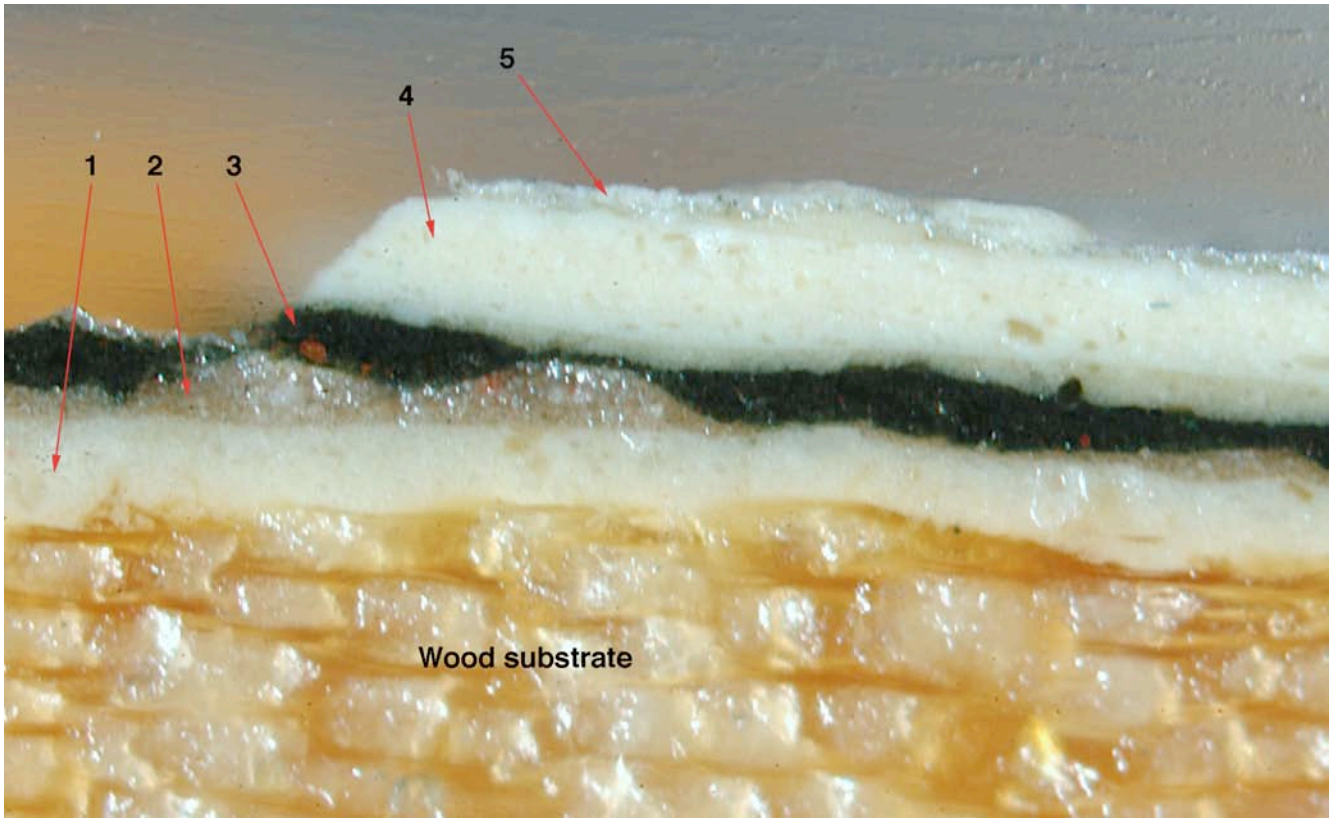
Lodge: Exterior Sample 4: Door D 102

Lodge Exterior Sample 6: Window W 105



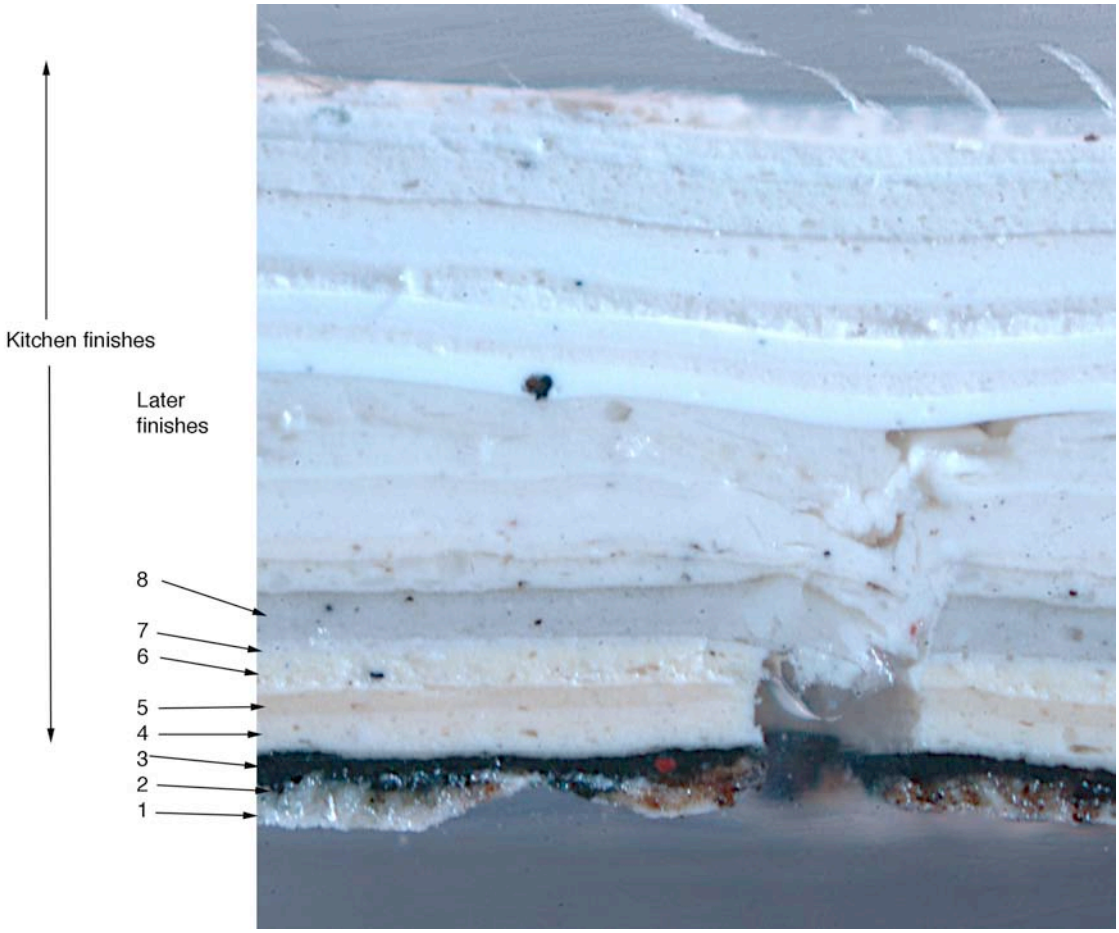
Note: This window did not yield useful paint samples in view of the paint removal of ca. 1930. The reddish staining of the wood, however, is still visible.

Sample 7: The Rear Door, D 103, Exterior face
Photomicrograph: Mounted sample, Olympus BMAX-50 polarized light microscope/ 3x objective, with Nikon D70 digital camera body Lexar Media 1GB flash card Dolan Jenner Fiber optics illuminator, daylight filtering



Note: The sample has been mounted in polymer resin, cut and polished to 8000-micron grit, using polishing paper. The wood substrate is clearly seen and identified. The first layer is a lead white primer and undercoating (1) with a thin finish enamel in a light brown color (2). The next layer is a very good example of the greenish black finish that is seen in the photographs that show the windows and doors in black (in the period black and white photography). The subsequent layers appear to date to the time when the kitchen addition had been made (ca. 1914).

Sample 7: The Rear Door, D 103, Exterior face: with later finishes
Photomicrograph: Mounted sample, Olympus BMAX-50 polarized light microscope/ 3x objective, with Nikon D70 digital camera body Lexar Media 1GB flash card Dolan Jenner Fiber optics illuminator, daylight filtering



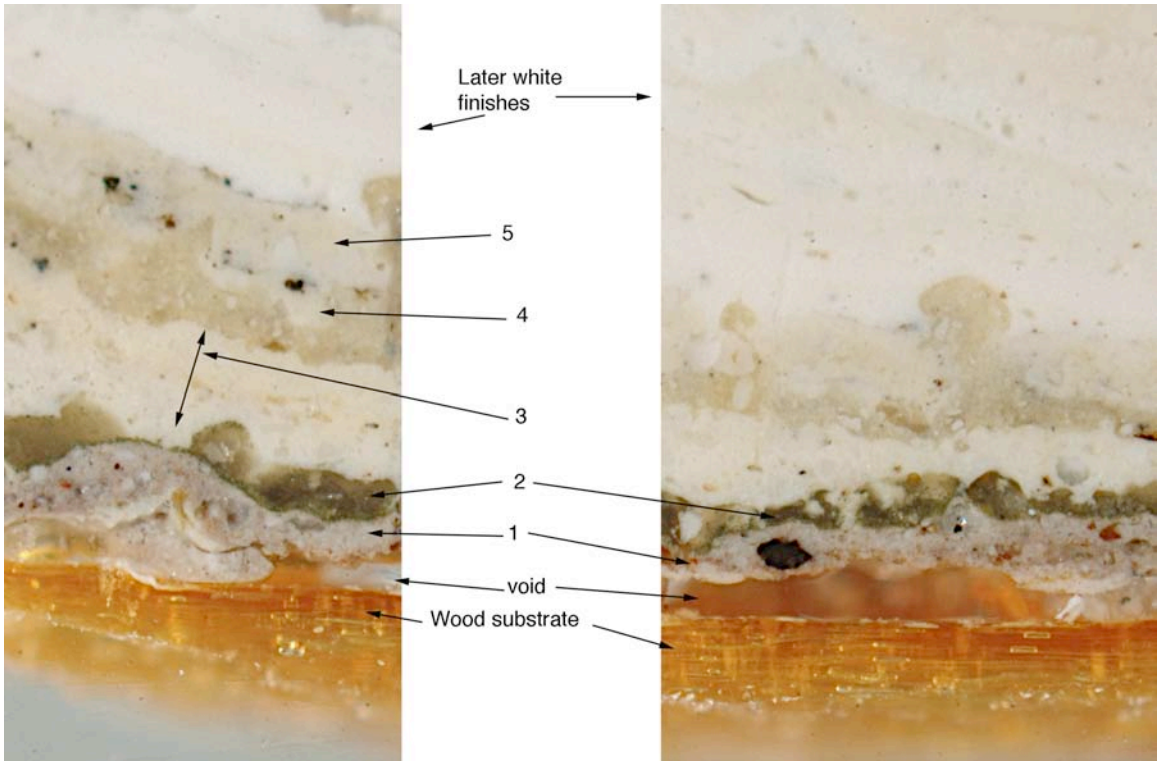
Note: This sample has been mounted in polymer resin, cut and polished for additional examination. The first and second paint layers (1, 2) are the original finish, but in this sample they are do not survive well. The next layer is the greenish black finish (3) from the early twentieth century. Layers 4 and 5 appear to represent the first finish after this door was incorporated with the addition of the kitchen. The yellowish white (6), white enamel (7) and gray-white enamel (8) are finishes that appear to relate to the kitchen interior. The later white finishes are also visible; these also relate to the kitchen finishes.

Sample 8: Lodge, Exterior Detail of Cornice
On site photograph:



Note: The cornice and frieze show the red staining from the original red iron oxide finish paint. The surface was stripped of all of the paint finishes first in ca. 1931 and more recently. The modillions appear to be replacements. The presence of the red iron oxide staining indicates that the cornice would have been finished in the same manner as the Window W 106 and Door D 102.

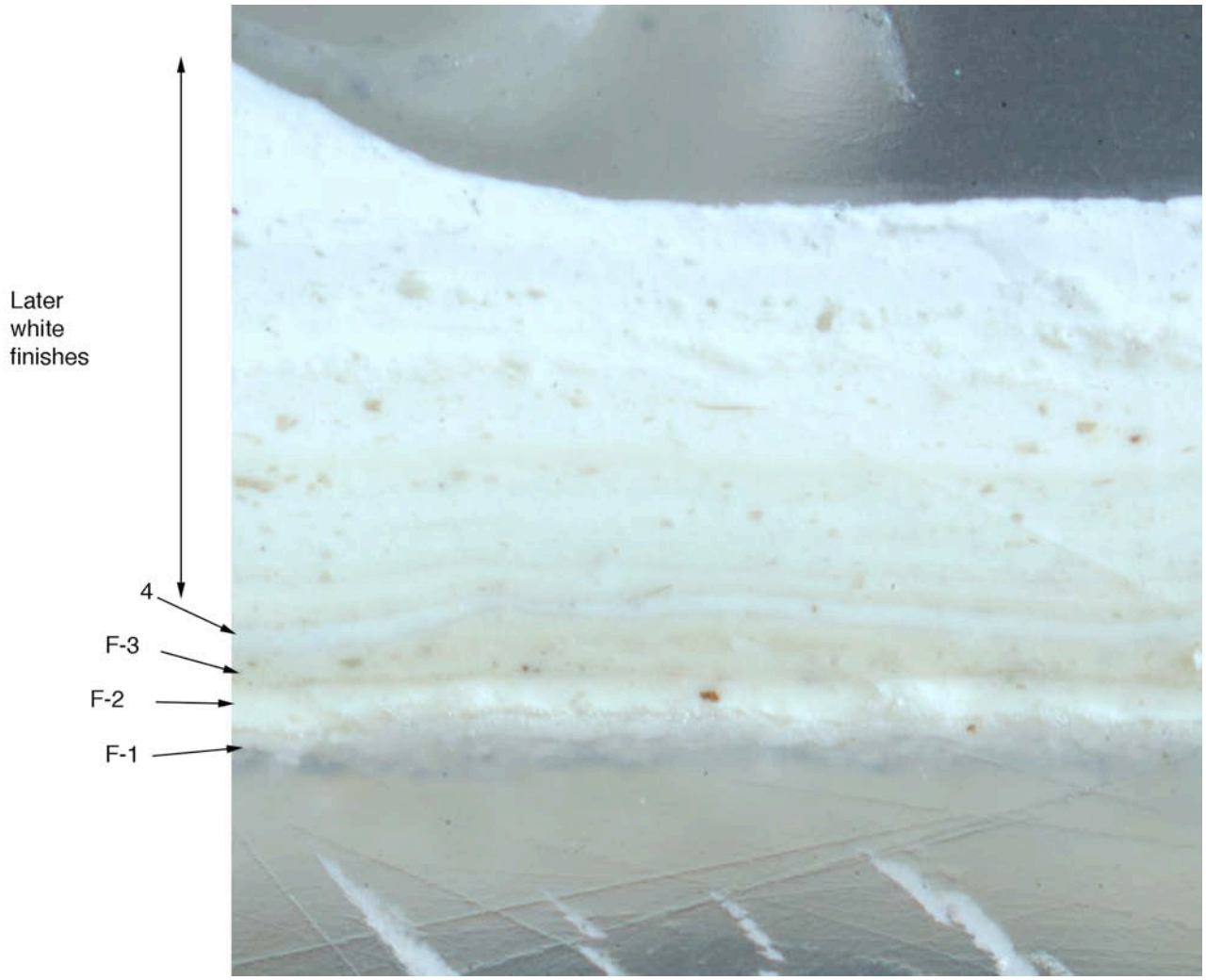
Sample 9: The Dormer: Cyma molding
Photomicrograph: Mounted sample, Olympus BMAX-50 polarized light microscope/ 3x objective, with Nikon D70 digital camera body Lexar Media 1GB flash card Dolan Jenner Fiber optics illuminator, daylight filtering



Note: This sample has been mounted in polymer resin, cut and polished for additional examination to 8000-micron grit polishing cloth. **This is one of the most significant samples.** This photomicrograph shows two adjacent cross-sections. The wood substrate is seen at the base of the sample. The paint layers have moved from the substrate, thus a void has opened. The first finish is a moderate (warm) gray. This finish is contemporary with the red iron oxide sanded finish on the other woodwork, (Window W 106, end other locations). This moderate gray may well indicate one of the colors of the slate mansard roof. The next finish is a moderate olive green, which may be contemporary with the dark greenish black that is seen on some of the first floor samples (Window W 106, frame) and the Rear Door (D 103, Exterior Face). The yellowish white layers (3) appear to be the finish of ca. 1930. Other layers may have been removed by paint removal, indeed, the condition of the early paint suggests that the paint layers have been damaged. Finishes 4 and 5 appear to be repaintings using the same color of paint. Later white finishes are also visible.

Sample 10: Lintel, Door frame, Door 104
Photomicrograph: Mounted sample, Olympus BMAX-50 polarized light microscope/ 3x objective, with Nikon D70 digital camera body Lexar Media 1GB flash card Dolan Jenner Fiber optics illuminator, daylight filtering

Note: this sample is from the kitchen addition, completed ca. 1914



Note: This sample has been mounted in polymer resin, cut and polished to 8000 micron polishing paper. This appears to be one of the few examples of the exterior that may not have been subject to paint removal in ca. 1930. The layering shows:

F-1: Gray-white
F-2: White
F-3: Yellowish white (ca. 1930)

4: White

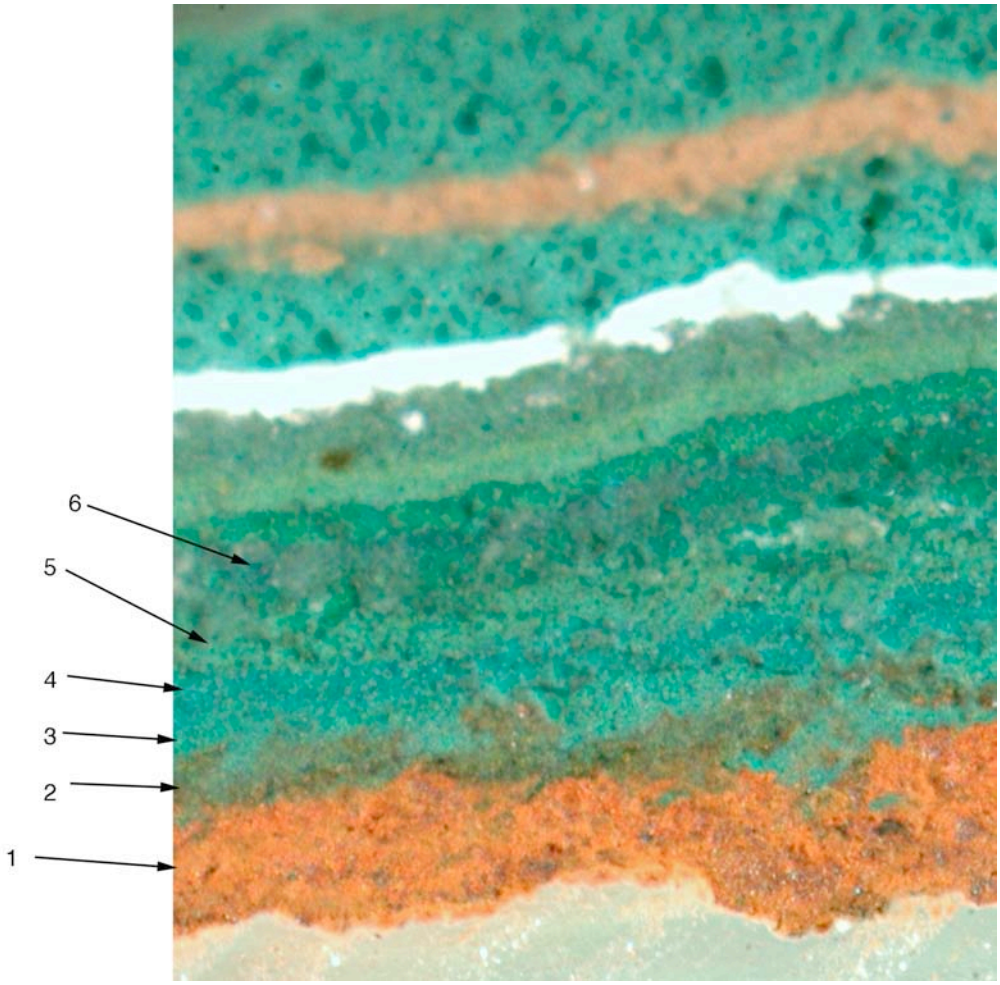
Sample 11: Stucco Surface, East wall
Photomicrograph: Mounted sample, Olympus BMAX-50 polarized light microscope/ 10x objective, (100x microscopic magnification) with Nikon D70 digital camera body Lexar Media 1GB flash card Dolan Jenner Fiber optics illuminator, daylight filtering

Note: this sample is from the kitchen addition, completed ca. 1914



Note: This sample has been mounted in polymer resin, cut and polished to 8000 micron polishing paper. The initial finishes were lime coatings (essentially whitewash) which remained common finishes for stucco in the early nineteenth century. Indeed, this type of paint for stucco has been revived. It is likely that most of the lime whitewash has been washed off. Nonetheless, the use of lime whitewash continued in 1930 and it is the most likely finish for the restoration period (refer to Rest-room Building).

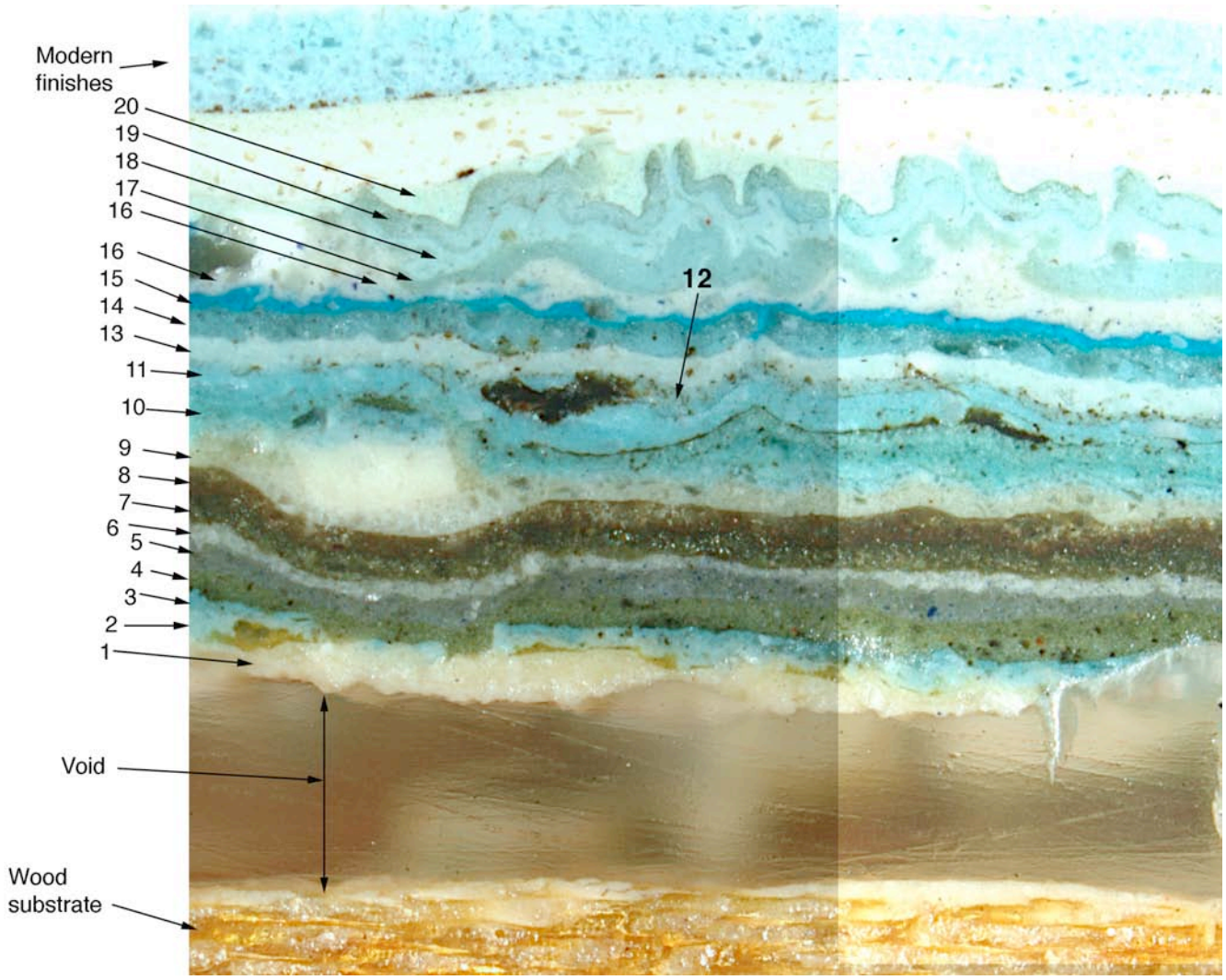
Sample 12: Samples from the Chimney
Photomicrograph: Mounted sample, Olympus BMAX-50 polarized light microscope/ 3x objective, with Nikon D70 digital camera body Lexar Media 1GB flash card Dolan Jenner Fiber optics illuminator, daylight filtering



Note: This sample has been mounted in polymer resin, cut and polished to 8000 micron polishing paper. The initial finish is a red ochre finish that is often found on brick surfaces. This is followed by six green finishes. These were all made with lead based paints. The sixth finish may be from ca. 1930. The sequence of these green finishes suggest that the painted tin roofing may have been painted green as well.

Sample13: Porch Ceiling: Boards
Sample14: Porch Ceiling: Rafters
Photomicrograph: Mounted sample, Olympus BMAX-50 polarized light microscope/ 3x objective, with Nikon D70 digital camera body Lexar Media 1GB flash card Dolan Jenner Fiber optics illuminator, daylight filtering

Modified to heighten contrast



Note: The sample has been mounted in polymer resin cut and polished to 8000 micron grit polishing paper. The wood substrate is seen at the base of the sample; the accumulated paint layers have delaminated from the wood. There is a large accumulation of paint layers, primarily greenish blues (variants on the “porch ceiling blue”). Nearly all of these paint layers are lead based. The first finish (1) is white lead and was the finish, but may have been over-painted long before the other woodwork was repainted. Refer to the next page for further descriptions of the paint layers.

Sample13: Porch Ceiling: Boards
Sample14: Porch Ceiling: Rafters
Sequence of Paint Finishes:

1. Lead white:		Finish (1)
2. Pale blue, Lead white base:		Prime
3. Light blue, Lead white base		Finish (2)
4. Greenish gray	Lead white base	Prime
5. Bluish gray	Lead white base	Finish (3)
6. Light blue	Lead white base	Finish (4)
7. Bluish gray	Lead white base	Prime
8. Grayish olive green	Lead white base	Finish (5)
9. Grayish white	Lead white base	Finish (6)
10. Moderate blue	Lead white base	Finish (multi-layer) (7)
11. Moderate blue	Lead white base	Finish (8)
12. Moderate greenish blue	Lead white base	Finish (9)
13. Light greenish blue	**Lead white base**	**Finish (10)**
14, Moderate grayish blue	Lead white base	Prime
15. Deep blue	Lead white base	Finish (enamel) (11)
16. Light blue	Lead white base	Finish (12)
17. Light greenish blue	Lead white base	Finish (enamel) (13)
18. Light blue	Lead white base	Finish (enamel) (14)
19. Light grayish blue	Titanium dioxide present	Finish (15)
20. Light blue	Titanium dioxide present	Finish (16)

Later finishes appear to be modern (probably post 1970)

21. Bluish white	Titanium dioxide	Finish (17)
22. Pale blue	Titanium dioxide	Finish (18)
23. Moderate blue	Titanium dioxide	Finish (19)
24. White	Titanium dioxide	Finish (20)
25. White	Titanium dioxide	Finish (21)
26. White	Titanium dioxide	Finish (22)

Note: Determining the finish of ca. 1930 for the porch ceiling surface is based on some assumptions, which may or may not apply. The very extensive paint removal on the majority of the exterior woodwork precludes any really exacting comparisons. Nonetheless, the door frame of the Door 104, to the 1914 addition indicated fifteen finishes (15) applied to that finish. The third layer on that sample (Sample 10, above) appears to be the ca. 1930 finish. Counting back from the present surface, indicates that the tenth finish, a light greenish blue (finish 10). Using this system there are many finishes on the ceiling but far fewer on the other woodwork during the earlier period of the building.

The large number of paint layers on the ceiling that are prepared with a lead white base, as was the finish of ca. 1930, eliminate the use of lead as a means of comparing these layers. The light greenish blue is the suggested color for the restoration finishes of ca. 1930.

Composite sequence of paint finishes: Lodge Exterior Woodwork

The paint sequence is based on the observed paint layering on W 106. It is possible that there are more paint finishes on this surface because of the enclosed porch that existed in the twentieth century. The ceiling of the Porch also has many paint finishes.

Finish 1: Reddish brown oxide, with sand/ Dormers warm gray

F-2: Greenish black (seen in ca. 1905 view)

F-3. White

F-4: White

F-5: White

F-6: White

F-7: White

F-8: White

F-9: White

F-10: White

F-11: White

F-12: White

F-13: White

F-14: White

F-15: White

F-16: White

F-17: White

F-18: White

The Exterior of the Lodge

The Original Finishes of the Lodge

The discovery of the remains of the original finishes on the woodwork of the Lodge would make it possible to restore the Lodge to how it appeared when constructed in the 1870's. The examination of the paint finishes also suggests the colors that would have been used for the slates used in the mansard roof. There are two paint finishes used on the stationary Lodge woodwork that would be significant for the slate roofing: a red iron oxide for the red sandstone color of the first floor, and a moderate warm gray found on the dormer. These are colors known to have been used for slate roofing. The ca. 1905 postcard shows a generalized gray tone for the mansard roof.

The original finish may be precluded because of the philosophical approach dictating that the most recent buildings, ca. 1930, should be the determining factor in the selection of the finish period for the site. This is considered a very valid approach, however, for this specific site, the added buildings: the Stable and the Rest-Room Building, could be presented in their first finish period colors, with the Lodge presented as the clearly earlier building.

Original Finishes of the Lodge, period of construction ca. 1874

Dormers: Moderate warm gray: Plochere G 92 (Gloss level: Semi-gloss)

First Floor Woodwork, including Cornice (Entablature): Moderate brownish red Benjamin Moore HC-64 with sand particles

Doors (based on rear door): Light brown Benjamin Moore 1243 (Gloss level: Full Gloss)

Porch ceiling: Light greenish blue Munsell 5B7/3.0 NN (Gloss level: Semi-gloss)

The ca. 1933 Finishes

At the time of the construction of the Stable Building and the Rest-room Building, the woodwork of all of the structures were all painted uniformly.

Ca. 1933 Finishes: Period of Restoration

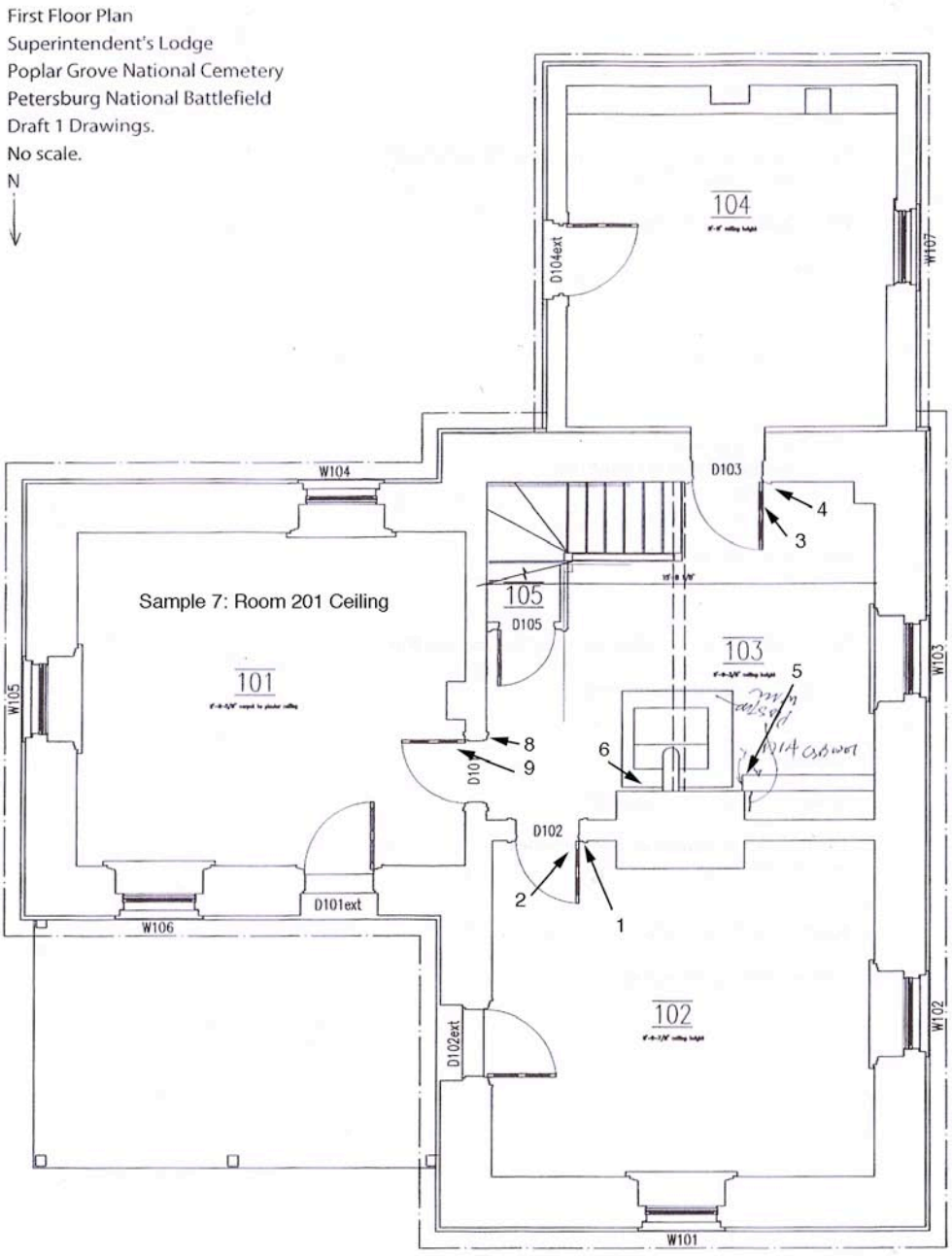
Porch Ceiling: Light blue 5B7.5/2.0 NN (Gloss level: Semi-gloss)

All other painted woodwork including doors: White Munsell 10YR9.25/0.5 (Gloss level: Semi-gloss)

Chimney (and probably the metal roof): Plochere 1025 (Gloss level: Semi-gloss)

The Lodge: Samples from the Interior

First Floor Plan, with locations of paint samples



Sample List:

1. Room 102 Door 102 Door Frame
2. Room 103 Door 102 Door
3. Room 103 Door 103 Door, interior face
4. Room 103 Door 103, Door frame

5. Room 103: 1914 Kitchen Cabinet

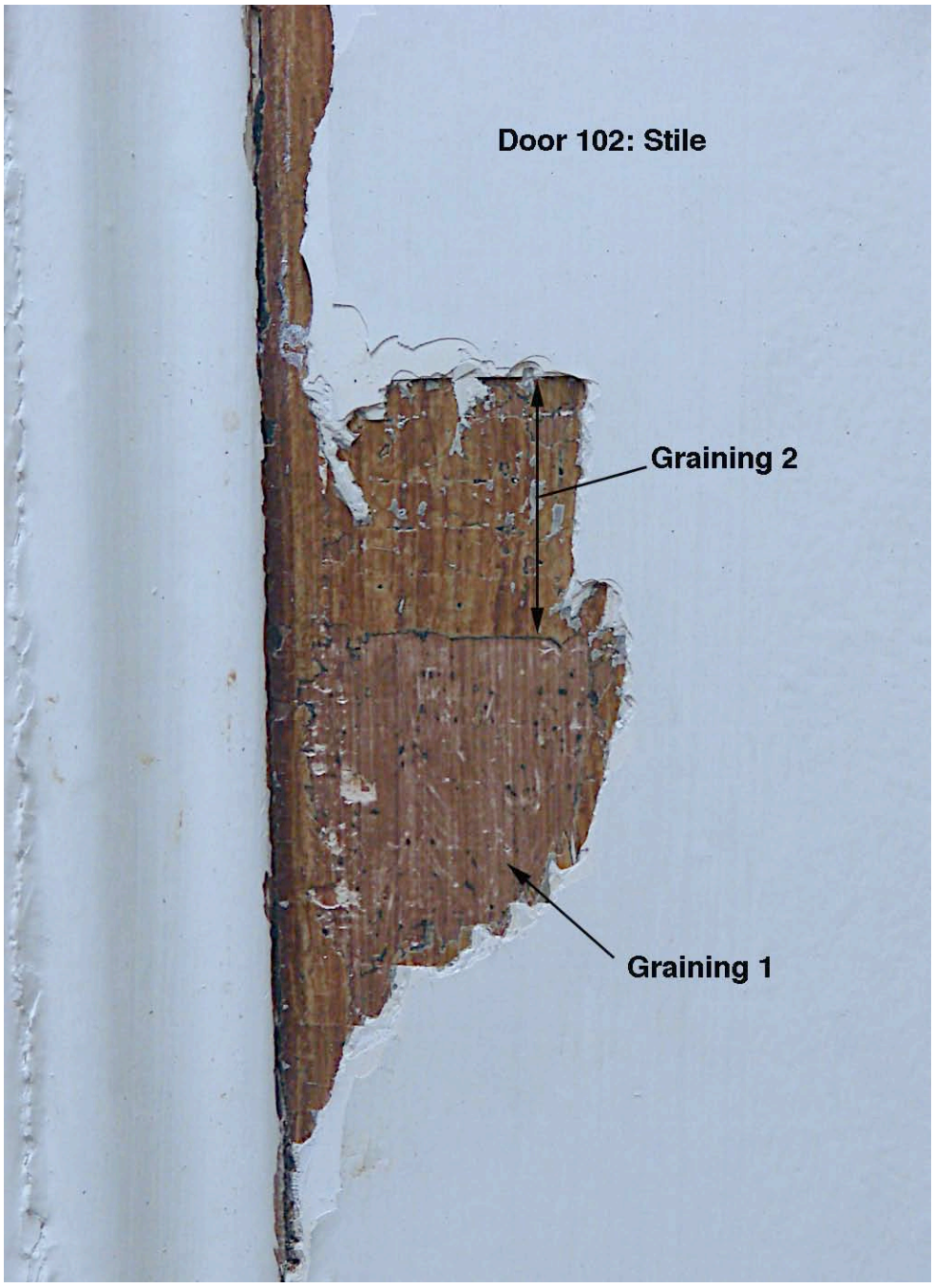
6. Room 103: Plaster wall on brick, covered by dropped ceiling
7. Room 201: Plaster ceiling

8. Room 103 Door 101 Frame
9. Room 103 Door 101 Door

Examination of the paint finishes

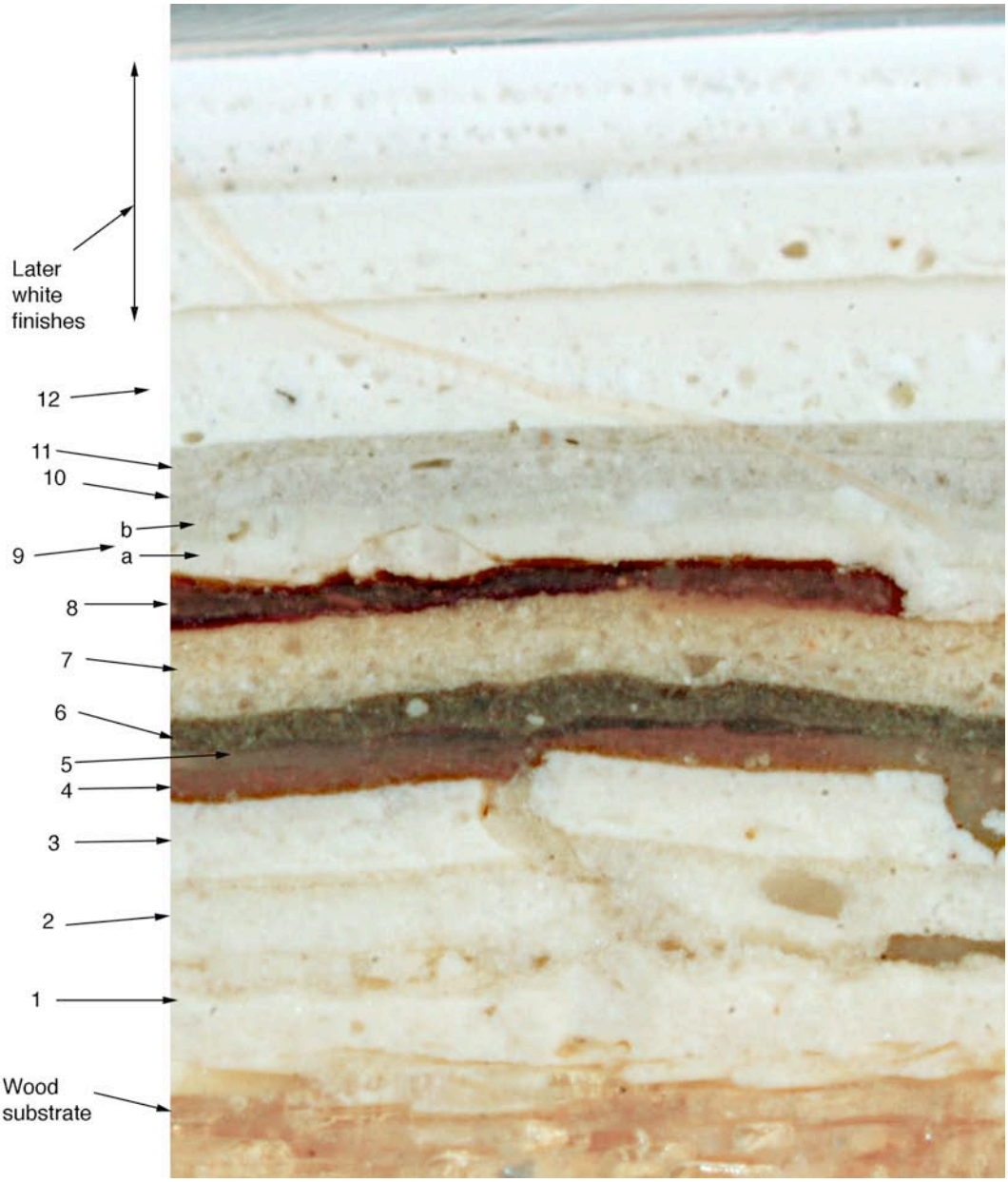
The interior of the Lodge showed that the painting of the woodwork followed the reference to Painting in the original specifications: the original finish was prepared with layers of white lead paint in oil. This was considered the best quality finish paint for interior and exterior painting because of the quality of the pigment. The first floor rooms showed consistent painting in the three rooms of the first floor well into this century.

Lodge Interior: On site photograph of exposures of two graining finishes
Door 102



Note: The on site exposures disclosed two separate graining periods. It appears that both graining finishes simulated an oak grain effect. Graining 1 is based on a darker, redder ground color. The second oak graining has a pale yellow ground color in a very typical type of oak graining seen from ca.1890-1920.

Lodge Interior:
Sample 1: Room 102 Door 102 Door Frame
Photomicrograph: Mounted sample, Olympus BMAX-50 polarized light microscope/ 3x objective, with Nikon D70 digital camera body Lexar Media 1GB flash card Dolan Jenner Fiber optics illuminator, daylight filtering



Note: The sample has been mounted in polymer resin, cut and polished to 8000 micron grit polishing cloth. The wood substrate is seen at the base of the sample. There are three separate finishes prepared with lead white and drying oil (1, 2, 3). The moderate brown (4) is the ground color for the first graining finish, and layer 5 is the graining/varnish layer that were used to create the first oak graining finish. The next finish is a dark green finish (6), which appears very dark on site. **This dark green finish may to date to ca. 1914 when the Kitchen was added.** This is followed by the second oak graining finish, done in a more conventional system of painting: a light

yellow ground color (7) , with a reddish brown graining and varnish layer (8); note how the graining layer has stained the yellow ground color.

The next finish (9) is made of a lead white primer (a) and a light gray finish (b). There are two subsequent gray finishes (10, 11). Finishes 9, 10 and 11 are all lead based This is followed by a very well prepared white enamel (12) made with non-lead composite white pigments. Later finishes are also observed.

Note: A recently discovered document indicates that one of the graining finishes was executed in 1890. Based on the sequence of finishes, it is probable that the first graining finish is the finish that would have been done in ca. 1890.

Sample 2: Room 103 Door 102, Door
Photomicrograph: Mounted sample, Olympus BMAX-50 polarized light microscope/ 3x objective, with Nikon D70 digital camera body Lexar Media 1GB flash card Dolan Jenner Fiber optics illuminator, daylight filtering



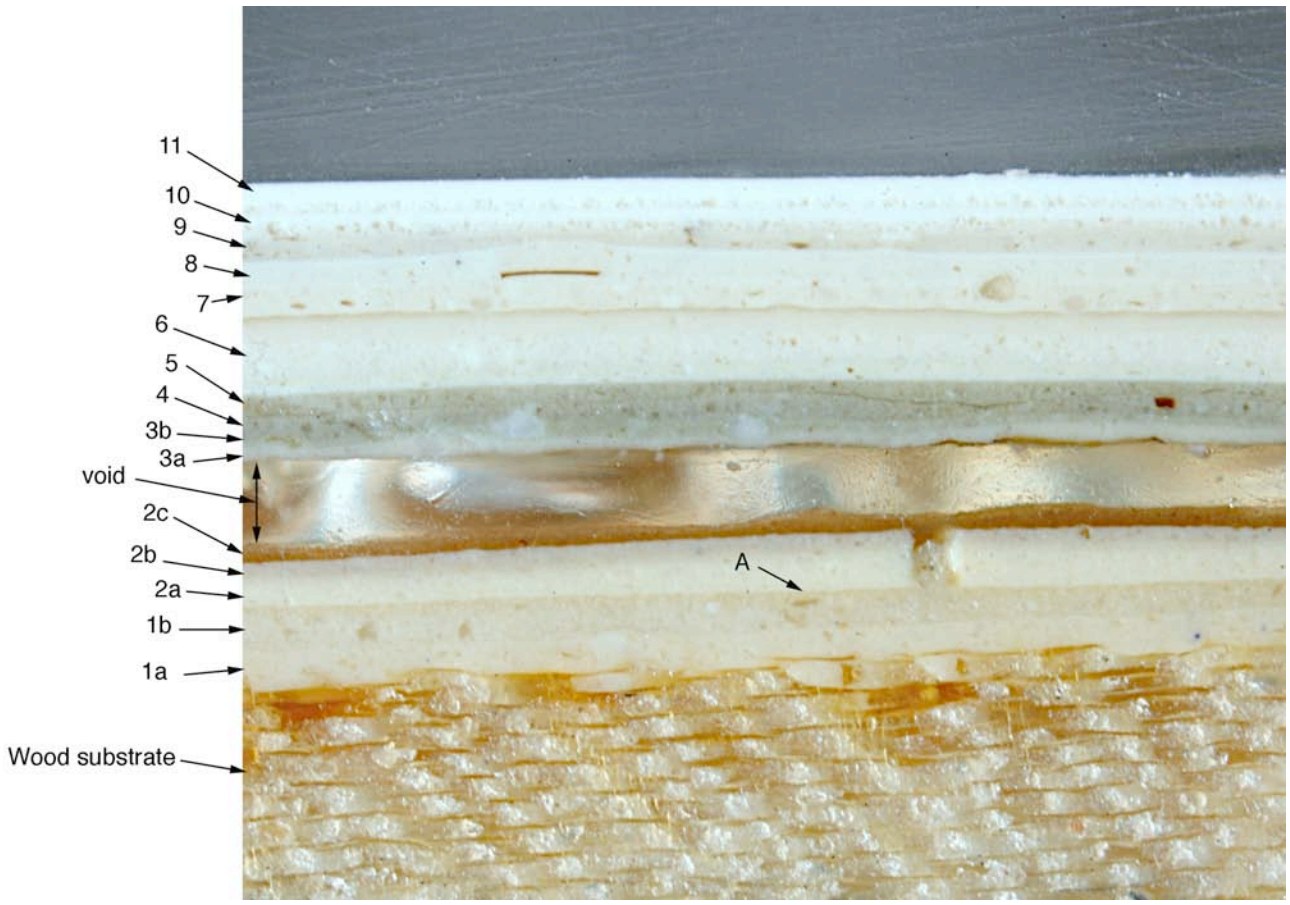
Note: This sample has been mounted in polymer resin, cut and polished to 8000 grit polishing paper, for additional examination. The wood substrate is seen at the base of the sample. The first finish is prepared with three layers of lead white (1a, 1b, 1c) note the yellowish line indicating the finish surface (A). There are two subsequent lead white finishes (2, 3). The moderate brown (4) is the ground color for the first graining finish, and layer 5 is the graining/varnish layers that were used to create the first oak graining finish: at this location the graining layer is very thin. The next finish is a dark green finish (6), which appears very dark on site (and shows a dark brown layer). **This dark green finish appears to date to ca. 1914 when the Kitchen was added.** This is followed by the second oak graining finish, done in a more conventional system of painting: a light yellow ground color (7) , with a reddish brown graining and varnish layer (8); note how the graining layer has stained the yellow ground color. In addition, there are yellow areas that are part of the graining production. The next finish (9) is made of a lead white primer and a light gray finish. There are two subsequent gray finishes (10, 11). Finishes 9, 10 and 11 are all lead based. This is followed by a very well prepared white enamel (12) made with non-lead composite white pigments. Later finishes are also observed.

Note: The same paint layers as seen on Sample 1 and Sample 2 are seen on the following paint samples:

Sample 3. Room 103 Door 103 Door, interior face
Sample 4. Room 103 Door 103, Door frame
Sample 8. Room 103 Door 101 Frame
Sample 9. Room 103 Door 101 Door

Note: The repeating sequence of the paint layers indicates that all of the woodwork was consistently painted on a relatively regular basis. The use of graining on all of the woodwork for the two graining periods is very typical of the use of this type of decorative painting in the second half of the nineteenth century and the early twentieth century.

Sample 5. Room 103: 1914 Kitchen Cabinet
Photomicrograph: Mounted sample, Olympus BMAX-50 polarized light microscope/ 3x objective, with Nikon D70 digital camera body Lexar Media 1GB flash card Dolan Jenner Fiber optics illuminator, daylight filtering



Note: This sample, from the kitchen cabinet shows a datable sequence. The cabinet was installed in the new kitchen in ca. 1914. The first finish, is nearly identical to the first finish on the woodwork that dates to ca. 1872, though it is clearly from much later. There are two lead white paint layers (1a, 1b) with a notable yellowish finish surface (A). The yellowing of the surface indicates a gloss created by the accumulation of paint medium (oil) at the surface. The second finish is prepared with a white undercoat (2a) a light gray ground coat (2b) and a brown enamel (2c). This is followed by the three light gray finishes: finish 3 is made with a white primer (a) and a light gray finish (b). Layer 4 is a primer and 5 is the finish: light gray finishes, prepared with lead white. Finish 6 is a very well made finish of non-lead composite white pigments. These types of finishes are repeated: layers 7 and 8 are undercoat (yellowed) and white finish. Finish 9 is a grayish white enamel. Two additional white enamels (10, 11) are also visible.

Note the comparison of the finishes on **Sample 5. Room 103: 1914 Kitchen Cabinet** with the finishes on **Sample 2: Room 103 Door 102, Door** that follows.

Sample 2: Room 103 Door 102, Door Cabinet		**Sample 5: Room 103: 1914 Kitchen**
F-1 White		
F-2 White		
F-3 White (grayish)		
F-4 Graining (1)	ca. 1890 (?)	
F-5 Dark green	**ca. 1914**	F-1 White: Kitchen cabinet new
F-6 (Dark brown: not consistent)		
F-7 Graining (2)		F-2 Gray white/ brown enamel
F-8 Light gray	**ca. 1930 (?)**	**F-3 Light gray**
F-9 Light gray		F-4/5: Light gray
F-10 Light gray		(not repainted)
F-11 White (non-lead composite white pigments)		F-5 White (non-lead white pigments)
Later finishes		Later finishes

This comparison suggests that the first of the gray finishes would date to ca. 1930. As in the case of the exterior finish, the gray finishes were prepared with lead white base pigment. The gray finishes are repeated. There is no firm evidence to determine the actual ca.1930 period finish, thus, it is necessary to use the comparison with the kitchen cabinet, known to date to 1914. By ca. 1930, the use of oak graining was disappearing.

Room 103 Plaster

A large sample of the wall plaster was taken from the wall of Room 103 (chimney breast). The sample was take from near the ceiling, above the dropped ceiling.



The sample showed two generations of finishes, as follows:

Brick surface/substrate (chimney)

First generation of plaster:

1. Brown coat plaster

2. White finish plaster

3. First sequence of Paint finishes

Second generation of plaster:

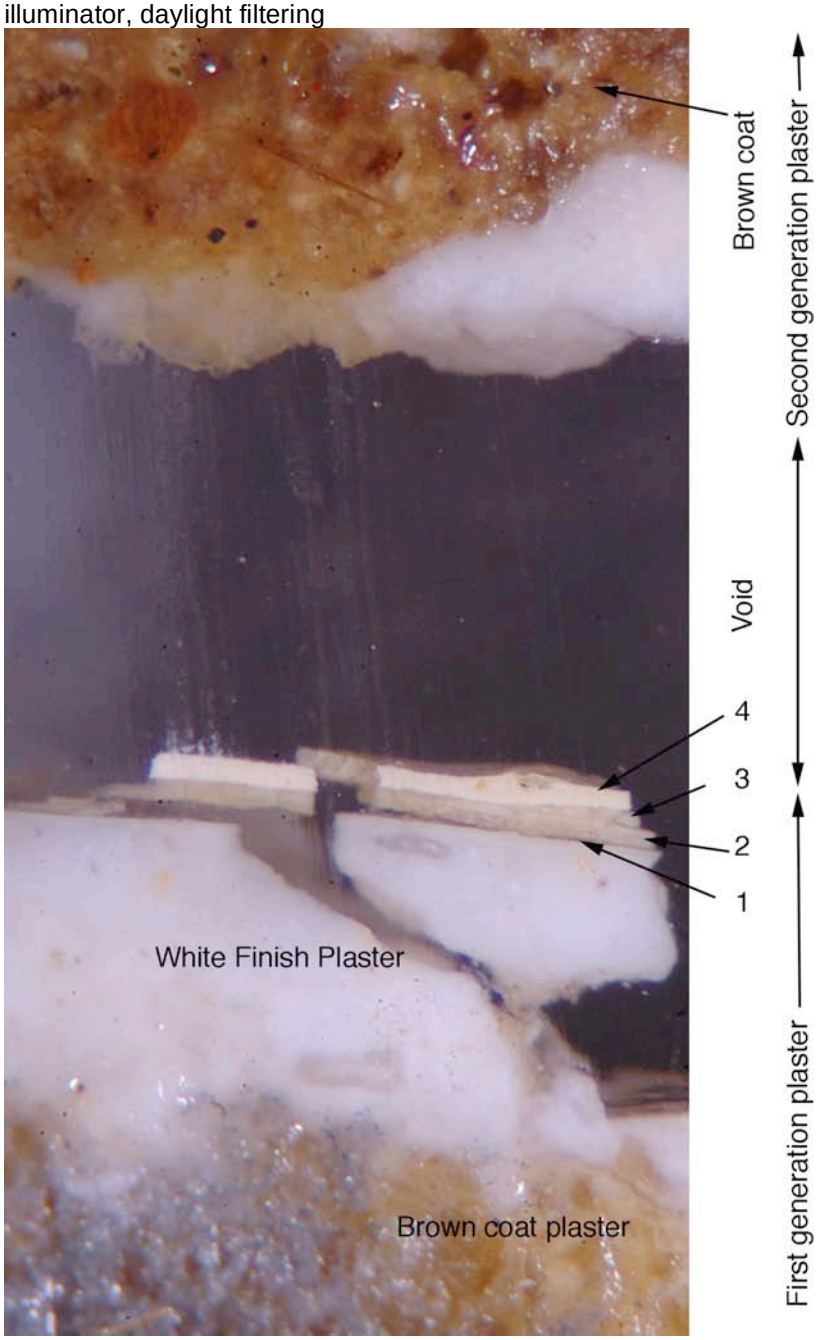
4. Brown coat plaster

5. White finish plaster

6. Second sequence of Paint finishes
The last blue-green finish (seen in the on site photograph) is a latex acrylic paint.

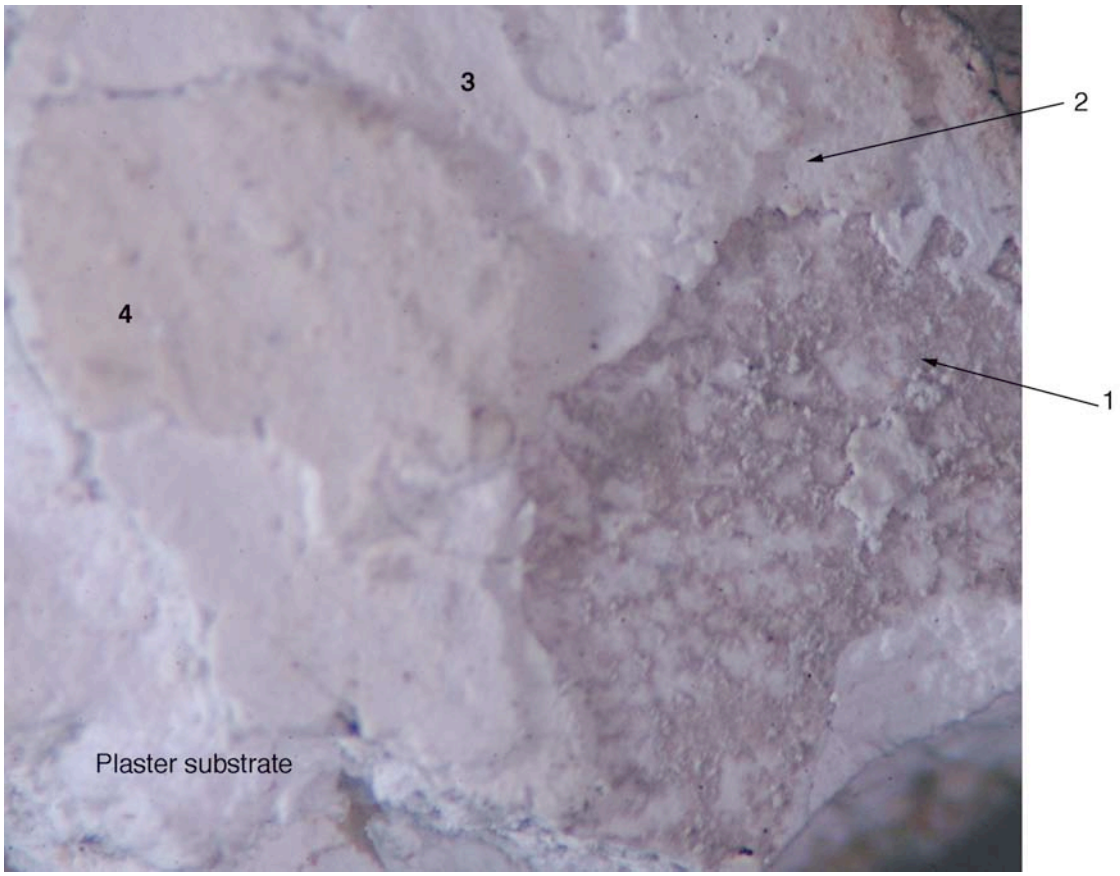
Plaster wall: Room 103 First generation paint finishes

Photomicrograph: Mounted sample, Olympus BMAX-50 polarized light microscope/ 3x objective, with Nikon D70 digital camera body Lexar Media 1GB flash card Dolan Jenner Fiber optics illuminator, daylight filtering



Note: The sample has been mounted in polymer resin, cut and polished to 8000 grit polishing cloth. The first generation of plaster is seen at the base of the sample and is identified. The first finish (1) is barely visible as it is a distemper that has been washed off, leaving only the remains of the paint. The next two layers are water born white finishes (2, 3). The last finish is an oil bound finish, prepared with lead white and other white pigments. This last finish is probably the finish of ca. 1930.

Plaster wall: Room 103 First generation paint finishes
Photomicrograph: Unmounted sample, Olympus SZ-1145 microscope, with Nikon D70 digital camera body Lexar Media 1GB flash card Dolan Jenner Fiber optics illuminator, daylight filtering.



Note: This unmounted sample has had some of the later finishes remove to permit this view of the finish surface. The plaster substrate is seen at the side of the sample. Note the remains of the purplish gray distemper finish (1). The next two layers appear to be water born whitewash finishes. The last layer is the oil bound finish.

Note: this space was originally the kitchen, and later became the Dining Room. **It is possible that the first surviving finish is from the era when the room was a Dining Room.**

The relative lack of finishes on the plaster wall in comparison with the woodwork may relate to the repairs to the interior dating to ca. 1938-1939 . Note the following entries:

1938

May

- Enclosed stair case is being removed for replacement; floor joists to be repaired under dining room floor; plastering/finishing will also be done [May 1938 monthly superintendent's report @ PETE archives]
    - *June*

- Repairs at lodge about 90% complete [June 1938 monthly superintendent's report @ PETE archives]
- Repairs completed to the sanitation disposal system [June 1938 monthly superintendent's report @ PETE archives]
- Stair replaced (with open stair) [June 1938 monthly superintendent's report @PETE archives]
- One room and stair plastered [June 1938 monthly superintendent's report @ PETE archives]
    - *September*
- Interior lodge walls scraped and painted [Sept 1938 monthly superintendent's report @ PETE archives]
- **1938** (2nd half)/**1939** (1st half)
- Miscellaneous repair/painting done in lodge [FY1939 superintendent's annual report @PETE archives]
- Linoleum laid [FY1939 superintendent's annual report @ PETE archives]
- Stairs and stair well reconfigured [FY1939 superintendent's annual report @ PETE archives]
- Considerable exterior and interior painting [FY1939 superintendent's annual report @ PETE archives]
- "1938 Preliminary Estimates" for POGR N/C [Philadelphia Archives]
    - Want a new power plant
    - Electrical wiring needs to be improved. No wall or floor outlets all lighting at ceiling; need ladder to turn on/off; fire hazard with old system of wiring
    - Wall paper old, soiled and discolored
    - Window shades on all 16 windows are old and worn
    - Bathroom is located in 1 of the large rooms originally used as a bedroom; asks to reutilize the space. "Could be utilized conveniently as a small bedroom by making a partition. This has been done in many of the cemetery lodges in the country."

Additional Information:

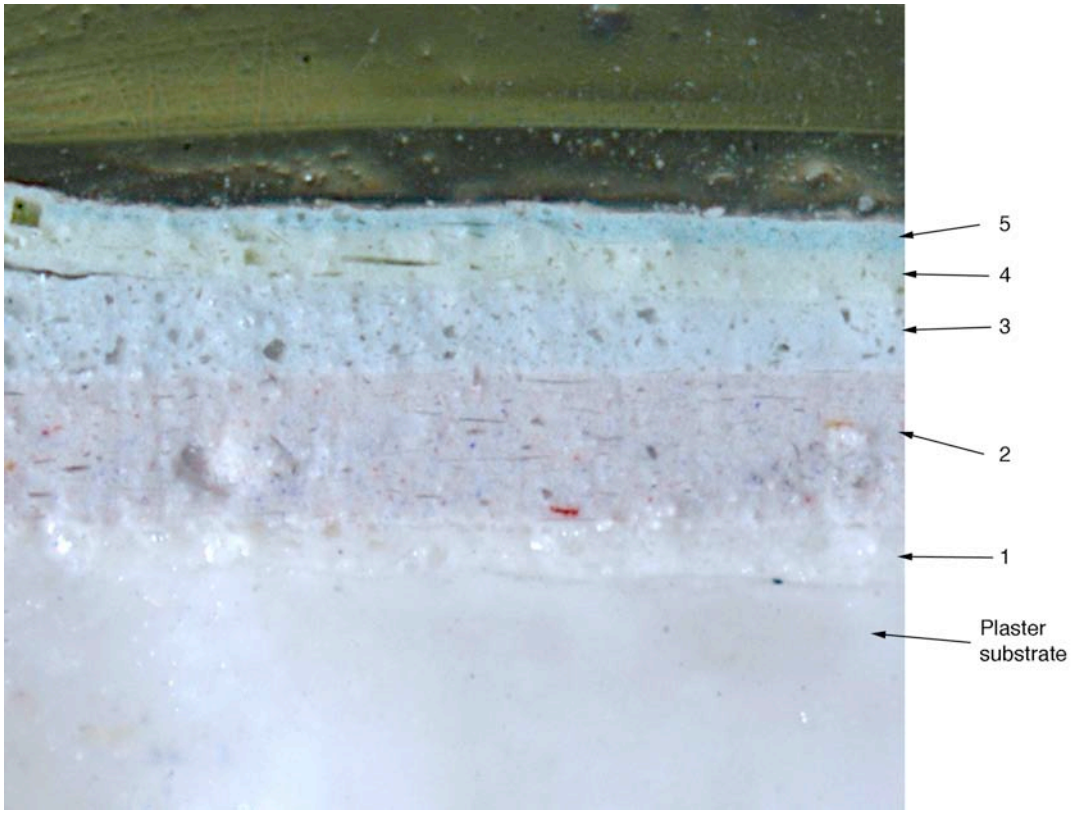
1873
January 31: "The rooms will require to be whitewashed as early in spring as possible." [Catalog #1780 Letter Book, August 1867 – June 1903 @ PETE archives]

In addition, whitewashing the rooms is mentioned in 1879 and 1884.

Note: Because of the disturbances and changes to the building, including the interior, it may be that the documentary information above should become the "best evidence" and that the interior should be whitewashed.

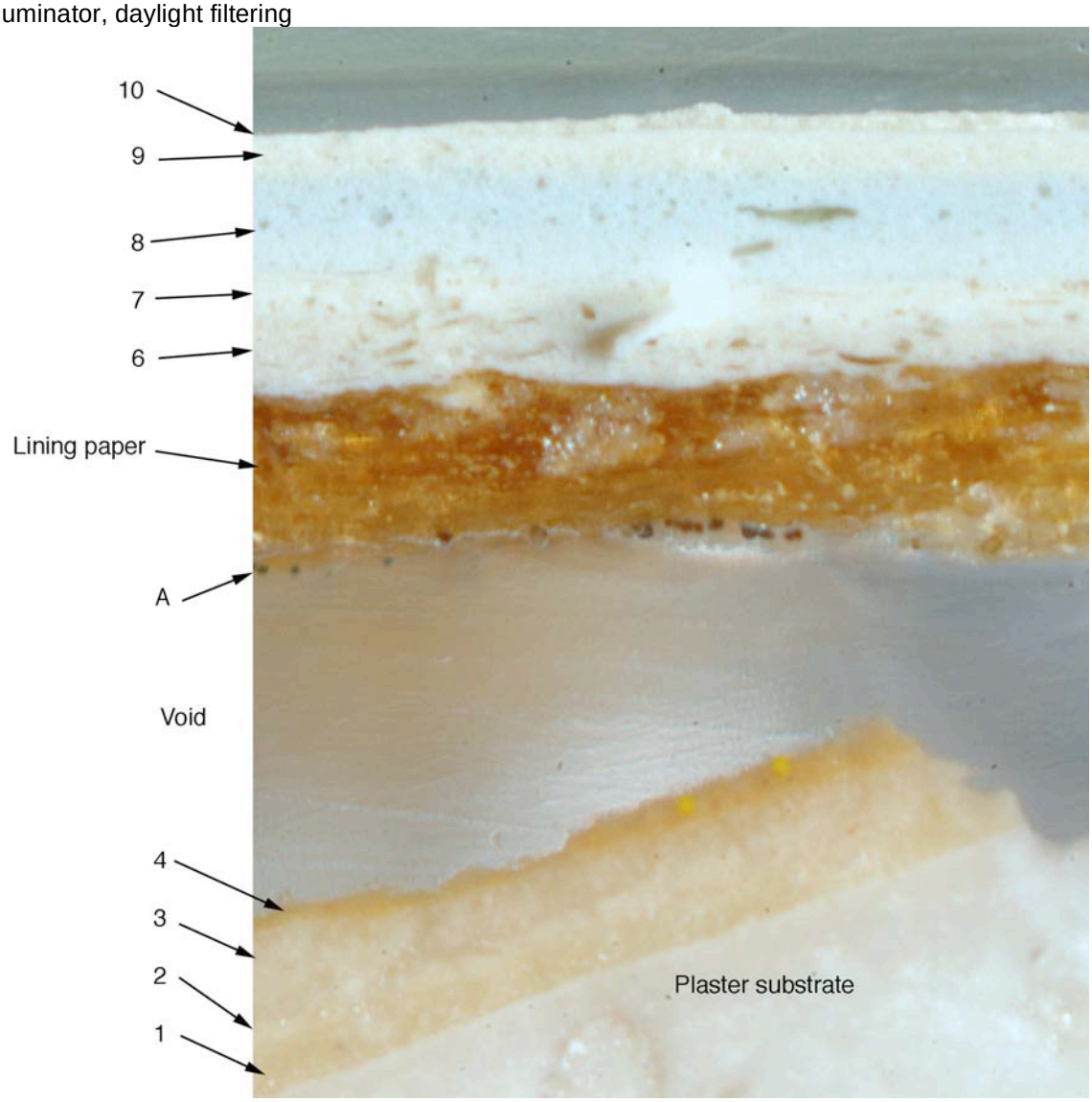
Plaster wall: Room 103 Paint Finishes of the Second Generation of Plaster

Photomicrograph: Mounted sample, Olympus BMAX-50 polarized light microscope/ 3x objective, with Nikon D70 digital camera body Lexar Media 1GB flash card Dolan Jenner Fiber optics illuminator, daylight filtering



Note: The sample has been mounted in polymer resin, cut and polished to 8000 micron polishing cloth. The white finish plaster is seen at the base of the sample. The first layer is a white primer. The second finish appears to be the first finish. This is a non-lead based finish in an oil based finish paint (2), and is the first finish on the second generation of plaster. The light blue finish (3) and the light green (4) finishes are similarly made: oil based and prepared with non-lead white pigments. The last finish on this surface (5) is a latex acrylic finish paint. After this period, the ceiling was dropped and acoustical tile used in a suspended metal frame. This was done in 1976.

Sample 7: Room 201, Ceiling
Photomicrograph: Mounted sample, Olympus BMAX-50 polarized light microscope/ 3x objective, with Nikon D70 digital camera body Lexar Media 1GB flash card Dolan Jenner Fiber optics illuminator, daylight filtering



Note: The sample has been mounted in polymer resin, cut and polished to 8000 micron polishing cloth. The white finish plaster is seen at the base of the sample. The second floor was completed in 1879. There are four water-born finishes followed by a layer of lining paper. Note the void that opened between the distemper finishes and the lining paper. The last of the distemper finishes was exposed for a long period: note the black particulate on the underside of the lining paper (A). The lining paper (brown layer of paper fibers) was applied to the plaster and the later finishes (6-10) are non-lead based paints. Note the light blue, which is similar to the light blue on the first floor.

Restoring Finishes of the Interior of the Lodge

The interior of the Lodge showed the type of finishes that comply with the specifications. The original woodwork finish was a uniform lead white finish. The walls show a light purplish gray distemper finish, which would relate to the exterior paint and building materials.

Because of more recent information, the plaster wall finishes may or may not relate to the period of construction. The woodwork finish, the lead white, is clearly the period of construction, ca. 1872.

First finish, period of construction:

All woodwork: Lead White Benjamin Moore OC-25 (Gloss level: Modern semi-gloss)

Plaster walls: Light grayish red-violet Benjamin Moore 2113-50 (Gloss level: Flat) or

Recommended:
Lime whitewash (St. Astier "Natural) based on documentary evidence, repeated below.

1873
January 31: "The rooms will require to be whitewashed as early in spring as possible." [Catalog #1780 Letter Book, August 1867 – June 1903 @ PETE archives]

Whitewash is mentioned in 1879 and 1884 as well.

Ca. 1933 restoration finish:

All woodwork: Light gray Munsell 5PB6.5/1.0 (Gloss level: Modern semi-gloss)

Plaster walls:

The dating of the plaster walls is not certain; two possible colors were identified based on the sequence of the plaster.

Ca. 1933
Last finish on first generation plaster: Yellowish white Munsell 10YR9/1.0 (Gloss level: Flat)

Or the first finish on the second generation plaster: Light purplish gray: Benjamin Moore 2114-50 (Gloss level: Flat)

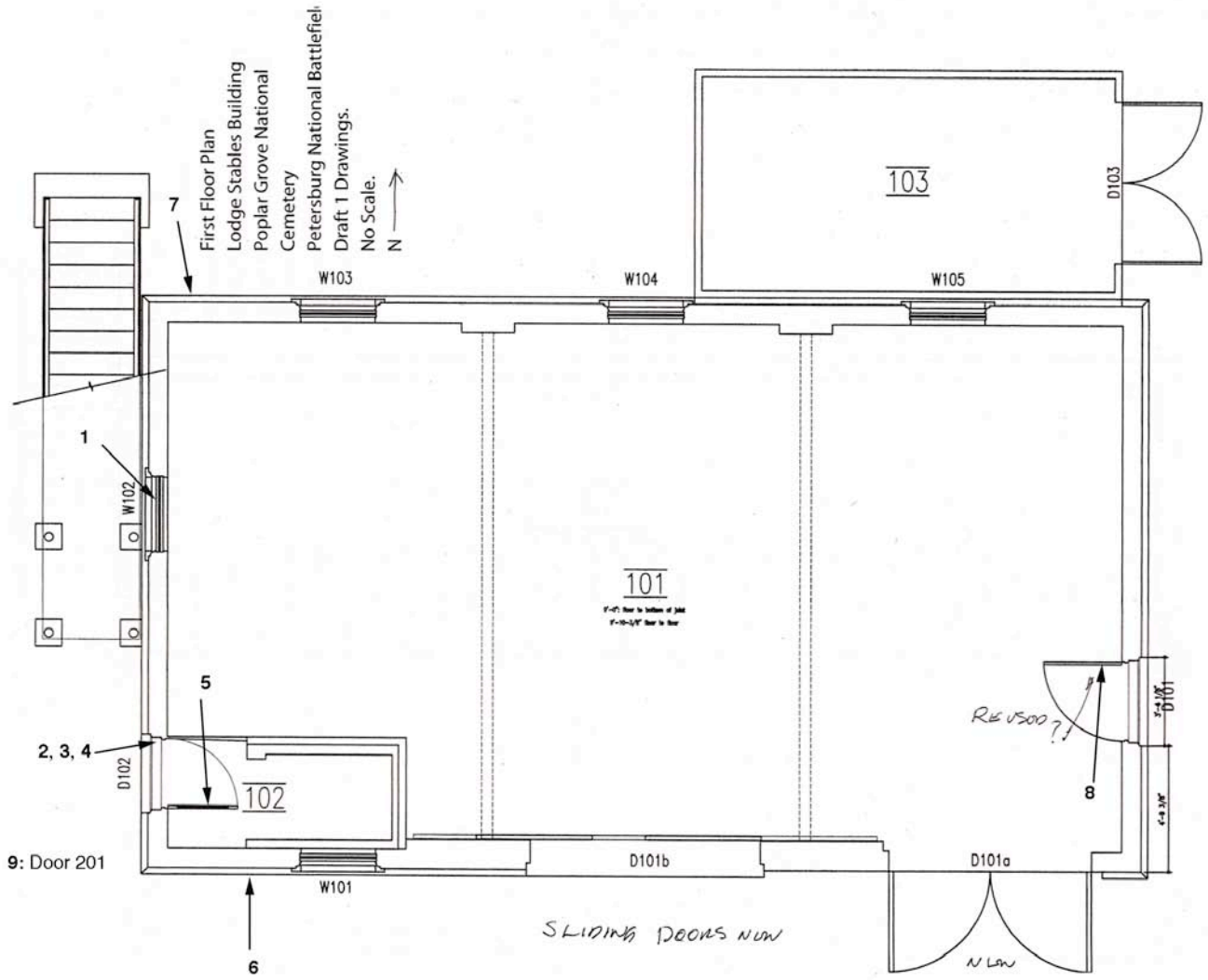
The Stable Building

This is one of the structures that was added in ca. 1930. The structure is unpainted stucco with wood trim.



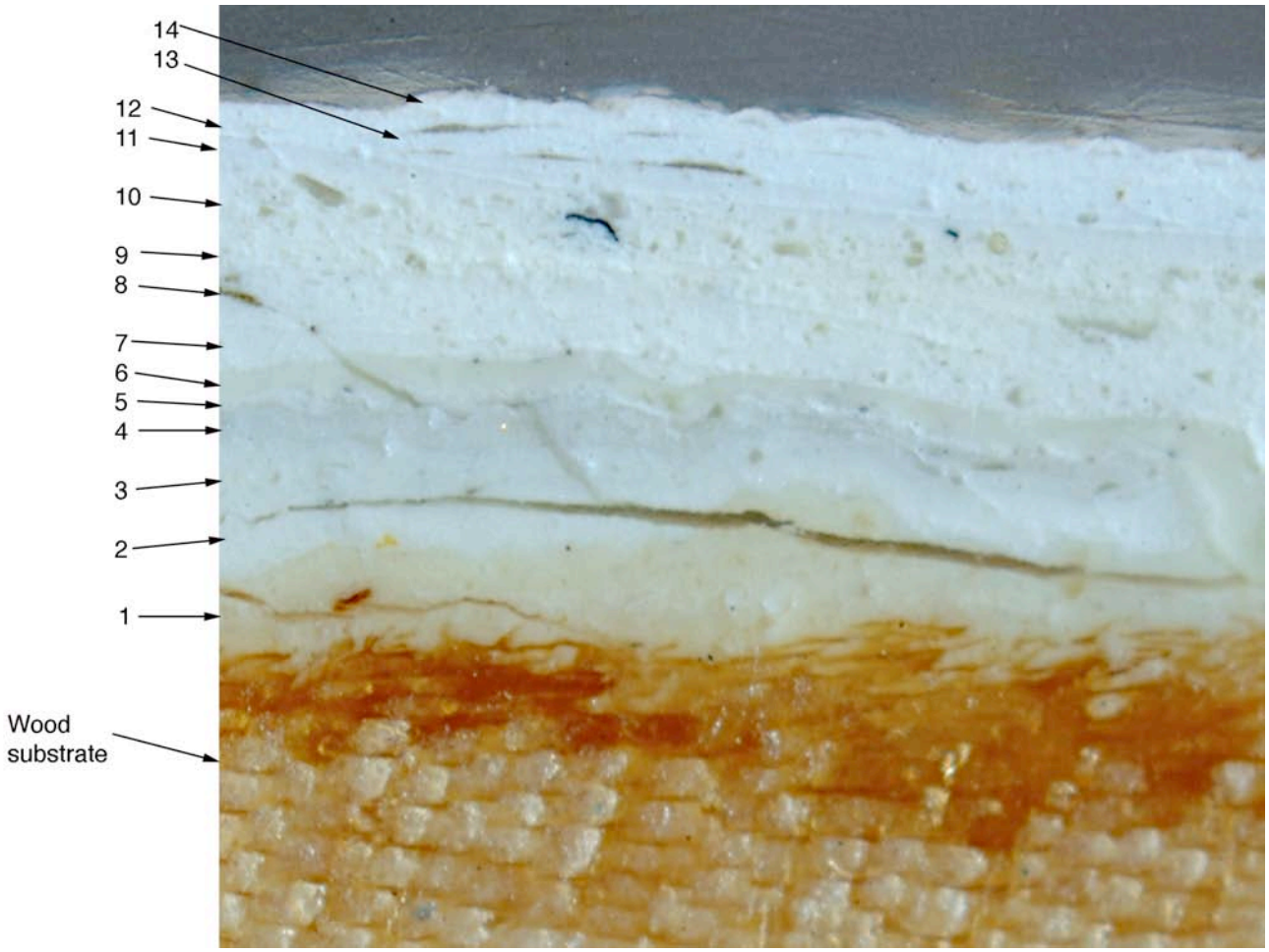
Much of the woodwork has been completely stripped of paint finishes and in some cases, the wood elements were completely replaced. The sliding and hinged doors, for example, show only the most recent (latex acrylic) green finishes: they appear to be recent renovations.

The Stable Building: Paint Sample Locations



Examination of the Paint Finishes

Sample 1: Window W 102, underside of the upper sash, meeting rail.
Photomicrograph: Mounted sample, Olympus BMAX-50 polarized light microscope/ 3x objective, with Nikon D70 digital camera body Lexar Media 1GB flash card Dolan Jenner Fiber optics illuminator, daylight filtering



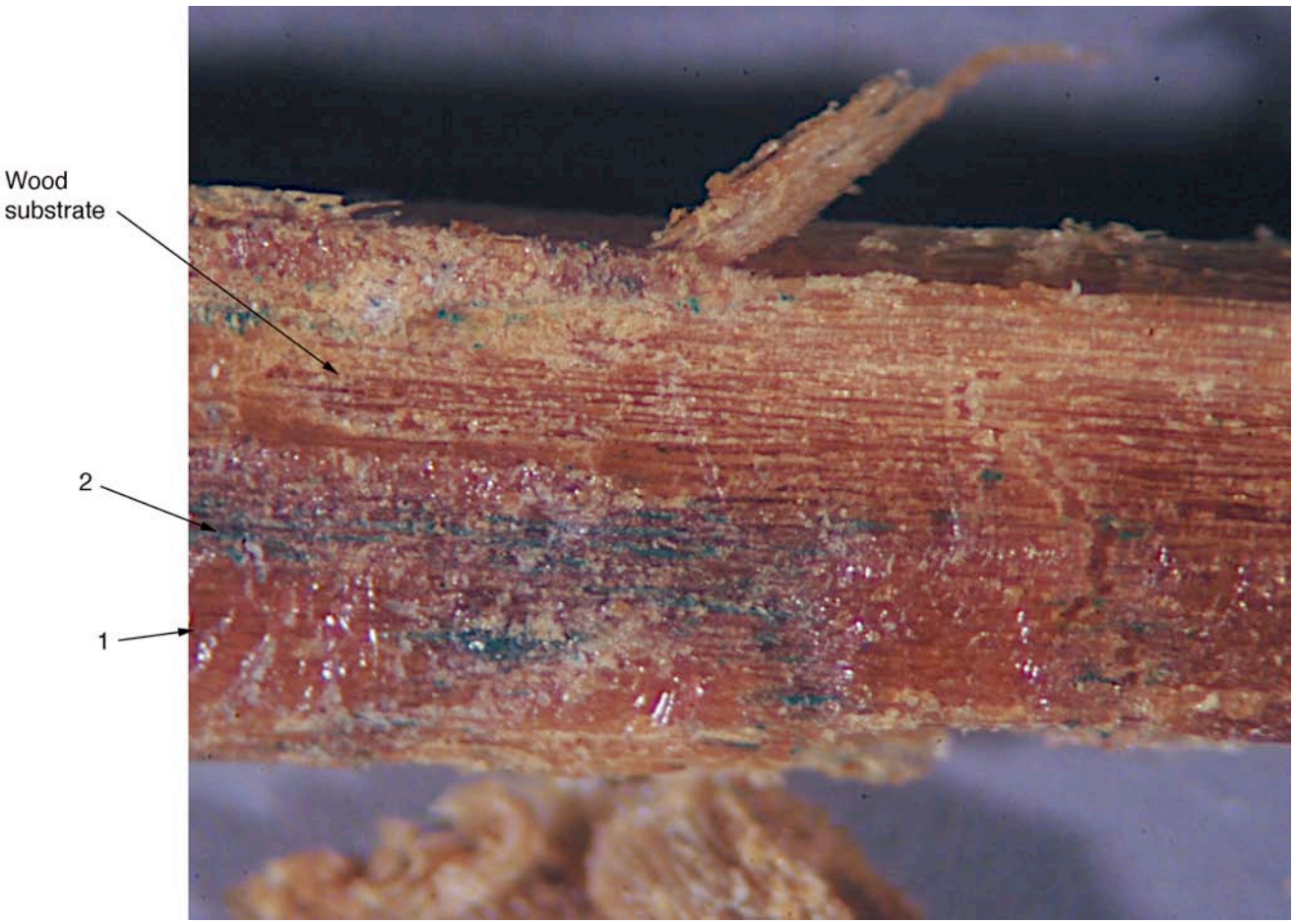
Note: This sample has been mounted in polymer resin, cut and polished to 8000 micron grit polishing cloth. The wood substrate is seen at the base of the sample. The first finish is the lead white based yellowish white, which was also observed on samples from the exterior of the Lodge. The subsequent finishes are also observed on the Lodge. Finishes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were prepared with lead white pigment. The later finishes, 7 through 14 are non-lead based.

The same original paint finish noted on Sample 1 was seen on the following samples. Because of paint removal, some samples did not show all of the paint finishes:

Sample 2, Transom sash
Sample 3, Transom, jamb
Sample 4, Door D 102 Jamb
Sample 6: Soffit, South elevation
Sample 7: Soffit, North elevation

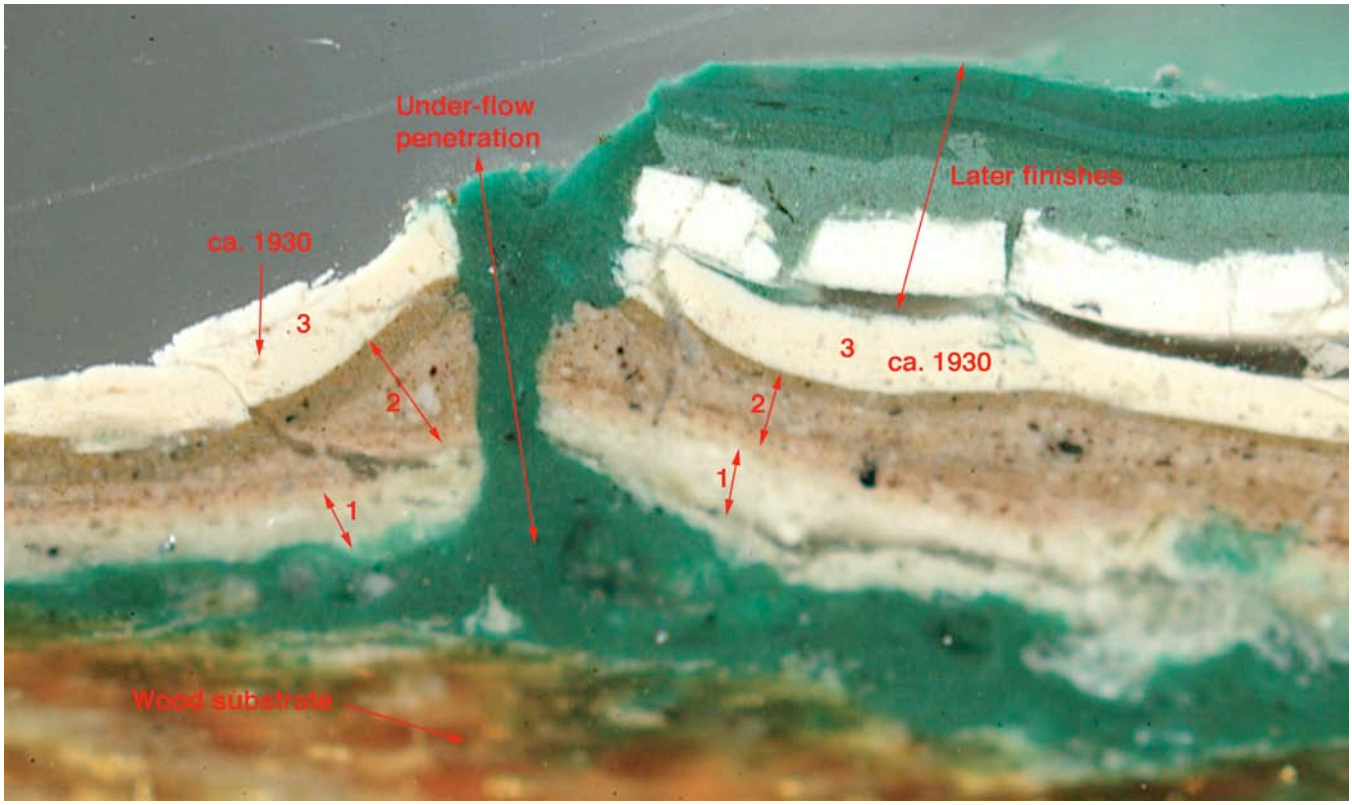
Sample 4: Door 102: Six panel door

Photomicrograph: Unmounted sample, Olympus SZ-1145 microscope, with Nikon D70 digital camera body Lexar Media 1GB flash card Dolan Jenner Fiber optics illuminator, daylight filtering.



Note: The view of this unmounted sample is very informative. The view is looking down onto the finish surface. The wood substrate is visible and noted. The first finish is a clear coating (appears to be shellac) that was applied to the wood. There is evidence of the more recent green finishes applied to the door (2). **This door appears to be a re-used door very likely an interior door from another building.** The Door D 101, Sample 8, below, shows that Door D 101 also was reused from another location.

Sample 8: Door 101, East Wall, Exterior surface
Photomicrograph: Mounted sample, Olympus BMAX-50 polarized light microscope/ 3x objective, with Nikon D70 digital camera body Lexar Media 1GB flash card Dolan Jenner Fiber optics illuminator, daylight filtering



Note: This sample has been mounted in polymer resin, cut and polished to 8000 micron grit polishing cloth. The wood substrate is seen at the base of the sample. This is a key sample, and illustrates a number of factors. The wood substrate is seen at the base of the sample. **This door predates the building in which it is now seen:** the actual first finish is Layer 1, a white finish that was applied when this door was in its original location. The moderate brown finishes (2) also date to the original location. Layer 3, appears to be from ca. 1930 as it is the same yellowish white as seen on Sample 1 Window W 102. This is best evidence available that the doors were painted the same color as the stationary woodwork. Note the underflow of the recent green finishes that have penetrated through a crack in the accumulated paint and is now under the more recent finishes.

Sample 9: Door 201: sample not satisfactory due to paint removal and weathering

The Stable Building:
Restoration Painting, ca. 1933

The woodwork of the Stable Building

The examination of the paint samples from the Stable building indicate that all of the woodwork was painted the same yellowish white finish:

Color to match: Munsell 10YR9.25/0.5

Recommended gloss level: Modern semi-gloss

Note: No samples were available from the sliding or hinged doors of the south elevation because the original doors have been replaced. The other doors (D 101, D 102 and D 201) are all **reused doors from other buildings.** These doors may have been available in ca. 1930 from nearby earlier sites. The form of Doors D 101 and D 201 look like late nineteenth century doors. The six panel door D 102 may be an early twentieth century interior door.

The stucco surface will remain unpainted.

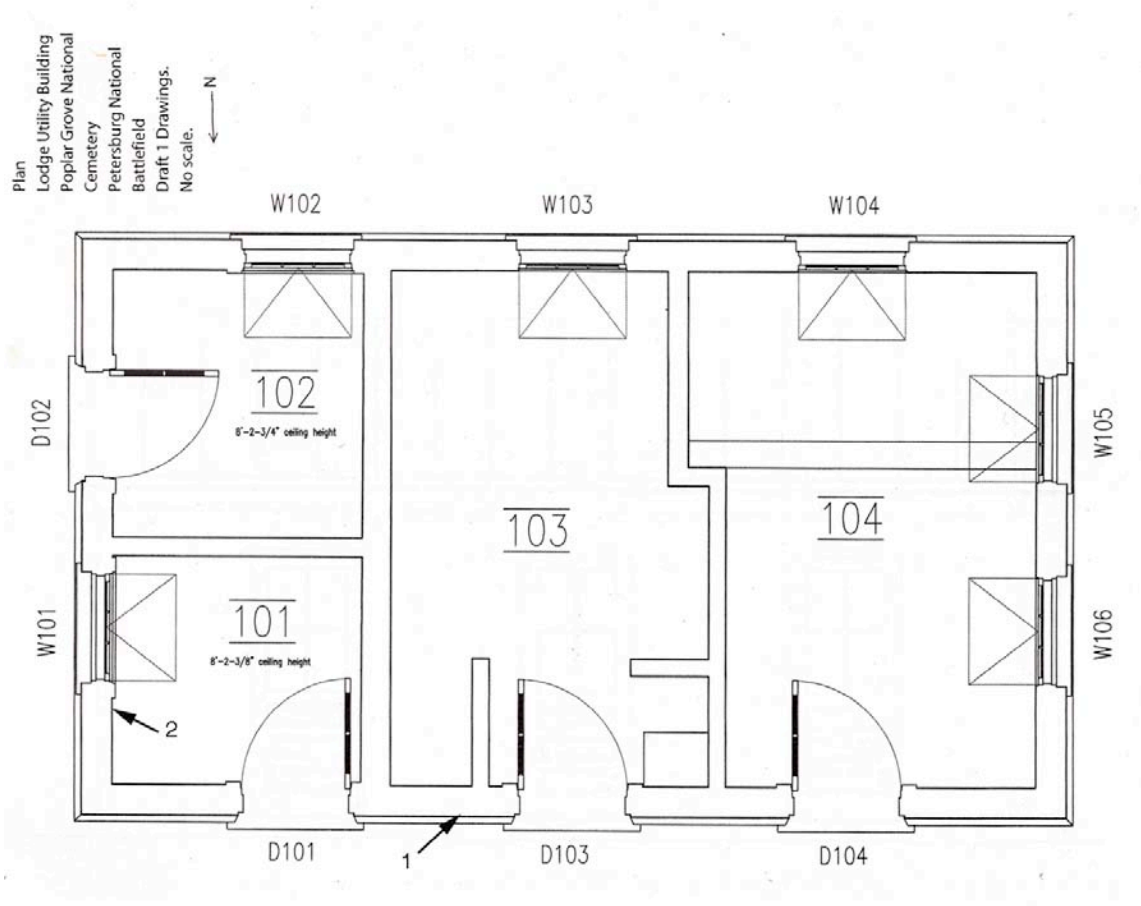
The Rest-room Building

The rest-room building is also recorded as having been completed in 1929. As in the case of the Stable building, this structure is stucco with wood trim. The stucco has a history of being painted.



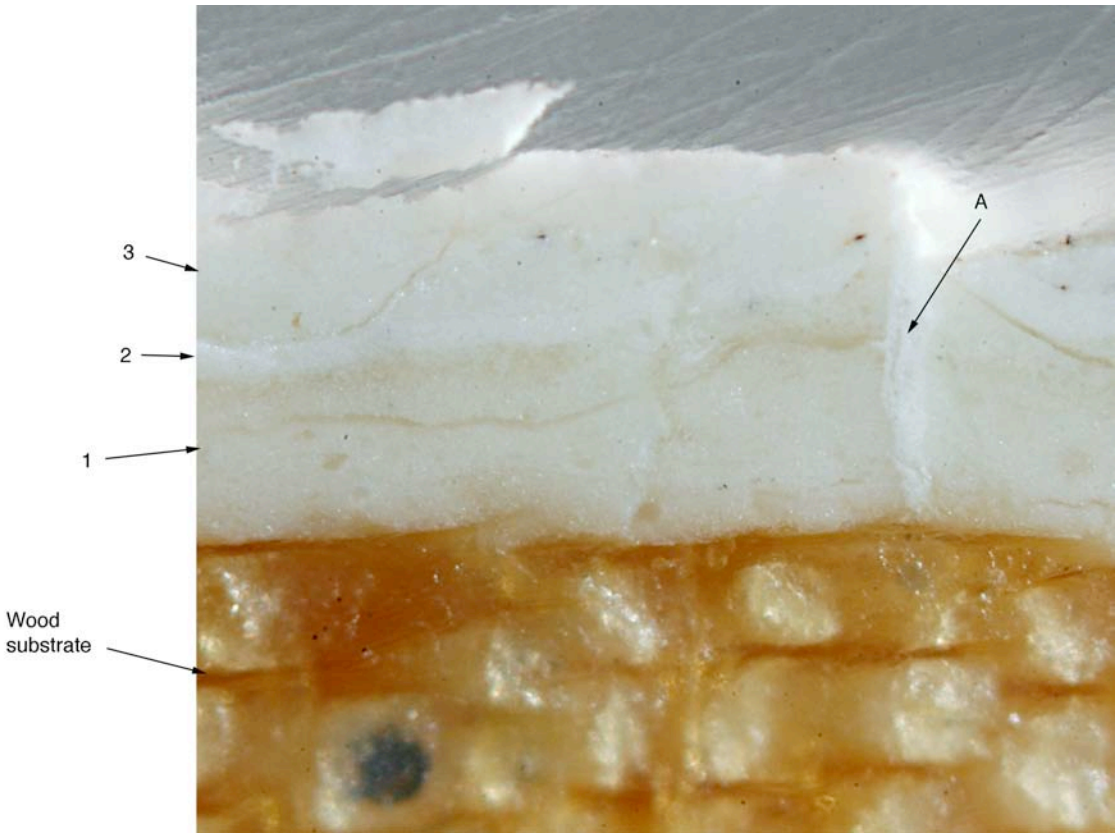
The Rest-room building was subject to a very aggressive recent campaign of paint removal in order to eliminate any lead based paint finishes, including power washing of the stucco beginning in 2006. It was possible to find some significant original finishes nonetheless. No adequate samples from any of the doors were obtained, and the evidence from the Stable may be used.

Rest-room Building Floor Plan



Note: Only two samples were taken from the Rest Room building because so many of the sample sites proved to be unusable: only the newer latex acrylic paints were present.

Examination of the Samples:
Sample 1: Frieze of the Rest-room Building (under roof gutter)
Photomicrograph: Mounted sample, Olympus BMAX-50 polarized light microscope/ 3x objective, with Nikon D70 digital camera body Lexar Media 1GB flash card Dolan Jenner Fiber optics illuminator, daylight filtering



Note: This sample has been mounted in polymer resin, cut and polished to 8000 grit polishing cloth. This may be the only remaining area of early paint on the exterior of the rest-room building. The wood substrate is clearly seen at the base of the sample. The first finish is clearly seen on the surface of the wood (1), showing the slightly yellowish color. Note the fissure in the first paint finish (A). The second finish is relatively recent (2) and has flowed into the fissure (A). A later white finish is also seen (3).

Sample 2: Stucco surface, from the interior of Room 101
Photomicrograph: Unmounted sample, Olympus SZ-1145 microscope, with Nikon D70 digital camera body Lexar Media 1GB flash card Dolan Jenner Fiber optics illuminator, daylight filtering.



Note: The view of the sample is looking down onto the finish surface of the sample. The stucco substrate is clearly seen. The initial lime white coating is clearly seen. Later lime coatings adhere to the more recent latex acrylic finishes, which are now delaminating.

The Rest-room building
Restoration painting ca. 1933

While only two samples could be found that showed early finishes, the samples that were found showed excellent surviving early finishes. Based on the exterior woodwork finish that survives on the frieze, the exterior woodwork should be painted as follows:

All exterior woodwork, including doors, yellowish white finish :

Color to match: Munsell 10YR9.25/0.5

Recommended gloss level: Modern semi-gloss

The Exterior Stucco:

The survival of lime white coating on the interior of the men's restroom (Room 101) and the tradition of painting the exterior of the rest room building has to be considered with the unpainted stable building. Because of the lime coating on the near by 1914 addition to the Lodge, the rest room building may also have been painted with lime. In addition, the traditional use of lime coatings as an insect repellant (similar use in barns and other outbuildings) may have been the initial reason for using lime coatings on the stucco of the rest-room building.

The recommended finish for the Exterior Stucco of the Rest-room building is a Lime coating: using

St. Astier Lime Paint color: Natural
Available from Limeworks.us
Lime Works
P.O. Box 151
Milford Square, Pennsylvania 18935-0151
Tele: 215-536-2281

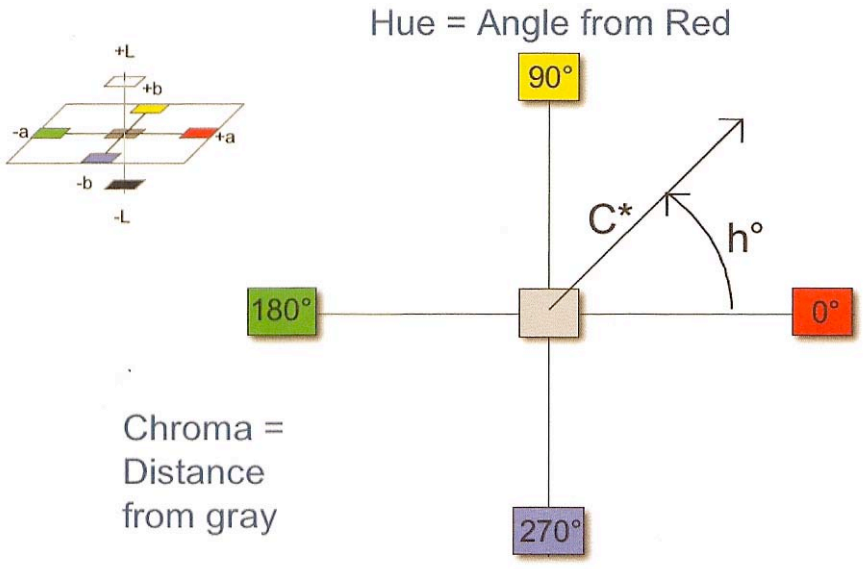
Color standards: CIE Lab coordinates, Hunter Lab

CIE is the abbreviation for the *Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage* the French title for the International Commission on Illumination, which devised the CIE Lab system in 1931. It is devoted to standardization in illumination and related areas that include color.

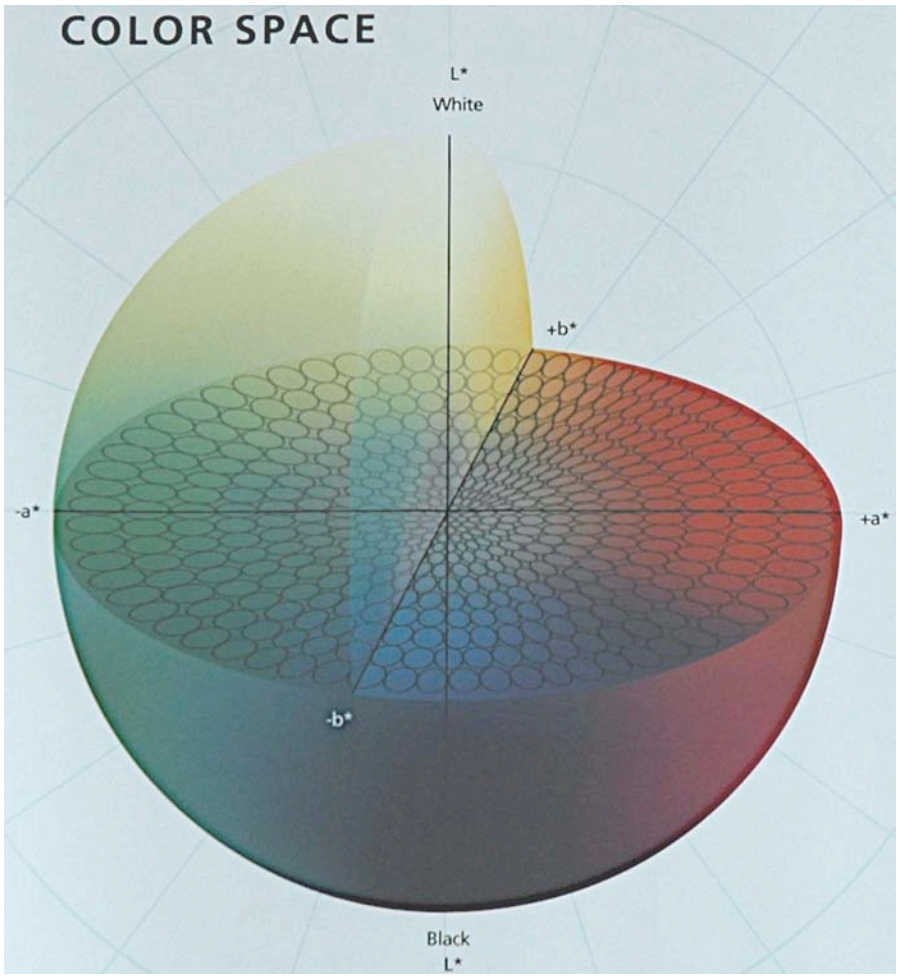
The spectrophotometer registers color standards into a system of measuring color devised in 1931 known as CIE Lab (pronounced See-lab). CIE Lab is a uniform (opponent color scale) *color space* in which colors are located within a three dimensional rectangular coordinate system. The three dimensions are Lightness (L*), redness/greenness (a*) and yellowness/blueness (b*). CIE Lab is part of current CIE recommendations.

In addition to the CIE Lab coordinates, the Hunter Lab numbers are also provided. These are based on developments undertaken by Richard Sewall Hunter (1909-1991) who developed a different means of identifying color. The Hunter color space was an effort to regularize the color space: the L axis represents lightness/darkness, with absolute white at 100 and absolute black at 0. Note the drawing below that shows the means of locating any color within the Hunter color space.

On the L* a* b* color model, where a* and b* are zero (point where the axes cross), the color is gray. Gray is without chroma (i.e.: saturation of color) and has undefined hue. Moving out from gray in any direction, the color increases in chromatic strength. Hue becomes defined by the angle of departure, as noted below, from a+ that is set at 0 degrees. The distance moving out from the L axis is C* ; the angle of departure is h degrees.



All of the Spectrophotometric readings are done with the X-Rite SP-62 Sphere Spectrophotometer, Designated observer 2 degrees, Illuminant C. Illuminant C is a mathematical representation of filtered tungsten halogen (daylight). The color temperature is 6770K, simulating CIE average daylight.



Color Standards:

In an ideal world all of the color standards would come from one source, preferably the Munsell Color System. In reality this rarely happens. Two other sources for color standards were necessary to find good color matches to the early period finishes. These are the Plochere Color System and the Benjamin Moore and Company Color System.

Sources:

Additional color standards may be ordered directly from:

Munsell Color Store
ColorAccuracy.. com
1765 North Brunswick, New Jersey 08902
TEL 866—690-3952
sales@coloraccuracy.com

Plochere Color System
1818 Hyperion Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90027
Tel: 323 661 0070
Fax: 323 661 1490
www.plochere.com

Benjamin Moore and Company
101 Paragon Drive
Montvale New Jersey 07645
www.benjaminmoore.com

Color Standards:

Lodge: Exterior: original finishes, ca. 1872

Moderate brownish red: Red sandstone color:
Benjamin Moore HC-64
(Principal woodwork finish)

CIE Lab coordinates
Designated observer 2 degrees
Illuminant C
L* = 33.64 a* = 9.35 b* = 4.96

Hunter Lab:
L* = 33.64 C*= 10.58 h degrees = 27.97
Munsell Conversion Number: 6.79R3.28/1.86

Lodge: Exterior: original finishes, ca. 1872

Dormers:
Moderate warm gray:
Plochere G 92

CIE Lab coordinates
Designated observer 2 degrees
Illuminant C
L* = 55.02 a* = 1.05 b* = -1.83

Hunter Lab:
L* = 55.02 C*= 2.11 h degrees = 299.81
Munsell Conversion Number

Lodge: Exterior: original finishes, ca. 1872

Doors:
Light brown:
Benjamin Moore 1243

CIE Lab coordinates
Designated observer 2 degrees
Illuminant C
L* = 63.45 a* = 7.48 b* = 5.52

Hunter Lab:
L* = 63.45 C*= 9.30 h degrees = 36.41
Munsell Conversion Number

Lodge: Exterior: original finishes, ca. 1872

Porch Ceiling:
Light greenish blue:
Munsell 5B7/3.0

Lodge: Exterior, Restoration finishes ca. 1933

Porch Ceiling
Light blue
Munsell 5B7.5/2.0 NN

Lodge: Exterior, Restoration finishes ca. 1933
Stable Building: Exterior
Rest-room Building: Exterior

All other woodwork:
White: Munsell 10YR9.25/0.5 NN

Lodge: Exterior, Restoration finishes ca. 1933
Stable Building: Exterior
Rest-room Building: Exterior

Lime whitewash finish: Suggested source for lime white for ca. 1914 kitchen stucco and Rest-room building:

St. Astier Lime Paint color: Natural
Available from Limeworks.us
CIE Lab coordinates
Designated observer 2 degrees
Illuminant C
L* = 87.59 a* = -0.52 b* = 1.39

Hunter Lab:
L* = 87.59 C*= 1.48 h degrees = 110.58
Munsell Conversion Number 1.00GY8.64/0.16

Lodge Interior: original finishes, ca. 1872

White: Benjamin Moore OC-25 (all woodwork)
CIE Lab coordinates
Designated observer 2 degrees
Illuminant C
L* = 83.49 a* = -0.79 b* = 4.25

Hunter Lab:
L* = 83.49 C*= 4.32 h degrees = 100.52
Munsell Conversion Number 5.84Y8.22/0.52

Light grayish red-violet: Benjamin Moore 2113-50
(Plaster Walls: this is the first surviving finish, but it may post date construction)
CIE Lab coordinates
Designated observer 2 degrees
Illuminant C
L* = 60.88 a* = 5.36 b* = 0.52

Hunter Lab:
L* = 60.88 C*= 5.38 h degrees = 5.57
Munsell Conversion Number 7.76RP5.92/1.43

Lodge Interior: ca. 1933 Restoration Finishes:

Light gray: Munsell 5PB6.5/1.0 (All woodwork)

Yellowish white Munsell 10YR9/1.0 (Wall plaster)

Lodge Interior: ca. 1933 restoration period

Alternative ca. 1938-1939 finish for walls:

Light grayish purple: Benjamin Moore 2114-50 (Plaster Walls)
CIE Lab coordinates
Designated observer 2 degrees
Illuminant C
L* = 67.49 a* = 4.89 b* = 0.93

Hunter Lab:
L* = 67.49 C*= 4.98 h degrees = 10.75
Munsell Conversion Number 9.16RP6.58/1.37

Exterior: Chimney

Moderate green Plochere 1025
CIE Lab coordinates
Designated observer 2 degrees
Illuminant C
L* = 30.040 a* = -16.348 b* = 5.559

Hunter Lab:
L* = 30.040 C*= h degrees =
Munsell Conversion Number 4.59G 2.89/3.41

A final word:

This historic paint finishes study was undertaken while documentary evidence continued to come to light. The results of this study clearly indicate that a very valid restoration of the building as it was constructed in 1872-1879 could be undertaken despite the changes and loss of physical evidence. There is additional documentary evidence that may alter the interpretation of some of these findings, however, based on the best evidence available at this time, the color schemes of the period of restoration, ca. 1933-1939 appears clear, certainly for the exterior of all three buildings.

The interior may be an area of further research since there is no firm means of relative dating, identifying the finishes of the restoration period. With the repeated references to scraping and whitewashing the walls, it is probably the best procedure to use lime whitewash for the interior, in spite of the physical evidence, which may have been greatly altered over time. The repeated mention of *scraping the walls* indicates that the physical evidence may not indicate the entire picture any longer. Whitewashing the rooms is mentioned in 1873, 1879 and 1884, for example.

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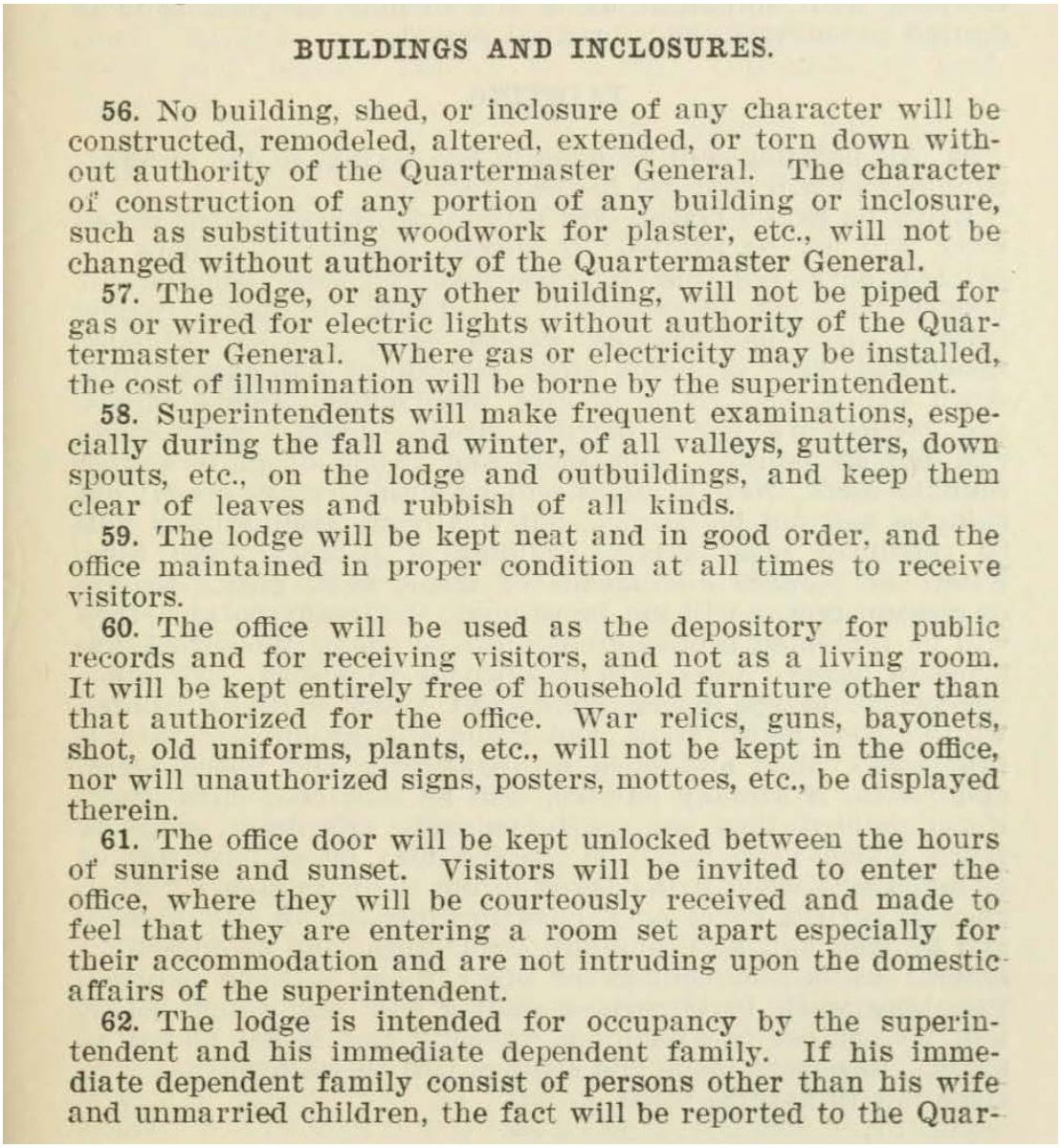
Appendix E

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National Cemetery Regulations

1911 National Cemetery Regulations

Excerpt from *Regulations for the Government of National Cemeteries*
War Department, Office of the Quartermaster General.
Prepared under direction of the Quartermaster General of the Army.
Approved and Published by Authority of the Secretary of War.
Government Print Office, Washington: 1911.



BUILDINGS AND INCLOSURES.

56. No building, shed, or inclosure of any character will be constructed, remodeled, altered, extended, or torn down without authority of the Quartermaster General. The character of construction of any portion of any building or inclosure, such as substituting woodwork for plaster, etc., will not be changed without authority of the Quartermaster General.

57. The lodge, or any other building, will not be piped for gas or wired for electric lights without authority of the Quartermaster General. Where gas or electricity may be installed, the cost of illumination will be borne by the superintendent.

58. Superintendents will make frequent examinations, especially during the fall and winter, of all valleys, gutters, down spouts, etc., on the lodge and outbuildings, and keep them clear of leaves and rubbish of all kinds.

59. The lodge will be kept neat and in good order, and the office maintained in proper condition at all times to receive visitors.

60. The office will be used as the depository for public records and for receiving visitors, and not as a living room. It will be kept entirely free of household furniture other than that authorized for the office. War relics, guns, bayonets, shot, old uniforms, plants, etc., will not be kept in the office, nor will unauthorized signs, posters, mottoes, etc., be displayed therein.

61. The office door will be kept unlocked between the hours of sunrise and sunset. Visitors will be invited to enter the office, where they will be courteously received and made to feel that they are entering a room set apart especially for their accommodation and are not intruding upon the domestic affairs of the superintendent.

62. The lodge is intended for occupancy by the superintendent and his immediate dependent family. If his immediate dependent family consist of persons other than his wife and unmarried children, the fact will be reported to the Quar-

termaster General, with the names, ages and relationship of such persons and the reason why they are classed as part of his immediate dependent family.

63. Superintendents will not take boarders, or permit the lodge to be used as an office by professional men, nor will they allow any of the buildings to be used except for public purposes.

64. Superintendents will be permitted to entertain their relatives and friends at the lodge for a period of two weeks or less without reporting the fact. If their entertainment for a longer period than two weeks be desired, special request for such permission will be made to the Quartermaster General, with statement as to the number of persons it is desired to entertain and for what period.

PAINTING.

65. All painting will be done in the spring, so far as practicable, and will conform to the following:

BRICK OR STONE LODGE.—*Outside work:* Brickwork or stonework will not be painted; if already painted, it will be repainted dark red, but not penciled. Exposed concrete or plaster will not be painted. Woodwork of roof, window frames, sash, door frames, wooden sills, porches, columns, risers and sides of porch steps, outside of hanging gutters, down spouts, and frame of area way, white. Doors, blinds, and latticework under porches, bronze green. Slate roofs will not be painted. Tin roofs and inside of gutters, red. Shingle roofs: New shingles will be stained moss green; old shingles will not be painted, but if already painted they will be repainted moss green. Ceilings of porches, light blue. Floors of porches and treads of steps, dark gray. Bronze or copper screens will not be painted; if already painted, they will be repainted bronze green. *Inside work:* Woodwork finished in natural wood will be oiled or varnished. All other woodwork, except floors, steps, and risers, will be painted white. New floors, steps, and risers will be finished in natural wood, filled and oiled or varnished. Old floors, steps, and risers, if already painted, will be repainted dark gray; if not painted, they will not be painted. Old floors, steps, or risers which have not been painted may be stained walnut or mahogany when it is desired to use the bare floor, or when rugs or carpets cover only a portion thereof. Walls of office and kitchen will be calcimined light green, and ceilings light cream; walls and ceilings of other rooms will be papered. Plumbing work in kitchen, including sink and range boiler, will be painted in aluminum, except when nickel plated or brass. Basement walls and ceilings will be whitewashed, and steps left in natural wood.

FRAME LODGE.—*Outside work:* Sideboarding and lattice under porches, light gray. Cornices, corner boards, and water tables, white. Remainder same as specified for brick or stone lodge. *Inside work:* The same as specified for brick or stone lodge.

OUTBUILDINGS.—The same as specified for lodge of similar material.

The above does not apply to lodges and outbuildings at the Arlington and the Philadelphia National Cemeteries, where special instructions of the Quartermaster General will govern.

IRON ROSTRUM.—Brick foundation will not be painted; if already painted, it will be repainted dark red, but not penciled. Railing, columns, and structural ironwork, except under roof, black. Top of roof, red. Underside of roof, light blue.

BRICK ROSTRUM.—Brick walls and columns will not be painted; if already painted, they will be repainted dark red, but not penciled. If roofed, the top will be painted red, and the underside, including the rafters, light blue; if not roofed, the rafters will be painted white.

FRAME ROSTRUM.—Brick foundation will not be painted; if already painted, it will be repainted dark red, but not penciled. All woodwork, except top and underside of roof, white. Top of roof, red; underside, light blue. If not roofed, rafters will be painted white.

FLAGSTAFF.—Flagstaff and guy wires, white. Anchor rods to guy wires, black. Where flagstaff has ornamental-iron base, the base will be painted black. Wooden steps on flagstaff mound, dark gray. If steps are of brick, stone, or concrete they will not be painted or whitewashed.

ARBORS, WELL HOUSES, AND HYDRANTS.—Arbors, white. Well houses as specified for frame lodge. Ironwork and woodwork of windmill, light gray. Outside hydrants, black.

SETTEES AND VASES.—Settees, bronze green; vases, white.

TABLETS, SHOT, ETC.—Following is the standard formula for painting iron tablets, shot, cannon, and gun carriages: Add to lampblack sufficient turpentine to make a very thick paste, care being taken that no dry lampblack remains in the mixture; let stand over night, and thin with linseed oil to the required consistency. When ready for use add Japan varnish in the proportion of a half pint of varnish to a half gallon of the paint, and thoroughly stir the mixture before using.

The borders of tablets or the faces of letters (except on the Lincoln Memorial tablets) will not be painted with the above-described mixture, but will be painted with aluminum, care being taken to clearly outline the border and the faces of the letters. The border and the faces of the letters of the Lincoln Memorial tablets will be painted with copper-bronze paint. Tablets will be kept in the best possible condition at all times.

When the paint thereon becomes gummy it will be scraped or burned off, care being taken not to damage the letters, and the tablets repainted.

BRONZE SHIELDS.—The standard bronze shield showing the date of the establishment of the cemetery, etc., will not be painted; if already painted, it will be restored to its original condition.

INCLOSURES.—Iron fences, gates, and posts, black. Letters and shields, outlined with gold leaf. Brick or stone piers will not be painted; if already painted, they will be repainted to match wall or fence. Wooden fences, light gray.

DRIVES, WALKS, AND DRAINS.

66. Drives, walks, or drains will not be established, extended, or abolished, or the character or material of their construction changed, without authority of the Quartermaster General. Drives and walks which are not maintained as grass-covered drives and walks will be kept properly crowned, free from weeds or other growths, and properly defined by the alignment and trimming of the grass edges. Brick walks will be kept free from fungus or other growths.

67. Gutters, when paved, will be kept free from grass, weeds, leaves, or other obstructions. When not paved grass will be allowed to grow over them. Bermuda, or other strong-rooted creeping grasses, when kept closely cut, make excellent revetting for the gutters, and will be used wherever practicable. Outlets and culverts will be kept open, and catch basins, manholes, etc., frequently cleaned out.

68. Snow will be promptly removed from the walk between the main entrance and the lodge and from the walks in the immediate vicinity of the lodge.

LAWNS.

69. The grass will be cut often during the growing season. During a drought the grass will be cut less frequently and not so short, as cutting too close during a dry period is injurious. During a continued dry, hot period, when there is practically no growth, it is advisable to cease cutting. The length of the cut may be regulated by raising or lowering the bed knives of the mowers.

70. Coarse weeds will be kept down, and as far as practicable taken up by the roots.

71. Care will be taken to avoid injury to monuments or headstones when cutting the grass. Sickles or shears will be used in cutting the grass around the bases of monuments and headstones and along the edges of drives and walks which can not be reached with lawn mowers. Grass roots around the bases of monuments or headstones, or along the edges of

1913 National Cemetery Regulations

Excerpt from *National Cemetery Regulations*, by the War Department.
Approved and Published by Authority of the Secretary of War.
Office of the Quartermaster General, March 9, 1931.
United States Government Print Office, Washington: 1931.

SECTION V

CARE OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

	Paragraph
Buildings and inclosures	57
Painting	58
Drives, walks, and drains	59
Approach roads	60
Lawns	61
Gardens	62
Trees, shrubs, and vines	63
Care of tools and implements	64
Animals and fowl	65
Estimates for repairs	66

57. Buildings and inclosures.—*a.* No building, shed, or inclosure of any character will be constructed, remodeled, altered, extended, or torn down, nor will the character of any portion of any building or inclosure be changed without authority of the Quartermaster General.

b. The lodge, or any other building, will not be piped for gas or wired for telephone service or electric lights without authority of the supervising office. If the installation is authorized the superintendent will see that it is made without injury to the lodge, trees, or other Government property. Where gas or electricity is installed, the cost of illumination will be borne by the superintendent. Where telephones are installed and service paid for by the superintendent he will see that the service is discontinued and the telephone removed before his departure from the cemetery in case of his transfer or separation from the service.

c. Superintendents will make frequent examinations, especially during the fall and winter, of all valleys, gutters, and down spouts on the lodge and outbuildings, and keep them clear of leaves and rubbish of all kinds.

d. The lodge will be kept neat and in good order, and the office maintained in proper condition at all times to receive visitors. The office will be used as the depository for public records and for receiving visitors, and not as a living room. It will be kept entirely free of household furniture other than that authorized for the office. War relics, guns, bayonets, shot, old uniforms, plants, etc., will not be kept in the office, nor will unauthorized signs, posters, mottoes, etc., be displayed therein. The office door will be kept unlocked during the hours that the cemetery gates are kept open. Visitors will be invited to enter the office, where they will be courteously received and made to feel that they are entering a room set apart especially for their accommodation and are not intruding upon the domestic affairs of the superintendent.

e. The lodge is intended for occupancy by the superintendent and his immediate dependent family. If his immediate dependent family consists of persons other than his wife and unmarried children, the fact will be reported to the supervising office with the names, ages, and relationship of such persons

49133—31——3

and the reason why they are classed as part of his immediate dependent family. Superintendents will not take boarders. They will be permitted to entertain their relatives and friends at the lodge for a period of two weeks or less without reporting the fact. If their entertainment for a longer period than two weeks be desired, special request for such permission will be made to the supervising office with a statement as to the number of persons it is desired to entertain and for what period.

58. **Painting.**—All painting will be done in the spring, so far as practicable, and will conform to the following:

a. Brick or stone lodge.—

(1) Outside work—

Brickwork or stone work will not be painted; if already painted, it will be repainted dark red, but not penciled.

Slate roofs will not be painted.

Tin roofs and inside of gutters, red.

Shingle roofs: New shingles will be stained moss green; old shingles will not be painted, but if already painted they will be painted moss green.

Woodwork of roof, window frames, sash, door frames, wooden sills, porches, columns, risers and sides of porch steps, outside of hanging gutters, down spouts, and frame of area way, white.

Doors, blinds, and latticework under porches, bronze green.

Bronze or copper screens will not be painted; if already painted, they will be repainted bronze green.

Ceilings of porches, light blue.

Floors of porches and treads of steps, dark gray.

(2) Inside work—

Woodwork finished in natural wood will be oiled or varnished.

All other woodwork, except floors, steps, and risers, will be painted white.

New floors, steps, and risers will be finished in natural wood, filled and oiled or varnished.

Old floors, steps, or risers which have not been painted may be stained walnut or mahogany when it is desired to use the bare floor, or when rugs or carpets cover only a portion thereof.

Old floors, steps, and risers, if already painted, will be repainted dark gray.

Walls of office and kitchen will be calcimined light green, and ceilings light cream.

Walls and ceilings of other rooms will be papered.

Plumbing work in kitchen, including sink and range boiler, will be painted in aluminum, except when nickel plated or brass.

Basement walls and ceilings will be whitewashed, and steps left in natural wood.

b. Frame lodge.—

(1) Outside work—

Sideboarding and lattice under porches, light gray. Cornices, corner boards, and water tables, white. Remainder as specified for brick or stone lodge.

(2) Inside work—

The same as specified for brick or stone lodge.

c. Outbuildings.—The same as specified for lodge of similar material. The above does not apply to lodges and outbuildings at the Arlington and Philadelphia National Cemeteries, where special instructions of the Quartermaster General will govern.

d. Iron rostrum.—Brick foundation will not be painted; if already painted, it will be repainted dark red, but not penciled. Railing, columns, and structural ironwork, except under roof, black. Top of roof, red. Underside of roof, light blue.

e. Brick rostrum.—Brick walls and columns will not be painted; if already painted, they will be repainted dark red, but not penciled. If roofed, the top will be painted red, and the underside, including the rafters, light blue. If not roofed, the rafters will be painted white.

f. Frame rostrum.—Brick foundation will not be painted; if already painted, it will be repainted dark red, but not penciled. All woodwork, except top and undersided of roof, white. Top of roof, red; underside, light blue. If not roofed, rafters will be painted white.

g. Flagstaff.—Flagstaff and guy wires, white. Anchor rods to guy wires, black. Where flagstaff has ornamental-iron base, the base will be painted black. Wooden steps on flagstaff mound, dark gray. If steps are of brick, stone, or concrete they will not be painted or whitewashed.

h. Arbors, well houses, and hydrants.—Arbors, white. Well houses as specified for frame lodge. Ironwork and woodwork of windmill, light gray. Outside hydrants, black.

i. Settees and vases. Settees, bronze green; vases, white.

j. Tablets, shot, etc.—Following is the standard formula for painting iron tablets, shot, cannon, and gun carriages: Add to lampblack sufficient turpentine to make a very thick paste, care being taken that no dry lampblack remains in the mixture; let stand overnight and thin with linseed oil to the required consistency. When ready for use add Japan varnish in the proportion of a half pint of varnish to a half gallon of the paint, and thoroughly stir the mixture before using.

The borders of tablets or the faces of letters (except on the Lincoln Memorial tablets) will not be painted with the above-described mixture, but will be painted with aluminum, care being taken to clearly outline the border and the faces of the letters. The border and the faces of the letters of the Lincoln Memorial tablets will be painted with copper-bronze paint.

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Appendix F

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Original Specifications and Drawings for Superintendent's Lodges

- "Specifications for Superintendents' Stone Lodges for National Cemeteries"
- Montgomery C. Meigs one-story lodge drawings
- Montgomery C. Meigs two-story lodge drawings

SPECIFICATIONS

FOR

SUPERINTENDENTS' STONE LODGES

FOR

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

MASONRY.

The building to be of good rubble masonry laid in mortar, to conform in every respect to dimensions shown on plans. The mortar used to contain one-third (⅓) as much cement as lime; the whole mixed with a due proportion of sharp sand, to make good work.

Foundation of exterior walls to be capped with a belt-course of cut stone six (6) inches thick, to project five (5) inches from face of wall, and to have four (4) inches chamfer.

Outside door and window-sills of first story, together with area steps under rear porch, to be of cut stone, either granite or sandstone; all outside sills to have at least two (2) inches wash.

CELLAR.

Cellar under the entire building to be six (6) feet four (4) inches in the clear. The walls to commence six (6) inches below the floor, and to be twenty-eight (28) inches thick to the level of the first-story floor, three (3) feet above the ground. Flooring of cellar to be concreted with gravel and cement six (6) inches thick; if gravel cannot be obtained, fine broken stone to be used instead. Before laying this flooring, the cellar to be thoroughly under-drained with three (3) inch pipe.

Cellar partition walls to have communicating doors. An outside door, leading into area under rear porch, to be provided for.

The ground around the entire building, after its completion, to be so graded that the water will flow from it in all directions.

FACINGS.

The facings to project three (3) inches, and the window and door-facings two (2) inches, from the line of the wall.

CHIMNEYS.

The fire-places and chimneys, each with two flues, properly pargetted, scraped, and with thimbles with flanges and plates for stove-pipes, to be as shown on drawing; to commence six (6) inches below cellar floor, to be carried above the roof and capped. The topping out to be of good red brick laid in white mortar. Also provide for a flue in cellar chimney-stack.

FIRE-PLACES.

Fire-places to be cased, and hearths laid with good red brick, and fitted with suitable grates.

BRICK-WORK.

The brick-work will be of first-quality hard-burned brick, laid in first-quality lime and sharp sand mortar.

PLASTERING.

All partitions, walls, and ceilings to be plastered with two (2) coats of best-quality lime, sharp sand and hair mortar, and hard finished. The wood and plaster partitions in second story to be plastered three-fourths (¾) of an inch thick on both sides of the wood-work in such a manner as to form a solid partition three (3) inches thick.

CARPENTERS' WORK.

TIMBER.

Joists for first floor to be three (3) by ten (10) inches; for second floor to be three (3) by nine (9) inches; all to be placed sixteen (16) inches between centers. Ceiling-joists to be three (3) by five (5) inches, placed at sixteen (16) inches between centers.

RAFTERS.

The rafters for lower slope of roof to be three (3) by four (4) inches, placed at sixteen (16) inches between centers, framed on floor-joists of second story, and spiked to top plate. Top plate three (3) by four (4) inches, framed on upright studding three (3) by four (4) inches, which is framed on floor-joists of second story. Rafters for upper slope, or flat roof, to be three (3) by five (5) inches, placed at thirty-two (32) inches between centers, spiked to ceiling-joists, and notched on top plate. Strips of two (2) inch plank to be nailed on rafters, for curve of roof and for cornice.

PARTITIONS.

All partitions in second story to be made of slats one and one-fourth ($1\frac{1}{4}$) by three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) inches, extending from ceiling to floor, set nearly upright, but oblique enough to form a lattice-work with very elongated holes or openings. These slats to be well nailed together, one set on the outside and the other flush, with horizontal strips, three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) of an inch thick, previously nailed to ceiling and flooring. At the corners, strips three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) by one and one-fourth ($1\frac{1}{4}$) inches thick must be placed to receive the ends of slats in and from the corners. Door-frames to be set in partitions, with suitable casings.

WINDOWS.

In lower story, six (6) square-headed windows with box frames, and double sash one and three-fourths ($1\frac{3}{4}$) inches thick; lower sash with six (6) lights of ten (10) by sixteen (16) inch glass, with proper pulleys and weights; upper sash with six (6) lights of glass, as shown by drawing. Sash-locks to be furnished. In upper story, eight (8) square-headed windows with box frames, and double sash one and three-fourths ($1\frac{3}{4}$) inches thick, hung with proper pulleys and weights, and to be four (4) inches wider and eight (8) inches higher than as shown on drawing.

Five (5) cellar windows, to be as shown on drawing, hinged and fitted with proper iron gratings.

Plate-glass lights to be placed in scuttle.

All windows to have outside Venetian blinds of one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches hard pine, to open in the center, with proper fastenings.

ROOF AND CORNICES.

The roof will be planked with one (1) inch boards with close joints; the lower slope of roof of the building to be well covered with first-quality Buckingham or Susquehanna slate, trimmed to form diamond-shaped laps, eight inches to the weather, and well nailed. Valleys to be of tin, twelve (12) inches wide, the sheets well soldered to each other and in the gutters. Cornices to be as shown on elevation; that of the lower slope of roof to be lined with heavy tin sixteen (16) inches wide, well soldered, to form gutters. Four tin pipes, each three (3) inches in diameter, to carry water from the roof; vitrified pipe to conduct roof-drainage to cistern.

The upper slope of roof, tops of dormer windows, front and rear porch-roofs to be of first-quality one-cross tin, well soldered, and painted three (3) coats of mineral paint in oil.

CLOSETS.

Closets to be provided for, with proper shelving, fixtures, &c., wherever shown on drawing.

FLOORS.

All floors to be of best-quality seasoned hard pine, tongued and grooved, one (1) inch thick, well nailed, and laid in courses; to be free from knots or defects, mill-worked and smooth. All floors to be deafened by at least four (4) inches of mortar.

STAIRS.

As shown on plan. The steps one and one-fourth ($1\frac{1}{4}$) inches, and risers one (1) inch thick, all of first-quality seasoned hard pine, mill-worked, with eight (8) inches rise and nine (9) inches tread, properly braced and timbered. Ladder from second story to scuttle in roof at head of stairs, and stairway with proper treads and risers leading from kitchen to cellar.

DOORS.

Two square-headed doors in front, to be double-faced in six (6) panels, made of best hard pine two (2) inches thick, hung with five (5) inch butts, and fastened with eight (8) inch door-locks, with night-latch and bolts, plated furniture and white knobs. Five (5) doors in first story, (including stairway and rear doors,) to be double-faced, one and one-half (1½) inches thick, with six (6) panels, hung with butts, and fastened with six (6) inch rim-locks, with white mineral furniture; rear door to have bolts. Three (3) doors in second story, to be double-faced, one and one-half (1½) inches thick, with six (6) panels, hung with butts, and fastened with five (5) inch rim-locks, with mineral furniture. Closet and cellar doors to be single-faced, one and one-fourth (1¼) inches thick, hung with butts, and fastened with proper locks and knobs.

MANTELS.

All open fire-places to be provided with plain stone or marbleized slate mantels.

PIAZZAS.

To be as shown on drawing. Laid with tongued and grooved, mill-worked, narrow hard pine plank one (1) inch thick, well nailed, laid in courses on proper joists and sills. Roof of front piazza to be supported by rafters two (2) inches by five (5) inches, thirty-two (32) inches from centers, with plate three (3) by six (6) inches, framed on four (4) pillars, six (6) by six (6) inches, with bases, caps, and sawed brackets, as shown on drawing. Rafters, plates, and pillars to be dressed, with chamfered edges. The roofs to be sheathed with flooring-boards, dressed, with close joints, and edges beaded. Steps in front of and around the piazza to the ground. Roof of rear porch to be supported by two (2) open brackets made of four (4) by four (4) inch scantling, as shown on drawing.

The platform and steps to be provided with proper balusters, railing, and newell posts.

Area-opening and steps to be covered with a suitable hinged plank covering.

Front and rear porches to have proper gutters and leaders.

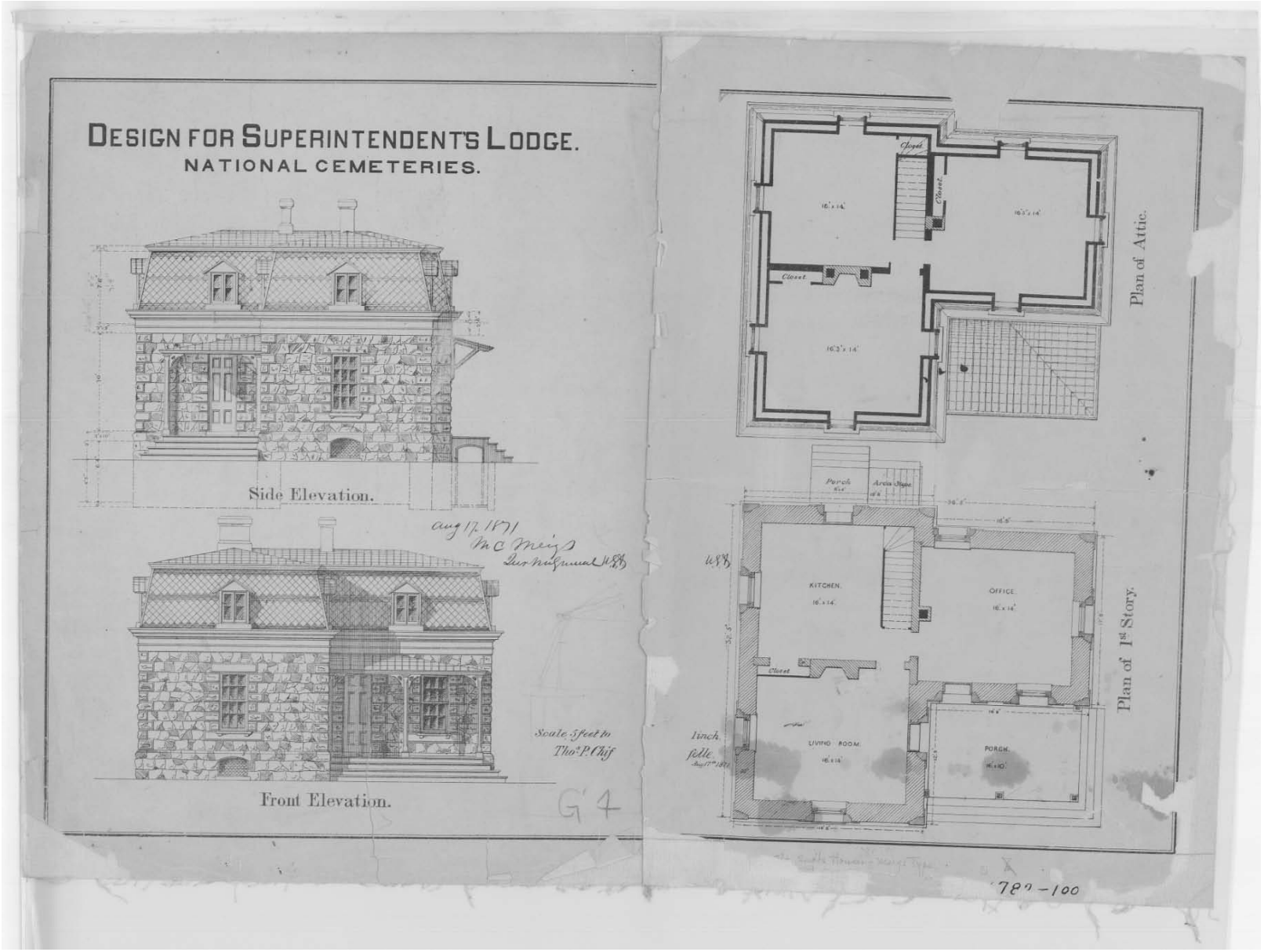
PAINTING.

All interior wood-work to have three (3) coats of white lead in boiled oil. The exterior trimmings to be painted stone color, assimilating with the color of the material used, sanded, and to have three (3) coats in oil.

MATERIALS.

All materials used to be of the best quality. All lumber and timber to be well seasoned, and the work done in a neat, substantial, and workmanlike manner, and to conform in every respect, both in form and dimension, to the drawings hereto annexed. All labor and material that may be necessary for the proper completion of the building, which may not have been mentioned or described in the above specifications, shall be done, and the same furnished, as though mentioned therein, so as to form a complete, well-appointed, and thoroughly constructed building, ready for immediate occupation.

Design for Superintendent's Lodge, National Cemeteries.


DESIGN FOR SUPERINTENDENT'S LODGE.
NATIONAL CEMETERIES.
Side Elevation.
Front Elevation.
Scale 5 feet to
Thos. P. Chif
Plan of Attic.
Plan of 1st Story.
KITCHEN.
OFFICE.
LIVING ROOM.
PORCH.
Closet
Porch
Area Steps
G 4
787-100

Appendix G

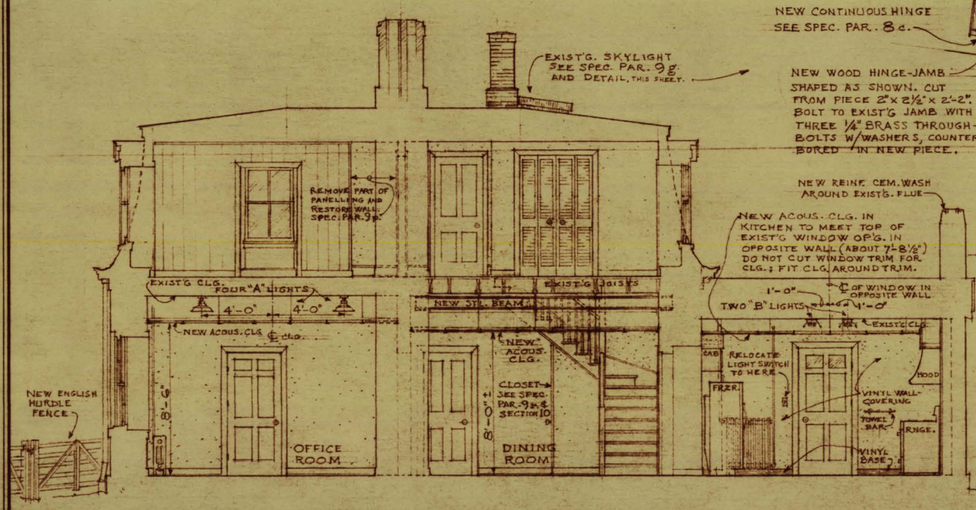
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1976 Lodge Rehabilitation Drawings and Specifications

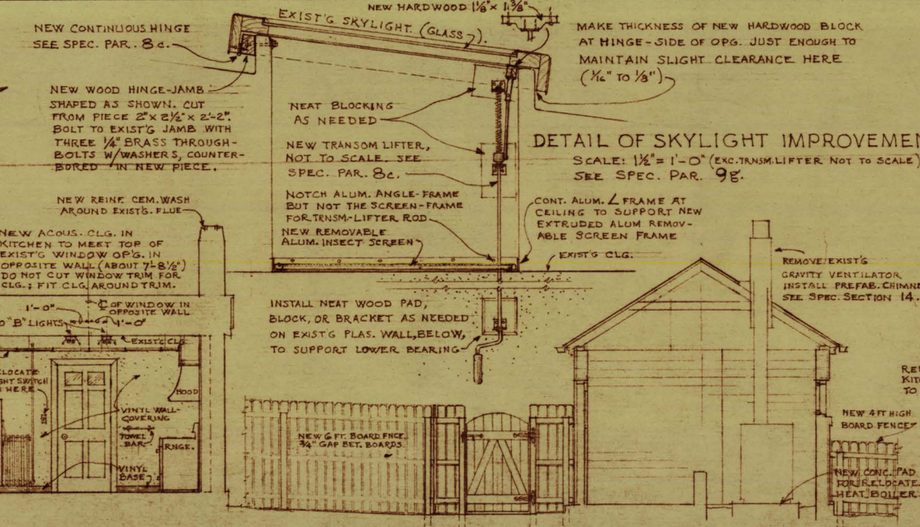
- Construction Drawing: Rehabilitation of Quarters, Building No. 3 and Rehabilitation of "Utility B", Building No. 5, Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Petersburg National Battlefield; 3 sheets

- Specifications: Rehabilitation of Quarters, Building No. 3 and Rehabilitation of "Utility B", Building No. 5, Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Petersburg National Battlefield, National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region

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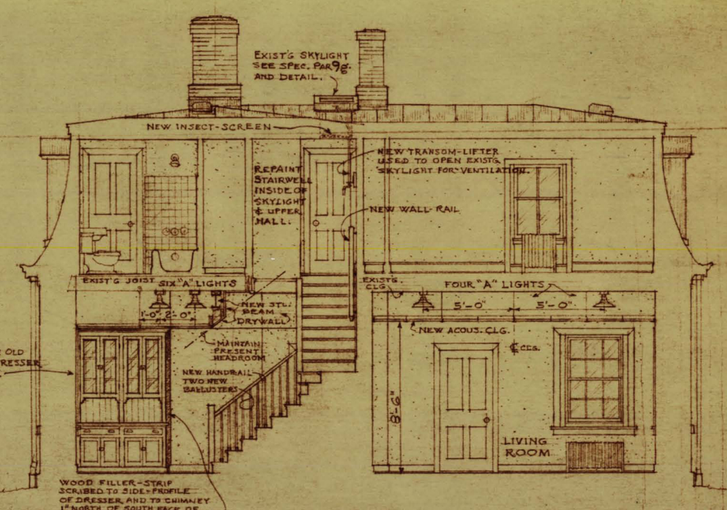


SECTION (1A/1)

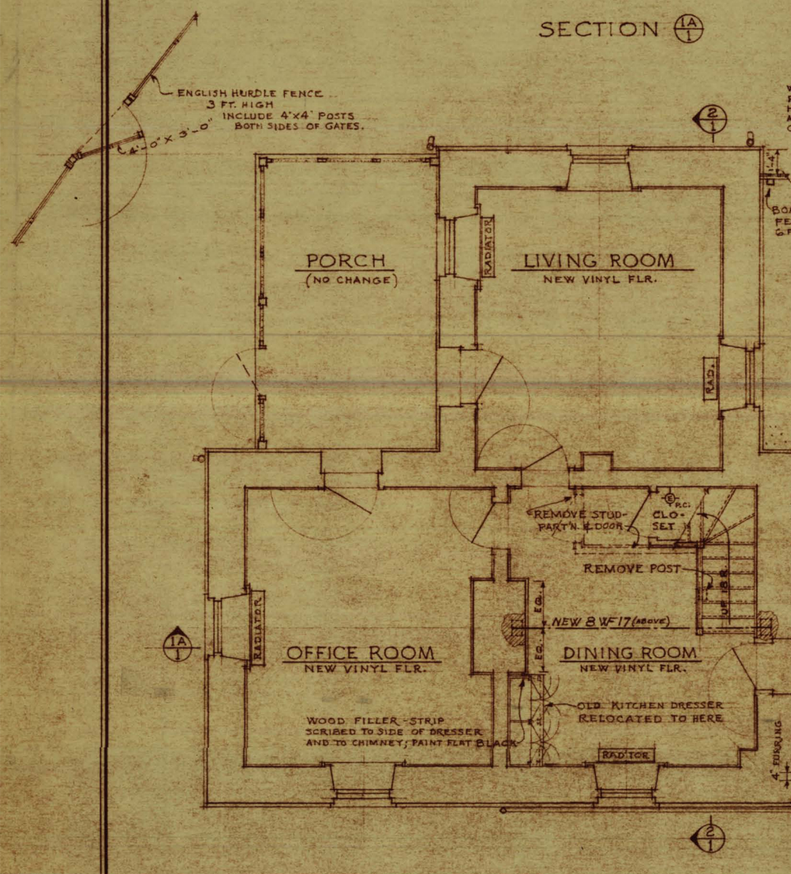


DETAIL OF SKYLIGHT IMPROVEMENT
SCALE: 1½" = 1'-0" (EXC. TRANSM. LIFTER NOT TO SCALE)
SEE SPEC. PAR. 9g.

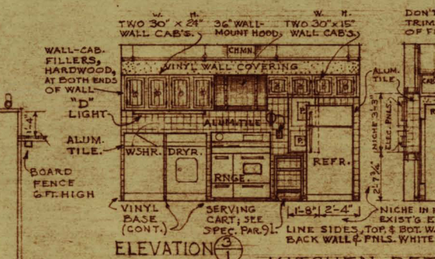
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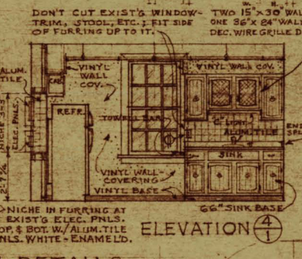
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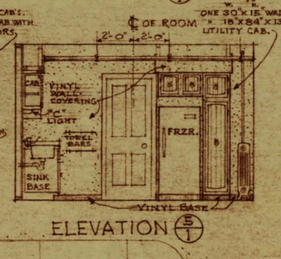
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



ELEVATION (3/1)



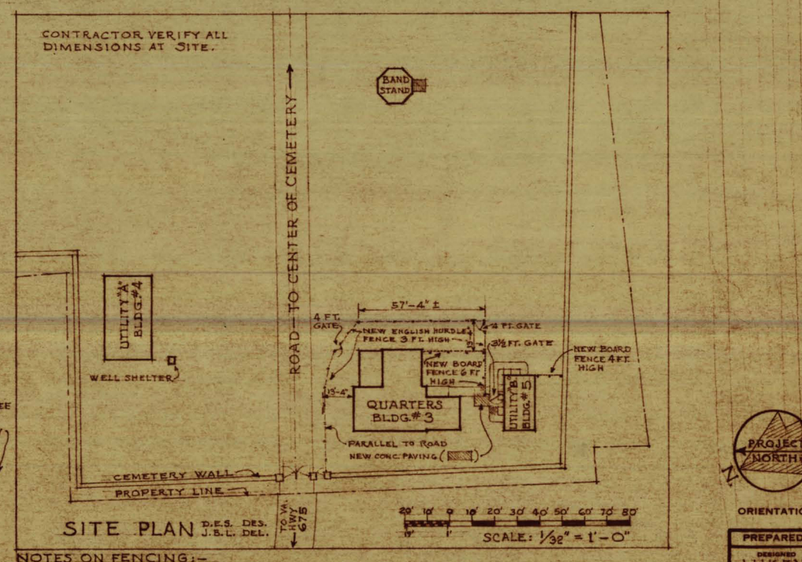
ELEVATION (4/1)



ELEVATION (5/1)

KITCHEN DETAILS
SCALE: ¼" = 1'-0"

CONTRACTOR VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS AT SITE.



SITE PLAN D.E.S. DES. J.B.L. DEL.

NOTES ON FENCING:-

TYPE I:- ENGLISH HURDLE FENCE 3 FEET HIGH. STANDARD PANELS 8 FT. LONG PLUS SHORTER PANELS WHERE NEEDED. SAWED AROMATIC CEDAR RAILS (5) WITH CEDAR POSTS AND DIAGONAL AND VERTICAL BRACES [illegible] TWO 4 FOOT WIDE GATES WITH SEPARATE 4"x 4"x 6'-0" PRESSURE-TREATED POSTS (WOLMAN CCA OR [illegible] APPROVED EQ. PROCESS). SOAK LOWER PORTIONS OF STANDARD PANEL-POSTS THOROUGHLY WITH "WOOD LIFE" OR EQUAL 5% PENTACHLOROPHENOL SOLUTION IN PETROLEUM SOLVENT.

TYPE II:- BOARD FENCE 6 FEET HIGH. SEARS SUBURBAN, FARM AND RANCH CATALOG FALL 1976 PAGE 22 OR APPROVED EQUAL. USE 8-FOOT POSTS AND HAVE POSTS PRESSURE-TREATED (WOLMAN CCA OR APPROVED EQ. PROCESS) NOT OVER 8 FT. O.C. USE THREE 1½"x 3½" BACK RAILS. GATE # 3EGF23329 N. HARDWARE SET # 3EGF23092 (BOTH OR EQ.).

TYPE III:- BOARD FENCE 4 FEET HIGH. SAME AS TYPE II BUT WITH 6-FOOT POSTS AND TWO BACK RAILS 1½" x 3½" AND 4-FOOT HIGH BOARDS INSTEAD OF 6 FOOT HIGH; SCRIBE LAST BOARD TO CEMETERY WALL.

FINISHING:- STAIN NEW FENCES WITH "OLYMPIC" OR APPROVED EQ. HEAVY BODIED STAIN. UP TO FOUR (4) COLORS MAY BE SELECTED TO BLEND & MATCH THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF WOOD. PAINT ALL HARDWARE BLACK.

(R1) NOTES ON CONTRACTOR'S USE OF THE AREA.
(SEE ALSO REVISION TO NOTE IN WOMEN'S RM. ON PLAN (ABOVE).)
ADD THE FOLLOWING TO SPEC. SPECIAL PROVISIONS, PAR. 17, TEMPORARY ENCLOSURES:- "THE NATIONAL CEMETERY WILL REMAIN OPEN TO THE PUBLIC DURING DESIGNATED HOURS DAILY THROUGH OUT THE CONSTRUCTION PERIOD. THE CONTRACTOR'S INSTALLATIONS AND ACTIVITIES ARE TO BE PLANNED SO AS TO INTERFERE WITH VISITORS' ACCESS AND APPRECIATION OF THE CEMETERY AS LITTLE AS POSSIBLE. THE AREAS IN WHICH TRAILERS, TEMPORARY ENCLOSURES, STACKS OF MATER'LS, ETC., MAY BE PLACED WILL BE STRICTLY LIMITED WITHIN BOUNDARIES DETERMINED AT THE SITE BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PETERSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK. THE CONTRACTOR ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE TWO BUILDINGS AND THEIR CONTENTS UNTIL FINAL ACCEPTANCE."

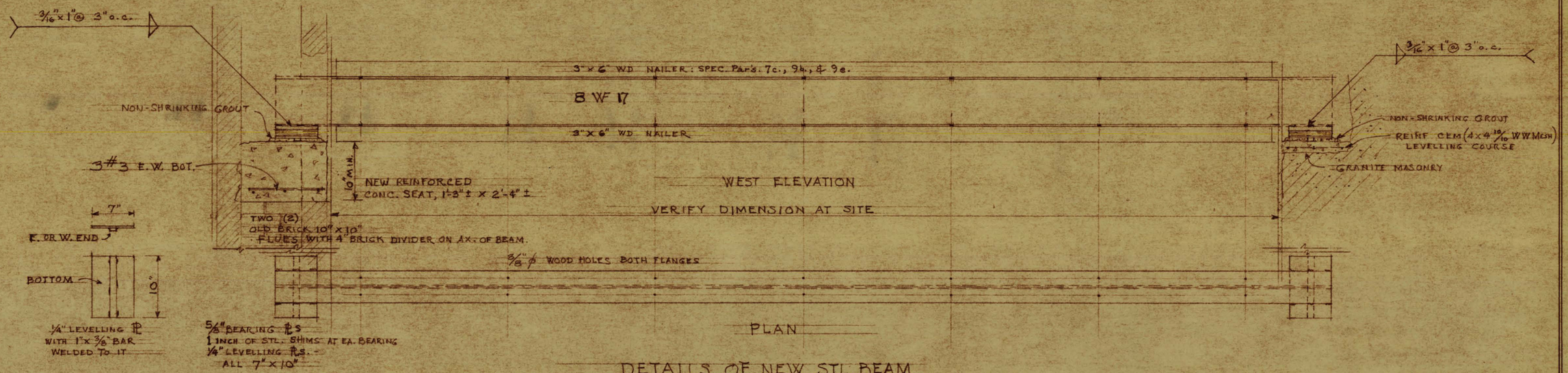
BASIC DATA: (NOTED ON PRELIMINARY DRAWING)

CONSTRUCTION DRAWING SCALE: ¼" = 1'-0" 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

RECOMMENDED: DATE	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MAINTENANCE DIVISION PREPARED BY OFFICE MID-ATLANTIC REGIONAL OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19106
CONFORMS WITH THE DESIGN SHOWN ON PRELIMINARY DRAWING NUMBER 325/80,002 (1 SHEET) WHICH WAS APPROVED BY REGIONAL DIRECTOR CHESTER L. BROOKS ON JAN. 12, 1976.	REHABILITATION OF QUARTERS, BUILDING NO. 3 AND REHABILITATION OF "UTILITY B", BUILDING NO. 5 TITLE OF DRAWING POPLAR GROVE NATIONAL CEMETERY, DINWIDDIE COUNTY, VA LOCATION WITHIN PARK PETERSBURG NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD, P.O. BOX 549, PETERSBURG, VA 23803 NAME OF PARK
APPROVED: DATE	

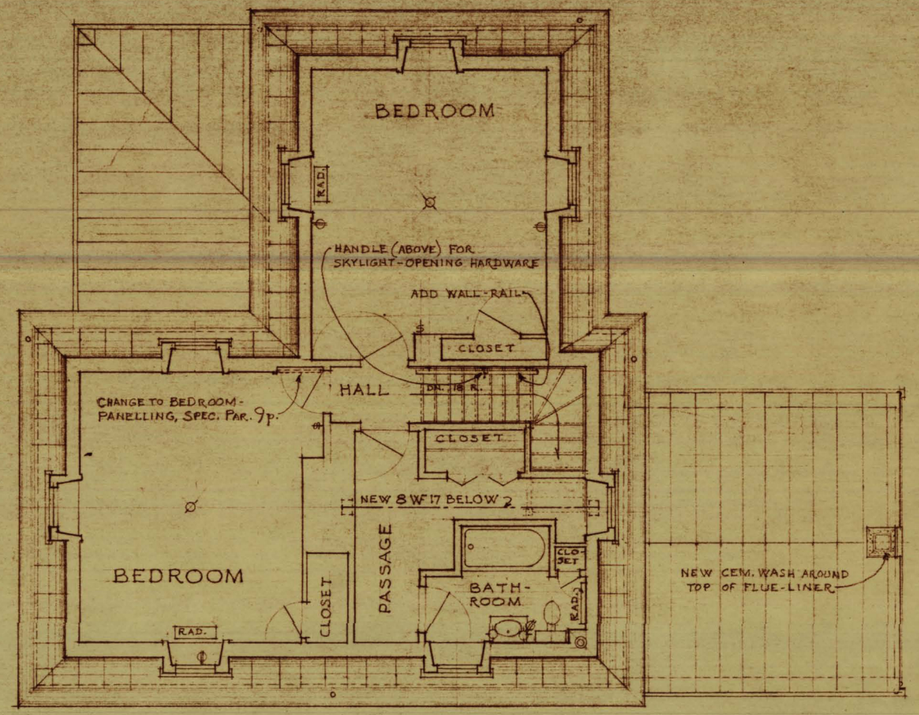
ORIENTATION

PREPARED	
DESIGNED	LUKENS
DRAWN	LUKENS
CHECKED	MONKOSKI
ARCH.	J.B.L.
ELEC.	W.R.V.
MECH.	W.R.V.
STRUC.	J.B.L.
REVISED	
DATE	INITIAL
8/9/76	J.B.L.
REGION	MID-ATLANTIC
PDP NO.	
SHEET	1 OF 3
DRAWING NO.	325 80,002A
DATE	8/3/76



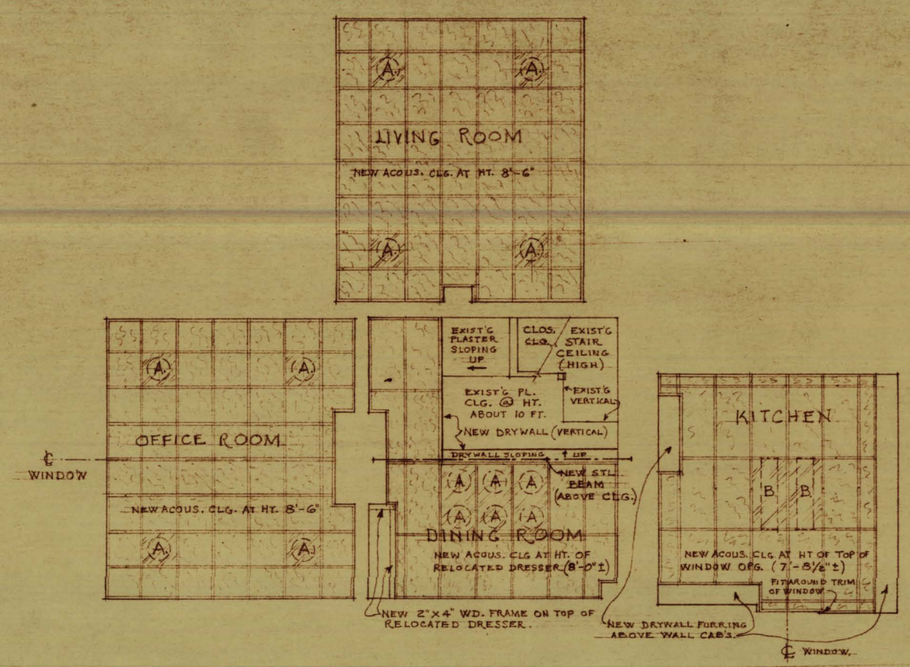
DETAILS OF NEW STL. BEAM

SCALE: 1½"=1'-0"



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

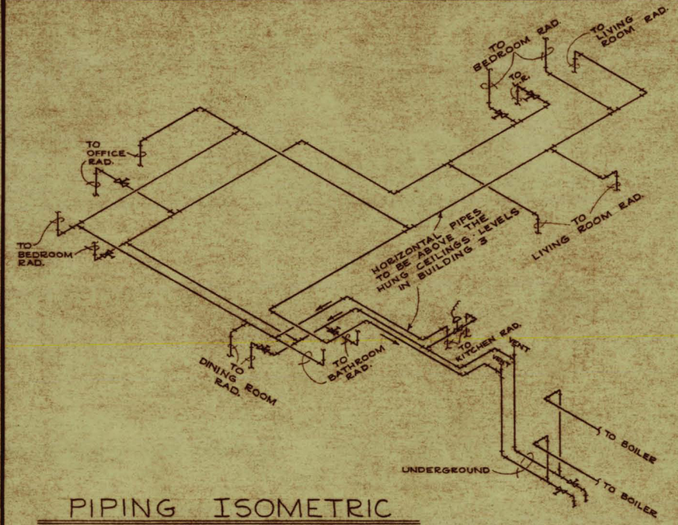
SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"



REFLECTED CEILING PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR

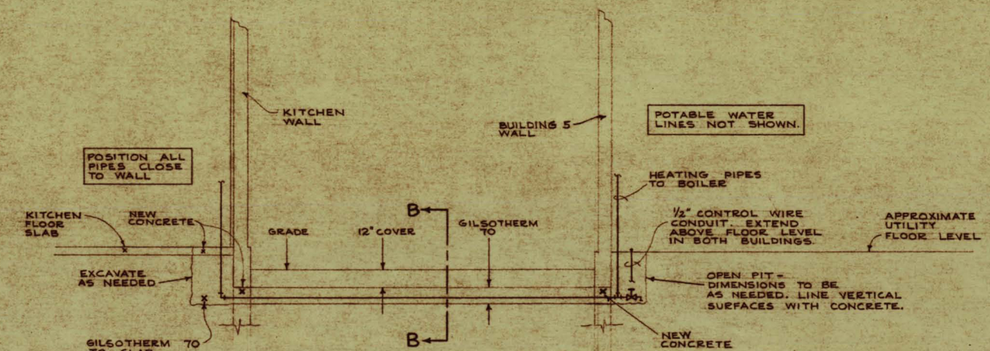
SCALE: 1/4"= 1'-0"

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
LUKENS	325
DESIGNED	80,002A
LUKENS	PKG. NO. / SHEET
DRAWN	— / 2
MONKOSKI	—
CHECKED	—
8/3/76	OF 3
DATE	



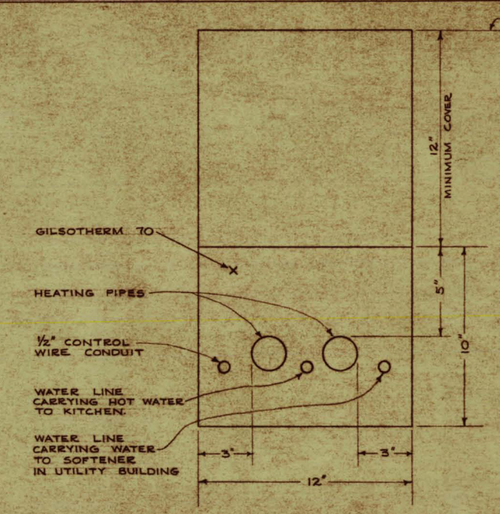
PIPING ISOMETRIC

NO SCALE



SECTION A-A

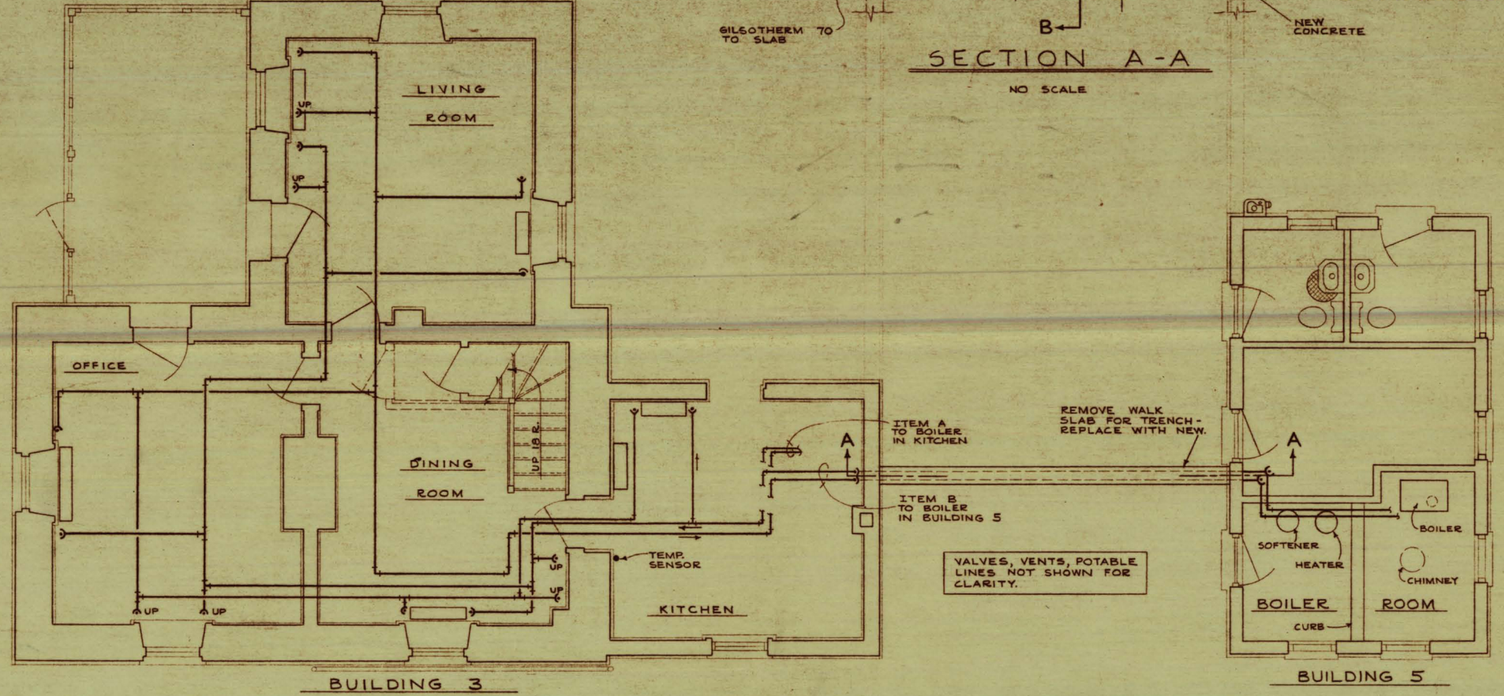
NO SCALE



SECTION B-B

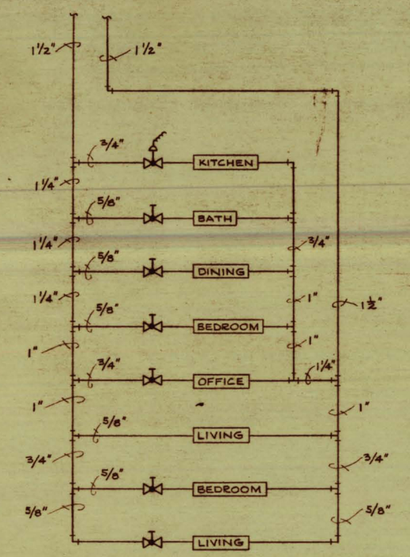
(ROTATED 90° AND ENLARGED)

NO SCALE



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE : 1/4" = 1'-0"



PIPE SCHEMATIC

NO SCALE

SYMBOLS

- AUTOMATIC VALVE
- GLOBE VALVE
- GATE VALVE
- RADIATOR
- AUTO AIR VENT
- DRAIN WITH HOSE CONNECTION

N

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
VEACH DESIGNED	325 80,002 A
KOVEL DRAWN	PKG. NO. / SHEET 3
MONKOSKI CHECKED	OF 3
8/3/76 DATE	

RM Records
Box 4, Folder 17

SPECIFICATIONS

REHABILITATION OF QUARTERS, BUILDING NO. 3 AND

REHABILITATION OF "UTILITY B", BUILDING NO. 5

POPLAR GROVE NATIONAL CEMETERY

PETERSBURG NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE * MID-ATLANTIC REGION

C O N T E N T S

LIST OF CONTRACT DRAWINGS

GENERAL PROVISIONS (Standard Form 23 A)

LABOR STANDARDS PROVISIONS (Standard Form 19A with wage rates)

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

CONSTRUCTION PROVISIONS	SECTION
INCLUDED	1
NOT INCLUDED	2
DEMOLITION	3
SITE WORK	4
CONCRETE	5
MASONRY	6
STRUCTURAL STEEL	7
MISCELLANEOUS METAL	8
CARPENTRY AND MILLWORK	9
PLASTERING AND WALLBOARD	10
ACOUSTICAL CEILINGS	11
RESILIANT FLOORING	12
PAINTING, GLAZING, AND CAULKING	13
PLUMBING AND HEATING	14
ELECTRICAL WORK	15

LIST OF CONTRACT DRAWINGS

DRAWING NO. 325/80,002A, Rehabilitation of Quarters, Building No. 3, and Rehabilitation of "Utility B", Building No. 5, Poplar Grove National Cemetery

SHEET NO. 1 - FIRST FLOOR PLAN AND SECTIONS

SHEET NO. 2 - SECOND FLOOR PLAN, REFLECTED FIRST FLOOR CEILING PLAN, AND DETAILS

SHEET NO. 3 - PLUMBING, HEATING, AND ELECTRICAL WORK

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

1. DESCRIPTION OF WORK: The quarters was built by the War Department about 100 years ago as a Superintendent's lodge and office for the National Cemetery. It is now used as Government quarters for a National Park Service employee. It is a 2-story house with 2 bedrooms and a bath on the second floor and 4 rooms on the first floor. "Utility B" is a small one-story masonry building located about 20 feet away behind the quarters. It contains 2 public toilet rooms and 2 storage rooms. The work is mainly to rehabilitate and improve the interior of the lower story of the quarters and to renovate the public toilet rooms in "Utility B". This will involve moving the heating boiler and other utilities from the quarters to "Utility B", reinforcing a portion of the second floor framing of the quarters with structural steel, removing from the quarters a wood post, 2 partitions, an existing ceiling, and existing kitchen sink and cabinets, moving an existing built-in cabinet to another room, installing new kitchen cabinets and sink, replacing an existing window with a new window, new hung acoustic ceilings, lights, and floor covering throughout the lower story of the quarters, replacing one water closet with a new one and resetting one existing water closet in toilet rooms, plastering repairs, wood-framed drywall furring, repairs to storage room doors and frames, minor concrete and masonry work, new piping for the hot water heating system including underground piping, repainting interior of lower story of quarters and interior of "Utility B", and moving a large metal placque which is presently mounted on the front of the quarters to the front of another building.

2. LOCATION: Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Dinwiddie County, VA, about 3 miles south of Petersburg on Virginia Highway 675.

3. DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS: Contract drawings shall consist of:
Rehabilitation of Quarters, Building No. 3, and
Rehabilitation of "Utility B", Building No. 5,
Poplar Grove National Cemetery, three (3) sheets.

This specification, together with the latest revised editions of the Federal Specifications as applicable, whether or not listed or referred to herein, are part of this contract. The contract drawings and specifications are intended to be mutually explanatory and complete.

4. STOP ORDER: If the Contractor upon award of the contract cannot, through no fault of his own, start work immediately, a stop order will be placed against the contract and the time consumed by such a stop order shall not be chargeable against the contract time.

CONSTRUCTION PROVISIONS

1. INCLUDED: Alterations and rehabilitation work inside both buildings as shown on drawings and described herein, excavation and backfill required for piping, insulated underground piping and electric circuits, replacement of warped window in quarters and repair of existing doors and frames in "Utility B", new paving and fencing where shown, removal of placque from front of quarters and installation of placque on another structure nearby, minor finish grading work, and cleanup. Note that the bid schedule calls for alternate bids as follows:

> Item A - Omit all the work in "Utility B" (Building No. 5). Leave boiler, water softener, and water heater in their present locations but provide new heat piping and control. Replace warped window in kitchen and paint entire interior of present kitchen including old dresser, existing cabinets, knotty pine wainscote, and new exposed piping in kitchen only. Omit all other rehabilitation work in kitchen - utility area but include all other work in Quarters, Building No. 3.
>
> Item B - Complete all the work as shown and specified.

2. NOT INCLUDED: Major electrical appliances, shown on drawings, are existing items to be reinstalled by this contractor in new locations. Seeding and planting work is not included.

3. DEMOLITION: Do all demolition work required to make way for new construction included in this contract. This includes removal of the existing ceiling in the Dining Room and removal of the "deafening" (gravel-fill) and the "sound boards" which support it between the second floor joists over the Dining Room.

It includes cutting into south side of main chimney and north side of masonry south wall of dining room for construction of seats for new steel beam.

It also includes removal of the veneered plywood closet wall with its door and frame adjacent to the stairs in the Dining Room and the turned wood post, both of which must remain in place until the new steel beam is installed as described in Section 7, STRUCTURAL STEEL.

For "Item B", only, on the bid schedule, the following additional demolition will be required: Remove old built-in kitchen "dresser" (cabinet) from northeast corner of kitchen very carefully, under the carpenters' supervision, for reinstallation in the dining room. Remove existing cabinet-sink and wall cabinet. Remove partition between kitchen and present utility space. Remove existing knotty-pine wainscoting from entire kitchen-utility area. Cut a neat hole through south exterior wall of kitchen for new dryer vent where directed. Cut a neat hole into north side of kitchen chimney for hood exhaust. Cut existing walls or floor where necessary for plumbing and heating work.

4. SITE WORK: Install fencing and gates of the type and in the locations shown on the drawings. Lay out fencing to straight lines perpendicular or parallel to sides of buildings unless directed otherwise and set all fence posts plumb and to proper depths.

Construct new walks as shown on drawings. Existing concrete paving, if damaged by work under this contract, shall be neatly repaired by replacing an entire square up to the next score-joint using experienced cement masons and best quality materials and workmanship.

a. Backfill: Secure Contracting Officer's approval of backfilling materials and of work which will be buried before doing any backfilling. Backfill to within 8" of finish grade under new concrete walk and to within 4" of finish grade everywhere else. Thoroughly puddle and tamp fill in 6" to 8" layers, compacting each layer before placing next layer.

b. Grading: As soon as exterior work under the contract is substantially completed, respread topsoil neatly and rake to finish grades, as directed. Remove all debris and excess fill or topsoil completely and leave the area in condition for re-seeding by the Government.

5. CONCRETE:

a. General: Construct the new concrete walk at the east side of the building and all concrete work for the alteration including seats for new steel beam-bearing plates, the new opening through the old foundation walls for piping and conduit, and repairs to floor and walk slabs.

b. Fill: Drainage fill under walk shall be washed hard gravel or crushed rock graded from 3/4" to 1-½", well-temped to 4" depth.

c. Forms for steps, and edges of slabs: Construct of sound lumber, plumb and rigid, secure against warping or displacement. Leave no part of forms, stakes, etc., about completed work, above or below ground. Time or removal of form is the Contractor's responsibility.

d. Reinforcement Mesh: Welded wire fabric, ASTM Designation A 185-37, free from loose rust, scale or any coating which will reduce bond. Mesh for concrete walk 6" x 6" #10.

e. Reinforcement Bars: Deformed intermediate grade new billet steel, ASTM A305 and A15 or A16; free from loose rust, scale or any coating which will reduce bond.

f. Placing Reinforcement: Pull concrete walk mesh up 3/4" into slab when placing concrete. For other reinforcement follow ACI 318 Manual of Standard Practice for Detailing Reinforced Concrete Structures. Include all spaces, chairs, ties, or other devices necessary for property placing supporting and fastening reinforcement in place.

g. Mix: Develop ultimate compressive strength at 28 days of 3000 lbs. Water per bag of cement: 6 gallons for bone dry aggregate; 5-$\frac{1}{2}$ gallons for damp aggregate; 5 gallons for wet aggregate. Transit mix in accordance with requirements of ASTM Designation C-94 is allowable if approved by the Contracting Officer.

h. Mixing: Machine mix in approve mixer. Accurately proportion ingredients and dry mix for a least a minute. Slump not to exceed 5". Waste any batch containing excessive amount of water. Retempering of concrete not permitted.

i. Pouring: Place concrete immediately after mixing. Waste concrete unused 30 minutes after mixing, also cleanings from mixer and batches where separation occurs. Thoroughly tamp, spade, rake and agitate all concrete to secure a solid and homogeneous mass. Keep reinforcing in correct position. Do not drop concrete over 4 feet. Use chute to pour from greater heights. Make no construction joints unless approved by the Contracting Officer or indicated on drawings. Fill all voids showing when forms are removed.

j. Cold Weather Concrete: Place no concrete when average temperature is less than 40 degrees F except by permission of the Contracting Officer, approval of means of heating aggregates prior to mixing and maintaining proper air temperature during and after pour. Use of chlorides, antifreeze or accelerators will not be permitted.

k. Finishing: "Utility B" floor patch shall be steel trowelled to a fine finish. Steps and walk shall be given an even-textured nonskid surface by smoothing with a wood float, and then brushing lightly with a broom. Finish edges with a radius edging-tool and score across surface of walk at intervals of approximately 3 feet with a scoring-tool.

l. Hardener: Apply Concrete Service Company's "Diamond Crete" or approved equal liquid floor hardener to "Utility B" floor patch.

m. Curing: Keep concrete surfaces wet for 7 days or coat with Concrete Service Company's "Cure-Seal" or approved equal liquid curing compound.

6. MASONRY:

a. General: Do all masonry work required, including walling-up new openings in north and south walls of dining room after new steel beam is in place and Building 5 north wall and finishing top of kitchen chimney with new cement wash around flue-lining as shown. Install bars to replace missing bars in foundation wall vents. Remove metal placque from front of quarters, restore wall, and install placque on another structure where directed.

b. Bricks: Hard-burned red clay brick selected, for size and shape to match the brick of the existing chimney to the approval of the Contracting Officer. Use best brick-laying practice. Wet bricks before laying and fill all voids with mortar. Make finished chimney appear as all one job. Apply reinforced cement wash at top of kitchen chimney.

c. Cement: Louisville Cement Company's "Brixment" or approved equal masonry cement, ASTM Designation C91, Type II.

d. Sand: Clean, sharp masons sand, ASTM Designation C144.

e. Water: Clean, free from injurious amounts of acids, alkalis, etc.

f. Mortar Mix: 1 part masonry cement to not over 3 parts damp loose sand measured by volume. Retemper mortar on the board with as much water as it will hold but do not retemper in the mixer or mortar box.

g. Foundation Vents: Where bars are missing from existing foundation-vents, build-in new bars furnished under Section 8, MISCELLANEOUS METAL. Clean out existing holes and cut them deeper if necessary. Soak the holes well, sponge away excess water, and set the bars firmly in place with stiff mortar. Keep the surface damp until cured.

h. Metal Placque: Carefully remove cast metal placque from front wall of Quarters without damaging the placque or the wall. Use proper-sized socket wrench to get the 4 ornamental hex-head bolts out without damaging them. Use a small sharp cold chisel and light hammer to loosen pointing behind edges of placque. Support placque from the front to keep it from falling. If it is still stuck, cut a wood 2x8 the same length as the placque and hold flat against wall at one edge of placque. Strike other edge of the 2x8 carefully with a sledge hammer to loosen placque. If this doesn't work consult the Contracting Officers' representative for further directions.

Clean the wall where placque has been removed by chipping off remains of cement or mortar. Use dilute muriatic acid if necessary, rinsing it away afterward with plenty of water. Point up bolt holes and other defects.

Mount the placque plumb and secure in new location where directed. Furnish and install new lead shield or similar anchorage for ornamental bolts. Use mortar or other mastic as appropriate to form solid bedding behind placque.

i. Touch up painting: See Section 13, PAINTING, GLAZING, AND WALL-COVERING, for touch up painting of placque.

7. STRUCTURAL STEEL: The new beam and its two bearing plates shall conform to the Standard Specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials for Structural Steel for building, Serial Designation A-7-58T for A36 steel. Fabrication: conform to AISC requirements. Welding: conform to Standard Code of Arc and Gas Welding in Building Construction of the American Welding Society. Submit a shop drawing of the steel and obtain approval before beginning fabrication. Fabricate beam and bearing plates accurately and assemble by shop welding. See details shown on drawings. Punch or drill wood holes in both top and bottom flanges.

a. Levelling plates and shim plates: Furnish $\frac{1}{4}$" levelling plates of same size as bearing plates, each with a positioning bar welded to its bottom as shown in detail. Also, for each bearing, furnish a set of shim plates to permit shimming up to one inch (1") under each bearing plate.

b. Painting: All steel shall be given a shop coat of paint before leaving the shop and shall be cleaned of any rust on the job and touched up.

c. Erection: Contractor shall assume responsibility for the structural stability of the Quarters during erection of the beam and subsequent work in the dining room. The following procedure is suggested but variations may be submitted for approval.

Before erection begins, the concrete and masonry of both beam seats shall be cured and the ceiling removed so that the bottoms of all second floor joists over the dining room are exposed. The "deafing" (gravel fill between joists) shall also be removed.

Set both levelling plates with "Embeco" or equal non-shrinking grout and allow it to cure. Hold the 3"x6" wood nailer up against bottoms of joists, scribe it at each joist, and have carpenter notch top of nailer so that it fits the bottoms of all the joists. If any joist is much too high, carpenter may fasten substantial blocking to top of nailer but in no case shall wood shims which are smaller than 3/8" thick plywood x4"x6" be used.

Nailer is to be fastened to top of beam with lag bolts and nailed to bottom of every joist. Contractor shall select which to do before erecting beam and which to do after.

Place beam so that bearing plates bear on levelling plates. Wedge sides of web at both ends of beam to prevent lateral movement. Jack beam carefully with jack posts near both ends, bearing on heavy timbers to spread load on first floor, and insert steel shims under bearing plates. Raise joists sufficiently to remove load from stud wall and from turned wood post at stairs but avoid cracking of finishes in second story insofar as possible. Have carpenter complete the fastening of the beam to the nailer or the existing joists to the nailer, whichever was not done earlier. Remove stud wall and turned wood post at stairs. Remove jack posts and wedges at ends of beam. Have mason fill in completely around both ends of new beam with brick masonry.

8. MISCELLANEOUS METAL:

a. General: Provide all miscellaneous metal items required to complete the construction whether specifically mentioned herein or not.

b. Towel bars: Provide four (4) towel bars, Sears No. 9AY56436 or approved equal and install where directed in the kitchen.

c. Skylight hardware: Provide Du Page Transom Lifter No. 1059A2 with 4 foot rod available from McMaster - Carr Supply Company, P.O. Box 4355, Chicago, Illinois 60680 or approved equal lifting device. Provide heavy gauge solid brass continuous hinge 24"x2½" (open) with countersunk holes for No. 6 flat head wood screws 2" on centers. Provide 22 solid brass No. 6 x 3/4" flat head wood screws. Provide continuous aluminum angle support for aluminum screen at all 4 sides of ceiling opening as shown. Provide removable aluminum insect screen with extruded aluminum frame

d. Stair handrail brackets: Provide three (3) substantial brass-finished wall-handrail brackets for stair. Brackets are to be fastened through existing plaster wall into studs and are to be made removable to facilitate carrying furniture up or down the narrow stairs. For this reason, in place of the screws which come with the brackets, furnish steel wood screws of the same diameter and with the same type heads (whether flat or round) but 1 3/4" or 2" long.

e. Fence and gate hardware: Furnish good quality heavy galvanized hinges, bolts, latches, etc., and all other metal parts required to make a durable and satisfactory installation of the fencing and gates shown.

f. Miscellaneous: Furnish all nails, screws, metal straps, hooks, anchors, and other fastenings required to assemble and install securely all the work shown or specified.

9. CARPENTRY AND MILLWORK:

a. General: Do all carpentry work required to complete the alterations to the existing buildings. The remodeling is to be first class work, done insofar as possible with stock items of lumber, millwork, etc., carefully selected to match corresponding parts of the existing structures. A few items, such as the stair-rail parts, may have to be run specially in a mill unless stock items can be altered slightly to procude the same contours. The work is not expected to be of the standard associated with "restoration" but rather that of a good private renovation job.

b. Framing: The dining-room ceiling and kitchen furring are to be framed up accurately and firmly with new kiln dried framing lumber so that floor is level and stiff, walls plumb and well-braced, furring over cabinets correctly shaped and secure. Use adequate quantities of proper type nails, bolts, hangers, and other fasteners. Joists, beams, and studding are to be of grade-marked material rated for at least 1400f by the applicable lumber-grading association. Sills are to be of pressure-treated lumber brush-coated with preservative wherever cut or drilled on the job.

c. Kitchen window: Existing lower sash is warped so that window will not close properly. Carefully remove sash and have new parts made, including stops and if necessary upper sash also, so that a completely satisfactory double hung window and frame will be the final result. Sash and any other new parts which will be exposed to the weather shall be made from kiln dried clear Ponderosa pine or sugar pine, pressure-impregnated with Wolman CCA or approved equal toxic preservative and water-repellant treatment in conformance with AWPB Standard LP-2 or LP-22, AWPA Standard C2-69, or other trade association standard approved by the Contracting Officer. Corner joints of sash shall be coped, slot-mortised, and pinned. New sash and other millwork shall be prime coated with thinned oil base paint in the mill.

d. Stair work: Restore the railing of the lower straight run of stairs after the turned post has been removed as specified in Section 7, STRUCTURAL STEEL. Replace the rail with a new one-piece rail of same profile made from clear hardwood suitable for natural finish. Furnish and install new kiln dried softwood ballusters, matching the existing ballusters exactly, where ballusters were removed to install post.

Where stud wall is to be removed to expose side of upper straight run of stairs, furnish and install any stair parts which are found to be missing or damaged by the earlier installation of the stud wall.

Furnish and install a wall-rail on the north side of the upper run of stairs using the metal brackets described in Par. 8d. Wall rail shall match the replacement handrail described above. Locate the brackets at studs in the plastered wall. Drill shank holes and pilot holes into studs accurately for the long steel screws specified and oil the screws before installing so that bracket and rail assembly will be easily removable.

Protect the existing stair treads, nosings, risers, and railings from damage during work under this contract. Install properly designed temporary protection before beginning any work in the dining room or second story.

e. Wood nailers on top and bottom of steel beam: See Section 7, STRUCTURAL STEEL for carpentry work involved. Fasten with 5/16"x2" lag bolts @ 24" o.c. both sides of web (total of 28 lag bolts).

f. Wood framing for sloping and vertical parts of dining room ceiling: Use 2x4, 2x3, and 2x2 material to provide framing at approximately 16" centers for drywall finish and to provide continuous nailing at all corners, edges, and changes between horizontal, sloping, and vertical planes.

g. Skylight improvement: See detail on drawings. Furnish and install wood blocking for hinge on roof-opening and wood backing for brackets of transom lifter on interior wall below. Install hardware and screen furnished under Par. 8c. Modify as necessary to convert skylight to a ventilating skylight operated easily and conveniently from inside.

h. Removing wainscote: (not included under Item A of bid schedule). Remove knotty pine wainscote, cap, and base from present kitchen and utility room. Be particularly careful to avoid damage to earlier period woodwork at window and door frames and at old dresser (cabinet). Kitchen walls are to receive modern wall coverings from floor to ceiling (Section 13) so care should be exercised to leave wall surface in a repairable condition.

i. Moving kitchen dresser: (not included under Item A of bid schedule). Take off doors, trim mouldings, base, etc., carefully and disassemble dresser as much as necessary to get it out of its present location. Take parts to shop, remove paint, and do all needed repairs. Reinstall in dining room, adding wood finish pieces needed at ends to fill gaps between wall, dresser, and chimney.

Install plumb and level and fix doors, catches, and drawers so that they work properly. Leave in condition for finishing work described in Section 13.

j. Kitchen cabinets: (not included under Item A of bid schedule). "Mediterranean" style base and wall cabinets as shown in Sears Home Improvement Catalog for 1976 or approved equal prefinished wood cabinets. Counter-top shall be 3/4" particle board with rolled front edge and curved backsplash covered on all exposed surfaces with "Formica" or approved equal high pressure plastic laminate, Color No. 27, "White Sequin". Follow details on drawings for selection of cabinets and installation. Alter cabinets as necessary to permit plumb and level installation. Fasten securely to floor, walls, and overhead furring. Furnish and install all the appropriate hardware and leave all doors and drawers in proper operating condition. Protect prefinished surfaces from damage and restore completely any damage which occurs during work of this contract.

k. Range hood: 36-inch Wall-Mount Decor Range Hood No. F22AY56859N3 (black) with two (2) Decor trim Straps No. F22AY5603 in Finish S, "Antique Brass Look", all as shown in Sears Home Improvement Catalog for 1976 or approved equal. Make hole into existing chimney and connect hood exhaust into chimney flue with neat airtight joint. Mount hood plumb and level at location and height shown and fasten securely to wall and to overhead furring. Include proper electrical connection in accordance with the provisions of Section 15 ELECTRICAL WORK.

l. Serving cart: Furnish, completely assembled in the finished kitchen, one white-enamelled steel serving cart, Sears general Fall and Winter 1976 catalog No. 11K7090C or an approved equal serving cart which will fit neatly into the space shown for it on the drawings.

m. Repairing doors and door frames of "Utility B" (Bldg. No. 5): (not included in Item A of bid schedule). The center door and the west door on the north side of this building and their frames are all damaged by rot at the bottom and one of the frames is loose. All are to be repaired so that all the damaged wood is cut away and neatly patched with kiln dried and pressure preservative treated wood of the proper thickness. Make perfect half-lap joints, the grain of the patch running the same direction as the grain of each piece, glued with waterproof glue and screwed. Anchor the loose frame securely to the masonry jamb. At the contractor's option, replace damaged doors and frames with new doors and frames of the same style and size and at least equal quality and hang them by reusing the existing hinges and locksets. Leave both doors in perfect operating condition. All new material shall be prime-coated with thinned oil-base paint before exposure to the weather.

n. Installing towel bars: Fasten towel bars securely to wall or ends of cabinets where directed. Use proper type fastenings in each case and make bars level.

o. Repairs to interior trim: If any existing baseboard, window trim, window stool, or moulding is found to be incomplete after the alterations described above, either due to the work of this contract or from previous alterations work, it shall be neatly patched with clear kiln dried trim lumber having the grain running in the same direction as the piece being patched. Use hand or power tools to match the profile of the existing material exactly.

p. Change to bedroom panelling: Modern veneered plywood panelling at the door to the north bedroom interferes with the door-swing. Remove a section of panelling approximately 32 inches wide from the wall and install a strip of finish lumber, scribed to the plaster and baseboard, to conceal the edge of the remaining panelling. Do what is required to leave a finished, workmanlike job with the door swinging to a fully open position against the wall. Furnish and install a rubber-tipped doorstop to prevent the knob from striking the plaster.

q. Adjusting doors and windows: Doors and windows throughout the first floor must operate properly at the completion of the work. Since the new floor covering will be thicker than the existing, the contractor shall trim bottoms of existing doors if necessary to provide clearance of doors over rugs. Repair the dining room window as needed to make it weathertight and properly operable.

r. Closet shelf, bar and hooks: Furnish and install in the old closet after it is rehabilitated as described in Section 10, below, a 1"x12" hat shelf, a coathanger bar made of 3/4" pipe, and a 1"x4" hook rail with four (4) metal coat and hat hooks where directed.

10. PLASTERING AND WALLBOARD: The second floor wall where a section of panelling is to be removed as described in Par. 9o., those parts of the dining room ceiling which are not shown as acoustic, all walls of the dining room, living room, and office room, and under Item B only of the bid schedule, all walls of the kitchen and all new furring shown in the kitchen, are to be smoothly finished surfaces in good condition ready to receive paint or wall-covering when the job is completed. Some parts of this may be done with ½" tapered edge "sheetrock", or approved equal, gypsum wallboard with taped and spackled joints in lieu of lath and plaster at the Contractor's option All patches in existing plaster and all transitions between existing and new must be smooth and look like one job, using lath and plaster if necessary rather than wallboard. Use metal corner beads at all exterior corners and follow manufacturers' recommendations on nailing wallboard.

All areas of deteriorated existing plaster in the lower story are to be cut out and patched with new plaster by an experienced plasterer using best practices of the trade. This applies particularly to the powdery areas on the north wall of the office room near the east wall on the south wall of the living room near the east wall.

After the modern closet under the stairs is removed, the original closet behind it shall be cleaned out and rehabilitated. This may involve some replastering or portions of the closet may be lined with tempered hardboard, whichever appears more practical. The closet is to be made free of openings where vermin or dust could enter and left in condition for painting.

Do all plaster-patching or wallboard-patching required to restore surfaces which are cut or broken to permit installation of new piping, conduit, the steel beam, or other work in this contract.

11. ACOUSTICAL CEILINGS: Install lay-in type acoustical board ceilings on an exposed-grid suspension system in the office room, living room, and in the dining room excepting the higher-ceilinged portion near the stairs (See reflected ceiling plan on Sheet 2 of the drawings). Under Item B, only, of the bid schedule, install same type ceiling in the kitchen. Include translucent panels for new lighting fixtures which will be hung above new ceilings.

a. Suspension system: Factory-finished white aluminum T-bar system of metal not less than .016 inches thick with webs of main tees and cross tees $1\frac{1}{2}$" high.

Include wall angles, splicers for main tees, hook nails, and suspension wire. Follow layout shown on reflected ceiling plan or obtain prior approval for variations. Locate suspension wires not over 4 feet apart in either direction. Make ceilings flat and level at heights called for on drawings.

b. Acoustical panels: White vinyl-coated textured panels made of fiberglas or other mineral material. Surface shall be washable. Submit samples for approval and selection of textures.

c. Translucent panels: Polystyrene plastic or equal crack-resistant translucent panels which will reduce harsh glare and emit 68% of light. Translucent panels shall be "frosty white", similar to acoustical panels. Submit one panel or a sample for approval.

12. RESILIANT FLOORING: Under Item A of the bid schedule, omit the kitchen floor and bring new flooring up to meet existing sheet flooring in the kitchen. Throughout the rest of the first floor, including the closet under the stairs, remove all existing asphalt tile, repair the concrete surface with latex concrete patcher, apply latex or polyvinyl acetate trowelled underlayment, and install new cushion-vinyl sheet flooring. Under Item B of the bid schedule include all of the above and extend it throughout the kitchen including proper preparation of the surface.

a. Flooring material: Armstrong "Sundial" or approved equal permanent rotogravure sheet vinyl floor with no-wax surface over a vinyl cushion and an asbestos-fiber backing. Under Item B of the bid schedule a different pattern will be selected for the kitchen but one pattern will be used throughout the rest of the first floor.

b. Laying: Lay flooring in strict compliance with the manufacturer's printed recommendations. Provide a temperature of at least 70°F. for 48 hours prior to installation, during installation, and for 48 hours after installation. Use adhesives and cleaning materials recommended by the manufacturer. Keep pattern aligned with walls and match it at seams. Fit neatly up to all edges of floor, pipes running through floor, and other permanent obstructions. Roll out bubbles, etc. and leave flooring clean, flat, and well-secured.

c. Vinyl cover base: (not included in Item A of the bid schedule). Install Armstrong or approved equal 4" high vinyl cove base in color to be selected around the kitchen including toe space for base cabinets. Use proper adhesive and make a neat professional looking installation with special attention to corners.

13. PAINTING, GLAZING, AND WALL COVERING:

a. General: The entire interior of the lower storey, the stairwell including the second storey hall, and the portion of the north bedroom wall adjacent to its door are all to be painted. The outsides of all new parts of the kitchen window are to be painted. New material at skylight and replacement bars at foundation vents are all to be painted. The placque mentioned in Par. 6h shall be touched up after being moved. Under Item B only of the bid schedule, the entire exterior of "Utility B" (Building No. 5) is to be painted.

The main stair handrails and treads and the floor of the second storey hall are to be sanded and refinished with wood filler if required, oil stain, and varnish.

The new kitchen window sash is to be glazed. Any other glazed opening which is cracked or broken before the work is completed is to be re-glazed.

Under Item B only of the bid-schedule, the entire south wall of the kitchen below the wall cabinets and the portion of the west wall between the wall cabinets and the base cabinet are to be covered with heat-resistant enamelled aluminum tiles and all other exposed wall areas of the kitchen, including new furring above the wall cabinets, are to be covered with vinyl-coated wallcovering material in a color and pattern to be selected.

b. Workmanship: All first class work. Prepare all surface properly and apply finishes in strict compliance with manufacturers' printed recommendations. Use appropriate primers on all new work. Apply painter's finishes neatly and evenly without runs, sags, or holidays. Apply second coat of finish material where necesary if finish coat does not "cover" perfectly or where specifically called for in following paragraphs. Install new glass with sufficient glaziers points and glazing compound neatly cut to proper bevel. Thoroughly clean the glass after painting work is completed. Install aluminum tiles neatly and securely with joints plumb, level, and consistant and cut tiles to proper fit where they meet other surfaces at top, bottom and ends. Use proper tool to flatten tiles after cutting. Install vinyl-coated wallcovering neatly and securely with pattern matched at joints, joints plumb, edges cut to meet other materials perfectly at edges, and no bumps or bubbles.

c. Painting plaster: After plaster-patches have cured thoroughly, remove all loose paint, spackle, and sand smooth. Treat bare spots with 1 pint of household vinegar in 1 gallon of water. Repeat until surface is hard. Rinse or sponge off with plain water. Allow to dry thoroughly and then spot-prime with Sherwin-Williams B49 W. 1 or approved equal alkyd wall primer and sealer. Recoat entire wall with same primer, tinted to approximate finish color. Follow with one coat of Sherwin-Williams Series B 78 or approved equal alkyd flat wall paint in color for each room and ceiling to be selected. Wherever it does not "cover" adequately in the opinion of the Contracting Officer's representative, apply a second coat to the entire wall or ceiling.

d. Painting drywall: Prime coat with Sherwin-Williams B45 W 3 or approved equal latex wall primer. Follow with finish coat or coats as described in Par. 13c., Painting Plaster, above.

e. Stair handrails, treads, and floor of second storey hall: Remove old finishes and smooth. Use wood filler if required depending on species of wood. Bring old and new handrails to matching color, no darker than necessary, with oil-stain in appropriate colors, wiped. Bring treads, and floor to matching color, lighter than handrails, by similar treatment. Then apply two (2) coats of Sherwin-Williams A 67 1 or approved equal satin finish interior type polyurethane modified oil varnish, rubbed down between coats and wiped clean with a tack cloth before final coat.

f. Other interior woodwork: Prime coat all bare wood with Sherwin-Williams B 49 W 2 or approved equal enamel undercoater. Dull all glossy surfaces with steel wool or fine sandpaper and clean off all dust and surface contamination. Apply one coat of Sherwin-Williams Improved Series B 82 or approved equal alkyd semi-gloss enamel. Wherever it does not "cover" adequately in the opinion of the Contracting Officer's representative, apply a second coat.

g. Interior metal: Prepare surfaces properly. Use the finish coat manufacturer's recommended type of primer for each specific type of metal except where existing paint is adequate. Use steel wool or liquid sander to dull the gloss where necessary. Remove all dust and surface contamination and paint exposed piping, radiators, and other metal items where directed, one coat of Sherwin-Williams Improved Series B 82 or approved equal alkyd semi-gloss enamel. Wherever it does not "cover" adequately in the opinion of the Contracting Officer's representative, apply a second coat.

h. Stucco walls of "Utility B": Clean the walls with a household-type cleaner and bleach to remove moss and mildew and rinse off with plenty of water. Apply one coat of "Arvon Water Bond" as manufactured by Arvon Products Co., Inc., Philadelphia, PA 19144, Phone: 215-849-3070, or an approved equal alkyd oil paint specially formulated for use on exterior masonry. Follow printed directions.

i. Exterior wood: Prime all bare wood with Sherwin-Willaims B 46 W 31 or approved equal long oil mildew resistant exterior undercoater. Properly prepare previously painted surfaces. Apply one coat of Sherwin-Williams B 46 W 4 or approved equal oil base gloss exterior paint. Match the previous paint colors unless directed otherwise.

j. Exterior metal: Properly prepare surfaces. Use the finish-coat manufacturer's recommended type of primer for each specific type of metal. Apply two (2) finish coats of Sherwin-Williams B46 W 4 or approved equal oil base gloss exterior paint. Match the previous paint colors unless directed otherwise.

k. Glazing: Use double-strength "A" glass for new sash. For replacement glass use material matching existing. Glazing compound shall be good quality knife-grade type for wood sash glazing.

l. Aluminum tile: Sears 1976 Home Improvement Catalog No. 64 AY 7444 or approved equal white heat-resistant tiles. Use Sears Bender for Metal Tiles No. 64 AY 7433 or other appropriate tool to restore tile edges to original form after necessary cutting of individual tiles. Follow directions carefully.

m. Vinyl-coated wallcovering: Sears 1976 Home Improvement Catalog Page 91, or approved equal vinyl-coated wallcovering in color and pattern to be selected.

n. Cleanup: At completion of work remove all tools, equipment, surplus materials, and debris of construction, clean all areas in which work has been done or which have been used by the contractor, and return all keys to the Contracting Officer's representative.

14. PLUMBING & HEATING

1. SCOPE OF WORK:

(a) Furnish all labor, equipment and materials necessary for the work contracted for and defined herein as either Item A or Item B, at the Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Petersburg National Battlefield. Details are indicated in this specification and on drawing 325/80,002A, sheet 3.

(b) Item A will change and/or reposition the heating piping system, the elbows, fittings, pipes, radiator valves and control. No potable hot and cold water changes will be involved, however, all work will be done to permit Item B work to be continued at a future date. Item A work is confined within Building 3 (quarters); the boiler remains in the kitchen.

(c) Item B will, in addition, relocate the boiler, its related equipment, the water softener and the hot water heater to Building 5 (utility). This will require installation of underground insulated piping and piping in 5 for heating water, for potable water (2 ways) and underground control wire in conduit. The fuel oil tank will be replaced and the new tank installed in Building 3. A new damper, chimney and flue will be installed. The plumbing pipes in the kitchen will be replaced or relocated as needed for these relocations to accommodate new kitchen equipment and furnish new hot and cold water piping to the second floor bathroom.

(d) Either item includes all electrical wiring, conduit, excavation, supports, connections, boxes, openings, etc. as are necessary and for a functioning system. The replaced equipment and debris resulting from this work will be removed and disposed of by this Contractor.

2. CODES:

The work will conform to the National Electric Code and local code.

3. PERMITS:

This Contractor will give all necessary notices, obtain and pay for all permits and fees and make all deposits for this work.

4. MATERIALS FOR ITEM A:

(a) Replace the living room thermostat with a new unit, range 60°-90°F $1\frac{1}{2}$°F differential, Honeywell Model T 26A, low voltage. Route new low voltage wiring above the new ceiling to the control relay which will cycle the circulator to maintain ambient temperature in the living room.

(b) Heating pipe and fittings for Item A or B to be new, per the plan, standard size, ungalvanized steel, Class I, Federal Specification WW-P-406-a, to be pitched up in the direction of flow 1" in 40 feet, generally except the drainage in the trench or where unavoidable. Ream ends and clean to remove burrs and chips from pipe before being made up. Use pipe compound to prevent leaks.

The removal of the existing piping and installation of the new system will be coordinated with the reinforcing to be done, the new hung ceiling work and the new light fixtures covered elsewhere under this contract.

Pipes will be installed without stress, be free to expand or contract without noise and be properly supported. Horizontal piping will be located above the level of the new ceilings regardless if installed under this contract or not.

New piping will extend to the radiators, fittings and existing valves will be removed and replaced as below. Follow the present existing riser fittings and positions rather closely below the new ceiling to avoid new interference problems in the living spaces.

Unions shall be ground joint with hexagonal ends. Provide unions to facilitate future removal of the boiler from the kitchen.

Note that the plan shows the basic design and sizes. Rearrangement and relocation of fittings which is convenient or necessary are acceptable, but the basic 2 pipe reversed return must be maintained.

(c) VALVES:

(1) Remove all existing radiator valves.

(2) The plan shows positions of globe valves to be installed above the new hung ceilings to control water to radiators in the bathroom, the dining room, office, both bedrooms and to one radiator in the living room. All ceiling control valves, manual or otherwise, should be positioned for visual and easy operation when a hung ceiling panel is removed. Set all manual valves fully open. Valves to be rated 125 PSIG, bronze or brass, Federal Spec. WW-V-51A. Valve sizes to match pipe sizes.

(3) Install a 3/4" Danfors thermostatic heating control valve above the kitchen's new proposed ceiling level to control flow to the kitchen radiator. The dial will be an integral part of the valve, Model RA-6. Position so that adjustments can be seen and made when a ceiling panel is removed and to allow the sensor to be placed on the opposite side of the doorway secured on the cabinet - see plan - and below the top of the door opening.

(d) Install two automatic air vents in the heating piping mains to eliminate trapped air, Bell and Gossett No. 67 to be used. Locate in the kitchen risers from the boiler.

5. MATERIALS FOR ITEM B:

(a) The materials and work listed under this paragraph and elsewhere for Item B expand the work of Item A as indicated, including relocating the boiler and other equipment to the Utility Building (#5).

(b) The thermostat wiring will extend via new conduit in the underground trench to the relocated boiler and relays in Building 5. The wire will be secured to one of the heating pipes until it enters the conduit at floor levels. Conduit to be galvanized steel pipe, size as shown on the plan.

(c) Water to the relocated water softener will be piped from the kitchen and be routed via the new trench to the boiler room. This pipe size will be one size larger than the pipe now serving the water softener in the kitchen The larger size will start where the pipe goes below the kitchen floor. Hot water will be piped back to the kitchen via the trench. This return will be the same size now utilized for hot water in the house.

(d) All potable water pipe will be copper, with solder type fittings, neatly installed and properly supported. Make up for the boiler will be softened water. Provide 2 gate valves and union to permit future replacement of the make up pressure reducing valve. Do not connect copper pipe directly to steel or iron-use a bronze adaptor (valve)- and do not let copper pipes touch steel in the pipe trench.

(e) The underground pipes will be insulated with Gilso-therm 70 as manufactured by the American Gilsonite Company, Salt Lake City, Utah. See the sketch for minimum dimensions and install in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations. Install the Gilso-therm as indicated and around the pipes as they pass through the building walls. Heating pipe to meet specifications for Item A.

(f) Heating supply and return pipe and fittings in Building 5 will be insulated starting with the vertical pipes in the pit. Use Johns-Manville Flame Safe AP-T fiberglass pipe insulation with a pressure tape closure system. Seal all joints and install in accordance with recommendations. Do not paint. No insulation will be installed above the floor level in Building 3. Use the recommended thickness for the temperatures and pipe sizes involved. Insulate the entire potable cold water line in Building 5 (utility), from the wall in the pit to the water softener. Insulate the hot water line in building 5 from the potable water heater to the wall in the pit. Use the same type insulation as for heating pipes.

(g) Provide drain valves for the heating supply and return pipes in the pit. Pitch the pipes toward these valves and provide with hose connections to permit hoses to divert water elsewhere, if desired.

(h) Install the two automatic vent valves listed above in the mains in Building 3, as shown on the plan.

(i) Install a new, prefabricated chimney, diameter and height as recommended by the boiler manufacturer, Van Packer or equal. Install in place of the existing pipe, provide all necessary supports, flashing, opening, etc. as required for a proper installation. Include the smoke pipe connections to the boiler (at least 16 gauge black steel) and a new barometric damper.

(j) Install a new fuel oil tank in the boiler room, to be a standard 275 gallon ($\pm$) capacity. Position away from the boiler burner and below the window level. Mount on adequate and permanent floor supports and provide necessary piping to the burner. Provide with filter and fill and vent pipes. The latter will be terminated inside the boiler room and be equipped with caps and audible device to assist the fuel serviceman. Include a visible gauge to show fuel level in tank.

(k) Install a water closet in the toilet in Building 5, to be American Standard Model F 2055-61 "Compact" free standing flush-tank with cover to replace the freezeproof unit now inoperable. Include C 1290 white "Moltex" open front seat (less cover).

6. WORK INVOLVING ITEM B:

(a) The water softener will be relocated (see the suggested location). Its output will serve the boiler make up and the hot water heater. Necessary flushing piping for this equipment will exit Building 5 via the south wall.

(b) The hot water heater will be relocated to the boiler room. Its output will be piped back through the trench to provide hot water needed in Building 3.

(c) Relocate the boiler into Building 5. This will require the heating pipes to be extended and concealed down the south kitchen wall into the new trench through Building 5. Locate the boiler approximately where shown, position for easy maintenance, provide all necessary piping, a sound foundation, operating controls, electric circuits, relocate the flow control valve, expansion tank, circulator, water make up, reducing valve, etc. Provide the expansion tank with a Bell and Gassett air charger and tank drain valve and pipe to the boiler to trap air off the boiler and direct it into the compression tank. Install a red emergency burner switch just inside the boiler room door.

(d) Replace both the hot and cold water pipes to the second floor both in Building 3. Locate and provide openings in the kitchen - dining room wall above the level of both hung ceilings. The extent of pipe replacement will be to the most convenient fitting (s) available, or create new fittings as necessary. Replace all piping to the bath now in the kitchen.

(e) Route new potable water piping in a neat fashion; include such supports as are necessary. Pipe must not interfere with light fixtures, heating pipes, cabinets, etc. and will run concealed above the kitchen ceiling or in the furred walls whenever possible. The contractor can utilize existing piping (except to the bath) if it fits into the new system. Where the existing piping now emerges from the dining/kitchen wall he will cut cleanly, below line of the surface of the wall to permit concealing with plaster. Plastering or restoring the resultant wall damage is covered elsewhere in this contract. Water pipes must be at least equal to the existing sizes - one size larger shall serve from kitchen to softener. Install Tees with plugs in the Building 5 pit to permit drainage of potable lines. Provide suitable fixtures to serve the washing machine, equipped for hose connections and located in an accessable position. Route water piping to the sink fixtures in best way, neatly.

(f) Provide a waste line with trap for the kitchen washer. To be properly sized, routed, concealed via the furred wall and connect into the present waste line with a tight connection. Make such waste line modification as necessary to prevent interference with cabinets, etc.

Connect the sink waste line properly, include trap, route to drain. Close all openings into the building drain not necessary to the new installation.

(g) Remove and replace the present freezeproof water closet in Building 5. Readjust the support on the other water closet for a proper and secure installation. Using the present source of supply, all fixtures will be properly connected to water and waste lines, the former to be shut off and drained (from below) to prevent freezing in winter.

(h) Reposition the kitchen radiator to the new location shown on the plan and bring pipes directly down from the ceiling space.

7. COORDINATION:

The installation of pipes must be closely coordinated with the structural work, carpentry, the hung ceilings, cabinet and the lighting fixture installations to avoid problems of interference and to present a pleasing final appearance.

8. PIPE OPENINGS:

New openings will be necessary in the various walls to accommodate or relocate pipes. On the first level of Building 3, new openings will be required to raise potable and heating pipes above the level of the hung ceilings on the kitchen-dining room wall. This opening shall accommodate future pipe relocation to the bathroom. An existing patched hole can be enlarged as needed. Pipes must not lay in contact with each other - separate with Armstrong armaflex insulation. Support pipes on the masonry on Armaflex insulation. Existing openings elsewhere may be utilized or enlarged as needed to accommodate piping. Concrete to be used to close openings in outside walls around pipes - see sheet 3.

9. TESTING AND ADJUSTMENT:

(a) Prior to installing insulation, the system will be filled with water, all air vented out and the boiler operated to bring the entire system up to temperature. Inspect and correct all leaks and not by caulking. Do not fill the system with new water without immediately firing to drive of all oxygen. After the system has cooled down, reinspect for leaks.

(b) While the boiler is operating, use instruments (Fyrite Kit) to adjust the barometric damper for proper draft over fire and adjust the air for optimum combustion.

10. REMOVAL OF DEBRIS:

(a) This Contractor will remove and properly dispose of all debris and other undesirable material which results from this work, as directed by the Superintendent.

(b) Under Item A, all replaced pipes and radiator valves become his property.

(c) Under Item, B, he will also remove and make proper disposition of the replaced and unnecessary potable water pipes, the smoke pipe and damper in the kitchen, the outside fuel oil tank with associated pipe, etc., also his property. Displaced earth and stones from the trench will be relocated in the Park as directed by the Project Supervisor. This specification does not require the Contractor to patch the chimney opening in the kitchen.

11. REPAIR OF DAMAGE:

(a) This Contractor will repair (or replace) any damage to the facility resulting from this work and to the satisfaction of the Superintendent.

(b) Under Item B, any damage to the existing underground water supply resulting from the trench excavation or damage to any other underground equipment, will be properly repaired to the satisfaction of the Superintendent.

12. GUARANTEE:

All work shall be guaranteed for one year from date of acceptance against defective materials and workmanship and repairs or replacements shall be made at no cost to the Government.

END OF SPECIFICATION

15. ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATION

1. SCOPE OF WORK:

(a) Furnish all labor, equipment and materials necessary for the work in the Poplar Grove Cemetery, Buildings 3 and 5 as outlined in the plans and specifications. Work for Item A will be restricted to Building 3, except the kitchen. Work for Item B will involve both buildings, especially the kitchen.

2. CODES:

Conform to the rules and regulations of the National Electric Code.

3. PERMITS:

This Contractor will give all necessary notices, obtain and pay for all permits and fees and make all deposits for this work.

4. MATERIALS:

(a) Lighting fixtures: All fixtures shall be UL listed

(1) TYPE A - Industrial type incandescent fixture consisting of a keyless porcelain medium-base bulb socket and a shallow domed reflector approximately 14" in diameter with its inner surface porcelain enamelled glossy white. Mount as high as possible on underside of second floor framing, carefully located so that center will be directly above the center of a translucent ceiling panel (See reflected Ceiling Plan on Sheet 2 of drawings). Lamp with 100-watt bulbs rated at least 125 volts or other special long-life bulbs having a light output of about 1400 lumens. All the Type A fixtures in same room are to be connected to the same circuit and controlled by the existing wall switch.

(2) TYPE B - Industrial type 48-inch rapid start flouorescent fixture with white baked or porcelain-enamelled reflector at least 11" wide for two (2) F40T12 forty-watt fluorescent bulbs. Mount directly on existing ceiling of kitchen carefully located so that center will be directly above the center of a translucent ceiling panel (See Reflected Ceiling Plan on Sheet 2 of drawings). Lamp with "cool white deluxe" bulbs. Both of the Type B fixtures are to be connected to the same circuit controlled by the existing wall switch.

(3) TYPE C - Thirty-watt fluorescent under-cabinet fixture with white plastic diffuser and steel frame. Exposed portions of housing either walnut-look-vinyl finished or white baked enamelled. Size about 5¼" x 36" x 1-3/4". Fixture shall be wired into a live circuit and controlled by its own on-off switch. Include "cool white deluxe" bulb.

(4) TYPE D - Forty watt fixture, same as above but about 5¼" x 48" x 1-3/4".

(5) TYPE E - One-light incandescent wall fixture having metal collar with pull chain, outlet, and frosted glass globe. Wire into a live circuit and lamp with 60 watt inside-frosted bulb.

(b) Wire will be in jacketed cables, properly sized for the circuits involved. Include such grounding as now exists in the circuits. Route neatly, concealed and properly secured above the ceilings or in the furred walls where possible. Where not possible to conceal, use surface mounted Wiremold, conduit, fittings, etc.

(c) Utilize existing light switches and the existing lighting wiring as much as possible. Where new switches are necessary, provide mercury type, single pole, 15 amp, 125 volt flush mount where possible with white (ivory) switch plate and handle.

(d) Circuit breakers necessary for new circuits will be compatible with and mounted in the existing wall panel, properly rated. Wiring to same will be routed to retain the panel door and proper appearance.

(e) Receptacles for 120 volts will be duplex, 15 ampere and the same type as existing receptacles, white with white covers, flush mounted where possible. Utilize the existing range receptacle if possible or provide equivalent or standard rated, 240 Volt, 3 wire. Provide a dryer outlet, 240 Volt, 3 wire, 30 ampere rating flush mounted near the designated section on the south wall. Outlet plates for range and dryer should match the color of the outlet. Locate out of sight.

5. WORK INVOLVING ITEM A

(a) Item A will provide and install lighting fixtures (type A and Type E) only in those first floor rooms in Building 3 which are provided with a new hung ceiling. The existing light fixtures will be removed and their boxes will be splice locations for new wiring to extend through the new ceiling space and connect into the new ceiling lights. Provide box covers. New cable shall be routed neatly and properly secured to the old ceiling as much as possible. Use Wiremold conduit where lighting fixture wiring cannot be concealed from view.

(b) No new receptacles will be required under Item A.

(c) No new circuits or breakers will be required under Item A.

(d) No work in the kitchen under Item A.

(e) No work in Building 5 under Item A.

6. WORK INVOLVING ITEM B:

(a) Item B will include the work of Item A.

(b) Provide and install lighting fixtures (type B, C and D).

(c) Provide and install a dryer outlet at a convenient location, flush mounted near the designated dryer location. Install and wire a new circuit breaker (2 pole) and appropriate sized circuit concealed with the new wall.

(d) Provide an outlet for the freezer, extend wiremold from the ceiling and flush mount a wiremold box low on the wall at the location designated. Provide a new breaker and circuit.

(e) Provide two new circuits each with one convenience outlet for kitchen counter use. See architectural plans for outlet locations. Circuits to be 15 ampere protected with new breakers.

(f) Provide new outlets for the refrigerator and washing machine unless existing can be utilized. If not, provide a new breaker and circuit which serves both.

(g) Provide and wire electric as needed for range hood, wall or cabinet lights, clock, etc., to operate all electrical apparatus in the kitchen. If necessary, provide a new circuit or circuits.

(h) Provide an incandescent light in the boiler room in a porcelain fixture with a switch located near the door. Provide a 120 volt duplex outlet. Use galvanized boxes and covers and position light and receptacle near and to illuminate the oil burner. Utilize an existing circuit or the burner circuit.

(i) In the kitchen, new wiring will be from the upper panel and will be taken out the sides or top so that the door can be retained. The modification necessary to do this will be neatly done and will not be visible from the finished kitchen.

(j) Use Wiremold conduit in Building 3 for all new circuits which cannot be otherwise concealed from view.

7. COORDINATION:

This work will be coordinated with other work in the building to prevent problems and insure a pleasing final appearance.

8. REMOVAL OF DEBRIS:

This Contractor will remove and dispose of all dirt, debris and other material which results from this work and dispose of as directed by the Superintendent.

9. REPAIR OF DAMAGE:

This Contractor will repair (or replace) any damage to the facility resulting from this work and to the satisfaction of the Superintendent.

10. GUARANTEE:

All work shall be guaranteed for one year from date of acceptance against defective materials and workmanship and repair or replacement shall be made at no cost to the Government.

END OF SPECIFICATION

Appendix H

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1979 Lodge Reroofing Drawing

- Construction Drawing: Reroofing Quarters, Building No. 3, Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Petersburg National Battlefield; 1 sheet

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NOTES ON REROOFING

1. DRAWING SHOWS EXISTING METAL ROOFING, GUTTERS, DOWNSPOUTS, AND FLASHED PENETRATIONS ABOVE ROOFS. THE WORK CONSISTS OF REPLACING EXISTING WITH NEW METAL ROOFING TO MATCH THE PRESENT ROOF EXACTLY IN ALL RESPECTS. VARIATIONS, IF ANY, FOR THE PURPOSE OF IMPROVING THE WORK, MUST BE SPECIFICALLY APPROVED IN ADVANCE.

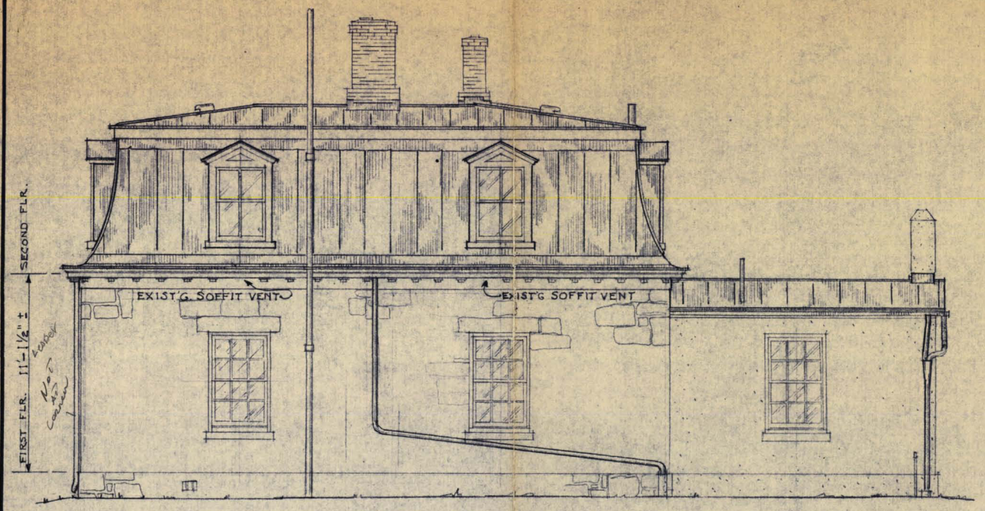
2. CONTRACTOR VERIFY ALL CONDITIONS AND DIMENSIONS AT THE SITE. DRAWING IS FURNISHED TO ASSIST BIDDING AND CONSTRUCTION BUT THE ORDER OF PRIORITIES IS AS FOLLOWS:

   A. COMPLY WITH SPECIFICATIONS.

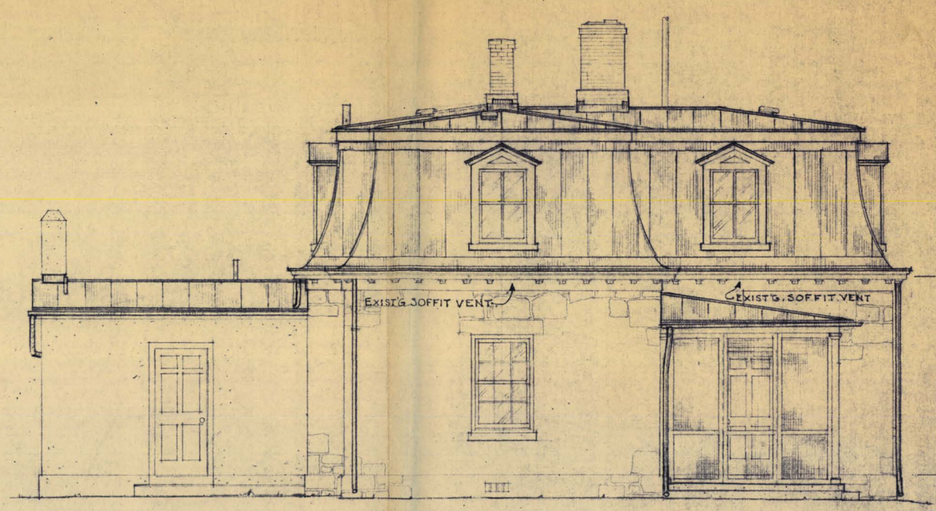
   B. COPY EXISTING ROOFING WORK.

   C. CONFORM TO DRAWING (WHEN IT DOES NOT CONFLICT WITH "A." OR "B.", ABOVE).

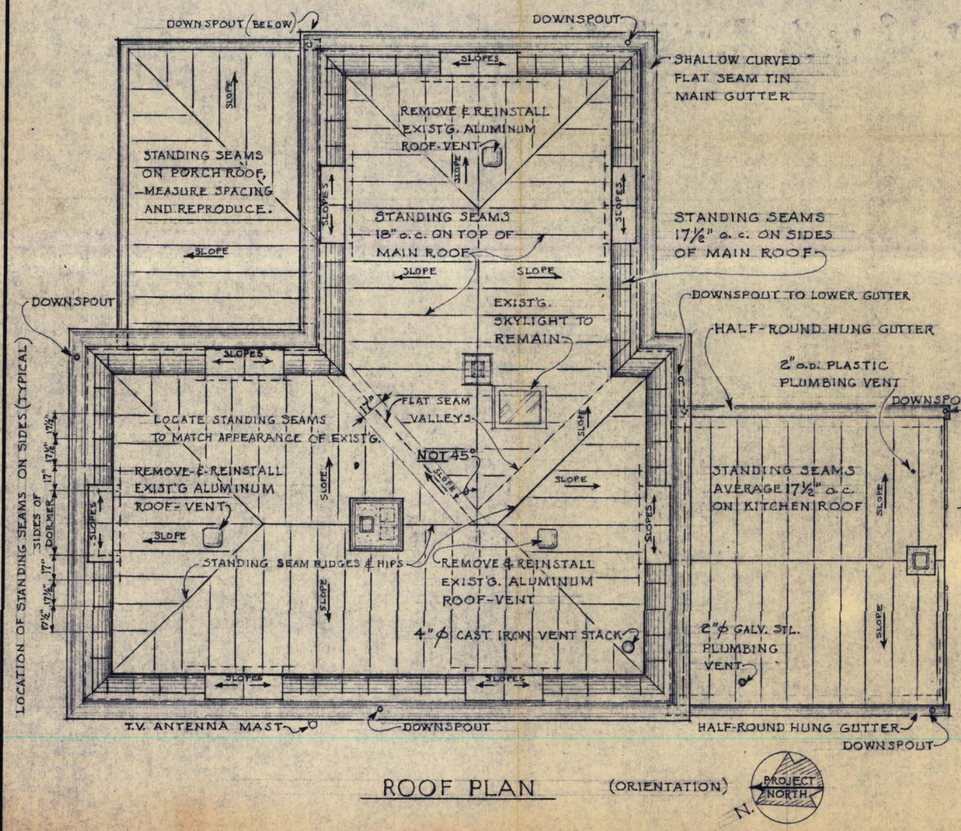
3. USE BEST PRACTICES OF THE METAL ROOFING TRADES TO PRODUCE A COMPLETE NEW TERNE-PLATE ROOFING JOB, INCLUDING PAINTING, WEATHERTIGHT AND MAINTAINABLE FOR AS LONG A PERIOD AS POSSIBLE, WITHOUT ANY SIGNIFICANT CHANGE TO THE APPEARANCE OF THIS HISTORIC STRUCTURE.



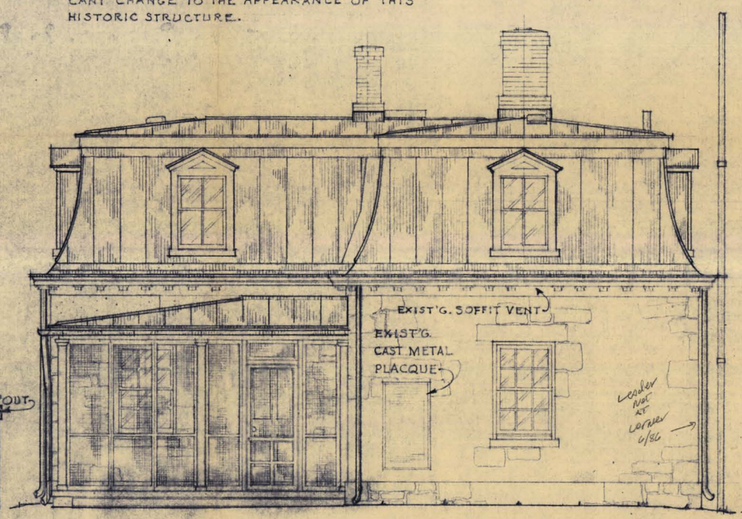
WEST ELEVATION



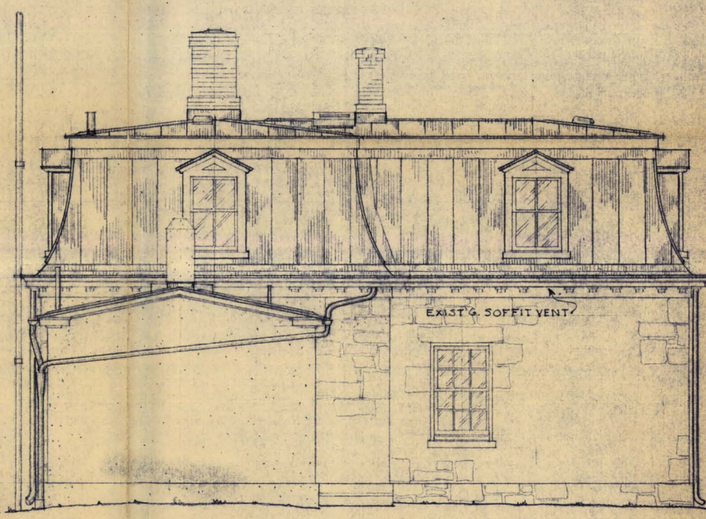
EAST ELEVATION



ROOF PLAN (ORIENTATION)



NORTH ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION

SCALE: ¼" = 1'-0"

12" 0 5' 10' 15' 20' 25'

RECOMMENDED: Assoc. Reg. Director, Operations	DATE 11/16/79	CONSTRUCTION DRAWING ~~WHEN SIGNED ON APPROVAL LINE; UNTIL THEN PRELIM. DWG.~~	PREPARED LUKENS
WALLACE B. ELMS (BY MEMO) Superintendent,	11/26/79	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	DESIGNED LUKENS
APPROVED: Acting Regional Director, MARO	11/29/79	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MID-ATLANTIC REGIONAL OFFICE 143 SOUTH 3rd STREET PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19106	DRAWN MONKOSKI
			CHECKED NOV. 15, 1979 DATE

TITLE OF DRAWING: REROOFING QUARTERS, BUILDING NO. 3
LOCATION WITHIN PARK: POPLAR GROVE NATIONAL CEMETERY
NAME OF PARK: PETERSBURG NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
MID-ATLANTIC (REGION) DINWIDDIE (COUNTY) VIRGINIA (STATE)

DRAWING NO. 325 80,012
PCIP PKG.
SHEET 1 OF 1

TELEDYNE POST N60349

Appendix I

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Site Timeline (List)

Design and Construction, 1869-1872

1868

- Original wooden lodge built by the Burial Corps; within a year Superintendent August Miller complained "about the dampness, unhealthiness, and general unfitness" of the lodge[1]

1869?

- First structure (tool shed) in the 'wood yard,' or 'service yard,' likely built[2]

1870

May

- *27th*: Office of QMG selected plans for Poplar Grove lodge using the same plan for a brick lodge being constructed at Richmond National Cemetery at that time[3]
- 30th: Advertisement issued seeking construction bids[4]

August

- *16th*: James R. Dobbyn awarded the contract; papers signed requiring construction to be completed by October 31, 1870[5]
- *31st*: Superintendent Miller letter to the Quartermaster General in Washington, DC: "the building of a new superintendent's lodge has been commenced. The work is done by contract."[6]

September

- Contractor defaulted on project leaving behind "a cellar hole, mounded earth, and lumber"[7]

1871

- Twenty-foot deep well with lattice well house and pump likely built[8]

[1] Olsen, Herbert. "Poplar Grove National Cemetery History." May 31, 1954. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[2] Auwaerter, John, and Olmstead Center for Landscape Preservation. "Cultural Landscape Report for Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Petersburg National Battlefield, Dinwiddie County, Virginia." National Park Service, Technical Information Center, 2009, p. 63
[3] Hodges, Henry, Quartermaster, Philadelphia. Letter to Brigadier General Montgomery C. Meigs. March 8, 1871. Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 57, NARA I, Washington, DC.
[4] Forms of proposal for construction of Lodge at Poplar Grove. Advertisement issued May 30, 1870. Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 57, NARA I, Washington, DC.) Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.
[5] Hodges, Henry C. Articles of Agreement for contract with James R. Dobbyn. August 16, 1870. Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 57, NARA I, Washington, DC. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.
[6] Miller, August, superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Letter to Quartermaster General. August 31, 1870. Poplar Grove National Cemetery Superintendent Miller letters database, Petersburg National Battlefield archives. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.
[7] Auwaerter, p. 62.
[8] Ibid, p. 63.

- Senate Inspection Report: Wooden lodge in poor condition to the north of the entrance road; contract for new lodge awarded in 1870, foundation was dug, contract annulled; new contract in 1871[9]

February

- *15th*: Major and Quartermaster Hodges letter to Colonel Ingalls: Dobbyn could not raise funds to carry on the work and defaulted on his agreement; Hodges tried to have funds advanced, but Dobbyn did not intend to carry on project. He had begun construction.[10]
- *21st*: authority to award new contract[11]

March

- 8th: Quartermaster Hodges letter to Brigadier General Meigs: refers to letter from Meigs' office (dated May 27, 1870) stating that "the Lodge will be built on the same plan as that now being erected at Richmond Va."[12]

April

- Superintendent Miller April 1871 monthly report: "Buildings: The work on the Brick Lodge has not been resumed. It is necessary that this work be completed as soon as possible. The water in the hole, excavated for the Cellar and foundation, of the Building, is now two feet deep; and the Lumber, Sand, and Clay piled up about the place, destroys the good appearance of the Cemetery."[13]
- Quartermaster Bingham letter to Major and Quartermaster Hodges: Lodge construction handled through Philadelphia office[14]
- *3rd*: Report: "…The roof framed; also 2 mantlepieces and three basement windows, and the excavation for the cellar has been made."[15]
- *8th*: Major and Quartermaster Hodges letter to Brigadier General Meigs: includes initial bid for a brick lodge; recommends the bid of A. W. Sweeney be accepted; asks if Meigs would prefer a stone lodge, if so, recommends Sweeney be given a chance to rebid.[16]
- *26th*: "Case of Lodge, Poplar Grove Cemetery, Bids for": outer envelope contains several materials; note on envelope by J. D. Bingham: bid of A. W. Sweeney recommended; "…to build a brick lodge for $2892.00, the lowest bid for that kind of lodge…" Lowest bid for a stone lodge is from Kyran A. Murphy for $2,700.00; Murphy is awarded the contract.[17]

August

- *3rd*: Quartermaster Office Agent Frank report: result of inspection of site selected for new lodge at Poplar Grove Cemetery; states that it is a poor one; that the cellar occupying it is

[9] Senate of the Second Session of the 42nd Congress. *Ex. Doc. No. 79.* "Letter from the Secretary of War, communicating, in obedience to law, the report of the inspector of the national cemeteries for the years 1870 and 1871." May 17, 1872. Department of Veterans Affairs, National Cemetery Administration, Historian's Office archives.
[10] Hodges, H.C., Major, Quartermaster. Letter to Colonel Ingalls. February 15, 1871. Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 57, NARA I, Washington, DC. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.
[11] Ibid.
[12] Hodges, Henry, Quartermaster, Philadelphia. Letter to Brigadier General Montgomery C. Meigs. March 8, 1871. Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 57, NARA I, Washington, DC. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.
[13] Miller, August, superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. April 1871 monthly report. Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 57, NARA I, Washington, DC. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.
[14] Bingham, J.D., Quartermaster. Letter to Major and Quartermaster H.C. Hodges, Quartermaster's Office Depot, Philadelphia. Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 57, NARA I, Washington, DC. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.
[15] "April 3, 1871 Report." Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 57, NARA I, Washington, DC. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.
[16] Hodges, Henry, Major and Quartermaster. Letter to Brigadier General Montgomery C. Meigs. April 8, 1871. Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 57, NARA I, Washington, DC. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.
[17] "Case of Lodge, Poplar Grove Cemetery, Bids for." April 26, 1871. Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 57, NARA I, Washington, DC. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.

nearly full of water; that to drain and wall up the cellar will cost upwards of $500, that he has selected a new site as shown on enclosed rough draft of cemetery.[18]

- *5th*: Quartermaster Hodge notes on August 3, 1871 report: "…The cellar referred to as occupying the site originally selected was dug by a Mr. Dobbyn, who had a contract for constructing the new Lodge. Mr. D. having thrown up the contract, a new contract for the work has been entered into by this office, with Kyran A. Murphy. It is important that a site should be definitely settled upon and the work commenced as soon as practicable."[19]

October

- *24th*: Murphy begins construction on lodge.[20]
- *31st*: Superintendent Miller October 1871 report: "…a Stone Lodge is in the process of construction since the 24th inst., and probably be completed on or about the first of December."[21]

1872

January

- *31st*: Superintendent Miller January 1872 report: the Stone Lodge is finished, with the exception of plastering and painting.[22]

March

- *30th*: lodge completed; "In its original design, it consisted of three rooms on the ground floor, one of which was to be used as a public office, and an unfinished upper half-story whose exterior walls were formed by a copper roof."[23]

April

- *1st*: Superintendent Miller March 1872 report: the Lodge can be occupied at any time; the walls have dried.[24]
- *1st*: Superintendent Miller letter: "Window blinds for lodge very much needed….paved the space between the Porch and the Road with bricks, so as to improve the appearance of the grounds…."[25]
- *30th*: Superintendent Miller April 1872 report: Miller has moved in to the Lodge, finding the building in good condition and comfortable but that he needs curtains to darken the rooms and keep them cool. He also requests permission to dismantle the temporary (original) superintendents' house and use the wood for a small shed and storage.[26]

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[18] Frank, Stark, Agent, Quartermaster's Office. August 3, 1871 report. Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 57, NARA I, Washington, DC. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.
[19] Hodge, Henry, Major and Quartermaster. Notes on August 3, 1871 report. August 5, 1871. Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 57, NARA I, Washington, DC. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.
[20] Auwaerter, John, and Olmstead Center for Landscape Preservation. "Cultural Landscape Report for Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Petersburg National Battlefield, Dinwiddie County, Virginia." National Park Service, Technical Information Center, 2009, pp. 62-63.
[21] Miller, August, superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. October 1871 monthly report. October 31, 1871. Poplar Grove National Cemetery Superintendent Miller letters database, Petersburg National Battlefield archives. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.
[22] Miller, August, superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery, January 1872 monthly report. January 31, 1872. Poplar Grove National Cemetery database, Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[23] Olsen, Herbert. "Poplar Grove National Cemetery History." May 31, 1954. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[24] Miller, August, superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery, March 1872 monthly report. April 1, 1872. Poplar Grove National Cemetery Superintendent Miller letters database, Petersburg National Battlefield archives. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.
[25] Miller, August, superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Letter. April 1, 1872. Catalog #1780 Letter Book, August 18767-June1903, Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[26] Miller, August, superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery, April 1872 monthly report. April 30, 1872. Poplar Grove National Cemetery Superintendent Miller letters database, Petersburg National Battlefield archives. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.

War Department Alterations, 1872-1933

1872

July

- *1st*: Superintendent Miller July 1872 report: Miller has moved the old quarters building so that the kitchen door connects with the new Lodge, and he will use one room as storage.[27]

August

- *31st*: Superintendent Miller August 1872 report: "…andirons for at least one of the fireplaces are much needed."[28]

September

- *30th*: Superintendent Miller September 1872 report: "Six (6) joints of stove pipe and two (2) Elbows are required for Heating Stove in Office and andirons for fire place in living room are also much needed[29]

1873

- Tool House, or Barn, built with a stable and privy; many smaller ancillary buildings built throughout subsequent years[30]

January

- *31st*: "The rooms will require to be whitewashed as early in spring as possible."[31]

1874

- Senate Inspection Report: Rubble-stone lodge built to the south of the entrance: 1 story high with flat roof, 3 rooms; interior walls were re-plastered in 1874; Stable and outbuildings located to the north of the entrance road, remodeled 1873-4.[32]

March

- *31st*: "The superintendent's lodge continues to be very damp, in order to make it tenantable during rainy weather it is necessary to keep up additional fires, this is princibly [sic] owing to the plaster being attached to the stone walls in place of laths…."[33]

April

- "Lodge Is a stone house one story high with 3 rooms."[34]

May

- "Lodge Is a stone house one story high with 3 rooms each 14x16 feet."[35]

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[27] Miller, August, superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. June 1872 monthly report. July 1, 1872. Poplar Grove National Cemetery Superintendent Miller letters database, Petersburg National Battlefield archives. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.
[28] Miller, August, superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. August 1872 monthly report. August 31, 1872. Catalog #1780 Letter Book, August 1857-June 1903. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[29] Miller, August, superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. September 1872 monthly report. September 30, 1872. Catalog #1780 Letter Book, August 1857-June 1903. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[30] Auwaerter, p. 63.
[31] Miller, August, superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. January 1873 monthly report. January 31, 1873. Catalog #1780 Letter Book, August 1857-June 1903. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[32] Senate of the Second Session of the 43rd Congress. *Ex. Doc. No. 28.* "Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in obedience to law, the report of the inspector of the national cemeteries for the year 1874." February 26, 1875. Department of Veterans Affairs, National Cemetery Administration, Historian's Office archives.
[33] Miller, August, superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. March 1874 monthly report. March 31, 1874. Catalog #1780 Letter Book, August 1857-June 1903. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[34] Miller, August, superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. April 1874 monthly report. Date unknown. Catalog #1780 Letter Book, August 1857-June 1903. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[35] Miller, August, superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. May 1874 monthly report. Date unknown. Catalog #1780 Letter Book, August 1857-June 1903. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.

August

- *7th*: Major Mack inspection report: plaster in lodge being repaired.[36]

1875

January

- "Lodge Is a stone house one story high with a slate roof with 3 rooms each 14x16 feet."[37]

1876

January

- *14th*: Lieutenant Colonel Mack inspection report: Inspected on 01/13/1876; reports no substantial changes since 1874 report; "The Lodge is a stone building, one story high—it is in good order and tidy. The old wooded lodge is in rear and is used as a kitchen / The out-buildings and wood-yard are opposite the front of the lodge, on the north side of the avenue from main entrance—they are fenced off from the rest of the grounds."[38]

November

- *6th*: Engineer Cox report: "…The old and the new Lodges with the grounds adjacent are kept neat & clean. The walks, drives, gutters, trees &tc. are carefully attended to. The new wall is well built & of good material. The stone copeing [sic] on the pilasters is a great improvement over the old plan, both as to its appearance and its durability…Trellis work, some several hundred feet long, near the main entrance, and the in-side of the old Lodge and some few places in the New Lodge, need repainting…The Supt wishes about $20 be allowed for enlarging the 'Cold Frame" for preserving the flowers & roots through the winter.[39]

1879

- Wooden kitchen removed and brick kitchen constructed away from lodge towards inclosure wall; new building likely incorporated discarded bricks from the first attempt at the inclosure wall. Many of the "wooden buildings in the service yard were replaced with a three-bay brick tool house with an open central bay flanked by sets of swinging doors, and a privy at the sides." This building likely incorporated discarded bricks from the first attempt at the inclosure wall. Superintendent Lacy builds a frame forage shed at the rear of the new building.[40]
- "So cramped were the living quarters of the superintendent that, within seven years [of construction], the Quartermaster Department was forced to convert the attic into sleeping quarters…"[41]

March

- *29th*: Engineer Clarke inspection report to Quartermaster General: refers to authorization of putting second story on Lodge and removing wooden kitchen; "…As the numerous and

[36] Mack, O.A., Major. Inspection report for Poplar Grove and City Point National Cemeteries. August 7, 1874. Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 57, NARA I, Washington, DC. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.
[37] Miller, August, superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. January 1875 monthly report. Date unknown. Catalog #1780 Letter Book, August 1857-June 1903. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[38] Mack, O.A., Lieutenant Colonel, Inspector, U.S. National Cemeteries. Report of Inspection of the Poplar Grove and City Point National Cemeteries. January 14, 1879. Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 57, NARA I, Washington, DC. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.
[39] Cox, Oliver, Civil Engineer, Quartermaster's Office. Report on Poplar Grove. November 6, 1876. Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 57, NARA I, Washington, DC. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.
[40] Auwaerter, pp. 63, 67.
[41] Olsen, Herbert. "Poplar Grove National Cemetery History." May 31, 1954. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.

unsightly outbuildings are soon to be removed no further remarks concerning them are required.[42]

July

- *18th*: Superintendent Lacy letter to Captain Campbell: "Enclosed please find receipt…for… whitewashing three rooms in Lodge and check No. 402 for $345.00 for services rendered in putting attic story on Lodge."[43]
- *22nd*: Superintendent Lacy letter to Clarke: "The work at this Cemetery is completed except the painting of the gutter around the main building. There is about a half hours work to paint it. Will be done tomorrow. Mr. Williams put zink [sic] on the corner. He says he could not get lead in Petersburg and as he was anxious to finish the job he used zink [sic]. They made a very neat job of it. The painting looks well. The Flag staff looks well since it was painted and since the cornice of the Lodge was made lighter, it looks very neat."[44]
- *22nd*: Superintendent Lacy letter to Campbell: "…and Attic story is completed and ready for occupancy."[45]

1880

- Assistant Quaartermaster Campbell statements of disbursements for Poplar Grove. Compiled by managing Quartermaster Office (Fort Monroe, VA)[46]
    - January 1880: $0
    - February 1880:
        - $1,900 "Repairs, Tools, Misc. Stores"
        - $1,200 "Improvement of Grounds"
    - March 1880: $35 for improvement of grounds

1881

May

- Inspection Report, James Gall, 22 May 1881: "The roof of the lodge should be painted next season…"[47]

1884

March

- *11th*: Superintendent Lacy letter: "…rooms in the Lodge whitewashed…."[48]

November

- *25th*: Superintendent Lacy letter: "…build steps for mound and front Porch of Lodge…."[49]

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[42] Clarke, C.M., Civil Engineer. Inspection Report to Quartermaster General. March 29, 1879. Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 57, NARA I, Washington, DC. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.
[43] Lacy, H.C., superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Letter to Captain L.E. Campbell. July 18, 1879. Catalog #1780 Letter Book, August 1867 – June 1903. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[44] Lacy, H.C., superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Letter to C.M. Clarke, Quartermaster Department. July 22, 1879. Catalog #1780 Letter Book, August 1867 – June 1903. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[45] Lacy, H.C., superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Letter to Campbell. July 22, 1879. Catalog #1780 Letter Book, August 1867 – June 1903. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[46] Campbell, L.E., Captain, Assistant Quartermaster, Fort Monroe, VA. Statements of Disbursements. Record Group 92, Entry 665, Report of Expenditures for National Cemeteries, 1871-76, 1879-81 (1 box), NARA I, Washington, DC. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.
[47] Gall, James. Inspection Report. May 22, 1881. Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 57, NARA I, Washington, DC. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.
[48] Lacy, H.C., superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Letter. March 11, 1884. Catalog #1780 Letter Book, August 1867 – June 1903. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.

1885

April

- *18th*: Owen inspection report of Poplar Grove: Inspected April 9, 1885; Lodge: in good order, white washing of lower floor and stairways needed, painting of trim; Outbuildings: "Brick stable, tool house & w. c. of usual type—in good order—small frame building in rear of stable & between it & wall, out of sight, put up by Supt. By permission, for forage for his horse. The stable is badly placed, fronting lodge about 80 ft. from it, on the other side of the main entrance. It is surrounded by a close lattice fence, about 6 ft. high, old, out of repair & not handsome. Inside this a box hedge was planted, but it is small, struggling, & will never amount to anything—with repairs the lattice fence might last two years. Meantime an arborvitae hedge, or thick screen of Norway spruce might be planted, which would make a permanent & far handsomer, screen for the stable. / About 50 ft. in rear of lodge is a small brick building, built of refuse bricks, by supt. At his own expense, & used for kitchen. / From the S. E. corner of the lodge, a piece of lattice fence, about 6 ft high, extends about 16 ft. supporting grape vines. The posts are rotten & the whole structure shaky."[50]

1888

May

- *2nd*: Owen report on Poplar Grove VA: Inspected on April 28, 1888; "Lodge:…The upper story added about seven years since…This roof painted five years ago – Exterior wood work not since second story put on…Outbuilding: Brick of the usual 3 room plan, outside measurement 12 ft. by 32 ft. Concrete floor of tool room needs replastering…The Cemetery being four miles from Petersburg the Supt. must keep a horse & vehicle – [illegible] is not sufficient room in this building to house them both & no room for forage. Fuel is kept out doors. I recommend a brick addition & outbuilding in the form of a rear shed for fuel, forage, pony mower wheelbarrow &c. Cost about $300. Water Supply. Well 18 ft. deep, water 2 to 12 ft. never fails but the water is not good – too near graves & affected by willow roots – The well is near outbuilding & about 100 ft distant from front of lodge – an inconvenient distance – A cistern in rear of lodge is recommended. The outbuilding is in opposite side of main drive from lodge & is surrounded by a high lattice fence, to screen it from the drive…"[51]

1889

March

- *31st*: Superintendent Lacy letter: "…to have rooms of Lodge whitewashed….paint piazzas of Lodge and wood work inside…."[52]

April

- *13th*: Superintendent Lacy letter: "…to have 6 rooms whitewashed…."[53]

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[49] Lacy, H.C., superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Letter. November 25, 1884. Catalog #1780 Letter Book, August 1867 – June 1903. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[50] Owen, W.H., Office of National Cemeteries. Report of inspection of Poplar Grove. April 18, 1885. Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 57, NARA I, Washington, DC. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.
[51] Owen, W., C.E. Quartermaster Office. Report on National Cemetery – Poplar Grove, VA. May 2, 1888. Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 57, NARA I, Washington, DC. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.
[52] Lacy, H.C., superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Letter. March 31, 1889. Catalog #1780 Letter Book, August 1867-June 1903. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[53] Lacy, H.C., superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Letter. April 13, 1889. Catalog #1780 Letter Book, August 1867-June 1903. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.

1890

May

- *19th*: Superintendent Grant letter: "…painted and grained all the wood work on inside, scraped the whitewash and painted only 3 rooms of Lodge…I painted the 3 upper rooms."[54]

September

- *15th*: Superintendent Grant letter to Colonel Danby:[55]
  "In accordance with your letter of July 22nd 1890, I have the honor to submit for your consideration the present condition of the Lodge at this cemetery. The estimated cost of putting the building in thorough repair throughout, together with specifications thereon so that proposals for the work as a whole may be invited. ¶ The outside wood work of the Lodge has never been painted since it was built. Originally it was sanded but this peeled off in many places, it all required scraping and two coats of good paint. ¶ The ceiling in Office and dining room have partly fallen and will require to be entirely removed and replaced new. ¶ The wood work in every room has been painted with a cheap ready mix dark paint and is in very bad condition. The walls in every room have never been painted or papered, but whitewashed. ¶ Nails have been driven in the walls of all the rooms to hang maps and pictures on. ¶ I have had two practical mechanics out to look at the Lodge and give their estimate to put the building in thorough order. The material is to be of best quality. ¶ Two coats of paint on roof, scrape and paint two coats on all wood work outside including back and front porch and 14 pairs of window blinds. $35.00 ¶ The ceilings in two rooms entirely removed and renewed, hard finish $10.00 each $20.00 ¶ 200 feet O.G. Moulding to hang Maps and picture on in four rooms $5.00 ¶ Inside wood work painting and graining and varnishing in oak colors, 14 windows 12 doors, one mantle piece, inside blinds and stair way $39.00 ¶ Scraping sizing and putting on three coats of paint 6 rooms at $12.00 per room $72.00

	Recapitulation
Painting walls and ceilings 6 rooms	$72.00
Painting graining and varnishing inside	39.00
Painting outside Lodge, window blinds etc	35.00
Plastering ceiling two rooms	$20.00
Placing Moulding around four rooms	5.00
	Total...$171.00"

November

- *19th*: Superintendent Grant letter to Colonel Danby:[56]
  "Enclosed please find certificate in duplicate of the completion of the repairs to the Lodge at this Cemetery. The work has been done in a thorough workmanlike manner and the best materials used. ¶ All the wood work inside received three coats of paint and is grained in oak. All the walls scraped and three coats of paint each room a different tint. ¶ The ceilings of two rooms removed and replaced with new plaster. All the wood work outside scraped and received three coats of paint. Two coats of mineral paint in Oil on all roofs and tin

[54] Grant, E.L., superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Letter. May 19, 1890. Catalog #1780 Letter Book, August 1867-June 1903. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[55] Grant, E.L., superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Letter to Colonel G.B. Danby, Deputy Quartermaster General. September 15, 1890. Catalog #1780 Letter Book, August 1867-June 1903. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[56] Grant, E.L., superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Letter to Colonel G.B. Danby, Deputy Quartermaster General. November 19, 1890. Catalog #1780 Letter Book, August 1867-June 1903. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.

work. ¶ Back and front porches painted white with three coats of paint. 400 feet of O.G. or picture moulding around every room in Lodge six inches from ceiling. ¶ As a whole, all round job. I am willing to place this Lodge against any in the U.S. for its size and beauty…."

December

- *18th*: Superintendent Grant letter to Colonel Danby: "….At this Lodge there is [sic] three open grates and two stoves and they consume a great deal of wood in cold weather."[57]

1891

August

- *31st*: Superintendent Grant letter: "…on the 25" inst. A very severe storm occurred in this vicinity and broke the sky light in the Lodge at this cemetery. I had it repaired at once…."[58]

1894

- Chimneys repointed, room walls repaired, window panes reputtied, roof painted.[59]

c. 1900

- 'The Cave' constructed to the rear of the kitchen outbuilding against the brick inclosure wall; 5'x6'x4'D brick building, partially below grade, probably used as a root cellar[60]

1901

June

- *21st*: Major West inspection report: Of note - "Brick wall – in fair condition, needs pointing up in some places…Graves 5,584… Headstones…5,584 – care and condition excellent. Interments: Known: 2,200 Unknown 4,010, total 6,210…Lodge stone- 1 ½ story – mansard with slate and tin roof…Outhouses: One brick stable, took house and water closet combind [sic] – one frame building used as storage room for forage – in bad condition. Rostrum: Round, brick and iron, with sheet iron roof – needs painting. Flagstaff: Wood – in fair condition – needs paint, 2 post and 2 storm flags…Needs of cemetery for the next fiscal year? Painting lodge, outhouses, rostrum, and flag staff – repair of foundation of one of the gun mounts, the concrete of which is cracked, broken and loose – the brick wall also needs pointing up in places. Remarks: The Cemetery is generally in very good condition and shows the care and attention given it. The headstones have been cleaned and this work was in process at time of inspection."[61]

1904

- 1904 inspection report: "Lodge, stone, 1½ stories, 6 rooms, in fair condition; outhouses, brick building containing tool room, stable, wagon shed, rostrum, and small brick building

[57] Grant, E.L., superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Letter to Colonel G.B. Danby, Deputy Quartermaster General. December 18, 1890. Catalog #1780 Letter Book, August 1867-June 1903. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[58] Grant, E.L., superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Letter. August 31, 1891. Catalog #1780 Letter Book, August 1867-June 1903. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[59] Hill, Richard B., superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Letter. 1894. Catalog #1780 Letter Book, August 1867-June 1903. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[60] Auwaerter, p. 81.
[61] West, P.W., Major. Report of inspection of the National Cemetery Poplar Grove, Va. June 21, 1901. Record Group 159, Entry 9, 1901 inspection report, no box number, NARA I, Washington, DC. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.

in good condition; a wooden building used for forage, coal bin, and carriage shed, in bad condition…"[62]

May

- *6th*: Major and Inspector General Wood inspection report: Of note – "The area is 8.65 acres….Outhouses: 1 brick building, containing tool room and stable; condition good; 1 frame building, containing coal bin and wagon shed, is in poor condition, should be torn down and rebuilt. 1 octagonal rostrum of iron on brick foundation; condition good; 1 small brick house detached from lodge, but used as a kitchen; condition fair."[63]

c. 1905

- 4'x5', 2-hole privy constructed in service yard on the west side of the forage shed[64]

c. 1909

- Gettysburg Address plaque placed on lodge[65]

1909

March

- *1st*: Question Form for Poplar Grove filled out by Superintendent Hess: [66]
  "Total area of cemetery: 8.13 acres; Cemetery established June 18, 1866. Outbuildings: brick, 30' 6" x 12' 4", built July 1879; used as tool-room, car shed, stable, and privy, also a wooden shed used for forage, and fuel, close up in rear of brick outbuilding; One privy; no separate compartments for men and women—single 4' 2" x 4' 8" two holes. Other outbuildings: Wooden shed in rear of outbuilding for forage and fuel, 11' x 36' 6"; one brick shed building, one story used for kitchen, one room, 10' x 15'; one brick cave 4' deep 5' x 6', rear of lodge." "A cave, built of brick 4' deep, 5' x 6' rear of kitchen next to wall indicated on blue print red ink; Also a Rostrum constructed of Brick and iron of late design, 100 feet east of Lodge as indicated on blue print red ink; it is eight-corner octagon. 1 horse in cemetery. 16 iron tablets in the cemetery: 2'6" x 3'10": General order No. 80 Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Sept. 1, 1875 [lettering on tablet], shown on plan "M"; 1' 10" x 3', "N" "An Act to Establish & Protect National Cemeteries Approved Feby. 22 1867, Sec 3; 1' 6" x 3' 10", "O" "Four Line Poems, Lettering"; 1' 2" x 1' 8", P" "Visitors Notice, Invitation to register." Four placards or signs in the office: blueprint map and profile of cemetery; Regulations for National Cemeteries; 3. Orations of Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg; 4. The Past Rises before Me Like a Dream" No tablets on outside of Lodge. Signs at cemetery entrance: 2 wood signs, one on each side of the entrance; one size 1' x 2' "Notice: Dogs not allowed in this Cemetery; 1 size 11" x 23" Notice: Driving is not allowed in this Cemetery when grounds are wet" 1 sign along graveled driveway, 1' x 2' "Notice: Let y our horse walk."

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[62] *Military Posts and Reservations – National Cemeteries.* "1904 Inspection Reports." 1904, p. 609. Department of Veterans Affairs, National Cemetery Administration, Historian's Office archives.
[63] Wood, W.T., Major and Inspector General. Report of an Inspection of the National Cemetery Poplar Grove, Va. May 6, 1904. Record Group 159, Entry 9, 1904 inspection reports, Box 77, NARA I, Washington, DC. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.
[64] Auwaerter, p. 81.
[65] National Cemetery Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs. "New Gettysburg Address Tablets for National Cemeteries To Honor Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial." Article from website. Last updated on December 2, 2011. Accessed at <http://www.cem.va.gov/cem/hist/LincBic.asp> on January 11, 2012.
[66] Humphrey, E.H., Captain and Quartermaster, Office of the Quartermaster General. War Department. Question form for Superintendents of National Cemeteries. *Poplar Grove Question Form, filled out by Superintendent George Hess.* March 1, 1909. Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 57, NARA I, Washington, DC. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.

1912

November

- *24th*: Lieutenant Colonel Brown inspection report: last inspection was performed by Major H. J. Solcum on October 22, 1910. "4. Defects reported at last inspection have been remedied except the following: A. The addition of a kitchen to the lodge. Probably the least expensive way of doing this would be to supply the material, and part of the labor and allow the superintendent to build a frame addition of one room to the lodge at the place where the rear porch now stands…. C. The new shed for proper protection of property recommended by the last inspector has not yet been erected. It is thought, however, that this shed used now for storage of forage can be made to last a year or two longer by a little patching and repairing." Also recommends gutter or connection of roofs between barn "which is a good barn" and forage shed in back.[67]

1914

November

- Kitchen addition completed at the rear of the lodge; constructed of brick and sheathed in stucco.[68]

c. 1915

- Forage shed removed and a frame addition which housed a 'feed room' was built at the back of the brick tool shed/stable.[69]

1915

August

- *2nd*: Tornado hit the cemetery; destroyed a total of 110 of the larger trees (cited in 1934 document).[70]

1917

April

- *4th*: Superintendent Bodley letter to Depot Quartermaster Supply Office: "…repairs to Lodge. I have the honor to report that six rooms, hall and stair-way need papering in this lodge which has not been papered in five years so far as I can ascertain. The records are silent as to when the Lodge was papered, and very poor job it was. Estimated cost of job $45.00 The office paper is unsightly."[71]

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[67] Brown, W.C., Lieutenant Colonel. Inspection Report to Inspector General. December 11, 1912. Record Group 159, Entry 9, Box 155, 1912-1913 Reports, NARA I, Washington, DC. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.
[68] Auwaerter, p. 81.
[69] Ibid, p. 81.
[70] Shevlin, Charles E., National Park Service Forester. Document to Chief Forester, Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations. February 13, 1934. Record Group 79, Entry 31, Box 2704, NARA II, College Park, MD. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.
[71] Bodley, James W., superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Letter to Depot Quartermaster Supply Office, Washington, DC. April 4, 1917. Catalog #1780 Letter Book, August 1867-June 1903. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.

1923

February

- *5th*: building record sheets with updates (originals created this date):[72]
  - "Outbuilding": 37' x 21' Brick, stucco, foundation concrete, roof tin; first floor workroom and stall; second floor loft for storage. Cost $3,950, completed October 10, 1929. [Lodge Sables Building]
  - Building #4: Outbuilding, rear of Building #3: 8' x 28'. [Demolished]
  - Building #5: Rostrum, 14' diameter, floor to ceiling 10' 6"
  - Building #1: Lodge, 7 rooms, built 1872-1879, roof tin; stone; brick kitchen plastered on outside, completed November 1914. [Superintendents' Lodge]
  - Building #2, Woodshed (rear of Lodge); 15' 6" x 10"; brick with tin roof, one room; removed 1929 and new building erected. [Demolished]
  - Utilities Building; hollow tile, stucco; concrete floor, tin roof; mens & womens rooms; fuel storage; motor & water storage room; 24' x 14'. Completed August 10, 1929, $3,127. [Lodge Utility Building]
  - Building #3, Outbuilding Feed Room, Tool room, Stable & Privy; brick, tin roof, 29'6" x 10', height 12'6"; building removed 1929, replaced with new building [Demolished]

July

- *7th*: Superintendent Tallman letter to Depot Quartermaster Supply Office: "I enclose herewith bill…for material, screening porch authorized June 9, 1923….Work screening the porch has been completed."[73]

November

- *26th*: Superintendent Tallman letter to Depot Quartermaster Supply Office: "The lodge and out buildings at this cemetery are badly infested with wasps, on a mild day even in the winter months, they are annoying. Authority is requested to allow the porch screens and screen door to remain up during the winter."[74]

1924

January

- *11th*: Superintendent Tallman letter to Depot Quartermaster Supply Office: "During a very high wind which passed over this cemetery at 7:30 this morning unroofed the skylight in roof of lodge, breaking glass and doing slight damage to the wood work which holds skylight in place due to decayed condition of woodwork."[75]
- *17th*: Superintendent Tallman letter to Depot Quartermaster Supply Office: "The skylight…has been repaired this date, expenditure $2,60."[76]

February

- *13th*: Superintendent Tallman letter to Depot Quartermaster Supply Office:[77]

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[72] War Department. Building Record Sheets, with updates. February 5, 1923 (originals). Record Group 79, Entry 5, Records of the War Department Relating to National Parks, 1892-1937, Box 50, NARA II, College Park, MD. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.

[73] Tallman, John F., superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Letter to Depot Quartermaster Supply Office, Washington, DC. July 7, 1923. Catalog #1778 Letters Sent, 1915-1926. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.

[74] Tallman, John F., superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Letter to Depot Quartermaster Supply Office, Washington, DC. November 26, 1923. Catalog #1778 Letters Sent, 1915-1926. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.

[75] Tallman, John F., superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Letter to Depot Quartermaster Supply Office, Washington, DC. January 11, 1924. Catalog #1778 Letters Sent, 1915-1926. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.

[76] Tallman, John F., superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Letter to Depot Quartermaster Supply Office, Washington, DC. January 17, 1924. Catalog #1778 Letters Sent, 1915-1926. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.

[77] Tallman, John F., superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Letter to Depot Quartermaster Supply Office, Washington, DC. February 13, 1924. Catalog #1778 Letters Sent, 1915-1926. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.

"Tin work on lodge is not needed. Repair all shutters, put up 2 new downspouts $98.00
Replace all loose or broken slate on "Mansard Roof" $72.00
Remove all decayed woodwork of the cornice and replace with new $130.00
Replace all broken glass, furnish one new window, double sash, glaze 14 windows $25.00
Office – remove decayed flooring and base board and replace with new $7.00
Front Room – Remove decayed flooring and base board and replace with new $55.00
Shutters – repair eight shutters – top floor $75.00
Papering six rooms and hall [illegible] $155.00"

- *27th*: Superintendent Tallman letter to Depot Quartermaster Supply Office: "…Replacing all broken glass, furnish one new window, double sash, glaze 14 windows. This is an important item and should have attention…." "Painting Interior and exterior $170.00"[78]

March

- *5th*: Superintendent Tallman letter to Depot Quartermaster Supply Office: "…the shutters…has [sic] been removed….The old shutters are of no value…."[79]
- *6th*: Superintendent Tallman letter to Depot Quartermaster Supply Office: "…J.J. Blaha finished the installing of the new window for the lodge….What color should I have the window sash of the lodge painted? They are now black." "…relative to estimate for laying floor in lodge, Mr. Blaha informed me he does not care to estimate on this work. It is noted no estimate for tin work has been approved."[80]
- *12th*: Superintendent Tallman letter to Depot Quartermaster Supply Office: "your bid of 2.22.24 for the slate work and furnishing down spouts…have been accepted…."[81]
- *13th*: Superintendent Tallman letter to Depot Quartermaster Supply Office: "The carpenters began work this date, cornice of the lodge, it is found to remove sheeting (floor of gutter) which is decayed, it will be necessary to remove tin from the gutters leaving them unprotected. It is Mr. Blaha's idea to have the sheeting to use on the crown molding and not molding joining sheeting as old type, to do this and carry out the specifications it will be necessary to remove both tin and decayed sheeting….I have allowed crown molding to left down, until I hear from your office."[82]
- *21st*: Superintendent Tallman letter to Depot Quartermaster Supply Office: "…furnishing one new window…the work has been satisfactory performed this date."[83]
- *21st*: Superintendent Tallman letter to Depot Quartermaster Supply Office: "…award made to J.E. Collier and Co. for Replacing all broken slate on roof of lodge and putting up new ridge rolls, also downspout in accordance with specifications for sheet metal work and slate. It was naturally supposed the two down spouts was all of Collier's work that came under specifications for sheet metal work….There has been no award for gutter work (tin lining of gutter of cornice) it is impossible for the carpenter and Mr. Collier to cooperate with one another, as it is not understood that J.E. Collier has the tin work….The tin work

[78] Tallman, John F., superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Letter to Depot Quartermaster Supply Office, Washington, DC. February 27, 1924. Catalog #1778 Letters Sent, 1915-1926. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[79] Tallman, John F., superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Letter to Depot Quartermaster Supply Office, Washington, DC. March 5, 1924. Catalog #1778 Letters Sent, 1915-1926. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[80] Tallman, John F., superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Letter to Depot Quartermaster Supply Office, Washington, DC. March 6, 1924. Catalog #1778 Letters Sent, 1915-1926. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[81] Tallman, John F., superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Letter to Depot Quartermaster Supply Office, Washington, DC. March 12, 1924. Catalog #1778 Letters Sent, 1915-1926. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[82] Tallman, John F., superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Letter to Depot Quartermaster Supply Office, Washington, DC. March 13, 1924. Catalog #1778 Letters Sent, 1915-1926. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[83] Tallman, John F., superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Letter to Depot Quartermaster Supply Office, Washington, DC. March 21, 1924 (re: window). Catalog #1778 Letters Sent, 1915-1926. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.

referred to is poor at best and should not be nailed back to the new cornice, however, if it is the desire of the department to have the old tine nailed back on carpenters are through, which should be about the 26 or 27th weather permitting, I will have it placed back. Mr. Collier has had 2 men two days on the work which he considers his contract, slate work, Ridge rolls and the 2 downspouts, this work should be finished this week. As I see the award to the Collier bid, I could not compel [sic] the tin work to be done with slate work. Estimate cost of tin work above is $100.00"[84]

- *24th*: Superintendent Tallman letter to Depot Quartermaster Supply Office: "No doubt the tin work could have been done cheaper before the slate work. Mr. Davis contribute the raise from his former bid, the slate work being done first."[85]
- *26th*: Superintendent Tallman letter to Depot Quartermaster Supply Office: "…replacing all broken slate. Putting up new Ridge Rolls and two down spouts has been satisfactory performed this date."[86]

c. 1925

- The space between the feed room addition and the brick inclosure wall is covered with a tin roof to become a shed[87]

1925

February

- "Report of Repairs Required at Poplar Grove National Cemetery": (only page 1 in folder—5 year plan?); 1. lodge; 2. heating plant, water, and sewer; 3. removal of frame building to rear of stable; 4. new public toilet; 5. new well-house; 6. repairs to rostrum foundation; 7. replacement of existing brick pavement around lodge with concrete; 8. driveway from main entrance to and around flagstaff should be paved with concrete; 9. "250 trees should be planted to replace those destroyed by storm about 1920…"[88]

1926

March

- *3rd*: Major Ward letter to Quartermaster General: encloses drawing of new well-house with pit for motor drive pump for proposed water system….bids sent in by super.[89]
- *5th*: Major Ward letter to Quartermaster General: well house; bids received but all much higher than $400 allotted; proposed to construct for next fiscal year.[90]

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[84] Tallman, John F., superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Letter to Depot Quartermaster Supply Office, Washington, DC. March 21, 1924 (re: Collier). Catalog #1778 Letters Sent, 1915-1926. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[85] Tallman, John F., superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Letter to Depot Quartermaster Supply Office, Washington, DC. March 24, 1924. Catalog #1778 Letters Sent, 1915-1926. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[86] Tallman, John F., superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Letter to Depot Quartermaster Supply Office, Washington, DC. March 26, 1924. Catalog #1778 Letters Sent, 1915-1926. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[87] Auwaerter, p. 81.
[88] "Report of Repairs Required at Poplar Grove National Cemetery." February 1925. Record Group 92, Entry 1891, Box 1773, Office of the Quartermaster General, Correspondence, Geographic File, 1922-1935 (multiple folders), NARA II, College Park, MD. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.
[89] Ward, H.L., Major, Qaurtermaster Corps. Letter to Quartermaster General. March 3, 1926. Record Group 92, Entry 1891, Box 1773, Office of the Quartermaster General, Correspondence, Geographic File, 1922-1935 (multiple folders), NARA II, College Park, MD. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.
[90] Ward, H.L., Major, Qaurtermaster Corps. Letter to Quartermaster General. March 5, 1926. Record Group 92, Entry 1891, Box 1773, Office of the Quartermaster General, Correspondence, Geographic File, 1922-1935 (multiple folders), NARA II, College Park, MD. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.

1927

April

- *27th*: Major Ward to Quartermaster General: "The present outbuilding is a small brick building entirely too small to house the equipment required at a cemetery the size of Poplar Grove. This building contains one small work shop, one stall, and one open space in which a cart or small wagon may be stored and partly protected from the weather. 2. To provide some additional storage space for fuel, push carts, pony mowers and other equipment, some former superintendent has constructed a shed at the rear of this building. This shed is built of old lumber and covered with what appears to be an old tin roof removed from some other building….The proposed building is to be a combined stable and work shop; two story brick, 20 ft. x 40 ft. with tin roof…The toilet is to be a standard brick toilet building with one room for men and one for women, anti-freezing fixtures to be installed and connected with a septic tank and tile drain. This toilet is necessary for the reason that this cemetery is a considerable distance from any public building or hotel and is visited by a great many parties traveling in motor cars..[provided as part of recommendation to include electric generator and motor driven water system] [Proposed as part of a 5-year improvement program outlined February 1925? For FY 1929][91]

1928

May

- *18th*: Major Goetz Survey of Poplar Grove National Cemetery: "…3. …the lodge has no modern improvements while cemeteries one-fourth the size have all modern improvements. Water is carried to the house from a well nearby and the only toilet is a dry closet in the tool house….10. Conclusions: The cemetery is a beautiful one and is in generally excellent condition, improvements to the lodge appear to have been very much neglected. 11. Recommendations: 1 [lodge improvements; also 5, 6]"[92]

1929

- Building erected behind lodge to house the water pump, coal bin, and rest rooms[93]

March

- *6th*: Specifications for Outbuilding, Water Supply System, Electric Lighting System, Plumbing and Heating System, and Other Improvements at Poplar Grove National Cemetery by the Office of the Quartermaster Supply Officer; also includes removing old outbuildings (maybe preliminary version of later specs).[94]

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[91] Ward, H.L., Major, Qaurtermaster Corps. Letter to Quartermaster General. April 27, 1927. Record Group 92, Entry 1891, Box 1773, Office of the Quartermaster General, Correspondence, Geographic File, 1922-1935 (multiple folders), NARA II, College Park, MD. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.

[92] Goetz, Robert, Major, Inspector General's Office. Survey of Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Headquarters Third Corps Area, U.S. Army. May 18, 1928. Record Group 92, Entry 1891, Box 1773, Office of the Quartermaster General, Correspondence, Geographic File, 1922-1935 (multiple folders), NARA II, College Park, MD. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.

[93] Olsen, Herbert. "Poplar Grove National Cemetery History." May 31, 1954. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.

[94] Office of the Quartermaster Supply Officer. "Specifications for Outbuilding, Water Supply System, Electric Lighting System, Plumbing and Heating System, and Other Improvements at Poplar Grove National Cemetery. March 6, 1929. Record Group 79, Entry 5, Records of the War Department Relating to National Parks, 1892-1937, Box 50, NARAII, College Park, MD. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.

Summer

- Building plans finalized for "the new stable-garage (officially called the "Outbuilding") and the public restroom (officially called the "Utility Building");" plans call for "simple, Colonial-Revival-style buildings with stucco exteriors (unpainted, probably to relate to the stone of the lodge), gable roofs with eaves returns, metal roof sheathing, and multi-paned windows." Firm of H. Herfurth Jr. of Washington DC awarded contract for both buildings[95]
- Tool shed-stable, adjoining forage shed and tin-roofed shed demolished[96]

August

- *10th*: Restroom building completed for $3,127; 'built of hollow-core tile, the one-story building housed separate restrooms for men and women, a fuel storage room, and an electric generating motor, and water storage room"; demolition of ca. 1879 brick kitchen was required, the brick cave was also probably removed at this time; septic tank located to the east of the building; old brick and grass walks removed from the lodge grounds and a new concrete walk installed between the lodge and the restroom building[97]

October

- *3rd*: Conrad to Quartermaster General: new brick stable 75% completed, covered by contract $3,950, dated August 28, 1929; by firm of H. Herfurth, Jr., Inc. of Washington, DC. Specs by Office of the Quartermaster Supply Officer, Washington General Depot, July 1929 Specs cover both new stable and public toilets.[98]

1930

May

- *14th*: Cygon's Inspection and Survey of Poplar Grove National Cemetery: "…The lodge (stone) has been modernized since last inspection. There are two outhouses—one stucco brick stable and one pump and fuel shed. Both are practically new and in good condition….Water supply, drainage and sewerage adequate and satisfactory…."[99]

December

- *31st*: Superintendent Jackson letter to Headquarters Third Corps Area: (needed repairs) b. new slate roof & sheathing on lodge, $800.[100]

1931

Spring

- Septic field added "which included 360 feet of drain pipes and tiles[101]

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[95] Auwaerter, p. 85.
[96] Ibid, p. 86.
[97] Auwaerter, pp. 85-86.
[98] Conrad, Gwynne, Quartermaster Corps. Letter to Quartermaster General. October 3, 1929. Record Group 79, Entry 5, Records of the War Department Relating to National Parks, 1892-1937, Box 50, File 698 "Contracts" (Buildings), NARA II, College Park, MD. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.
[99] Cygon, Joseph R. Inspection and Survey of Poplar Grove (Va.) National Cemetery, Headquarters Third Corps Area. May 19, 1930. Record Group 92, Entry 1891, Box 1773, Office of the Quartermaster General, Correspondence, Geographic File, 1922-1935 (multiple folders), NARA II, College Park, MD. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.
[100] Jackson, Charles E., superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Letter to Headquarters Third Corps Area. December 31, 1930. Record Group 79, Entry 5, Records of the War Department Relating to National Parks, 1892-1937, Box 50, NARA II, College Park, MD. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.
[101] Auwaerter, p. 86.

June

- *10th*: Specifications for work to lodge: Much work already done—heating, water, painting, roof, installing window screens; specs include interior redecorating, removal of slate roof and replacement with standing seam tin (already tin on portions of roof).[102]
- *12th*: Colonel Baskette letter to Quartermaster General: "3. In order to make the 2nd story of this Lodge livable authority is requested to remove old slate roofing, and install new roof sheathing, roofing felt, and roofing tin."[103]

July

- Quarterly Report for Poplar Grove ending June 30, 1931: "Improvements: . . .New concrete floor for front porch. . .Approximately 360' of drain pipe & tiles in connection with the septic tank. . . ."[104]

August

- *15th*: McGinn letter to Quartermaster General: refers to bids for repairs to Superintendent's Lodge, stone wall.[105]

1933

June

- *10th*: Provisions of Section 2, Executive Order No. 6166: "Organization of Executive Agencies." Order called for the "administration of all functions of national cemeteries located in the continental United States to be transferred from the War Department to the Department of the Interior, under the jurisdiction of 'a Director of National Park, Buildings, and Reservations,' except that 'where deemed desirable there may be excluded from this provision any. . .reservation which is chiefly employed as a facility in the work of a particularly agency.'"[106]

July

- *28th*: Executive Order No. 6228: specified transfer of following National Cemeteries from the War Department to the Interior Department: Battleground, DC; Antietam (Sharpsburg), MD; Vicksburg, MS; Gettysburg, PA; Chattanooga, TN; Fort Donelson (Dover), TN; Shiloh (Pittsburgh Landing), TN; Stones River (Murfreesboro) TN; Fredericksburg, VA; Poplar Grove, VA; Yorktown, PA.. "Transfer of national cemeteries other than these was postponed until further notice." [Chattanooga returned to War Department in 1940; Andrew Johnson, Chalmette, and Custer Battlefield transferred between1 1935-40]. "Assumption of jurisdiction by the Department of the Interior over certain national cemeteries was predicated upon national historical significance, as determined by that department, which overshadowed their importance as places of current burial." [table of available spaces in 1967: POGR: O][107]

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[102] War Department. Specifications for work to lodge. June 10, 1931. Record Group 79, Entry 5, Records of the War Department Relating to National Parks, 1892-1937, Box 51, Binder "Lodge": 1931-33, NARA II, College Park, MD. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.
[103] Baskette, A.K., Colonel, Quartermaster Corps. Letter to Quartermaster General. June 12, 1931. Record Group 92, Entry 1891, Box 1773, Office of the Quartermaster General, Correspondence, Geographic File, 1922-1935 (multiple folders), NARA II, College Park, MD. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.
[104] War Department. Quarterly Report for Poplar Grove National Cemetery ending June 30, 1931. Record Group 79, Entry 5, Records of the War Department Relating to National Parks, 1892-1937, Box 50, NARA II, College Park, MD. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.
[105] McGinn, B.A. Letter to Quartermaster General. August 15, 1931. Record Group 92, Entry 1891, Box 1773, Office of the Quartermaster General, Correspondence, Geographic File, 1922-1935 (multiple folders), NARA II, College Park, MD. Archival research done by John Auwaerter for CLR.
[106] MacCloskey, Monro. *Hallowed Ground: Our National Cemeteries.* New York: Richards Rosen Press, 1968, p. 123.
[107] Ibid, p. 124.

National Park Service Alterations, 1933-Present

1934

June

- 4th: Six-Year Plan: calls for… 2. Repair and improvement of lodge; 3. Repair of cemetery wall; 4. Construction of concrete basement for water tank and repair to sewerage...[108]

1937

December

- 7th: Six-Year Plan[109]
  - May 25, 1937
    - Install electrical system for lodge outbuildings
    - Extend telephone line underground
    - Justification: present generators worn; outside electrical/communication desired
  - Date Unknown
    - Dig basement for heating plant and general improvements
    - Install heating plant (hot water)
    - Justification: box staircase needs to be opened, floors need improved and plastering done; Arcola heater in living room should be replaced

FY 1937

- "1938 Preliminary Estimates": want a new power plant; electrical wiring needs to be improved. No wall or floor outlets all lighting at ceiling; need ladder to turn on/off; fire hazard with old system of wiring; wall paper old, soiled and discolored; window shades on all 16 windows are old and worn; bathroom is located in 1 of the large rooms originally used as a bedroom; asks to reutilize the space. "Could be utilized conveniently as a small bedroom by making a partition. This has been done in many of the cemetery lodges in the country."[110]

1938

May

- Superintendent's Monthly Report: "Repairs to the Lodge at Poplar Grove National Cemetery are well underway. The enclosed stair case is being removed for replacement by a new open-stringer type which will admit light from a skylight in hall above. It is so proportioned that it makes a wider and easier stair. Floor joists will be replaced under the dining room floor as a repair to the superstructure. Plastering and finishing necessitated by the work will be done."[111]

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[108] *Six-Year Plan.* June 4, 1934. Record Group 79, Entry 31, Military Parks, National Cemeteries, Box 2704, Binder 1, August 7, 1933-Dec 31, 1938, NARA II, College Park, MD. Archival research done by John Auwaerter research for CLR.
[109] *Six-Year Plan.* December 7, 1937. Record Group 79, Records of Petersburg National Battlefield, General Records, 1935-1953, Box 2, Entry 114, Folder – Six Year Program [1938-1942 inclusive (lands, buildings, roads and trails], NARA, Philadelphia, PA.
[110] *1938 Preliminary Estimates.* No date. Record Group 79, Records of Petersburg National Battlefield, General Records, 1935-1953, Box 2, Entry 114, Folder – Six Year Program [1938-1942 inclusive (lands, buildings, roads and trails], NARA, Philadelphia, PA.
[111] Moore, Benjamin F., Superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Superintendent's Monthly Report – May 1938. Resource Management Records, Box 1, Folder 7, Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.

June

- Superintendent's Monthly Report: "Repairs to the Lodge at Poplar Grove National Cemetery are approximately 90% complete. Improvements during the month consisted of the completion of repairs to the sanitation disposal system; replacement of the old stair case be an open-stringer type which will admit light from a skylight in the hall above; and plastering of one room and the stair well."[112]

September

- Superintendent's Monthly Report: "The walls of the rooms in the Lodge at the Poplar Grove National Cemetery were scraped and painted, with the resultant smooth finish greatly improving the…appearances of the rooms."[113]

FY 1939

- Superintendent's Annual Report: "Miscellaneous painting and repair were done at the Poplar Grove National Cemetery Lodge; linoleum was laid, stairs and stair well were rearranged, and considerable exterior and interior painting was done."[114]

1940

- Superintendent's Annual Report: "Other improvements at Poplar Grove consisted of painting the roofs and eaves of the lodge and all out buildings."[115]

May

- Superintendent's Activity Report: "Roofs and borders of the lodge and outbuildings were re-painted this month, as were the gates…"[116]

December

- *21st*: "Electric wiring in the Superintendent's lodge at the Poplar Grove National Cemetery was checked, and a panel boards, conduits and meter were installed preparatory to the turning on of current by the Southside Electric Cooperative. The latter took place on December 21st, marking a transit from the use of a portable plant to the purchase of current from a branch of the Rural Electrification Administration."[117]

1941

April

- Superintendent's Activity Report: "…Some minor painting jobs, and replacing screens."[118]

1942

April

- Superintendent's Activity Report: "The lodge was re-wired this month."[119]

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[112] Moore, Benjamin F., Superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Superintendent's Monthly Report – June 1938. Resource Management Records, Box 1, Folder 7, Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[113] Moore, Benjamin F., Superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Superintendent's Monthly Report – September 1938. Resource Management Records, Box 1, Folder 7, Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[114] Moore, Benjamin F., Superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Superintendent's Annual Report – 1939. Resource Management Records, Box 1, Folder 3, Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[115] Moore, Benjamin F., Superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Superintendent's Annual Report – 1940. Resource Management Records, Box 1, Folder 3, Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[116] Moore, Benjamin F., Superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Activity Report – May 1940. Resource Management Records, Box 2, Folder 12, Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[117] Moore, Benjamin F., Superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Superintendent's Annual Report – 1940. Resource Management Records, Box 1, Folder 3, Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[118] Moore, Benjamin F., Superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Activity Report – April 1941. Resource Management Records, Box 2, Folder 12, Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.

June

- Superintendent's Activity Report: "The office of the lodge has been completely re-plastered this month."[120]
- Superintendent's Monthly Report: "…and plastering of the office at Poplar Grove were the major work items accomplished. The plastering was done as a regular NPS job with helper labor furnished by the CCC."[121]

1943

May

- Superintendent's Activity Report: "The upstairs rooms of the Lodge were papered this month."[122]

July

- Superintendent's Monthly Report: Gutters replaced and roofs painted on all buildings[123]

October

- Superintendent's Activity Report: Outbuildings painted[124]

1944

November

- Superintendent's Activity Report: Chimney repaired at lodge[125]

1945

- Water/sewage system consists of a bored well, electric pump, tank, and about 2,000 feet of pipe; it was installed in 1934 with major repairs in 1941-1942; there are about 750 feet of sewer pipe and septic tank[126]

April

- Superintendent's Activity Report: "…painting and repair work."[127]

1947

October

- "The front porch and back porch of the lodge have been repaired, screened, and painted. The roof and upper story of the lodge, and the roof of the garage were painted."[128]

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[119] Moore, Benjamin F., Superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Activity Report – April 1942. Resource Management Records, Box 2, Folder 12, Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[120] Moore, Benjamin F., Superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Activity Report – June 1942. Resource Management Records, Box 2, Folder 11, Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[121] Moore, Benjamin F., superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Monthly Report – June 1942. Resource Management Records, Box 1, Folder 9, Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[122] Moore, Benjamin F., Superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Activity Report – May 1943. Resource Management Records, Box 2, Folder 11, Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[123] Moore, Benjamin F., superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Monthly Report – July 1943. Resource Management Records, Box 1, Folder 9, Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[124] Moore, Benjamin F., Superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Activity Report – October 1943. Resource Management Records, Box 2, Folder 11, Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[125] Moore, Benjamin F., Superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Activity Report – November 1943. Resource Management Records, Box 2, Folder 11, Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[126] 1945 Estimates. No date. Record Group 79, Records of Petersburg National Battlefield, General Records, 1935-1953, Box 1, Entry 114, Folder – 1945 Estimates, NARA, Philadelphia, PA.
[127] Moore, Benjamin F., Superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Activity Report – April 1945. Resource Management Records, Box 2, Folder 11, Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[128] Moore, Benjamin F., Superintendent, Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Activity Report – October 1947. Record Group 79, Records of Petersburg National Battlefield, General Records, 1935-1953, Box 2, Entry 114, Folder – Cemetery Sites, NARA, Philadelphia, PA.

1951

- Buildings – estimated need for FY51[129]
  - Residence-Office (1,650 s.f.) $2,500 deferred maintenance; "Estimate of Needs"…
    - Replace floor: $2000; Justification: "This building has an enclosed stone foundation. Termites have damaged the flooring to such an extent that it needs replacement. Concrete has been recommended as the only suitable floor for this type building."
    - Repair windows/skylight: $500; Justification: "The skylight in this building has deteriorated badly as have six of the windows- sills and frames. Replacement of the skylight and repairs to the windows are required to prevent damages from rain."
  - Utility A [Stables] (1,630 s.f.) $0 deferred maintenance
  - Utility B [Restrooms] (280 s.f.) $150 deferred maintenance; "Estimate of Needs"…
    - Repairs to sanitary facilities: $150; Justification: "Repairs to plumbing and replacement of obsolete facilities including closets are needed."

1957

February

- Superintendent's Monthly Report: "The Cemetery Lodge has a face-lifting. The entire interior was painted; a new furnace installed to replace the non-functioning old boiler; and a new pump, pressure tank and pipe line installed replacing those corresponding items that were worn out and were subject to constant repair. Funds for the new furnace in the amount of $538 were furnished by the Region One Office."[130]

1959

September

- Superintendent's Monthly Report: Floors and doors in the restrooms painted[131]

October

- Superintendent's Monthly Report: "Interior of…[lodge] was painted and cleaned for occupancy by the new historian…."[132]

1961

October

- "Work was done on…[lodge] to improve livability during the wintertime. This included an electric heater in the bathroom."[133]

1967

March

- Deep Well drilled; pressure tank and controls located in the garage[134]

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[129] 1951 Estimates. No date. Record Group 79, Records of Petersburg National Battlefield, General Records, 1935-1953, Box 1, Entry 114, Folder – 1951 Estimate, NARA, Philadelphia, PA.
[130] Monthly Report – February 1957. Resource Management Records, Box 2, Folder 14, Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[131] Monthly Report – September 1959. Resource Management Records, Box 3, Folder 1, Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[132] Monthly Report – October 1959. Resource Management Records, Box 3, Folder 1, Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
[133] Monthly Report – October 1961. Resource Management Records, Box 3, Folder 1, Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.

1972

- Annual Report: "New doors and the renovation of the bath of the quarters at Poplar Grove is only a beginning. Actually the inside is in need of a complete modernization to make it livable."[135]

1976

- Call for bids on the Rehabilitation of Quarters and "Utility B": Changes included moving the heating boiler and other utilities from the lodge to the utility/restroom building, reinforcing a portion of the second floor framing of the lodge with structural steel, removing a wood post, 2 partitions, an existing ceiling, existing kitchen sink and cabinets and sink from the lodge, moving an existing built-in cabinet to another room, installing new kitchen cabinets and sink, replacing an existing kitchen sash with a new window, new acoustical ceilings, lights, and floor covering throughout the first floor of the lodge; replacing a water closet with a new one and resetting an existing water closet in the toilets rooms; plaster repairs, wood-frame drywall furring, repairs to storage room doors and frame, minor concrete and masonry work, new piping for hot water heating system including underground piping, repainting interior of first floor of lodge and interior of utility building, and moving a large metal plaque from the front of the lodge to the front of another building.[136]

1979

- Work done on lodge roofs, replacement of metal standing seam roof[137]

1980

- Annual Report: Exterior of all structures at cemetery painted[138]

1982

- Annual Report: "Poplar Grove National Cemetery – Quarters 3 went through a complete rehabilitation of window casement, sills, all windows were removed, stripped, primed and painted. The stools and various wooden parts were also stripped and repaired then painted."[139]

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[134] Narrative. *Construction of Deep Well Poplar Grove.* March 1967. Resource Management Records, Box 3, Folder 9, Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.

[135] Hakel, Larry L., superintendent, Petersburg National Battlefield. "1972 Annual Report." January 18, 1973. NPS History Collection, Park Historic Reference Files, PETE box, #PHR-593, 2.B.7.7, Petersburg National Battlefield Annual Reports folder, Harpers Ferry Center archives, Charles Town, WV.

[136] "Specifications: Rehabilitation of Quarters, Building No. 3, and Rehabilitation of "Utility B", Building No. 5, Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Petersburg National Battlefield." National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region. 1976. Resource Management records, Box 4, Folder 17, Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.
"Rehabilitation of Quarters, Building No. 3 and Rehabilitation of "Utility B," Building No. 5, Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Petersburg National Battlefield." Architectural drawings set (3 pages). August 3, 1976. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.

[137] "Reroofing Quarters, Building No. 3, Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Petersburg National Battlefield." Architectural Drawings (1 page). November 15, 1979. Petersburg National Battlefield archives at Fort Lee.

[138] "1980 Annual Report." March 11, 1981. NPS History Collection, Park Historic Reference Files, PETE box, #PHR-593, 2.B.7.7, Petersburg National Battlefield Annual Reports folder, Harpers Ferry Center archives, Charles Town, WV.

[139] Clark, Glenn O., superintendent, Petersburg National Battlefield. "1982 Annual Report." April 8, 1983. NPS History Collection, Park Historic Reference Files, PETE box, #PHR-593, 2.B.7.7, Petersburg National Battlefield Annual Reports folder, Harpers Ferry Center archives, Charles Town, WV.

1984

- Annual Report: "Poplar Grove garage roof painted as acid from trees has caused paint to deteriorate."; "Quarters 3" – new furnace/boiler installed, installed new wood floor in bathroom and laid floor tile, reinstalled all fixtures – all rotten wood removed. Kitchen walls repaired/paneled. New construction closet built just outside of bathroom for linen closet.[140]

1985

- Annual Report: 200 Amp breaker panel installed at garage; Park staff rebuilt screen porch at Quarters 3; Quarters 3 was painted that included the metal "turn" (sic) roofing and exterior siding. Outbuilding (#5) was also painted and new rain gutters installed.[141]

1987

- Annual Report: "New roof and exterior repairs to Poplar Grove maintenance garage"; "Storage shed constructed at Poplar Grove"[142]

1988

- Annual Report: Renovation of quarters #3 [Lodge] for new occupant has been completed[143]

1989

- Annual Report: 3.70 acres donated to cemetery at entrance. Vehicles now park outside; Gutters replaced on Quarters.[144]

c. 1990

- Steel exterior staircase added to the west elevation of the garage; replaced the pulley system used to access the garage loft; installation of new concrete tube well in the service yard[145]

1992

- Annual Report: Heating system upgrades needed[146]

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[140] Fluharty, Bill, acting superintendent, Petersburg National Battlefield. "1984 Annual Report." March 6, 1985. NPS History Collection, Park Historic Reference Files, PETE box, #PHR-593, 2.B.7.7, Petersburg National Battlefield Annual Reports folder, Harpers Ferry Center archives, Charles Town, WV.

[141] Clark, Glenn O., superintendent, Petersburg National Battlefield. "1985 Annual Report." March 10, 1986. NPS History Collection, Park Historic Reference Files, PETE box, #PHR-593, 2.B.7.7, Petersburg National Battlefield Annual Reports folder, Harpers Ferry Center archives, Charles Town, WV.

[142] Deckert, Frank J., superintendent, Petersburg National Battlefield. "1987 Annual Report." April 6, 1988. NPS History Collection, Park Historic Reference Files, PETE box, #PHR-593, 2.B.7.7, Petersburg National Battlefield Annual Reports folder, Harpers Ferry Center archives, Charles Town, WV.

[143] Deckert, Frank J., superintendent, Petersburg National Battlefield. "1988 Annual Report." March 21, 1989. NPS History Collection, Park Historic Reference Files, PETE box, #PHR-593, 2.B.7.7, Petersburg National Battlefield Annual Reports folder, Harpers Ferry Center archives, Charles Town, WV.

[144] Deckert, Frank. J., superintendent, Petersburg National Battlefield, "1989 Annual Report." February 26, 1990. NPS History Collection, Park Historic Reference Files, PETE box, #PHR-593, 2.B.7.7, Petersburg National Battlefield Annual Reports folder, Harpers Ferry Center archives, Charles Town, WV.

[145] Auwaerter, p. 122.

[146] Hill, Michael O., superintendent, Petersburg National Battlefield. "1992 Annual Report." March 8, 1993. NPS History Collection, Park Historic Reference Files, PETE box, #PHR-593, 2.B.7.7, Petersburg National Battlefield Annual Reports folder, Harpers Ferry Center archives, Charles Town, WV.

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Appendix J

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Poplar Grove National Cemetery Superintendents

August 6, 1867	August Miller
October 5, 1876	H.C. Lacy
April 30, 1890	E.L. Grant
January 31, 1893	B.S. Baldwin (acting superintendent) A.D. Sullivan (acting superintendent)
December 12, 1893	Richard B. Hill
November 5, 1895	John Laun
July 31, 1903	T.H. Savage
July 27, 1904	J.H. Osborne
December 1, 1904	Richard B. Hill
April 16, 1908	H.L. Perkinson (acting superintendent)
May 18, 1908	George Hess
June 11, 1910	P.M. Brist (acting superintendent)
August 4, 1910	Robert R. Dye
May 29, 1913	Theodore W.B. Brake
December 14, 1914	James W. Bodley
June 22, 1917	J.J. Blaha (acting superintendent)
July 17, 1917	W.P. Kinter
December 16, 1918	Robert Hill (acting superintendent)
February 1, 1919	William Davis
September 2, 1919	J.B. Lovelace
September 8, 1922	J.J. Blaha (acting superintendent)
January 27, 1923	John F. Tallman
April 11, 1926	Joseph A. Bobber

August 6, 1927	J.J. Blaha (acting superintendent)
November 17, 1927	Charles E. Jackson
December 12, 1931	William H. Green (acting superintendent)
January 7, 1932	Walter J. Pearce
January 3, 1933	Felix E. Kavanagh ("in-charge" position)
August 10, 1933	William H. Green (acting superintendent)
September 5, 1933	Benjamin F. Moore
September 30, 1949	Superintendent Moore retires; position abolished





As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. Administration.

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