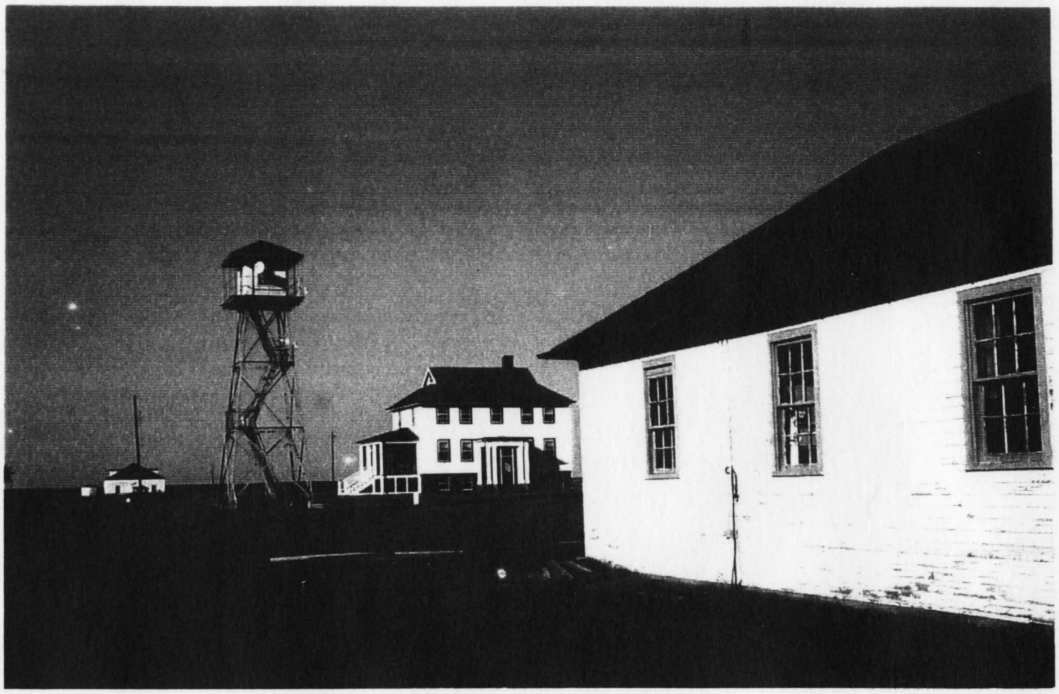




ASSATEAGUE BEACH COAST GUARD STATION
STATION HOUSE, GARAGE, and BOATHOUSE

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

DRAFT
SEPTEMBER 2000

Cover Photographs: Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station, Views from the South (Top Photo) and from the North (Bottom Photo), 1999.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

ASSATEAGUE BEACH COAST GUARD STATION STATION HOUSE, GARAGE, and BOATHOUSE

Assateague Island National Seashore
Assateague, Virginia

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PREFACE

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

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

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

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Basic Data

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

Location

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

Cultural Resource Data

Context of Significance

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

Period of Significance

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

National Register Listing

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

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

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

Proposed Use and Treatment

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

In 1999 the combination of the high cost of maintaining the structures (which are not occupied year-round and are exposed to extreme weather conditions) and the shrinking funds available to pay for that maintenance led ASIS NS to reconsider the GMP's recommended adaptive uses and to initiate an evaluation of the potential uses of the site which would help fund its associated maintenance costs. This historic structure report is one of the first steps in that evaluation.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Summary and Background

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

Historical Context

In 1874 U.S. Congressional legislation called for the establishment of eight life-saving stations along the Atlantic Coast between Cape Henlopen, Delaware, and Cape Charles, Virginia. One of these stations, the Assateague Beach Life-Saving Station, was built at what was then the southern shoreline of an open bay at the lower end of Assateague Island. In 1915 the U.S. Life Saving Service merged with the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service to create the U.S. Coast Guard. The Assateague Beach Life-Saving Station continued to operate for several years but the effects of wind and currents had been adding land to form a hook that eventually created Tom's Cove. Over time the station stood further and further from the Atlantic Ocean, and in the early 1920s it was decided to build a new Coast Guard station on the ocean side of the island. In 1922 the life-saving station was abandoned.

In 1922 U.S. Coast Guard Station Number 150 at Assateague Beach was built at the southeast corner of Assateague Island and across Tom's Cove from the old life-saving station. The Coast Guard station was sited on a 5.32-acre strip of land that was 100 feet wide and which ran from the cove to the Atlantic ocean. Initially the station was comprised of a station house in the center of the site and a boathouse to its south. Soon a lookout tower was constructed between the two structures. The station house was built in the "Chatham" type style that was designed by the last official architect of the Life Saving Service, Victor Mendleheff. This plan type was a two-story, five bay, plainly detailed building with a gable-on-hip roof and a columned hip-roof entrance porch. The boathouse was a simple, rectangular, one-room building with a hip roof and two double-wide "boat doors" facing the Atlantic ocean to the south. The lookout tower consisted of a small, square, hip-roof structure perched on top of a two-story steel-girder base.

In the late 1930s, the station house was given a one-story covered porch along its west elevation and the lookout tower was raised a level to three stories. In 1938-1939 a new boathouse was constructed on the shore of Tom's Cove to the north of the station house. The new boathouse was larger and had a more elegant design than its 1922 predecessor, reflecting the "Classical Revival" architectural style then in vogue. The new boathouse had a rectangular hip roof with dormers, a porticoed entrance porch on its south façade, and three wide boat doors on its north façade that faced the cove. Upon its completion, the 1922 boathouse was converted to a garage.

On January 15, 1967, the Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station was decommissioned. That same year the National Park Service took possession of the site and it became part of the Assateague Island National Seashore. Several structures were added to and removed from the site in the years that the station was in operation -- those remaining today are the 1922 station house, garage, and lookout tower, a 1959 generator house, and the 1939 boathouse and its surrounding walkways, launchway, and wharf.

Summary of Research Findings

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

Recommendations

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

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

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

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

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

I. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND and CONTEXT

ASSATEAGUE BEACH LIFE-SAVING STATION

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

Put into operation in the winter of 1874-1875, Assateague was an 1874-type life-saving station constructed to combine a boathouse with lodging for the station crew and shipwreck survivors.[1] Unlike earlier life-saving stations, where consideration was given only to functional necessities, the 1874-type station was also constructed with stylistic details or "architectural taste". The design of the stations combined the then-popular Stick Style and Carpenter Gothic styles of architecture, distinguished by board and batten cladding and intricately-carved wooden ornamentation (**fig. 2**).[2]

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

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[1] William H. Wroten, Jr., *Assateague*, Centreville, MD: Tidewater Publishers (1972), p. 41.

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

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

ASSATEAGUE BEACH COAST GUARD STATION

U.S. Coast Guard Station Number 150 at Assateague Beach, Virginia, was built in 1922 at the south/southeast corner of the hook at the southern end of Assateague Island and across Tom's Cove from the old Assateague Life-Saving station. The station was sited on a 5.32-acre strip of land that was 100 feet wide and ran from the cove to the Atlantic Ocean, a distance of approximately 1200 feet. The strip of land was oriented almost directly due magnetic north/south, as were the station house and a small boathouse, two of the station buildings constructed on the parcel in 1922. On Tom's cove to the north of the new Coast Guard site were the several buildings comprising a large private business called the "Chincoteague Fish Oil and Guano Co." (**fig. 5**).

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

The station house was built in the "Chatham" type style that was designed by the last official architect of the Life Saving Service, Victor Mendleheff, and was named after the first life saving structure built in that design in Chatham, Massachusetts, in 1914.[4] This plan type was a two-story, five bay, plainly detailed building with a gable-on-hip roof and a columned hip-roof entrance porch. The early examples of the Chatham type station had a large cupola perched on the roof ridge and six-over-two window sashes, but for the Assateague station the cupola was eliminated and the building was given six-over-six sashes. The boathouse, located 150 yards to the south of the station house, was a simple, rectangular, one-room building with a hip roof and two double-wide "boat doors" facing the Atlantic Ocean to the south. The lookout tower, located to the southwest of the station house, was a small, square, hip-roof structure perched on top of a two-story steel-girder base (**fig. 6**; see also **figs. 18 & 19**).

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

In the late 1930s the station, now called the "Assateague Beach Station," underwent some alterations. The station house was given a one-story covered porch along its west elevation, accessed by a new doorway installed in the west wall of the station office. The lookout tower was raised by adding a level to make the base three stories high (a 1939 photograph of the three-story tower is labeled "after raising" - **fig. 6**). The most significant change occurred in the winter of 1938-1939 when a new boathouse was built 100 yards to the north of the station house on the shore of Tom's Cove, presumably taking advantage of the cove's more protected location from the elements. The idea of having a boathouse on the cove appears to have originated soon after the 1922 boathouse was built. In 1925 there was a plan to build a "Boat Shelter" on the same site that never came to fruition (**fig. 10**), and in 1931 a "Wharf and Footbridge" were apparently constructed near or at the site that may be the "pier and wharf" extant when the boathouse was built in 1939 (the plan is annotated with the contractor's name, the contract number, and the cost of the project - **fig. 11**), although this structure does not appear on the 1932 annotated site plan of the station.

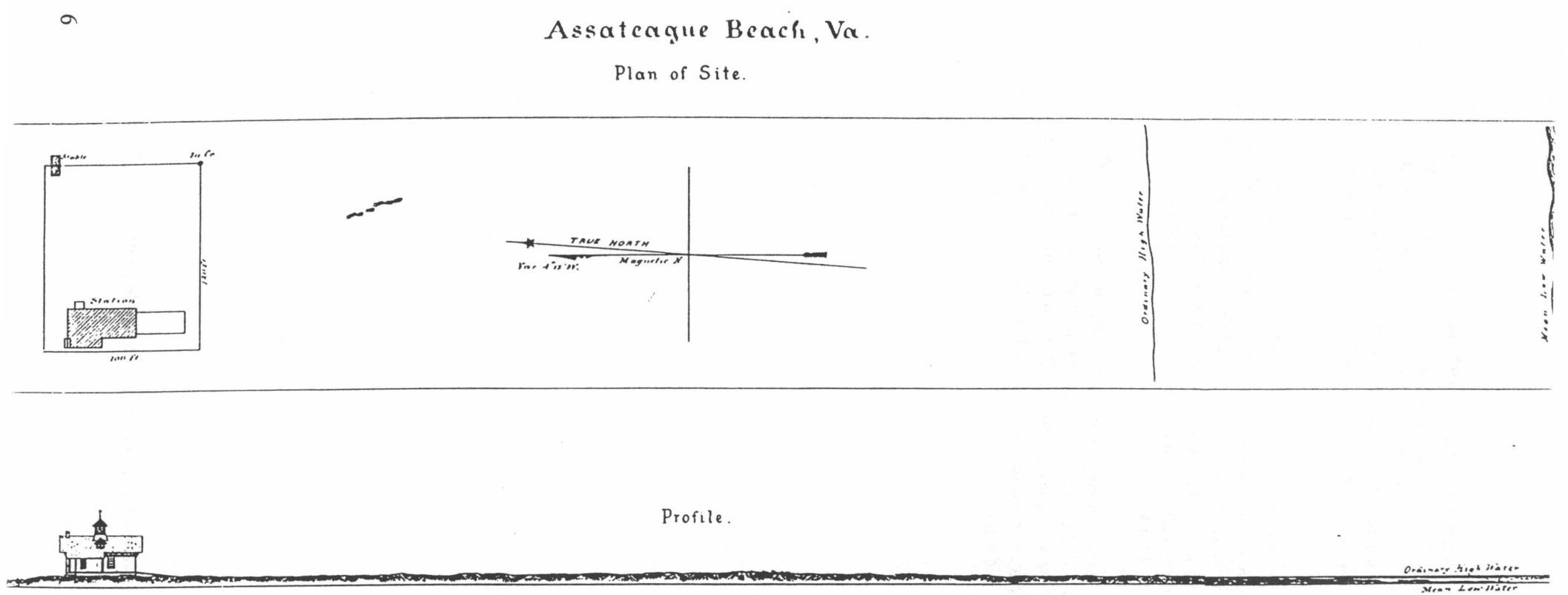
[4] York, "The Architecture of United States Life-Saving Stations," *The U.S. Life-Saving Service*, p. 241.

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

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

On January 15, 1967, the Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station was decommissioned.[5] That same year the National Park Service took possession of the site and it became part of the Assateague Island National Seashore. The structures standing on the site today are the 1922 station house, the garage (the 1922 boathouse), the 1922 lookout tower, the generator house that was built in 1959, and the 1939 boathouse and its surrounding walkways, launchway, and wharf.

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



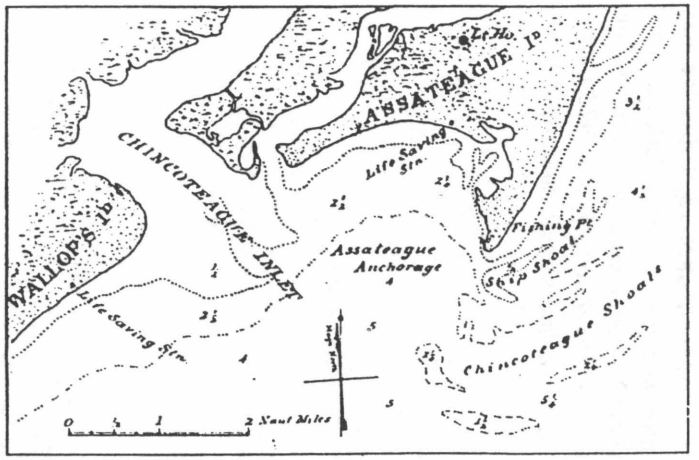
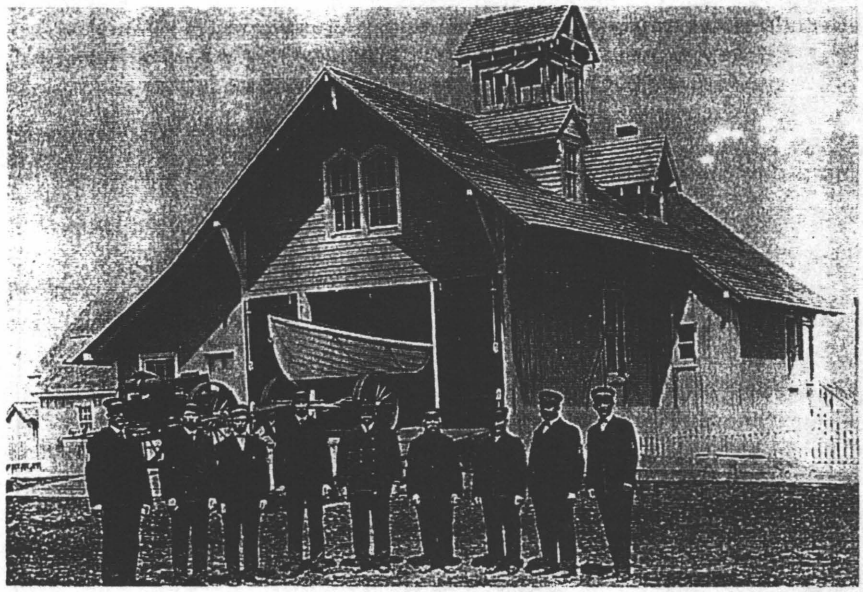


Figure 1. Site Plan of Assateague Beach Life-Saving Station (N.D.)



Assateague Beach Life-Saving Station and Surfmen, *c.* 1905.
Photo: *Robert Conklin*

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

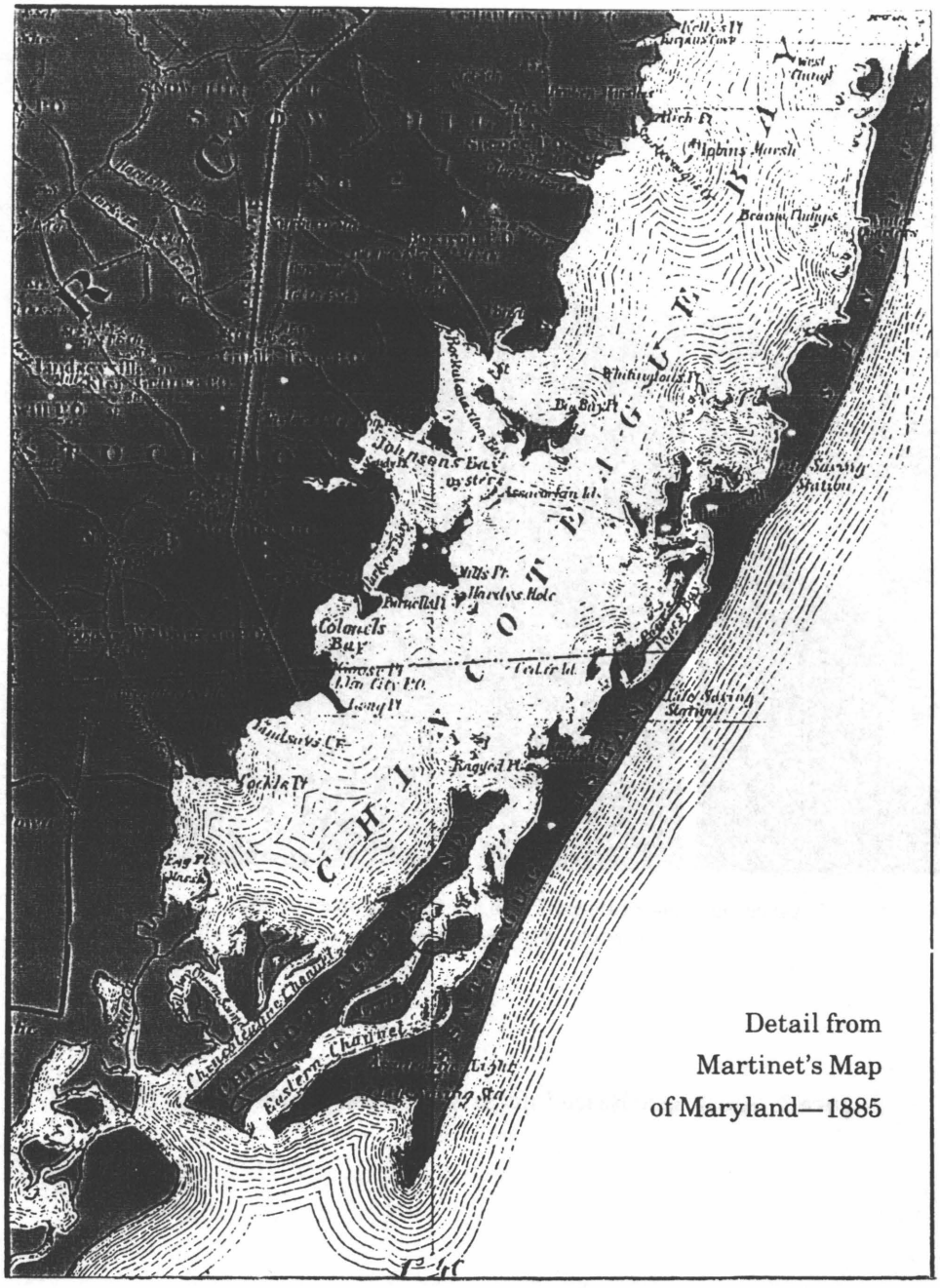


Figure 3. Assateague Island in 1885.

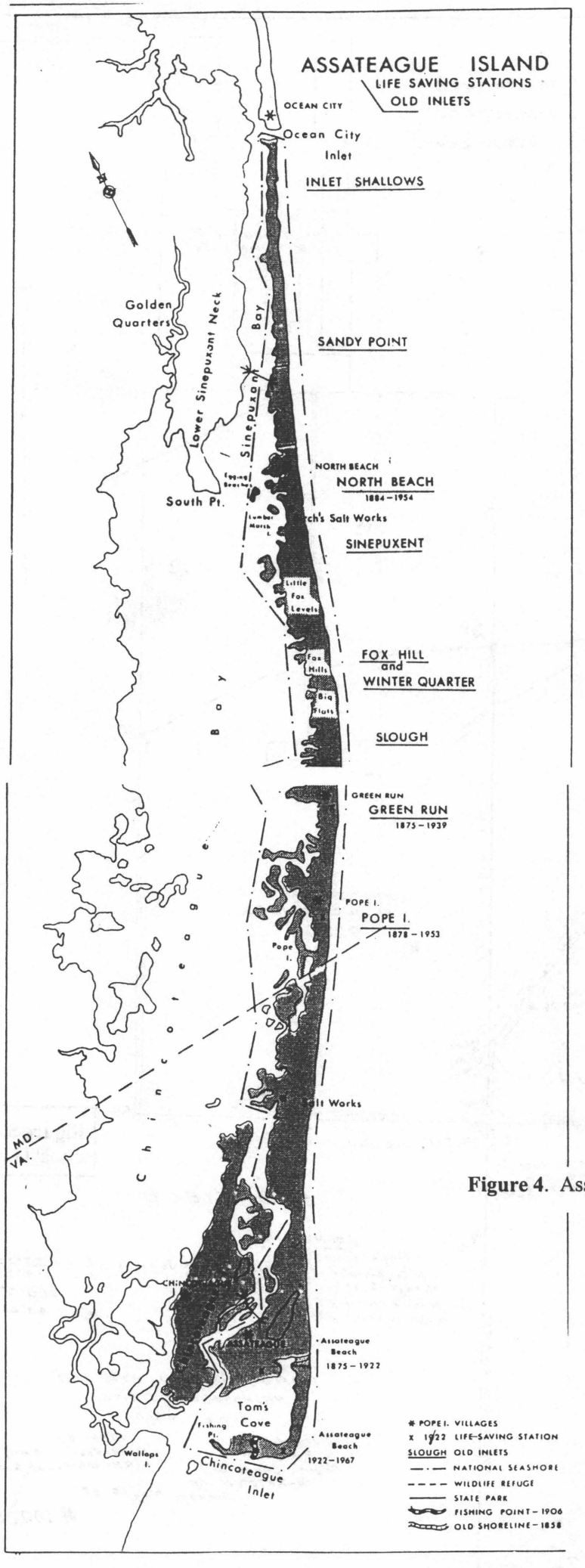


Figure 4. Assateague Island in 1972.

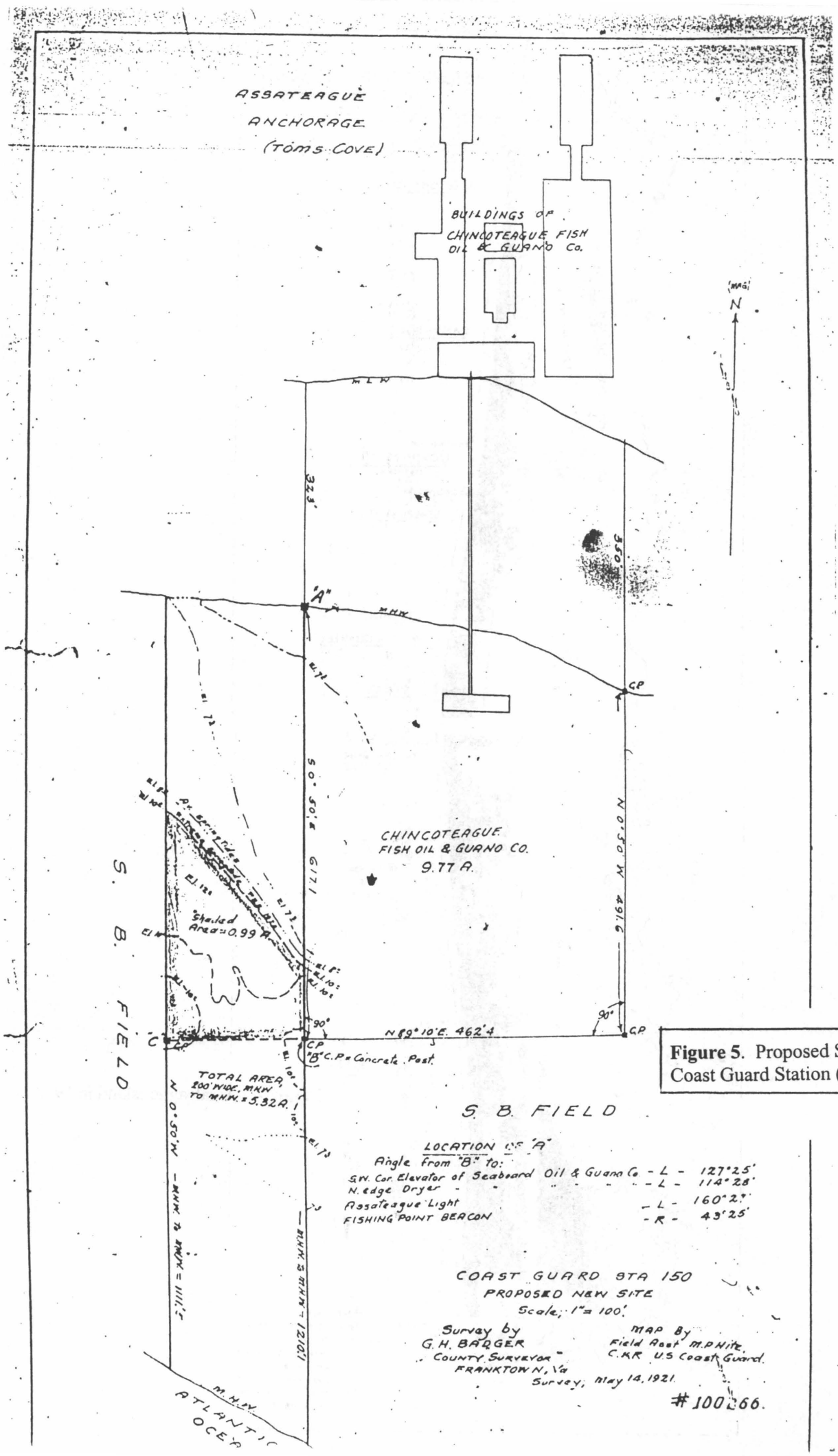


Figure 5. Proposed Site for N
Coast Guard Station (1921).

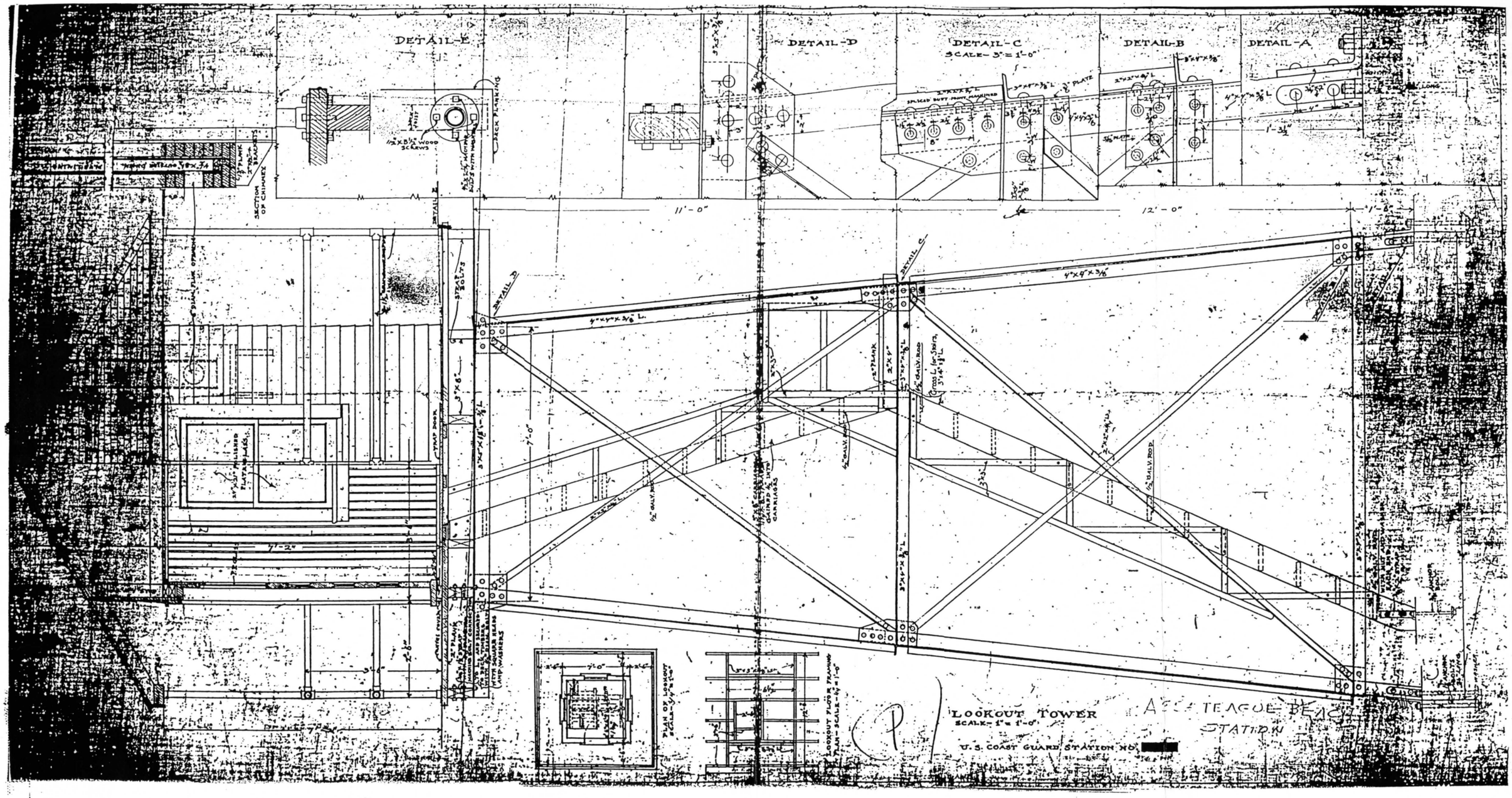


Figure 6. Plan for Lookout Tower (N.D.)

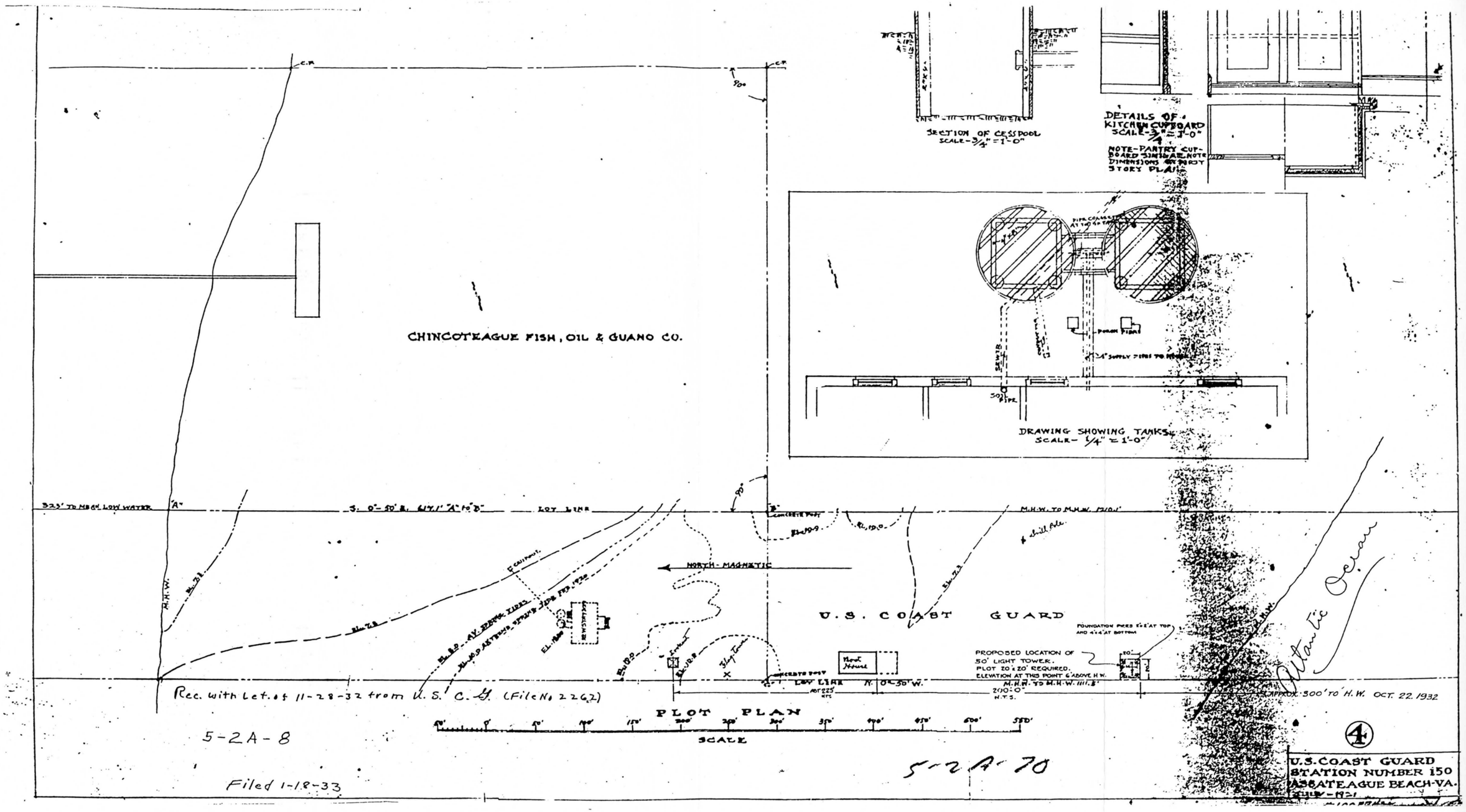


Figure 7. Amended Site Plan for Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station (1932).



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

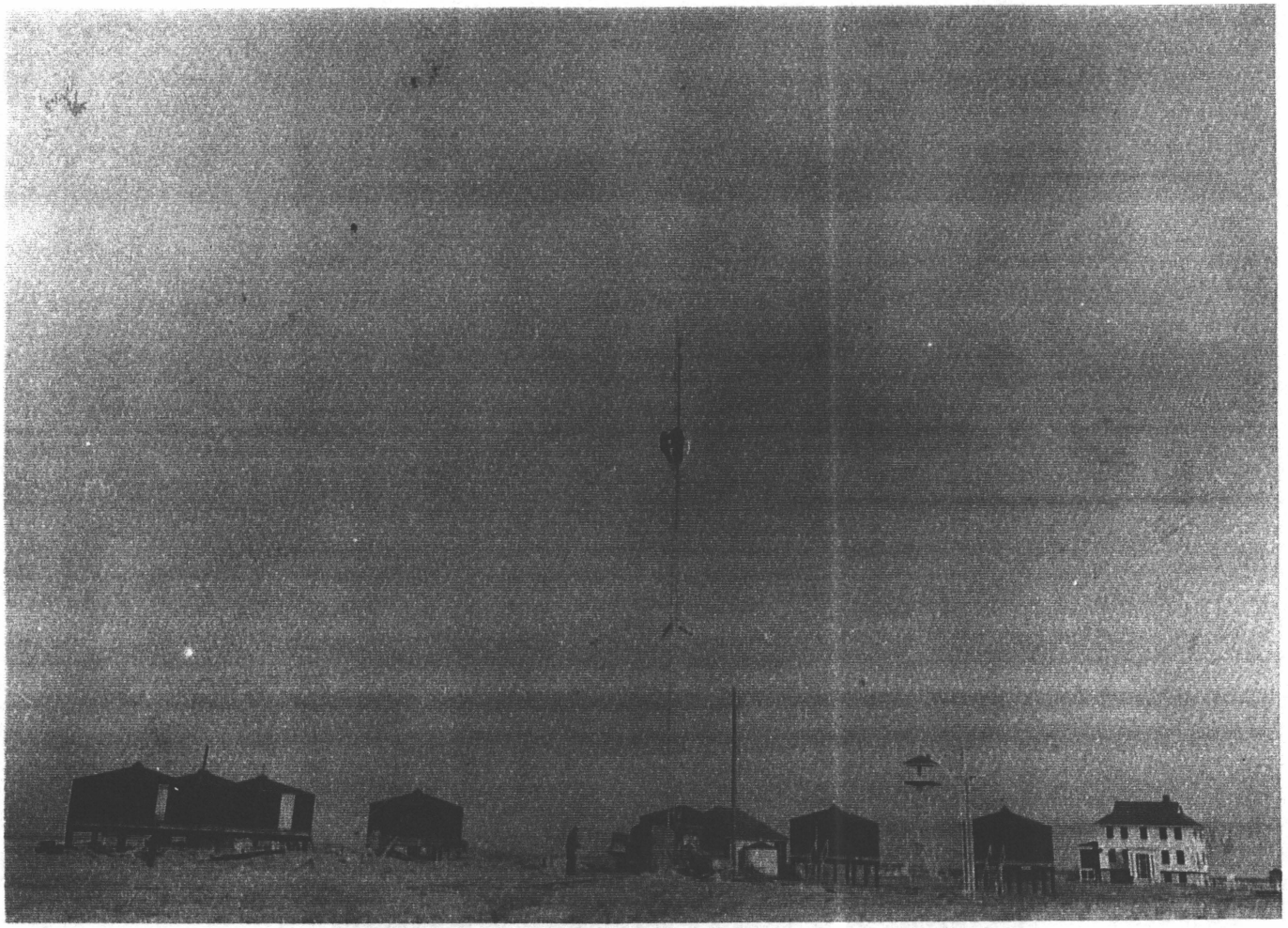
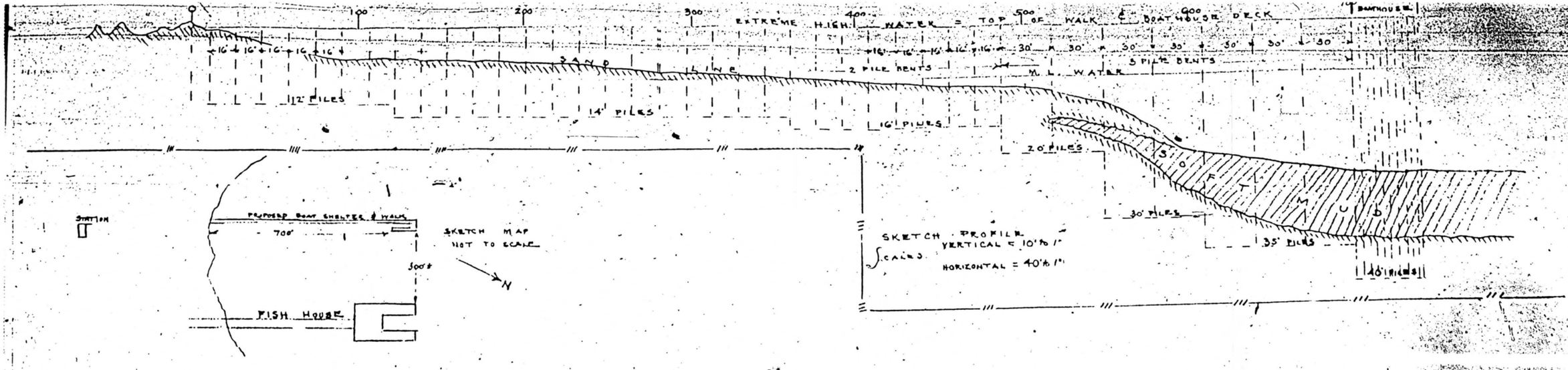
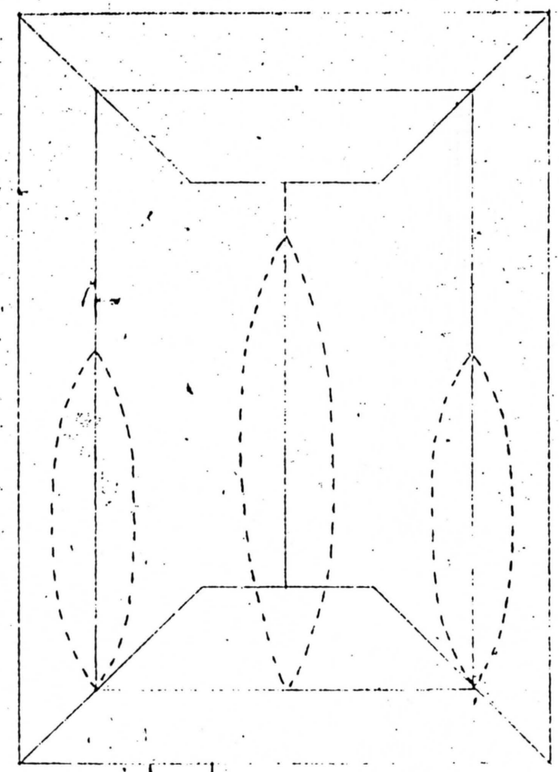
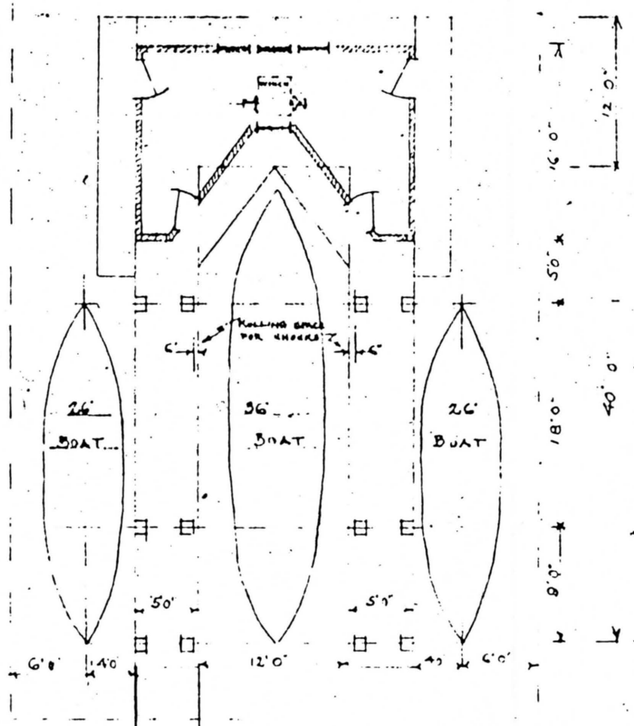
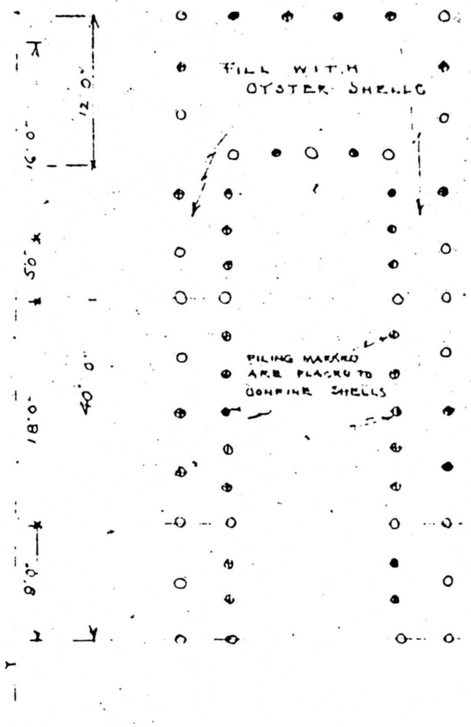


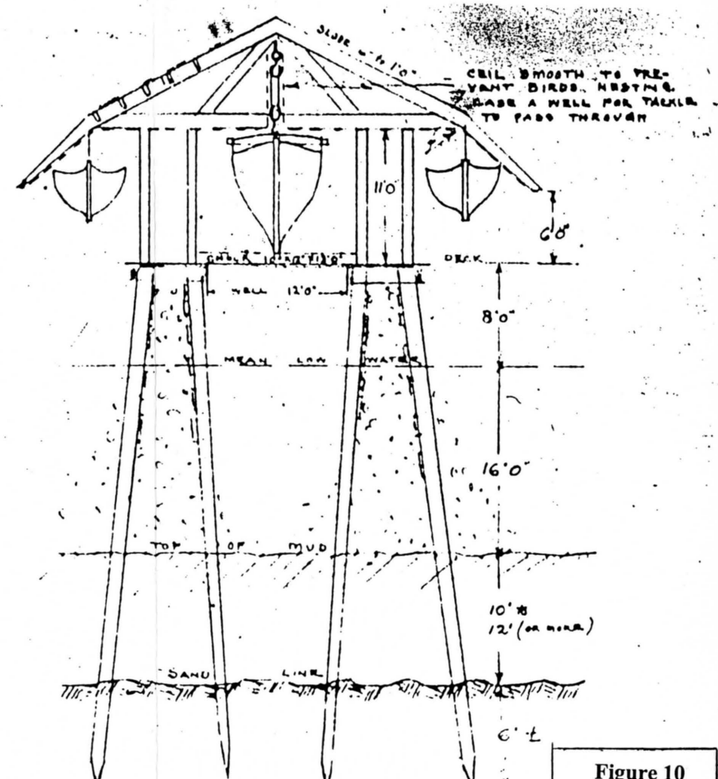
Figure 9. Assateague Coast Guard Station, View from the South (Circa 1940s).











SCALE: 1/8" = 1'0" UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

Figure 10

U. S. COAST GUARD
AGGREGATE STATION
PROPOSED BOAT SHELTER
M.P. Lisle
FIELD ASST C & G.
ELIZABETH CITY, N.C.
MARCH 6, 1925
#1004-T1

GENERAL PLAN SCALE: 1"=40'

58 SPANS @ 12'0" = 696'0"

ALL DECK 2-300 SPIKES EACH BEARING

DECK 1'0" 6" WIDE

28 "D" PILES 14' LONG | 44 "D" PILES 20' LONG | 48 "C" PILES 25' LONG | 9 "B" 35' | 79 "A" & B" PILES 40' LONG

24'0"

BRACE PILES

"A" PILING - 40' LONG
EXTERIOR WHARF PILES C
BRACE PILES C
2 - DOLPHINS C
ALL OTHER 40' PILES ARE "D"

SECTIONAL ELEVATION

HOR. SCALE: 1"=40' VER. SCALE: 1"=10'

PROPERTY LINE EXTENDED

2 PILE DOLPHIN

3"x8" RAIL

2"x3" POSTS AT 6' CENTERS

REPEAT HAND RAIL

RAIL 3'0" HIGH

HIGH WATER

LOW WATER LINE

SAND & MUD LINE

14 - 2 PILE BENTS 14' PILES

17 - 2 PILE BENTS 20' PILES

16 - 3 PILE BENTS 25' PILES

3 - 3 PILE BENTS 35' PILES

8 - 3 PILE BENTS - 40' PILES

2"x8"

3'0"

10'0"

2"x8" DECK

2"x12" STRINGERS

3"x12" CLAMPS

CUT FLUSH

2-¾" BOLTS

BATTER 1 IN 8

ELEVATION OF 3 PILE BENT
¼"=1'0"

2"x3" HANDRAIL

CENTER SECTION OF WALK

2-300 SPIKES EACH BEARING

2"x4"

2"x6" STAGGERED BLOCKS

PLAN
SHOWING BLOCKING AT CENTER OF EACH SPAN - 58 REQD

¼"=1'0"

ELEVATION OF 2 PILE BENT.
¼"=1'0"

PILING SCHEDULE

CLASS	BUTT DIAM.	POINT DIAM.
A	16"	7"
B	14"	6"
C	12"	5"
D	10"	5"

ALL MEASUREMENTS 3' FROM BAS OF PILE.

Figure 11

37'0" (74'0" TOTAL)

2"x8" DECK

2"x12" STRINGERS

3"x12" CLAMPS AT EVERY STRINGER IN SPAN

1-1" BOLT

2-¾" BOLTS

BRACE PILE

½ ELEVATION OF WHARF - LONG. SEC.
¼"=1'0"

4"x6" TENONS - 18 REQD.
3-¾" BOLTS EACH RECESS HEAD

1-1" BOLT

2-¾" BOLTS

24'0"

8"x8" DECK (2-300 SPIKES EACH BEARING)

2"x12" STRINGERS

NOT OVER 1'8" CRS

3"x12" CLAMPS

CROSS SECTION OF WHARF
¼"=1'0"

Contract Teg-12964
6/29/31
Wm Henry Baillett
$ 8,925.00

ASSATEAGUE COAST GUARD STATION
6TH DIST., VA.
PROPOSED WHARF AND FOOTBRIDGE
FIELD ASSISTANT M.P.HITE, C&R. ELIZABETH CITY, N.C.
APRIL, 1931



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

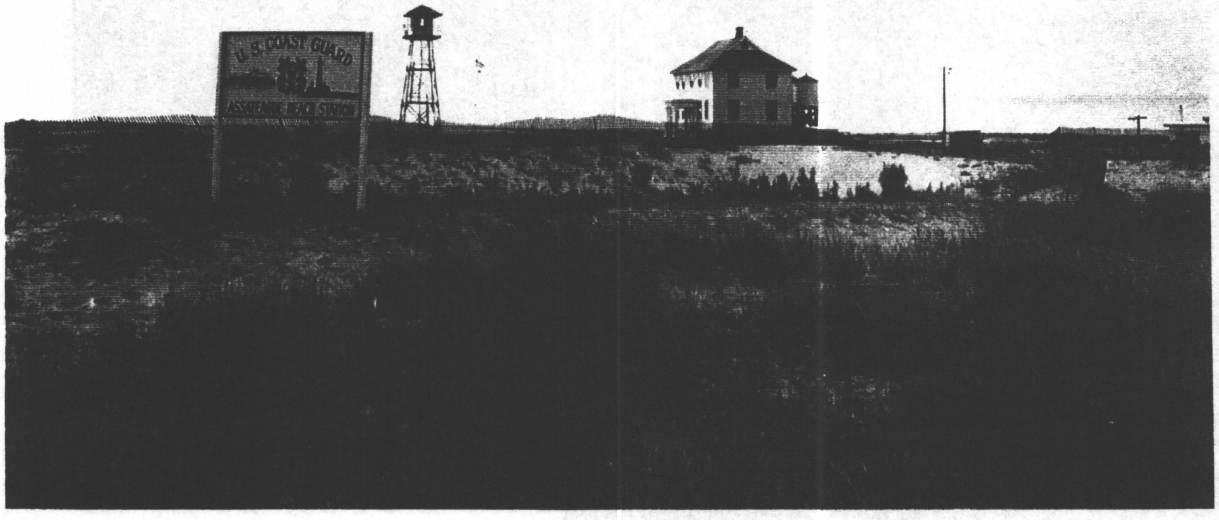


Figure 13. Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station, View from the East/Southeast (August 29, 1965)

II. PHYSICAL EVOLUTION

STATION HOUSE

Construction – 1922

Exterior

The station house at Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station 150 was built in 1922.[6] The structure was situated at the approximate center of a 5.32-acre, 100-foot wide strip of land that comprised the station site and, like the site, was oriented almost directly due magnetic north/south. Research for this report uncovered both the construction drawings of the station house (**APPENDIX A**) and several historic photographs thought to have been taken of the structure soon after its completion, thus providing an excellent record of the original appearance of the station house. Physical investigation of the structure conducted in October 1999 confirmed that it has remarkable integrity and that there have been few major alterations to the exterior since the station house was constructed in 1922.

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

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

The east and west elevations (**figs. 14-17**) were almost identical in appearance. Each elevation was two bays wide with one window in each bay on the first and second stories (identical to the first and second-story windows on the south façade), and a peaked casement window was located in the gable. At the basement-story level, the west elevation had one window in each bay, the configuration of each identical to the basement windows on the south façade. The east elevation had a typical basement window in the south bay. The opening in the north bay was wider than the window opening and was used as a doorway to the basement. The construction drawings show the opening fitted with two hinged panels that swung open to the exterior to allow access to the basement. However, from the circa-1925

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

photographs and physical investigation, it appears that when constructed the doorway was given a wide, two-light (one-over-one) sash that swung open into the basement (**figs. 16** and **61**).

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

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

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

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

Interior

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

The **first floor** of the station house was located four steps up from the main entrance level. This floor had six rooms: a hall, a mess room, a kitchen with pantry, an office, the keeper's room, and the keeper's toilet. The walls in all the rooms were wood lath and plaster and were trimmed with baseboard; the walls in the public rooms (the office, the mess room, and the kitchen) also had chair rails. The construction drawings show that a chart case was to be built along the east wall of the office. This feature is not extant today and it is not known if it was ever constructed. The kitchen pantry was furnished with

cupboards and a sink, and the kitchen had a cooking range and a 50-gallon water boiler on the south wall that were connected by flues to the chimney.

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

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

The **flooring** in the basement was poured concrete. Today the flooring on the first and second floors is covered with sheet vinyl, but the original flooring of 2 ½-inch wide, tongue-and-groove, oak boards is visible in the closet between the two showers in an early-1970s second-floor bathroom. The boards were ¾ inches thick and were installed using steel cut nails. The flooring in the keeper's toilet was composed of hexagonal ceramic tiles.

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

Post-Construction Alterations

General

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

Pre 1939

- The hip-roof porch is built along the west elevation of the station house and a door is installed in the wall leading from the office to the porch. The porch was built after 1933 (**fig. 18**) and before 1938 -- the earliest documentation of the porch was found in a 1938 construction photograph of the new boathouse (**fig. 23**) in which the porch is barely visible on the house in the background. It is thought to have been built around the same time that the new boathouse was constructed in 1938-1939 (physical investigation - the porch ceiling and the boathouse eaves soffits are covered with similar 2 ½-inch-wide tongue-and-groove boards as opposed to the 1 ½-inch wide boards found on the front porch and eaves soffits of the 1922 station house and of the eaves soffits on the 1922 boathouse).
- Screen inserts are installed in the front and side porches by the early 1940s, probably at the same time that the side porch was built (circa-1940s photograph – **fig. 11**)

Pre 1955

- The heating system is converted from coal to gas-fired ("Materials and Specifications – USCG Assateague Beach Lifeboat Station: Renew Heating System" dated 3-8-55)

1955

- The entire heating system, including radiators, is replaced with oil-fired hot water heating and domestic hot water system ("Materials and Specifications – USCG Assateague Beach Lifeboat Station: Renew Heating System" dated 3-8-55)

Circa 1950s

- Asbestos/asphalt tiles are installed over wood flooring on interior of building (physical investigation)

1959

- A generator building is constructed to the northeast of the station house ("Specifications for New Generator Building at the Assateague Beach Lifeboat Station" dated June 1959)

1960

- The electrical service to the site is changed from D.C. to A.C. ("Work Order" dated 9/18/59)

Pre 1975

- The keeper's toilet is remodeled; formica™-type panels on walls and ceilings and "modern" vanity, sink, toilet, and shower stall (physical investigation)
- A bathroom is installed on the second floor along with a new window on the north wall, probably when NPS began using building for seasonal staff quarters (physical investigation; construction drawings [**APPENDIX A**]; sketch attached to "Individual Building Data" form dated 10/75)
- The kitchen is "modernized," probably for NPS seasonal staff use; the ceiling is dropped, the pantry walls are removed, and the remaining walls are covered with "wood-grained" wallboard ("Individual Building Data" form dated 10/75, and "Classified Structure Field Inventory Report" dated 4-15-76)

1974

- The heating system is overhauled ("overhauled 4 years ago to repair ice damage" -- document entitled "Supplemental Information, October 1978"

1978

- The gutters and downspouts are probably replaced (they are of the same construction and appearance as those installed on boathouse in 1978 -- physical investigation; "Development/Study Package Proposal" dated 1/25/78)
- The wood-shingle roofing on the west porch is possibly replaced at the same time as boathouse roofing (physical investigation; "Development/Study Package Proposal" dated 1/25/78)

Circa 1986

- The crew's toilet in the basement is converted to a laundry and the second floor toilet may have been remodeled; the latter room has two shower stalls and wall board covers walls (sketches attached to inventory and inspection form dated 11/86 and physical investigation)

- The coal room in the basement and the office on the first floor are converted to bedrooms; the west and the northeast bedrooms on the second floor are given temporary (?) partitions to create more bedrooms space (sketches attached to inventory and inspection form dated 11/86)

Circa 1980-1990

- Triple-track storm/screens are installed on all window openings (physical investigation)

1996

- The building is retrofitted with sprinkler/fire protection system (article in *FPC Magazine*, March 1997)

1997

- The kitchen is renovated by covering walls in new wallboard, removing drop ceiling and restoring ceiling to original height, and installing new cabinets; the swing is changed on the rear entrance; some (unidentified) structural members are repaired/replaced; sheet vinyl is installed over the asbestos tile flooring on the first and second floors ("Recommendations for Building Renovations for the Coast Guard Station Number 150 at ASIS" dated 2/4/97)

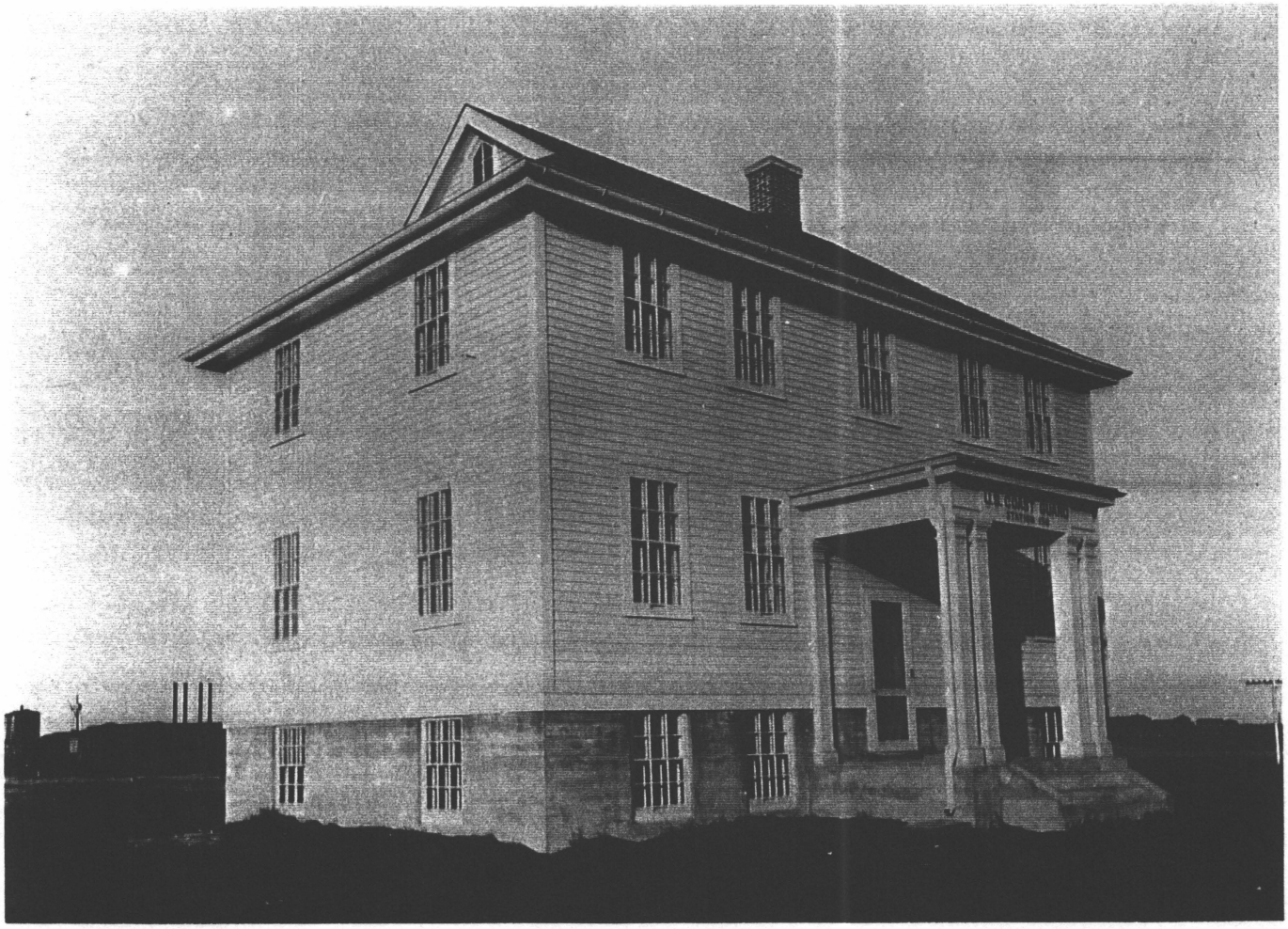


Figure 14. Assateague Beach Station House, View from Southwest (Circa 1925).



Figure 15. Assateague Beach Station House, View from Southeast (Circa 1925).

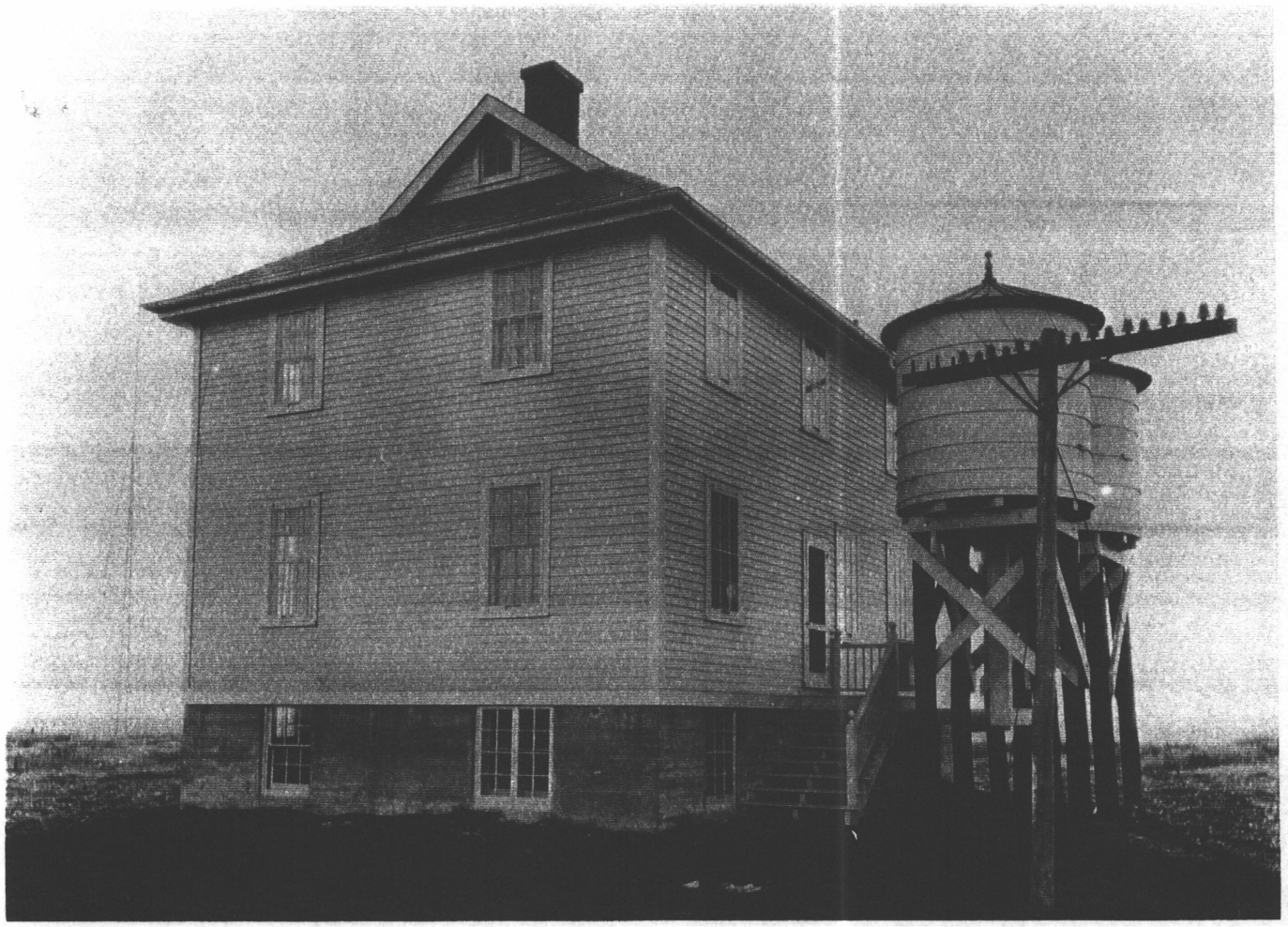


Figure 16. Assateague Beach Station House, View from East/Northeast (Circa 1925)



Figure 17. Assateague Beach Station House, View from West/Northwest (Circa 1925).

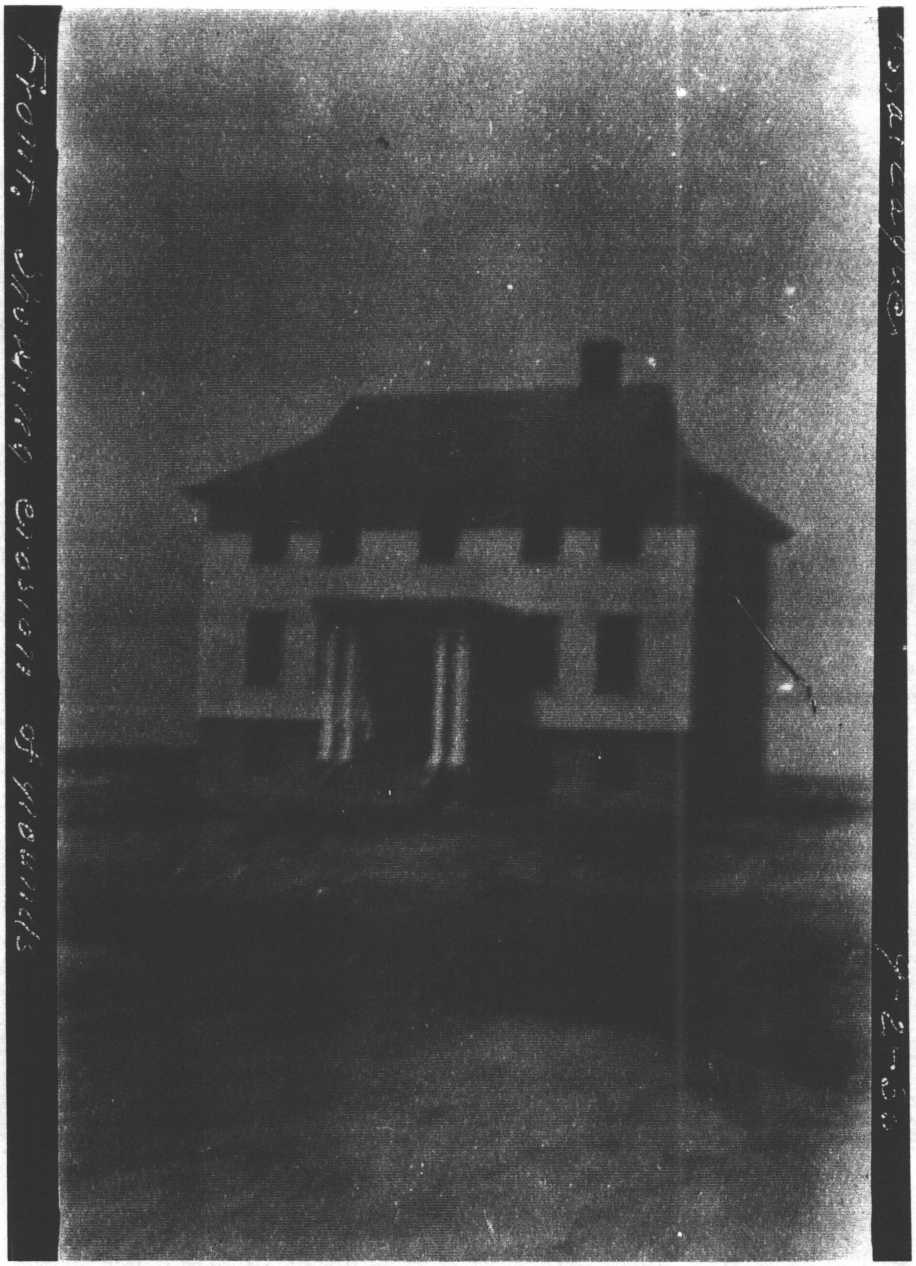


Figure 18. Assateague Beach Station House, View from South (September 2, 1933)

BOATHOUSE/GARAGE

Construction – 1922

Exterior

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Interior

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

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

Post-Construction Alterations

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

At some point the wooden plank ramps that led up to the doorways were replaced with poured-concrete ramps. Imbedded in the west side of the ramp on the south façade were metal traction rings, which continue into the poured-concrete flooring on the interior of the building. A thin parging of cement was later used to cover the rings.

By 1975, sometime after the NPS took over the site from the Coast Guard in 1967, the garage was being used as a maintenance shop.



Figure 19. Assateague Beach Station, View from the South/Southeast (Circa 1925).

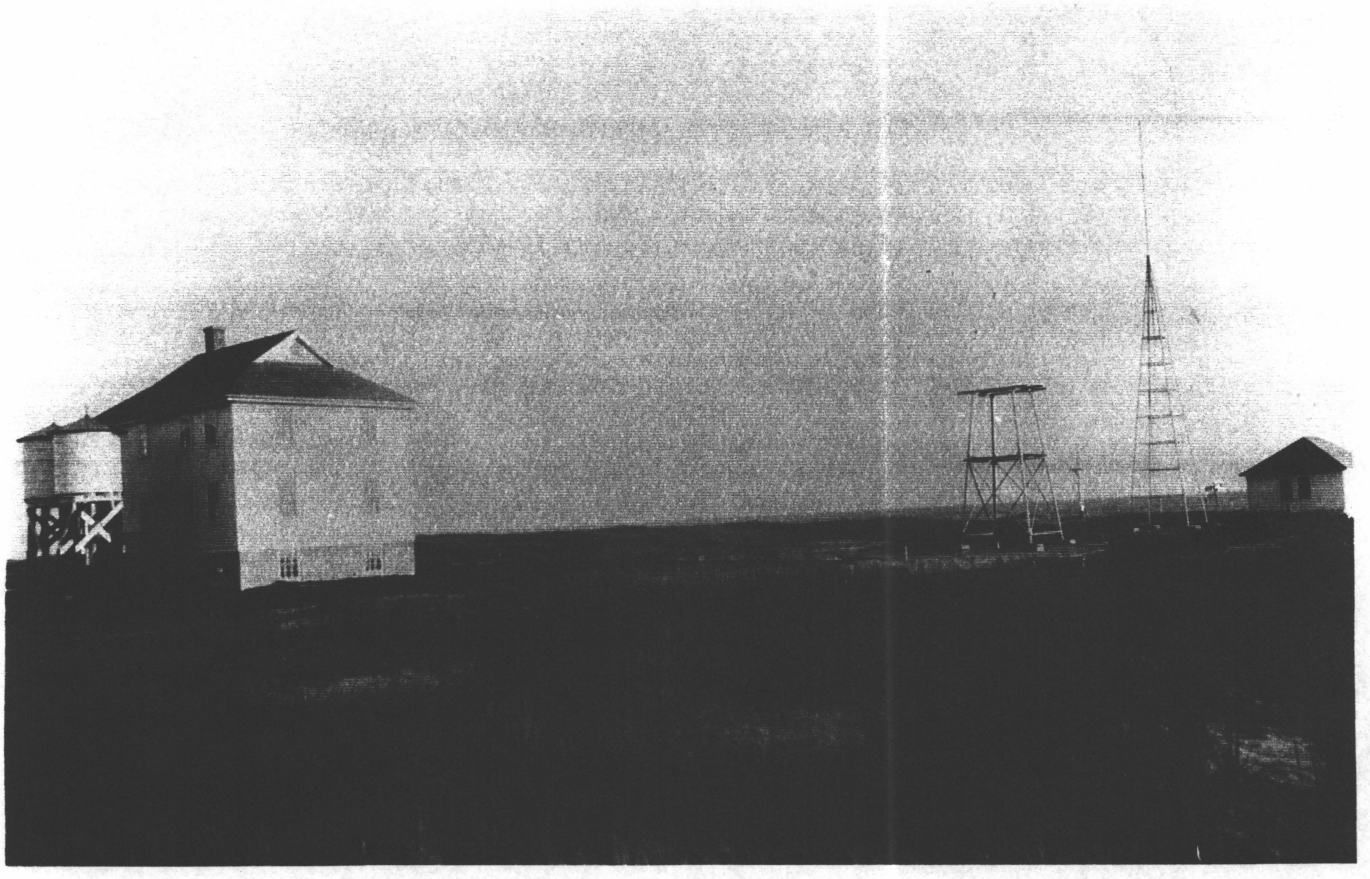


Figure 20. Assateague Beach Station, View from West/Northwest (Circa 1925).

BOATHOUSE

Construction – 1938-1939

Exterior

The Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station boathouse was built on the shoreline of Tom's Cove, approximately 150 yards to the north of the 1922 station house and the same distance to the west of the former site of the Chincoteague Fish Oil and Guano Company. In use, the boathouse replaced the smaller 1922 boathouse, which was converted to a garage when the new structure was built. Although the construction drawings for the new boathouse could not be located, a series of construction photographs taken of the building in late 1938 and early 1939 were found in the Coast Guard archives (**figs. 21-31**). These photographs show in remarkable detail the construction method and materials used on the building and, combined with the 1999 physical documentation, provide a clear picture of the original appearance of the 1939 boathouse.[7]

The boathouse was a long, 1 ½-story, rectangular structure with two facades -- one held the pedestrian entrance and faced the station house to the south, and the other held the boat doors that opened to a wood-plank launchway leading to Tom's Cove to the north.[8] A wood-plank walkway led from the station house site to the boathouse. This walkway continued as a wharf that extended 350 feet past the boathouse into the cove and which ended in a T-shaped dock (or "T-dock"). Walkways also ran along the east, south, and west sides of the building, the east and west walkways extending beyond the launchway. Two catwalks connected the wharf to the east walkway.

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

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

The **north facade** was also divided into three bays. Each bay was occupied by a large, overhead, glazed door composed of seven rows of seven recessed panels trimmed with quarter-round molding; each panel in the bottom three rows was wood and each panel in the top four rows contained two lights (**fig. 26**). The launchway spanned the north façade, and a pair of steel "runners" led from each boat doorway

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

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

down the launchway to the water (**figs. 23, 25 & 28**). A dormer with an arched window opening that held a sash was centered on the north roof slope directly over the center boat doorway.

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

Interior

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

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

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

Post-Construction Alterations

General

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

Date Unknown

- A motorized winch is installed in the interior on the floor near the north end of the boathouse; a control panel is located on the north wall (2/16/39 photograph [**fig. 31**] and physical documentation)
- A cylindrical water tank is erected near the northwest corner of the building; gutters are installed on all four eaves and a single conductor to the water tank replaces the original east and west conductors

1959

- The launchway, pier, wharf, and walkway are repaired ("Specifications for the Repair of Marine Launchway, 'T' Head Pier, and Walkway and Accessories at the Assateague Lifeboat Station, Chincoteague, VA." dated September 1958, with hand-written annotation " R.L. Whitfield Co. Norfolk, VA, $14,000, Feb-1959)
- A generator building is constructed to the northeast of the station house ("Specifications for New Generator Building at the Assateague Beach Lifeboat Station" dated June 1959)

1960

- The electrical service to the site is changed from D.C. to A.C. ("Work Order" dated 9/18/59)

Pre 1962

- The window shutters are removed (3/8/62 aerial photograph - **fig. 12**)
- The chimney is removed (3/8/62 aerial photograph (**fig. 12**) shows chimney missing with roof patched; possibly lost in storm of 3/7/62)

1965

- The electrical system to the boathouse is converted from 3-phase to single phase (April 1965 Specifications for Electrical Modifications)

Pre 1975

- The original glazed door in the south-façade doorway is replaced with a door with four horizontal panels (2/16/39 photograph – **fig. 27**; "Classified Structure Field Inventory" dated 4/15/75; physical investigation)

Post 1975

- The original metal eight-light sidelights in the south façade doorway are replaced with six-light wooden sidelights (2/16/39 photograph - **fig. 21**; "Classified Structure Field Inventory" dated April 1976; physical investigation).

1978

("Development/Study Package Proposal" dated 1/25/78)

- The wharf and pier are repaired;
- The wood shingle roofing is replaced with cedar shingles;
- The gutters and downspouts are replaced with copper ½-round gutters and a round downspout; gutters are now on all four eaves instead of only east and west; only downspout empties into the water tank on the west side of building

Pre 1987

- The water tank is removed (1987 photographs – ASIS NS archives)

1987

- The cedar shingle roofing is reported in poor condition (replaced?)

1992

- The three boat doors are repaired by Williamsport Preservation Training Center and ASIS NS staff ("Site Visit Report," Chief, Park Historic Architecture Branch, CRM, to MARO Regional Director dated May 13, 1992)
- The water tank is rebuilt by ASIS NS staff (conversation with Leroy Ross, ASIS NS Facilities Manager)

1993

- The understructure of the boathouse and the pier/wharf is repaired (undated "Scope of Work Statement" to Provide A/E Services for Design to Rehabilitate Pier and Understructure of Coast Guard Station Boat House, Assateague Island National Seashore" and supporting documentation dated 1993)

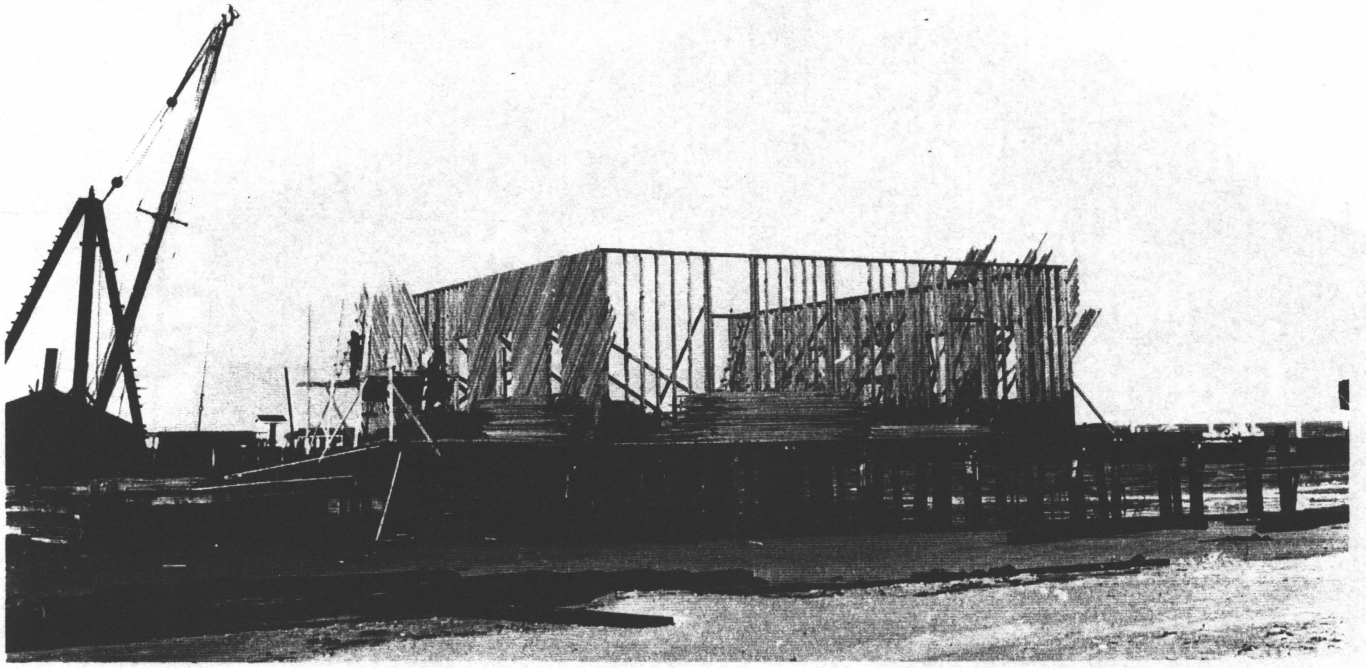


Figure 21. Construction of Assateague Beach Boathouse , View from Southwest(November 12, 1938).

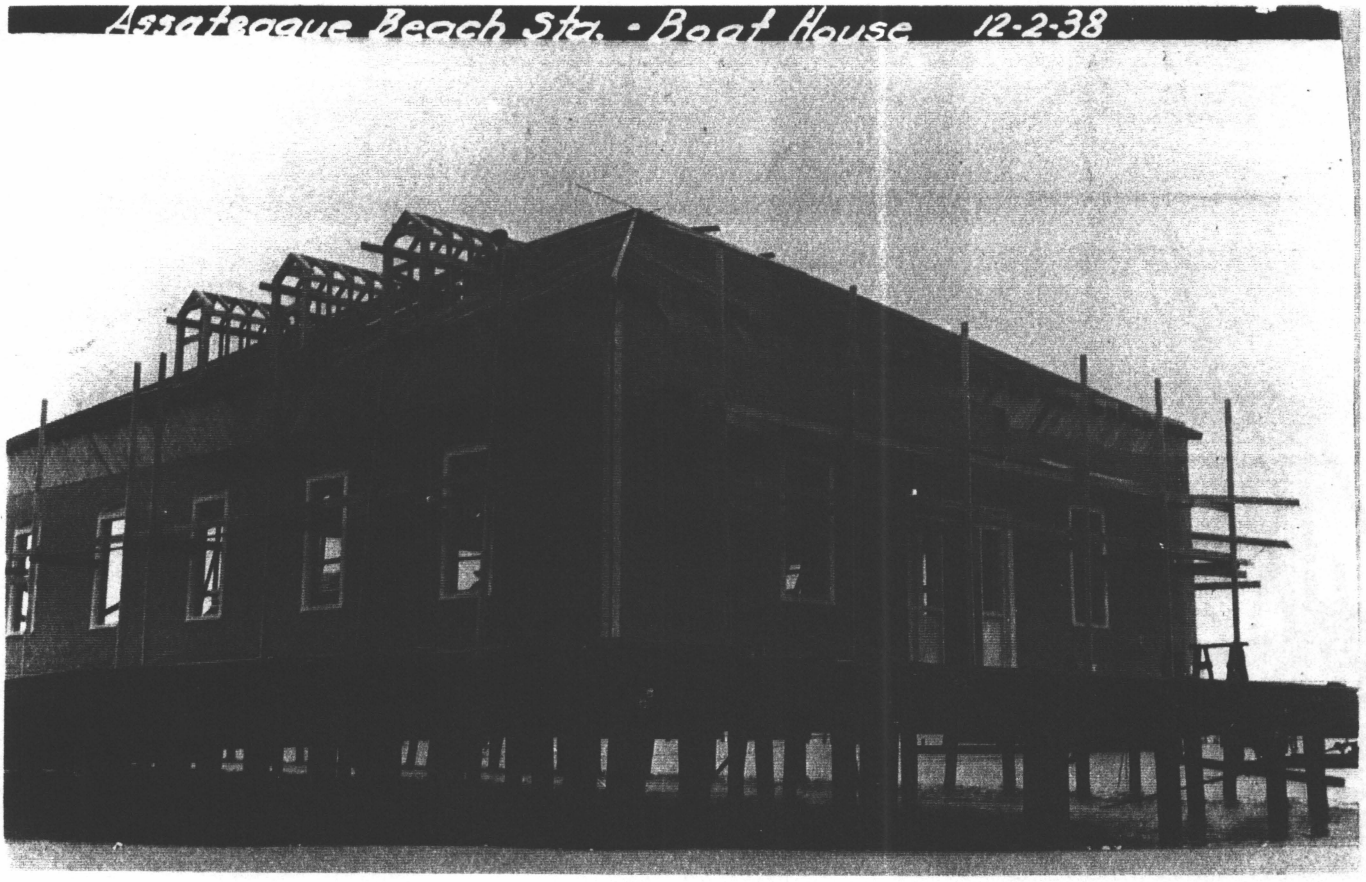


Figure 22. Construction of Assateague Beach Boathouse, View from Southwest (December 2, 1938).

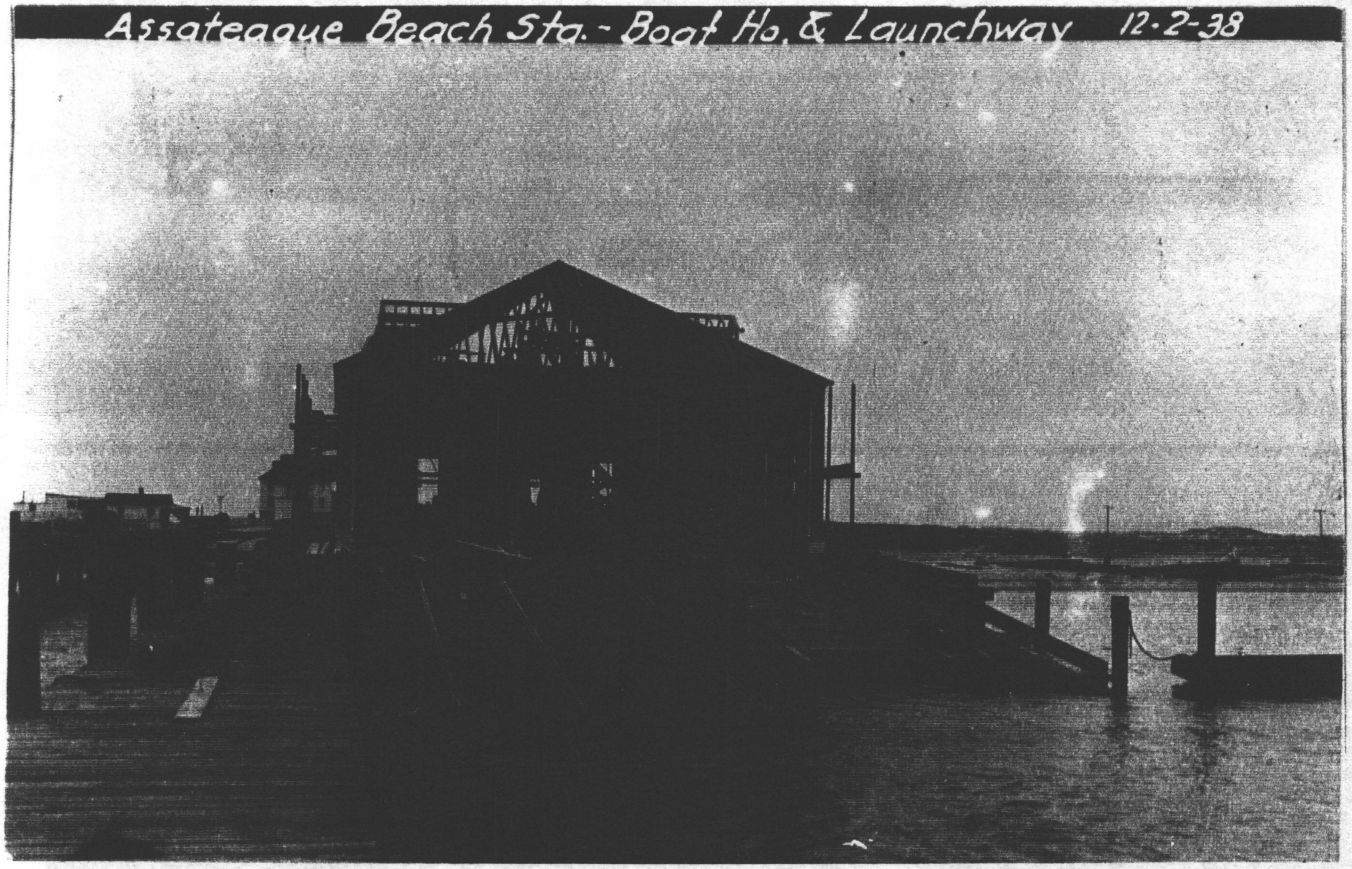


Figure 23. Construction of Assateague Beach Boathouse, View from North (December 2, 1938).

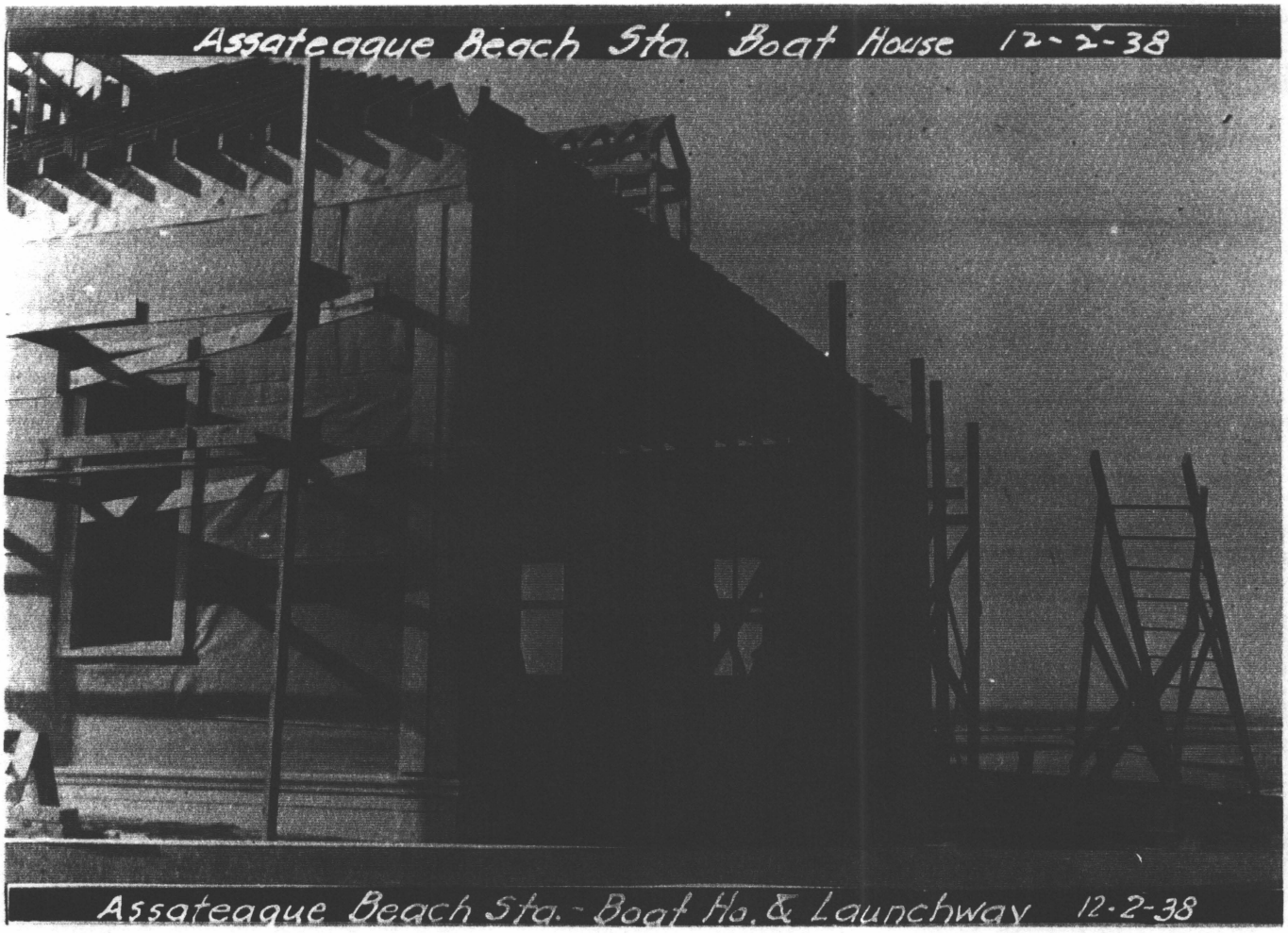


Figure 24. Construction of Assateague Beach Boathouse, View from West/Northwest (December 2, 1938).

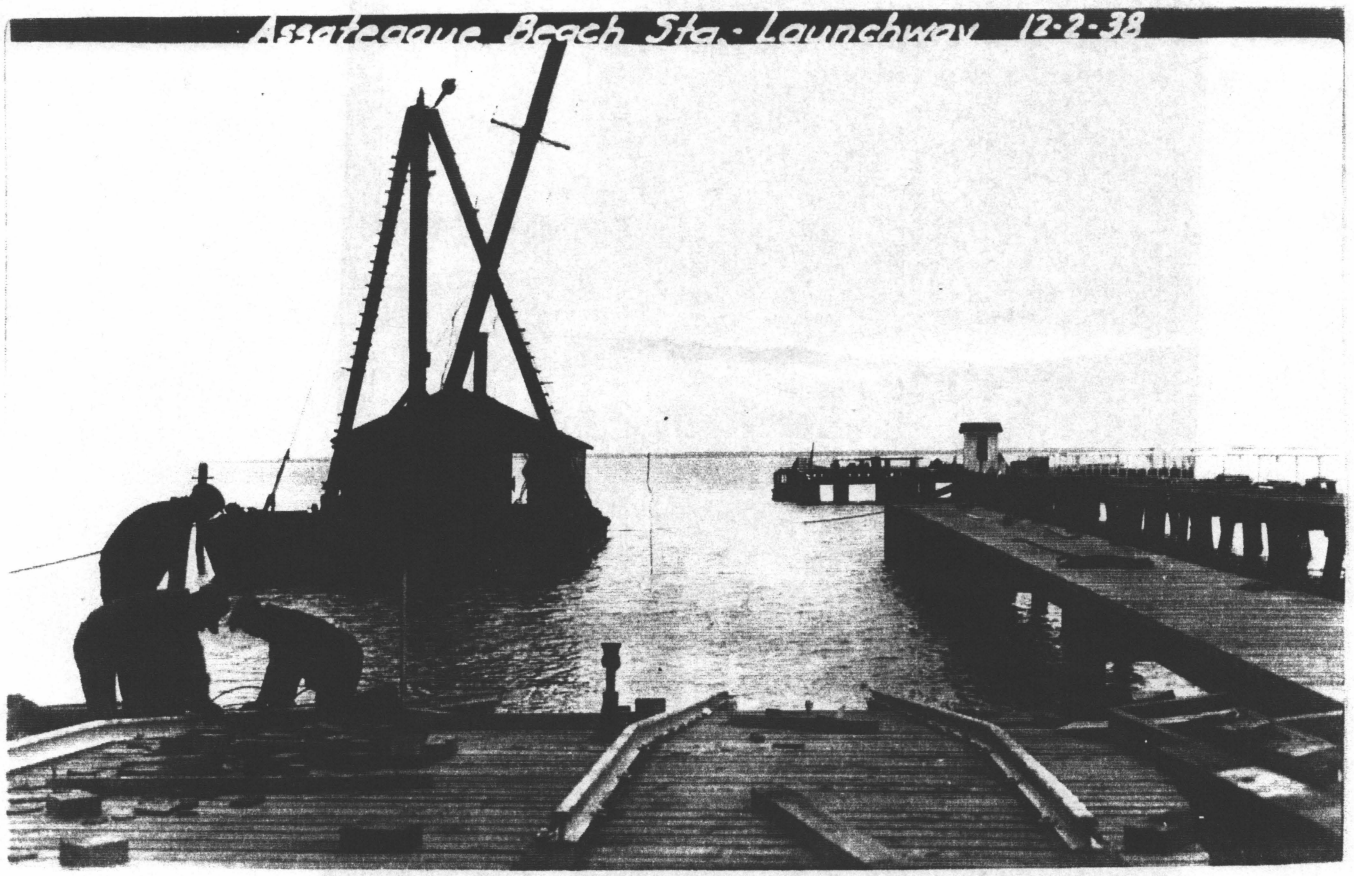


Figure 25. Construction of Assateague Beach Boathouse Launchway, View from South (December 2, 1938).

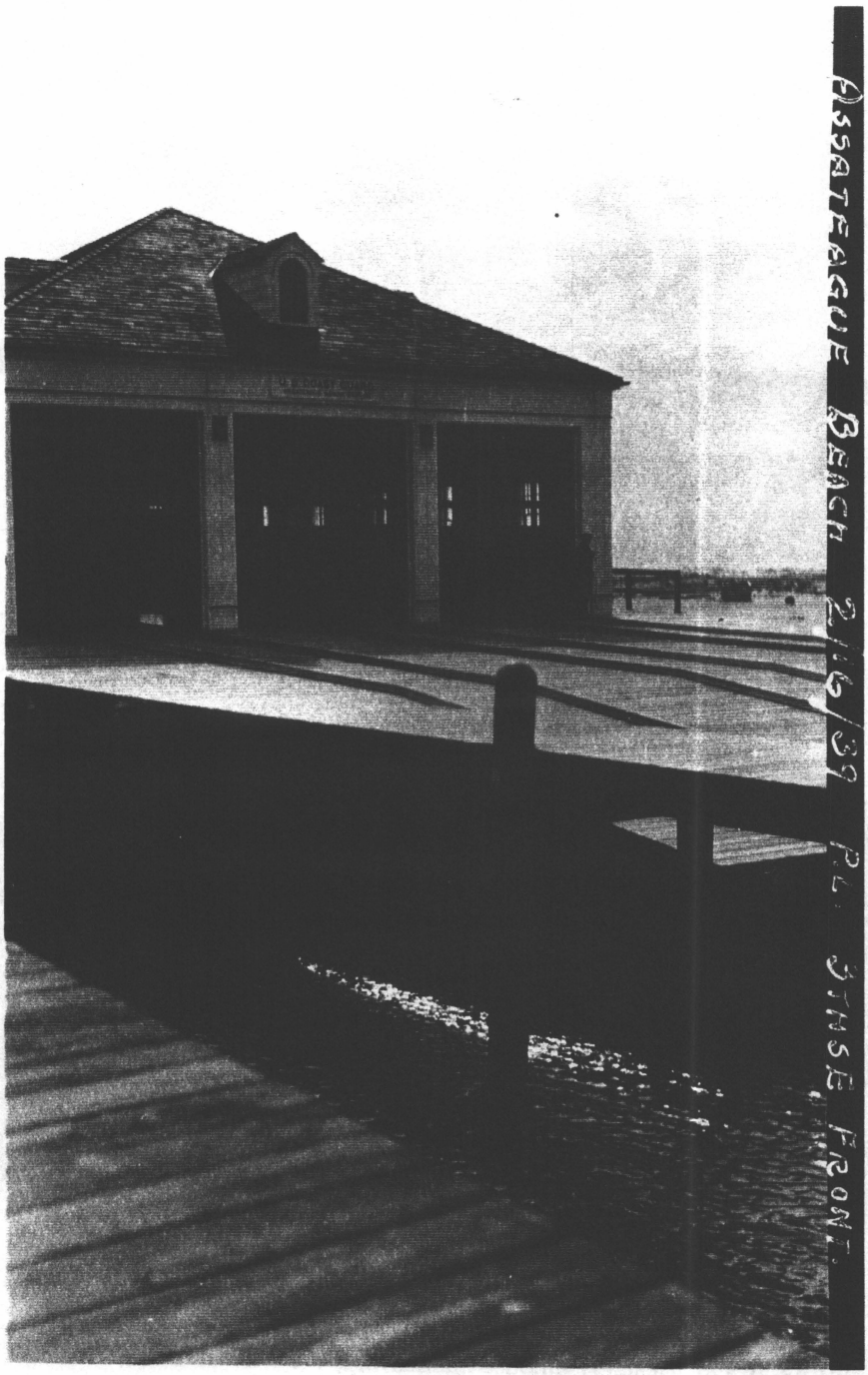


Figure 26. Assateague Beach Boathouse, View from North/Northeast (February 16, 1939).



Figure 27. Assateague Beach Boathouse, View from South/Southwest (February 16, 1939).

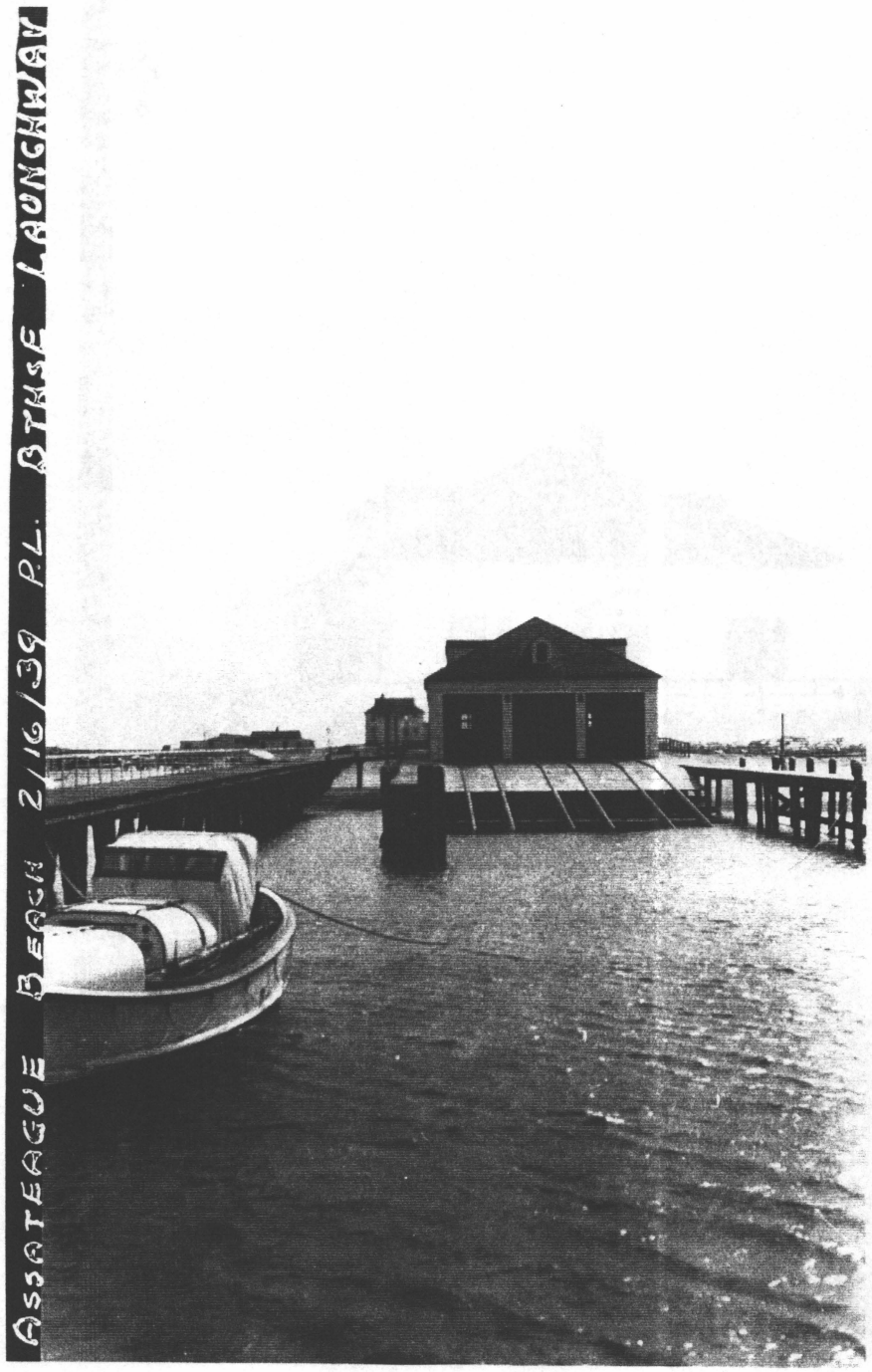


Figure 28. Assateague Beach Boathouse, View from North (February 16, 1939).



Figure 29. Assateague Beach Boathouse, View along East Walkway (Circa 1939).

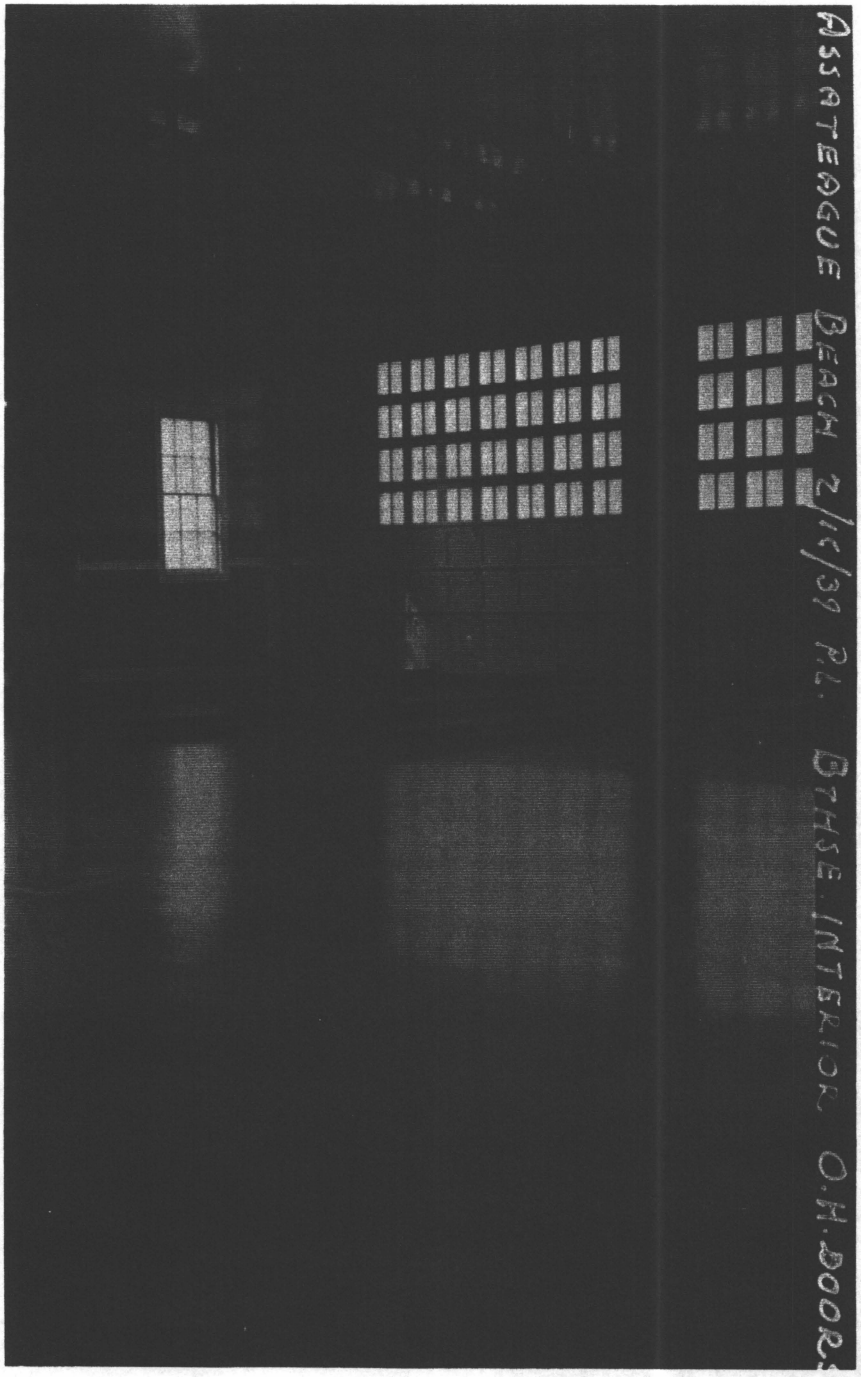


Figure 30. Assateague Beach Boathouse Interior, Looking Northwest (February 16, 1939).



Figure 31. Assateague Beach Boathouse Interior, Looking South/Southwest (February 16, 1939).

III. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

STATION HOUSE (ASIS-13)



Figure 32. Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station Station House,
View from Lookout Tower to the Southwest with Tom's Cove in Background (1999).

Structural and Exterior Features[9]

General

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

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

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[9] Door and window numbers refer to those used on the 2000 scaled drawings found in **APPENDIX B** of this report.

Foundation

Building

- Raised foundation composed of reinforced concrete slab (**fig. 40**). The foundation is exposed on the exterior for approximately 5 feet above the ground level.

Water Tanks

- 10-inch thick wooden pilings set 5 feet on-center (**fig. 44**)

Framing

- Wood-stick framing

Walls

Cladding

- House: butt-jointed wooden clapboards with a 4 ¼-inch exposure, fastened using wire nails
- Water Tanks: vertical boards held with metal compression rings (**fig. 56**)

Sheathing

- 7 ½-inch-wide boards

Trim

- Walls: top is trimmed with a narrow molding.
- Corner Boards: plain-board on all four corners; 6 inches wide and 1 ¼ inches thick
- Water Table: plain-board all four walls; 7 ½-inches wide and 1 ¼ inches thick
- Drip Board: protects the water table; 7/8 inches thick and covered with lead flashing
- Rakes: plain-board on gable ends

Doorways

South Façade – Main Entrance (D101)

- Location: centered on the building's south façade (**fig. 38**)
- Opening Size: 2 feet 11 ¾ inches wide by approximately 7 feet high
- Door: 1922 **Type 1** door (1 ¾ inches thick) consisting of three, 11-inch-high, horizontal panels on the bottom two-thirds of the door, each trimmed with ¼-round molding; six lights, each 7 3/8 inches wide by 10 3/8 inches high separated by 2-inch-wide muntins, on top third of door.
- Hardware: replacement - large brass handle with keyhole; 1922 butt hinges.

- Trim: 1922 **Type A** surround – 4 ½-inch-wide plain boards with eased edges; drip cap over top surround.
- Other: 1922 doorway; "B13" on plate over doorway; opening fitted with replacement screen door.

East Elevation – Basement Entrance (D001)

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

North Elevation – Rear Entrance (D102)

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

West Elevation – Side Entrance (D103)

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

Windows

South Façade

Basement Story – W001-W004 (Fig. 40)

- Locations: two windows on either side of front porch:
  W001 – west end
  W002 – west of porch
  W003 – east of porch
  W004 – east end

- Opening Sizes: each -- 2 feet 10 ½ inches wide by 3 feet 11 inches high
- Sashes: each -- 6-over-6 double-hung sash
- Trim: 1 ¾-inch-wide plain-board jamb set into concrete foundation wall.
- Other: 1922 sashes and frames/jambs; hooks mounted on top jamb in each window, probably for old storms/screens; each window currently fitted with modern triple-track storm/screen.

First Story – W101-W104 (Fig. 39)

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

Second Story – W201-W205

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

East Elevation (Fig. 41)

Basement Story – W005

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

First Story – W105 & W106

- Locations: W105 - south end (directly above W005)
  W106 – north end (directly above D001)
- Opening Sizes: each -- 2 feet 10 ½ inches wide by 5 feet 4 ½ inches high
- Sashes: each -- 6-over-6 double-hung sash

- Trim: each -- **Type A** surround – 4 ½-inch-wide plain-board with eased edges; 2¼-inch thick sill.
- Other: 1922 sashes, frames, surrounds, sills; each window currently fitted with modern triple-track storm/screen

Second Story – W206 & 207

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

Third Story – W301

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

North Elevation (Figs. 44 & 45)

Basement Story – W006-W009

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

First Story – W107-W110

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

Second Story – W208-W212

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

West Elevation (Fig. 49)

Basement Story – W010 & W011

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

First Story – W111 & W112

- Location: W111 – north end (directly above W010)
  W112 – south end (directly above W011)
- Opening Sizes: each -- 2 feet 10 ½ inches wide by 5 feet 4 ½ inches high
- Sashes: each -- 6-over-6 double-hung sash
- Trim: each -- **Type A** surround – 4 1/2-inch-wide plain-board with eased edges; 2 ¼-inch thick sill
- Other: 1922 sashes, frames, surrounds, sills; each window currently fitted with modern triple-track storm/screen

Second Story – W213 & W214

- Location: W213 – north end (directly above W111)
  W214 – south end (directly above W112)
- Opening Sizes: each --2 feet 10 ½ inches wide by approximately 4 feet 6 inches high
- Sashes: each -- 6-over-6 double-hung sash
- Trim: each -- **Type A** surround – 4 1/2-inch-wide plain-board with eased edges; 2 ¼-inch thick sill
- Other: 1922 sashes, frames, surrounds, sills; each window currently fitted with modern triple-track storm/screen

Third Story – W302 (Fig. 50)

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

Porches

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

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

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

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

Rear (North) Porch (Figs 46 & 47)

- Location: north elevation; landing at rear doorway (D102)
- Size: approximately 5 feet square; landing approximately 6 feet 1 inch above grade
- Foundation: poured-concrete piers each approximately 5 feet 4 inches high; floor framing of dimensioned 2-foot by 8-foot lumber
- Steps: open staircase approximately 5 feet wide travels up to the landing from the east; two stringers carry eight wood steps, each step 1 1½-inch-thick with 11½-inch treads and 7-inch risers (dimensioned 2-inch by 8-inch boards); each step overlaps step below by 1 ¾ inches
- Banister: along north edge of steps and north and west edges of landing; 2 feet 9 inches high; 1 ¼-inch by 1 ¾-inch balusters placed 5 inches on center; three 6-inch-square newels on landing and one newel at 2nd step, each newel on landing topped with decorative wood ball
- Decking: 2 ¼-inch wide tongue-and-groove boards
- Roof: none
- Other: porch dates to 1922 although evidence of replacements/repairs to framing and possibly steps banister; small blocks of wood support bottom (deteriorated) rail of banister on landing

Roofs

Main Building (Fig. 32)

- Type: gable on hip
- Sheathing: 7 ½-inch-wide boards (visible in attic)
- Roofing: 1922 red asbestos tile
- Trim: plain-board rakes on gables; plain cornice
- Eaves: 1-foot wide overhang on all four sides of hip roof; soffit covered with 1 ½-inch-wide tongue-and-groove boards laid parallel to eave
- Chimney: brick chimney with concrete coping at north end of gable roof ridge
- Other: soffit boards appear to date to 1922

Front (South) Porch (Fig. 32)

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

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

- Type: hip
- Sheathing: unknown; probably 5 ½-inch-wide boards as on boathouse roof
- Roofing: wood shingle
- Trim: plain fascia boards under eaves
- Eaves: narrow overhang on all three sides of roof

Water Tanks (Fig. 56)

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

Drainage System

General

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

Gutters

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

Leaders/Downspouts

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

Mechanical Systems

Lightning Protection

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

Electrical Service

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

Fixtures

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

Plumbing

- Hose bib on south façade to west of window W002 (**fig. 40**)
- Hose bib on north wall between windows W007 and W008; has been broken off and bent closed

Finishes

• Foundation:	gray paint
• Front Porch and Steps:	gray paint
• Front and Side Porch Ceilings:	dark green paint
• Walls:	white paint
• Corner Boards:	white paint
• Porch Columns, Banisters, Trim, and Lattice Frames:	white paint
• Window Sashes:	white paint
• Doors and Screen Doors:	dark green paint
• Door & Window Surrounds:	dark green paint
• Water Table:	dark green paint
• West Porch Lattice:	dark green paint
• West Porch Roof:	red paint
• Water tank Walls:	white paint
• Water tank Roof:	red paint
• Water tank Base:	gray paint



Figure 33. Station House - View From the Southwest (1999).



Figure 34. Station House - South Façade (1999).



Figure 35. Station House – South Façade, Front Porch (1999).



Figure 36. Station House – South Façade, Front Porch Detail (1999).

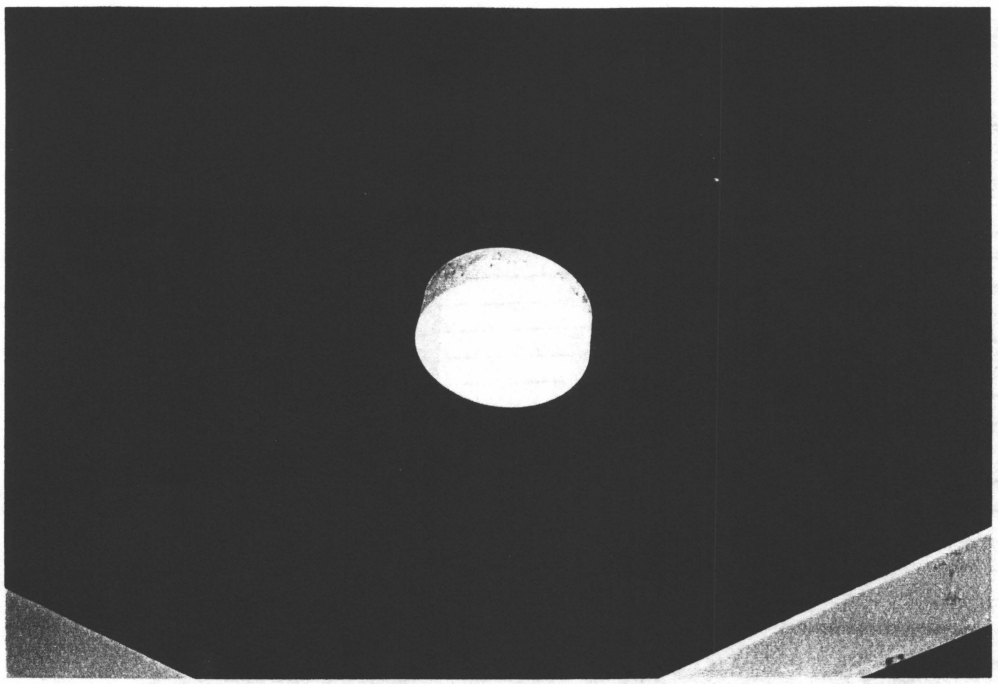


Figure 37. Station House – South Façade, Front Porch Ceiling and Light Fixture (1999).

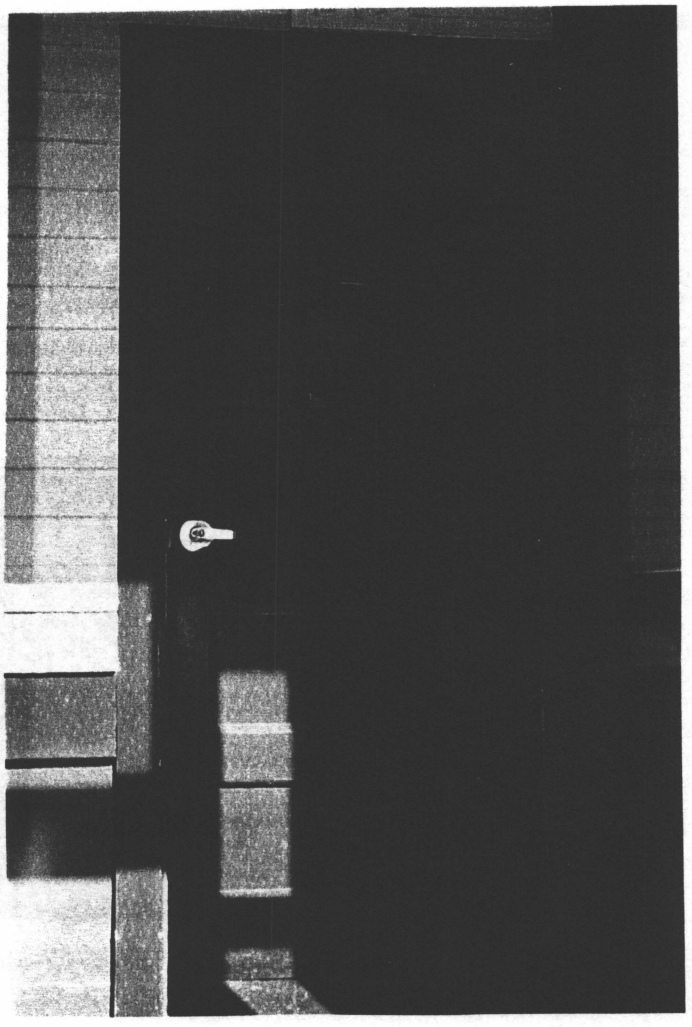


Figure 38. Station House - South Façade, Doorway D101 (1999).



Figure 39. Station House – South Façade, Windows W101 & W102 (1999).



Figure 40. Station House – South Façade, Windows W001 and W002 (1999).



Figure 41. Station House – East Elevation (1999).



Figure 42. Station House – East Elevation, Eave Soffit and Gutter (1999).



Figure 43. Station House – East Elevation, Doorway D001 Blocked with Plywood (1999).

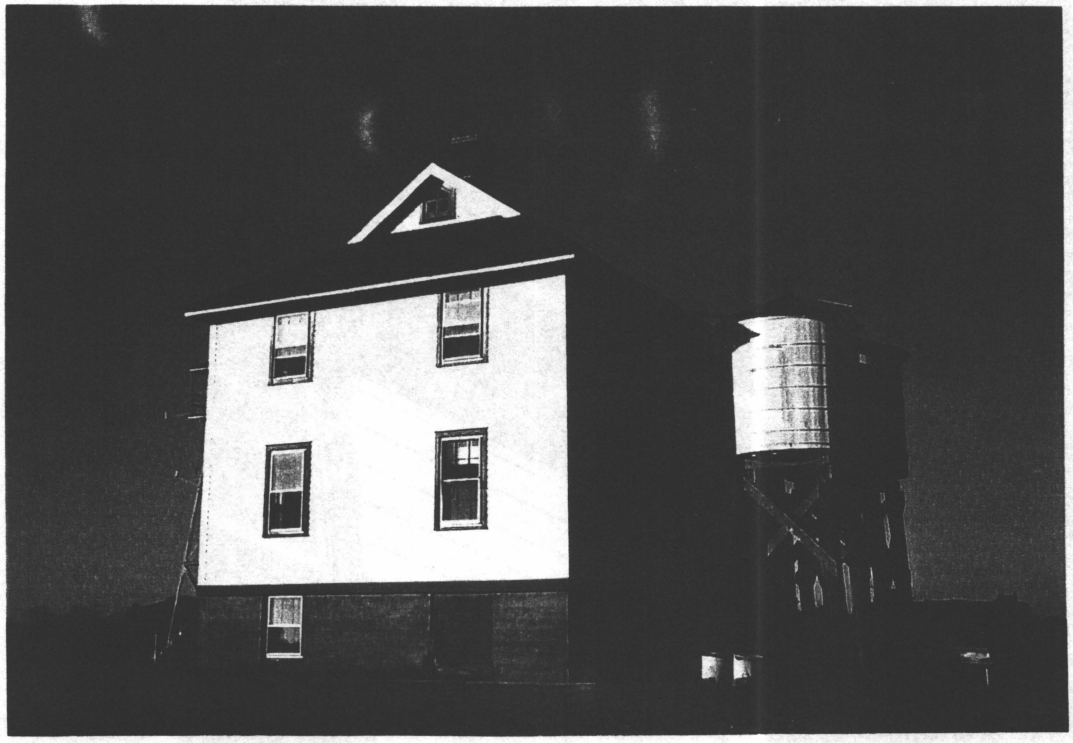


Figure 44. Station House, View from East/Northeast (1999).



Figure 45. Station House – North Elevation, View from North/Northwest (1999).



Figure 46. Station House – North Elevation, Doorway D102 (1999).



Figure 47. Station House – North Elevation, Rear Porch Banister (1999).



Figure 48. Station House – North Elevation, Foundation Wall under Rear Porch Showing Former Opening for Conduit from Water Tanks [Near Top of View] and Opening for Electrical Conduit (1999).



Figure 49. Station House – West Elevation (1999).



Figure 50. Station House – West Elevation, Window W302 (1999).



Figure 51. Station House – West Elevation, Side Porch (1999).

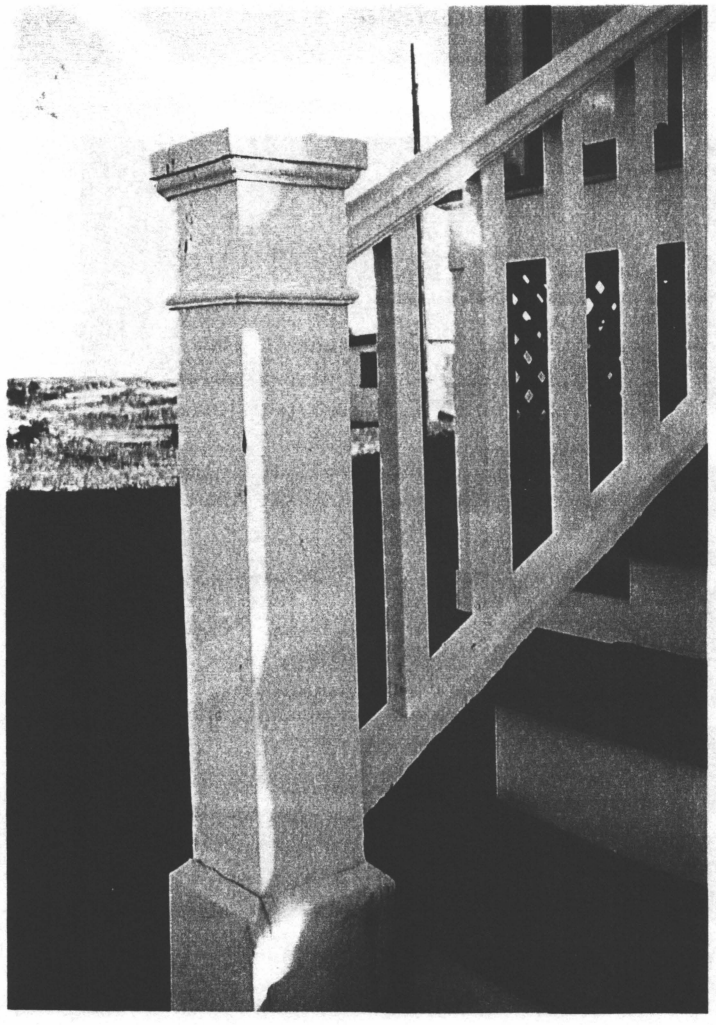


Figure 52. Station House – West Elevation, Porch Steps Newel (1999).

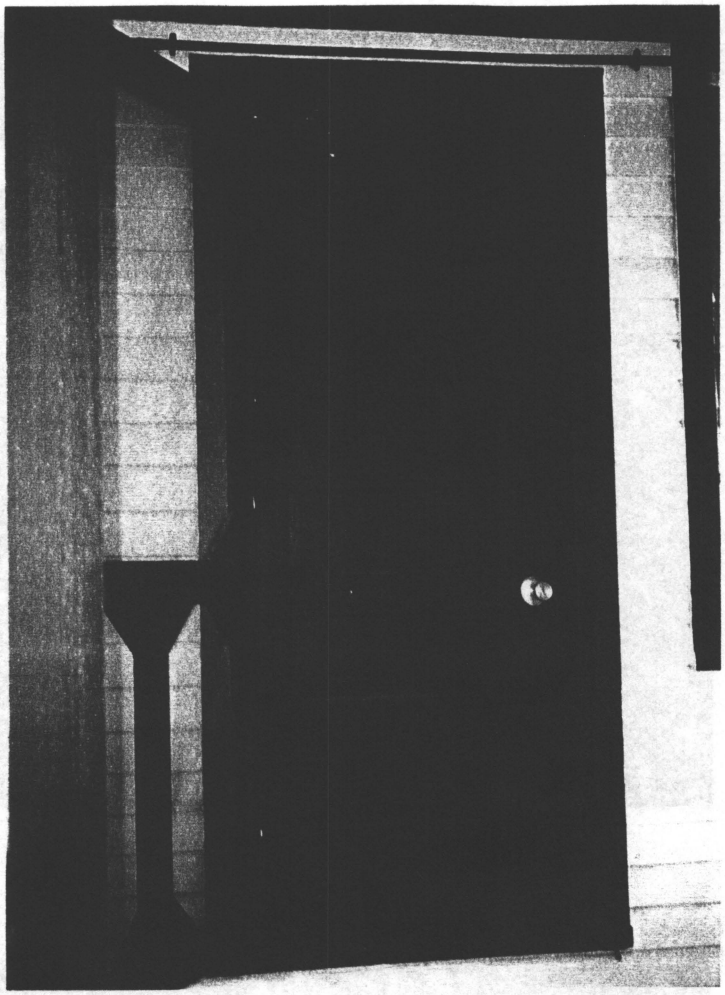


Figure 53. Station House – West Elevation, Doorway D103 (1999).



Figure 54. Station House – West Elevation, Side Porch Ceiling and Lighting Detail (1999).

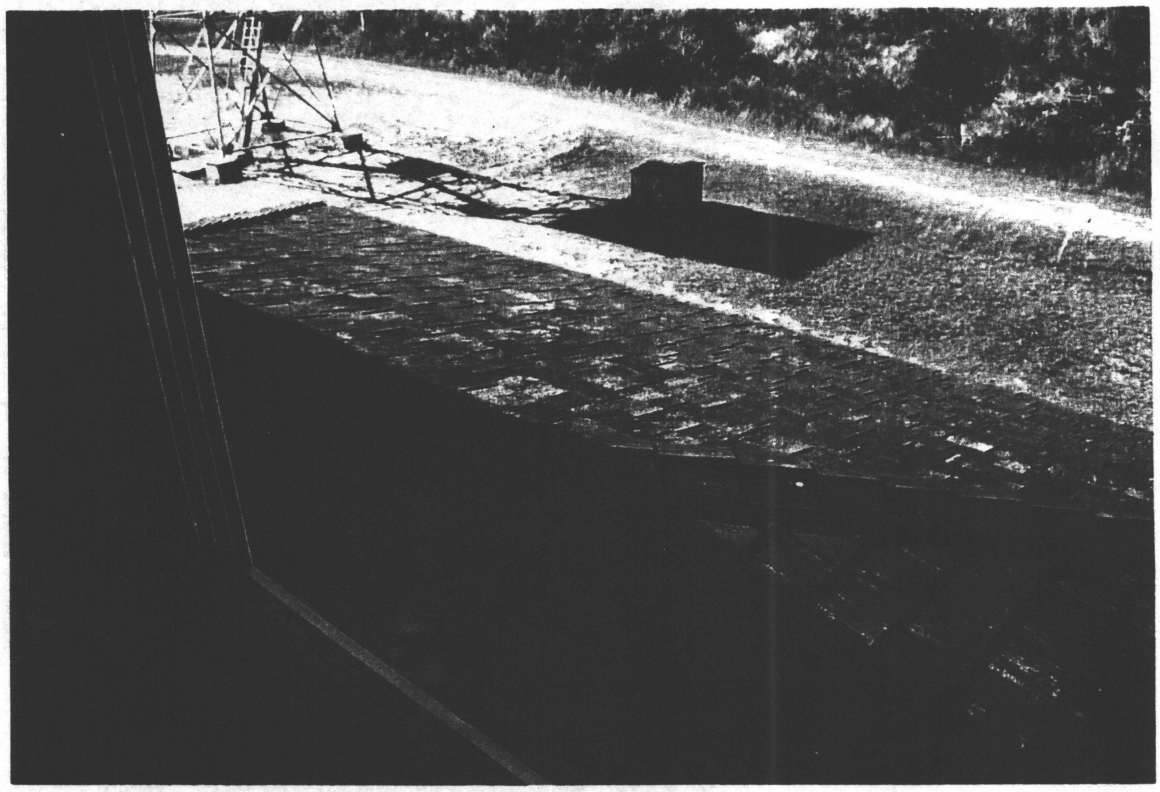


Figure 55. Station House – West Elevation, Side Porch Roof (1999).



Figure 56. Station House – Water Tank Roof (1999).

Interior Features[10]

Interior

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

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

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

Basement Level

Basement Hall - Room 101

General

The basement hall (Room 101) in the station house is located at the bottom of the first-floor staircase (**fig. 57**) to the west of center of the basement floor. The hall measures approximately 9 feet wide by 8 feet deep and is the access to all other rooms on the floor as well as to the opening from the staircase. The room contains four doorways and no windows.

Flooring

- Reinforced poured-concrete slab

Walls

- Most walls: 1922 wood lath and plaster
- West wall: south end - bottom 1-2 feet is wallboard, above which is metal lath and plaster

Wall Trim

- Baseboard: 1922 **Type A** – 6 ½-inch high plain board with cap molding; sections missing

[10] Door, window, and room numbers refer to those used on the 2000 scaled drawings found in **APPENDIX B**. The name assigned to each room reflects its current use and its historic use as found on the 1922 construction drawings found in **APPENDIX A**.

Doorways – D002-D005 (Fig. 62)

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

Windows

- None

Ceiling

- 1922 wood lath and plaster; some lath exposed

Staircase

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

Store Room - Room 002 (Fig. 58)

General

The store room (Room 002) is located to the east of the staircase and to the south of the boiler room. The room measures approximately 10 feet 6 inches wide by 12 feet 3 inches deep and is accessed through the boiler room (Room 004) via a doorway on the north wall.

Flooring

- Reinforced poured-concrete slab

Walls

- South: poured-concrete exterior foundation wall
- North, East, & West: 1922 wood lath and plaster; walls have several patches and repairs
- Other: protrusion measuring approximately 9 inches deep and 2 feet 9 inches wide at east end of north wall surrounds chimney base; no flue opening

Wall Trim

- Baseboard: north, east, & west (interior) walls -- 1922 **Type A** baseboard – 6 ½ inches high with cap molding
  south (exterior) wall -- none

Doorway – D006

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

Window – W003

- Location: east end of south wall
- Sash: 1922 6-over-6 double-hung sash
- Hardware: 1922 latch
- Surround: none; opening is recessed into foundation wall

Ceiling

- 1922 wood lath and plaster

Cabinets/Shelves

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

Coal Room - Room 003 (Fig. 59)

General

The coal room (Room 003) is located in the southeast corner of the basement floor. The room measures approximately 9 feet 4 inches wide by 11 feet 4 inches deep. It is accessed from the boiler room (Room 004) via a doorway at the west end of the room's north wall and has one window on each of the south and east walls. Originally used as a coal room, the room was apparently converted to a bedroom for NPS seasonal staff sometime after circa 1970.

Flooring

- Reinforced poured-concrete slab

Walls

- South & east: poured concrete exterior foundation wall
- North & west: 1922 walls covered or replaced by plywood sheets

Doorway – D007

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

Windows – W004 & W005

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

Ceiling

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

Mechanical Systems

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

Boiler Room - Room 004 (Fig. 60)

General

The boiler room (R004) is located in the northeast corner of the basement floor. The L-shaped room measures approximately 16 feet 4 inches long by 12 feet 3 inches wide in its widest section and approximately 8 feet wide at its narrow end. The room is accessed from the basement hall (Room 001) by a doorway on the west wall, and from the exterior by an opening on the east wall (now blocked – **fig. 61**). The boiler room also has doorways on its south wall that lead into the store room (Room 002) and to the coal room (Room 003). Two windows are located on the room's north wall.

Flooring

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

Walls

- North & east : poured concrete exterior foundation wall
- South & west: 1922 wood lath and plaster on interior walls; south wall has several repairs and patches, and west wall is covered with plywood sheets
- Other: protrusion measuring approximately 9 inches deep by 2 feet 9 inches wide in northwest corner of larger portion of room surrounds chimney base; opening for furnace flue

Wall Trim

- Baseboard: none surviving

Doorways – D001, D002, D006 & D007

- Locations: D001 – east exterior wall (see **EXTERIOR – Doorways)**
  D002 – west wall, to basement hall (R001)
  D006 – west end of south wall, to store room (R002)
  D007 – east end of south wall, to coal room (R003)
- Doors: D001 – missing, opening blocked by plywood
  D002 – missing
  D006 – 1922 **Type 3** door with three lower horizontal panels and four (2-over-2) upper lights divided by molded muntins
  D007 – 1922 **Type 2** door with five horizontal panels
- Hardware: D001 – missing; hinge mortises on south (right) jamb
  D006 – 1922 handle and back plate
  D007 – 1922 handle and back plate
- Surrounds: each -- 1922 **Type A** surround – 4 ½-inch wide plain board with eased edges
  D001 – bottom jamb and surround missing
  D007 – "#1" painted on right (west) surround; faint image of "#2" under "#1"

Windows

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

Ceiling

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

Mechanical Systems

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

Laundry - Room 005 (Crew's Toilet)

General

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

Flooring

- Reinforced poured-concrete slab

Walls

- North: poured concrete exterior foundation wall
- East, south, & west: 1922 wood lath and plaster on interior walls replaced or covered by plywood sheets

Wall Trim

- Baseboard: circa 1970 plain-board baseboard

Doorway - D003

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

Window – W008

- Location: north wall, west end
- Sash: 1922 6-over-6 double-hung sash
- Hardware: 1922 latches
- Surround: none – openings recessed into exterior concrete foundation wall

Ceiling

- 1922 wood lath and plaster covered or replaced by plywood sheets

Mechanical Systems

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

Pump Room - Room 006 (Laundry)

General

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

Flooring

- Reinforced poured-concrete slab

Walls

- North & west: poured concrete exterior foundation walls
- South: 1922 wood lath and plaster
- East: north end - 1922 wood lath and plaster
- East – south end: metal lath and plaster with wallboard on bottom 1-2 feet

Wall Trim

- Baseboard: 1922 **Type A** baseboard – 6 ½ inches high with cap molding

Doorway – D004

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

Windows – W009 & W010

- Locations: W009 – north wall
  W010 – west wall
- Sashes: each -- 1922 6-over-6 double-hung sash
- Hardware: each -- 1922 latches
- Surrounds: none – each opening recessed into exterior foundation wall

Ceiling

- 1922 wood lath and plaster

Mechanical Systems

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

Cupboard

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

Storm Clothes Room - Room 007 (Fig. 63)

General

The storm clothes room (Room 007) is located in the southwest corner of the basement floor. The room measures approximately 14 feet 8 inches long by 9 feet 2 inches deep and is accessed from the basement hall via a doorway on the north wall. The room has a window on the west wall and two windows on the south wall.

Flooring

- Reinforced poured-concrete slab

Walls

- 1922 wood lath and plaster

Wall Trim

- Baseboard: on two interior (north and east) walls

- Chair rail: modern plain-board chair rail attached to south and east walls approximately 2 feet from floor
- Other: plain horizontal board attached to all walls approximately 5 feet from floor except between the two south-wall windows

Doorway – D005

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

Windows – W001, W002, & W111

- Locations: W001 – south wall, west end
  W002 – south wall, east end
  W011 – west wall
- Sashes: each -- 1922 6-over-6 double-hung sash
- Surrounds: none – each opening recessed into exterior foundation wall
- Hardware: 1922 latches

Ceiling

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

Mechanical Systems

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

First-Floor Level

Stair Hall - Room 101 (Fig. 64)

General

The stair hall (Room 101) on the first floor of the station house is centered on the south side of the floor. The room is composed of two levels, the entry area and the hall area. The entry area, which measures approximately 6 feet 6 inches wide by 4 feet 6 inches deep, is located on the level of the front porch and is entered through the main entrance. Steps lead north from this area down to the basement level and up to the hall.

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

Flooring

- Circa 1992 dark blue and green sheet vinyl

Walls

- 1922 wood lath and plaster

Wall Trim

- Baseboard: 1922 **Type A** baseboard – 6 ½-inch high plain board with a cap molding
- Chair rail: 1922 **Type A** chair rail –3 ¾-inch high board with integral molding on top edge, attached to wall 2 feet 7 ½ inches above floor level

Doorways – D101, D104 & D105

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

Windows

- None

Ceiling

- 1922 lath and plaster

Staircase

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

Mechanical Systems

- Alarm: operational (1922 ?) alarm and push button located on west wall

Mess Room - Room 102 (Fig. 65)

General

The mess room (Room 102) is located in the southeast corner of the first floor. The room measures approximately 17 feet 6 inches wide by 12 feet 6 inches deep. A doorway on the west wall leads from the stair hall (Room 101) and another doorway at the east end of the north wall leads to the kitchen (Room 103). The mess room has three windows, two on the south wall and one on the east wall, and a shallow closet on the north wall.

Flooring

- Circa 1992 dark blue and green sheet vinyl

Walls

- 1922 wood lath and plaster
- Protrusion measuring approximately 9 inches deep by 2 feet 9 inches wide on north wall surrounds chimney base; no flue opening visible

Wall Trim

- Baseboard: 1922 **Type A** baseboard - 6 ½ inches high with cap molding and later 1 ½-inch high quarter-round toe molding
- Chair rail: 1922 **Type A** chair rail –3 ¾-inch high board with integral molding on top edge, attached to wall 2 feet 7 ½ inches above floor level

Doorways – D102A, D104 & D106

- Locations: D102A – centered on north wall, doorway to closet
  D104 – north end of west wall, opens from stair hall (R101)
  D106 – east end of north wall, opens into kitchen (R103)
- Doors: D102A – 1922 **Type 2** door with five horizontal panels trimmed with simple molding (slightly different than on D104 door)
  D104 – 1922 **Type 2** door with five horizontal panels trimmed with ¼-round molding
  D106 – missing; hinge mortises on east (right) jamb and latch mortise on west (left) jamb
- Hardware: D102A – 1922 back plate and knob
  D104 – remnants of 1922 back plate and knob
- Surrounds: each -- 1922 **Type A** surround – 4 ½-inch wide plain board with eased inner edges

Windows – W103-W105

- Locations: W103 – west of center on south wall
  W104 - east of center on south wall
  W105 – east wall
- Sashes: each -- 1922 6-over-6 double-hung sash

- Hardware: each -- two 1922 brass lifts on bottom rail of lower sash; 1922 latches missing but marks of old locations visible
- Trim: each -- 1922 **Type A** surround – 4 ½-inch wide plain board surround with eased inner edges; plain 1922 apron and stool

Ceiling

- 1922 wood lath and plaster

Closet

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

Mechanical Systems

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

Kitchen - Room 103 (Fig. 66)

General

The kitchen (Room 103) is located in the northeast corner of the first floor. The kitchen was originally two rooms – a large kitchen/cooking area with a pantry with cupboards and a sink at the room's west end. At some point, probably after World War II, the partitions between the two areas were removed, resulting in one large room with the west end (the old pantry area) a few feet narrower than the main area. The room was remodeled again in the early 1990s.

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

Flooring

- Circa 1992 dark blue and green sheet vinyl

Walls

- Circa 1992 wall board

Wall Trim

- Baseboard: circa 1992 **Type B** baseboard – 6½-inch high plain board with ¾-inch high quarter-round toe molding
- Chair rail: circa 1992 **Type B** chair rail – 3¾-inch high plain board attached to wall 2 feet 7½ inches above floor level

Doorways – D102 & D106

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

Windows – W106-W108

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

Ceiling

- Circa 1992 wall board

Cabinets

- Floor and wall cabinets installed along south and west walls

Mechanical Systems

- Heating: three circa 1955 radiators, one installed under each window; radiator pipes run on either side of each window from basement, through floor, to second floor

Keeper's Room - Room 104 (Fig. 67)

General

The keeper's room (Room 104) is located in the northwest corner of the first floor. The room is "L"-shaped and measures approximately 12 feet 6 inches at its widest point by 12 feet 6 inches at its deepest point. The keeper's room is entered from the office (R106) via a doorway on its south wall. In the southeast corner of the room (the foot of the "L") a doorway on the north wall leads to a bathroom (Room 105) and a closet is located on the east wall. There is one window on each of the north and west walls in the main part of the room

Flooring

- Circa 1992 dark blue and green sheet vinyl

Walls

- 1922 wood lath and plaster

Wall Trim

- Baseboard: 1922 **Type A** baseboard – 6 ½ inches high with cap molding; baseboard extends into closet; mark of former 1 ½-inch high toe molding is visible

Doorways – D104A, D107 & D108

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

Windows – W110 & W111

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

Ceiling

- 1922 wood lath and plaster

Closet

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

Mechanical Systems

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

Toilet - Room 105 (Fig. 68)

General

The keeper's toilet (Room 105) is located to the north of the foot of the "L" of the keeper's room (Room 104). The room measures approximately 6 feet 6 inches wide by 6 feet deep and is accessed via a doorway on the south wall. A window is located on the north wall of the room.

Flooring

- Tan and light tan sheet vinyl in a diamond pattern

Walls

- Masonite panels cover or replace 1922 wood lath and plaster

Doorway – D108

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

Window – W109

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

Ceiling

- Masonite panels cover or replace 1922 wood lath and plaster

Mechanical Systems

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

Office - Room 106 (Fig. 69)

General

The office (Room 106) is located in the southwest corner of the first floor of the station house. The room measures approximately 14 feet 9 inches wide by 12 feet 6 inches deep and has three doorways and three windows. A doorway on the east wall leads from the stair hall (Room 101), one on the north wall opens into the keeper's bedroom (Room 104), and an exterior doorway on the west wall opens to the west porch. One window is located on the west wall and two are located on the south wall.

Flooring

- Circa 1992 dark blue and green sheet vinyl

Walls

- 1922 wood lath and plaster

Wall Trim

- Baseboard: 1922 **Type A** baseboard – 6 ½ inches high with cap molding; shadow of later 1 ½-inch high toe molding visible

Doorways – D103, D105 & D107

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

Windows – W101, W102 & W112

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

Ceiling

- 1922 wood lath and plaster

Mechanical Systems

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

Second-Floor Level

Stairwell - Room 201 (Fig. 70)

General

The stairwell (Room 201) in the station house is located slightly to the west of center on the south side of the building. The stairwell contains a dogleg staircase that connects the first and second floors.

The room measures approximately 6 feet 6 inches wide by 8 feet deep. Seven steps lead south along the west stair wall from the first floor stair hall to a landing, and six steps lead north along the east stair wall from the landing to the second floor hall. The stairwell has one window on the south wall at the second floor level and one doorway at the top of the staircase that leads to the second floor hall.

Flooring

- Staircase: 1922 wooden steps and treads
- Landing: circa 1992 dark blue and green sheet vinyl

Walls

- South, east & west walls: 1922 wood lath and plaster
- North wall: wall board; created fire wall at head of stairs and covers banister

Wall Trim

- Baseboard: 1922 **Type A** baseboard – 6 ½ inches high with cap molding; shadow of later 1 ½-inch high toe molding visible on landing
- Other: anchor bracket on south wall for rope that would have led to a pulley mounted on ceiling and then through hatch on ceiling

Doorway D201

- Location: north wall at top of stairs
- Door: circa 1992 **Type 4** door; similar to Type 2 door with five horizontal panels
- Hardware: knob and back plate similar to 1922 hardware (re-used original?)
- Surround: circa 1992 plain-board surround

Window – W203

- Location: south wall, second floor level
- Sash: 1922 6-over-6 double-hung sash
- Hardware: 1922 pulls and latch
- Trim: 1922 **Type A** surround – 4 ½-inch wide plain board with eased inner edges; plain 1922 apron and stool

Ceiling

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

Staircase

- Type: dogleg staircase with seven steps leading from first floor south along west stair wall to landing, and six steps leading from landing north along east stair wall to second floor hall
- Banister: 1922 banister on both flights and along north wall (now covered on hall [R202] side with wallboard); square-profile balusters and carved hand and bottom rails; plain newels with curved top on first and second floor levels and at landing

- Stringer: approximately 2-foot wide decorative stringer along staircase and north wall, composed of five horizontal boards with beveled edges butted together

Mechanical Systems

- Heating: circa-1955 radiator on south wall of landing

Second-Floor Hall - Room 202 (Figs. 71 & 72)

General

The second-floor hall (Room 202) is located to the north of the stairwell (Room 201) and accesses all rooms on the second floor. The room has six doorways -- one opening from the stairwell, one leading to a bathroom, and four leading to bedrooms. There are no windows in the room.

Flooring

- Circa 1992 dark blue and green sheet vinyl

Walls

- North, east & west walls: 1922 wood lath and plaster
- South wall: wallboard

Wall Trim

- Baseboard: 1922 **Type** A baseboard – 6 ½ inches high with cap molding; shadow of later 1 ½-inch high toe molding visible on landing; no baseboard on south wall

Doorways – D201-D206

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

Windows

- None

Ceiling

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

Spare Room - Room 203 (Fig. 73)

General

The spare room (Room 203) is located on the south side of the second floor, to the east of the stairwell (Room 201). The room measures approximately 7 feet 6 inches wide by 8 feet inches deep. A doorway from the hall (Room 202) is located on the north wall, and a window is located on the south wall.

Flooring

- Circa 1992 dark blue and green sheet vinyl

Walls

- 1922 wood lath and plaster

Wall Trim

- Baseboard: 1922 **Type A** baseboard – 6 ½ inches high with cap molding; shadow of later 1½-inch high toe molding visible on landing
- Other: plain 3 ½-inch wide horizontal board spans the west wall 5 feet 10 inches from floor level

Doorway – D203

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

Window – W204

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

Ceiling

- 1922 wood lath and plaster

Mechanical Systems

- Heating: circa 1955 radiator on south wall under W204

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

General

The southeast bedroom (Room 204), originally known as the "No. 1 Man's Room," is located in the southeast corner of the second floor. The room measures approximately 8 feet 6 inches wide by 12 feet deep. A doorway from the hall is located on the west wall, and a window is located on each of the south and east walls.

Flooring

- Circa 1992 dark blue and green sheet vinyl

Walls

- 1922 wood lath and plaster

Wall Trim

- Baseboard: 1922 **Type A** baseboard – 6 ½ inches high with cap molding; shadow of later 1 ½-inch high toe molding visible on landing

Doorway

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

Windows – W205 & W206

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

Ceiling

- 1922 wood lath and plaster

Mechanical Systems

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

Northeast Bedroom - Room 205 (Sleeping Room B – Fig. 74)

General

The northeast bedroom (Room 205) is located in the northeast corner of the second floor and was originally known as "Sleeping Room B". The room measures approximately 17 feet wide by 12 feet 6

inches deep and has a doorway from the hall (Room 202) located on the south wall. Two windows are located on north wall and one window on the east wall.

Flooring

- Circa 1992 dark blue and green sheet vinyl

Walls

- 1922 wood lath and plaster; wallboard at west end of north wall under window W209
- Protrusion on south wall measuring approximately 9 inches deep by 2 feet 9 inches wide surrounds chimney chase; no flue hole visible

Wall Trim

- Baseboard: 1922 **Type A** baseboard – 6 ½ inches high with cap molding; shadow of later 1 ½-inch high toe molding visible on landing

Doorway – D204

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

Windows

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

Ceiling

- Mostly 1922 wood lath and plaster, large section replaced with wallboard

Mechanical Systems

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

Bathroom - Room 206 (Fig. 75)

General

The bathroom (Room 206) is located on the north side of the second floor across the hall from the stairwell to the south. The room measures approximately 6 feet wide by 12 feet deep. A doorway is located on the room's south wall and a window on the north wall.

There was originally no bathroom on the second floor. This room was created probably after 1950 by combining the "foot" of the "L" in the original "Sleeping Room A" with the space from an original closet in the hall (R202). The doorway into the bathroom was the closet doorway.

Flooring

- Circa 1992 dark blue and green sheet vinyl

Walls

- Formica™-type panels

Wall Trim

- Baseboard: post-1950 5 ½-inch high plain-board baseboard

Doorway – D205

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

Window – W210

- Location: north wall
- Sash: 6-over-6 double-hung sash (date uncertain)
- Hardware: 1922 latch
- Surround: covered by wall panels

Ceiling

- Formica™-type panels

Mechanical Systems

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

West Bedroom - Room 207 (Sleeping Room A – Fig. 76)

General

The west bedroom (Room 207) occupies the west end of the second floor and was originally known as "Sleeping Room A". The rectangular room measures approximately 14 feet 6 inches wide by 12 feet deep and has one door opening from the hall located on the north wall. The room has six windows, two located on each of the north, west, and south walls.

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

Flooring

- Circa 1992 dark blue and green sheet vinyl

Walls

- Most walls: 1922 wood lath and plaster
- North end/east wall: post-1950 plaster

Wall Trim

- Baseboard: 1922 **Type A** baseboard – 6 ½ inches high with cap molding on most walls; east wall to north of doorway D206 replacement plain-board baseboard (section of wall was erected when bathroom installed)
- Other: plain 3 ½-inch wide horizontal board spans the west wall between W213 & W214 5 feet 10 inches from floor level

Doorway – D206

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

Windows – W201 & W202, W211-W214

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

Ceiling

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

Mechanical Systems

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

Attic Level – Room 301 (Fig. 77)

General

Room 301 is an unfinished space that occupies the entire attic level of the station house. The floor is composed of 7 ½-inch wide tongue-and-groove boards, and the walls and ceiling are the exposed sheathing of the exterior walls and roof. The room has one casement window in each of the gables of the gable-on-hip roof. A hatchway with a hinged door is located in the center of the room and opens from the second-floor hall (R202) below. A banister constructed of dimensional 2-inch by 4-inch lumber protects three sides of the opening.



Figure 57. Station House Interior – Basement Hall [Room 001], Looking South up to Entry and Doorway D101 (1999).



Figure 58. Station House Interior – Store Room [Room 002], Looking Southeast (1999).

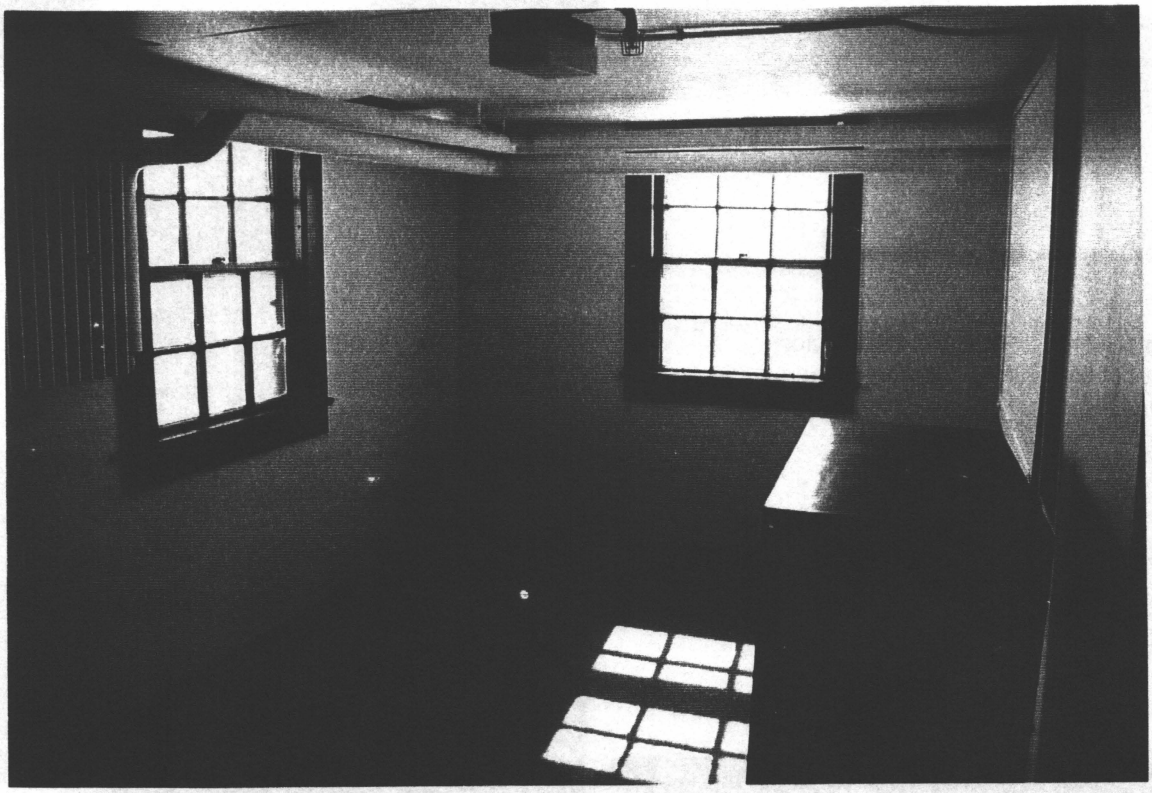


Figure 59. Station House Interior – Coal Room [Room 003], Looking South/Southeast (1999).



Figure 60. Station House Interior – Boiler Room [Room 004], Looking East (1999).



Figure 61. Station House Interior – Boiler Room [Room 004], Detail of Doorway D001 (1999).



Figure 62. Station House Interior – Basement Hall [Room 001], Doorway D005 to Room 007 (1999).

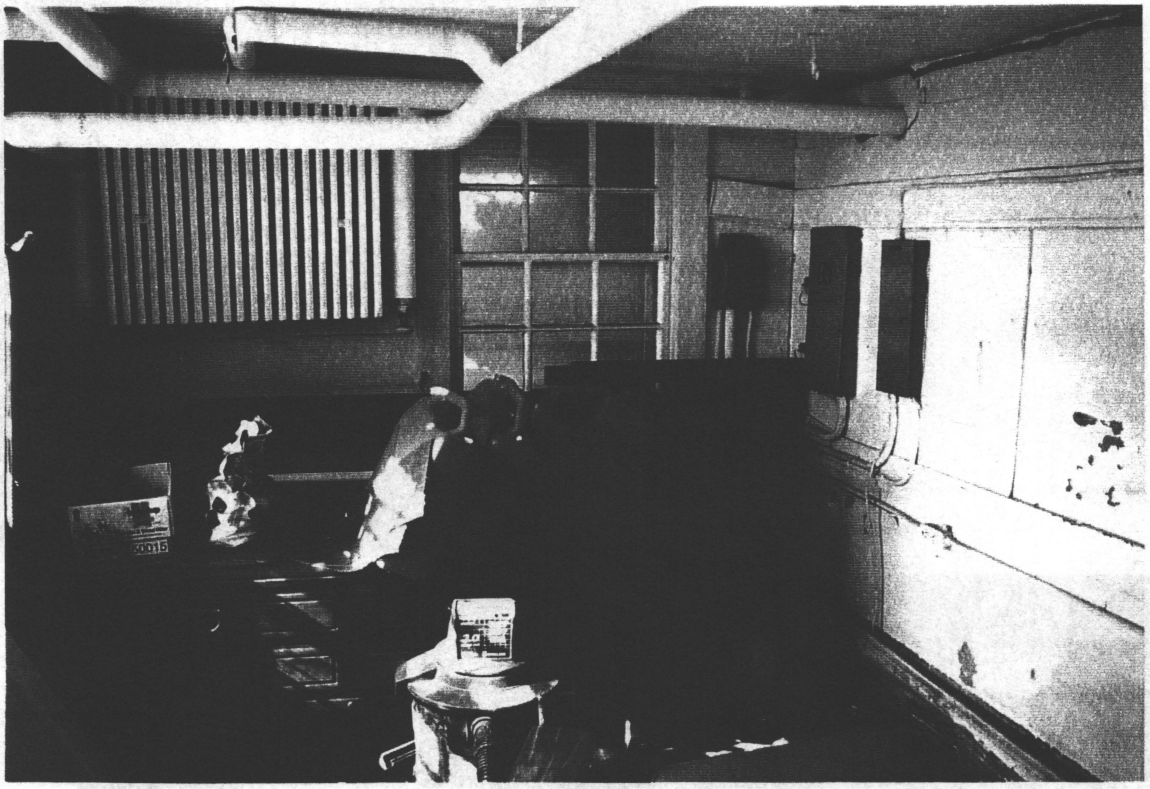


Figure 63. Station House Interior – Storm Clothes Room [Room 007], Looking West (1999).



Figure 64. Station House Interior – Stair Hall [Room 101], Looking South (1999).

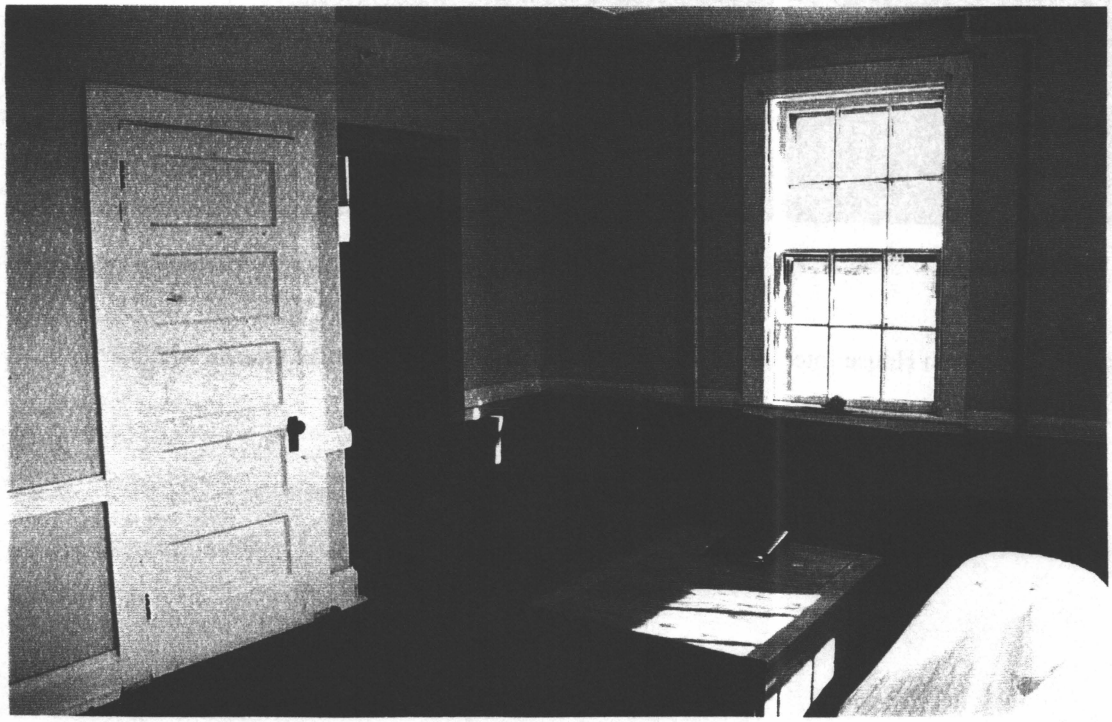


Figure 65. Station House Interior – Mess Room [Room 102], Looking East/Northeast (1999).

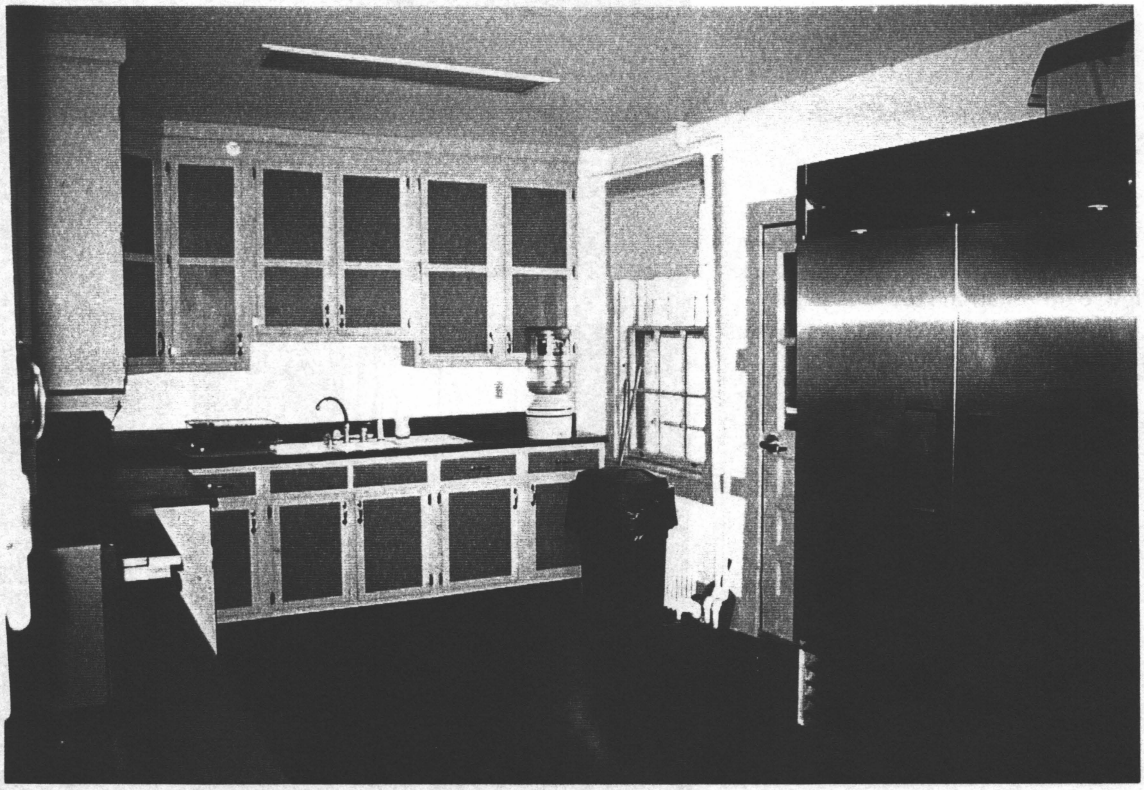


Figure 66. Station House Interior – Kitchen [Room 103], Looking West/Northwest (1999).

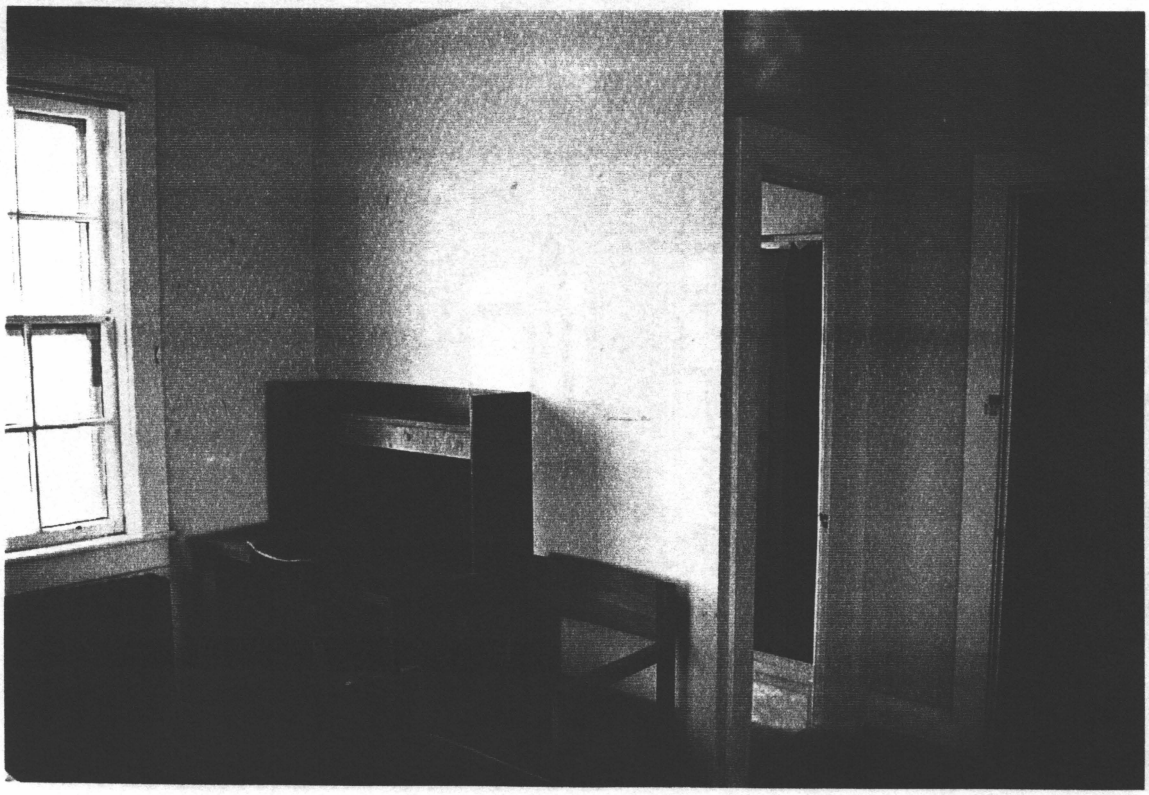


Figure 67. Station House Interior – Keeper's Room [Room 104], Looking Northeast (1999).



Figure 68. Station House Interior – Keeper's Toilet [Room 105], Looking North/Northeast (1999).



Figure 69. Station House Interior – Office [Room 106], Looking West/Northwest (1999).



Figure 70. Station House Interior –Stairwell [Room 201], Looking North (1999).



Figure 71. Station House Interior – Second-Floor Hall [Room 202], Looking East (1999).



Figure 72. Station House Interior – Second-Floor Hall [Room 202], Ceiling Hatch (1999).

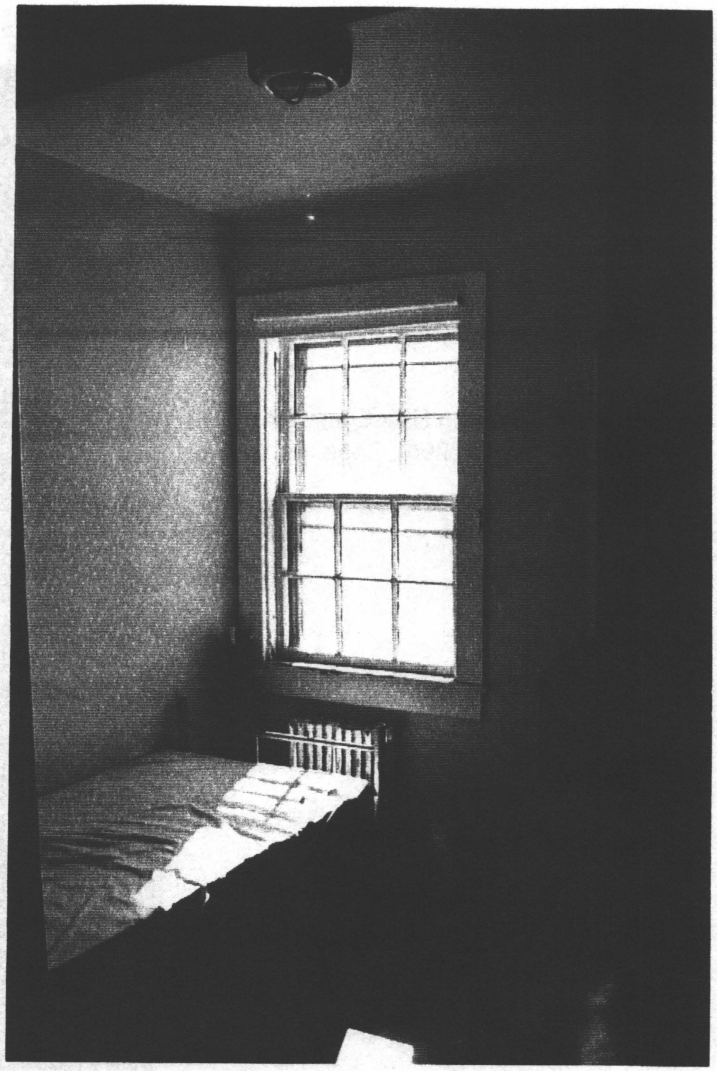


Figure 73. Station House Interior – Spare Room [Room 203], Looking South/Southeast (1999).

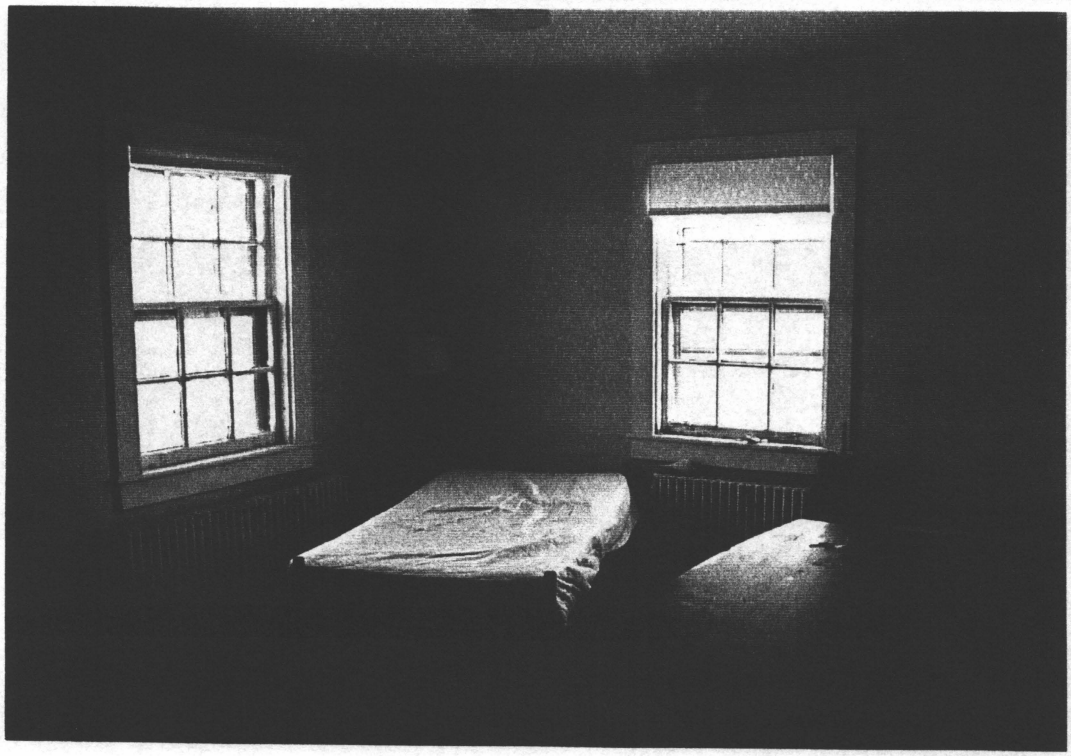


Figure 74. Station House Interior – Northeast Bedroom [Room 205], Looking East/Northeast (1999).



Figure 75. Station House Interior – Bathroom [Room 206], Looking North (1999).

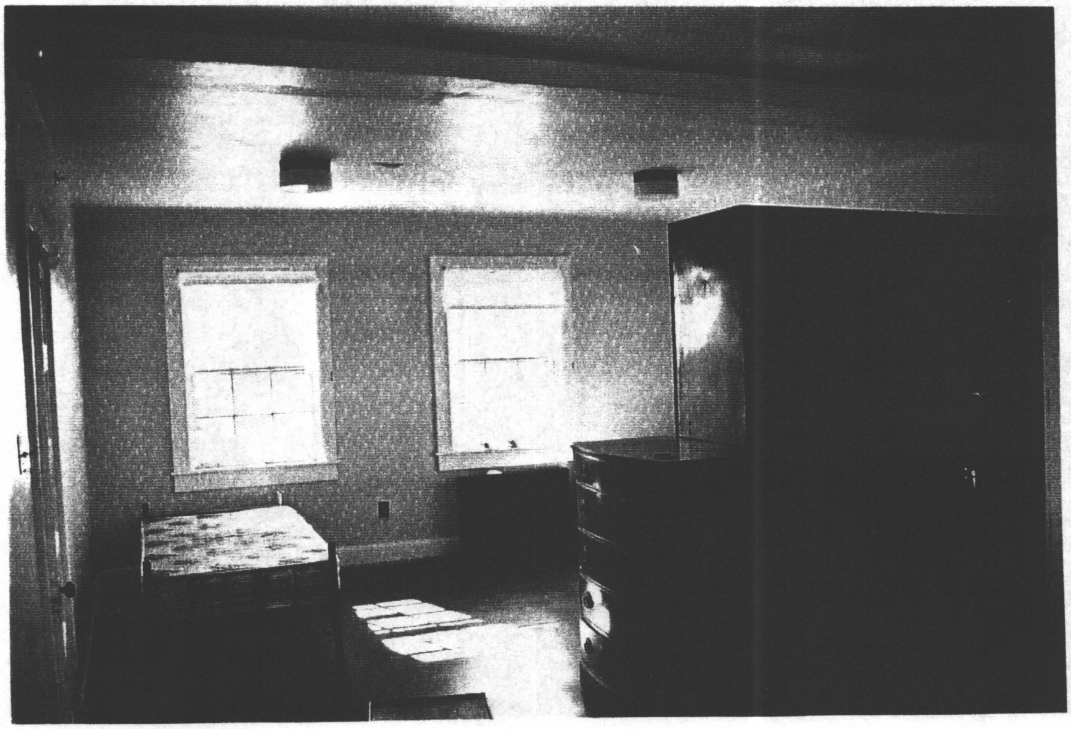


Figure 76. Station House Interior – West Bedroom [Room 207], Looking North (1999).

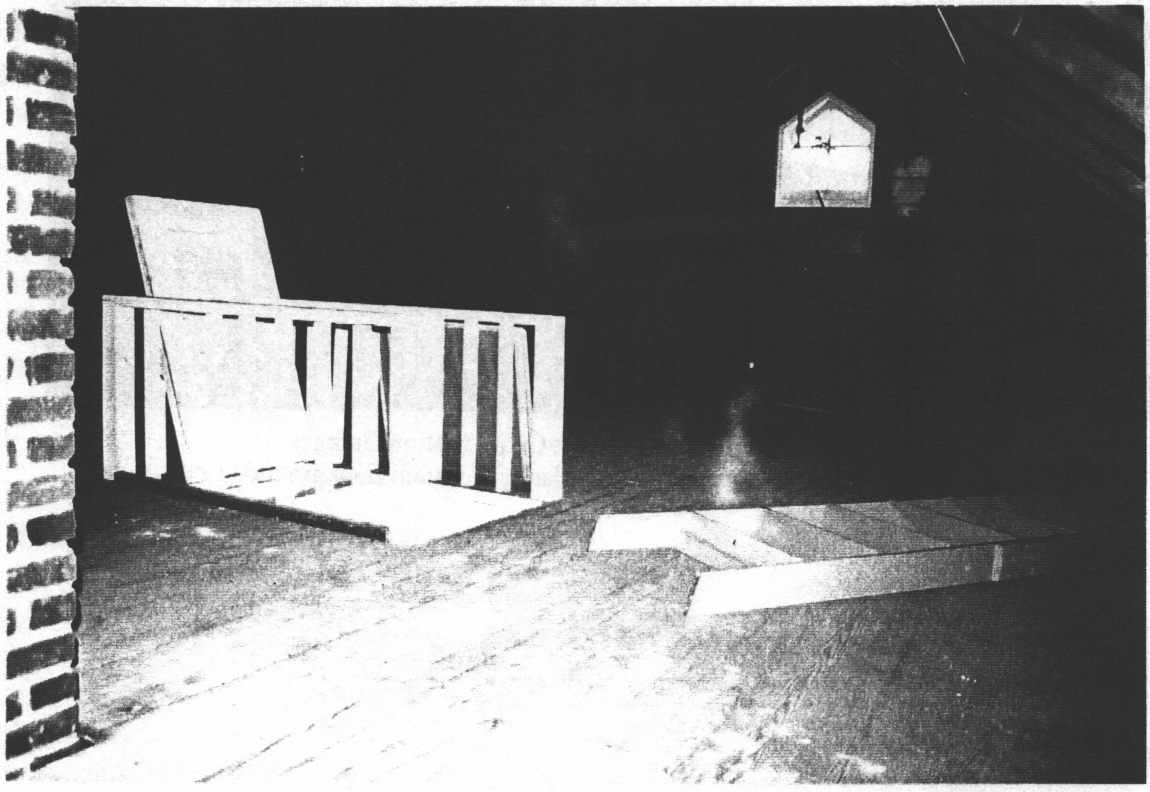


Figure 77. Station House Interior – Attic [Room 301], Looking West/Southwest (1999).

GARAGE (ASIS-17)



Figure 78. Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station Garage,
View from Lookout Tower to the South with Atlantic Ocean in Background (1999).

General

Exterior[11]

The Assateague Coast Guard Station garage (**fig. 78**) was the original boathouse for the station. The building is a rectangular hip-roof structure that is situated approximately 100 yards to the south of the station house. The plainly detailed building is 1½ stories tall and measures 23 feet deep by 39 feet 6 inches feet wide. The garage has two facades: the south façade with two double-wide doorways was the main boat entrance and is oriented to the Atlantic Ocean to the south (**fig. 86**); the east façade, labeled a "cart" entry on the 1922 construction drawings, is also the main pedestrian entrance and is oriented toward the access road to the east (**fig. 79**).

A large cylindrical water tank stands on pilings off the southeast corner of the garage. The water tank measures 10 feet in diameter and approximately 11 feet high, and has a conical roof topped with a decorative finial.

[11] Door and window numbers refer to those used on the 2000 scaled drawings found in **APPENDIX B**.

Interior

The interior of the garage consists of one room in which boats were housed and serviced, and which later served as a garage and as a workshop.

Structural Features

Foundation

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

Framing

- Wood "stick-framing"

Exterior Features

Walls

Cladding

- Wood novelty siding installed butt-edge with 5-inch exposure, fastened using wire nails (**fig. 80**)

Sheathing

- 7 ½-inch wide boards

Trim

- Corner boards: 7 inch wide plain boards
- Cornice: simple ogee molding at top of wall

Doorways

East Façade – Doorway D101 (Fig. 81)

- Location: at north end of east façade
- Opening Size: 9 feet wide by 10 feet high
- Door: two doors, each constructed of vertical tongue-and-groove boards hung on a "Z" frame that has beveled edges
- Hardware: three strap hinges for each door leaf; doors held closed by wooden bar (batten) held by wooden brackets

- Trim: north surround is the wall's north corner board; south and top surrounds are 6-inch wide plain boards
- Ramp: opening is accessed by an inclined poured-concrete ramp with wooden plank section at end of ramp
- Other: original 1922 doorway and doors

South Façade – Doorway D102 and 103 (Figs. 86-87)

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

Windows

East Façade – W101 & W102 (Fig. 79)

- Location: W101 - south bay
  W102 – center bay
- Opening Sizes: each - 2 feet 10 inches wide by 5 feet 2 ½ inches high
- Sashes: each - 6-over-6 double-hung sash; ¾-inch wide muntins
- Trim: 4 ¼-inch wide plain-board surrounds; minimal drip cap over top surround

North Elevation – W103 & W104 (Fig. 83)

- Location: W103 – just east of center of wall
  W104 – just west of center of wall
- Opening Sizes: each - 2 feet 10 inches wide by 5 feet 2 ½ inches high
- Sashes: each - 6-over-6 double-hung sash; ¾-inch wide muntins
- Trim: 4 ¼-inch wide plain-board surrounds; minimal drip cap over top surround

West Elevation – W105-W107 (Fig. 85)

- Location: W105 – north bay
  W106 – center bay
  W107 – south bay
- Opening Sizes: each - 2 feet 10 inches wide by 5 feet 2 ½ inches high
- Sashes: each - 6-over-6 double-hung sash; ¾-inch wide muntins
- Trim: 4 ¼-inch wide plain-board surrounds; minimal drip cap over top surround

Roofs

Garage (Figs. 81 & 86)

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

Water Tank (Fig. 86)

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

Drainage System

Gutters

- Half-round copper gutters mounted using copper hangers on all four eaves of hip roof (**fig. 82**)

Leader/Downspout

- Copper leader and downspout, round in profile, leads from east-eave gutter to water tank

Mechanical Systems

Electrical

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

Finishes

- Walls (incl water tank): white paint
- Corner Boards: white paint
- Wall Cornice: green paint
- Soffit: green paint
- Doors: light gray-green paint
- Door Trim: white paint
- Sashes: light gray-green paint
- Window Trim: light gray-green paint
- Water Tank Roof: red paint



Figure 79. Garage – East Façade, View from the Northeast (1999).



Figure 80. Garage – North Elevation, Detail of Novelty Siding (1999).

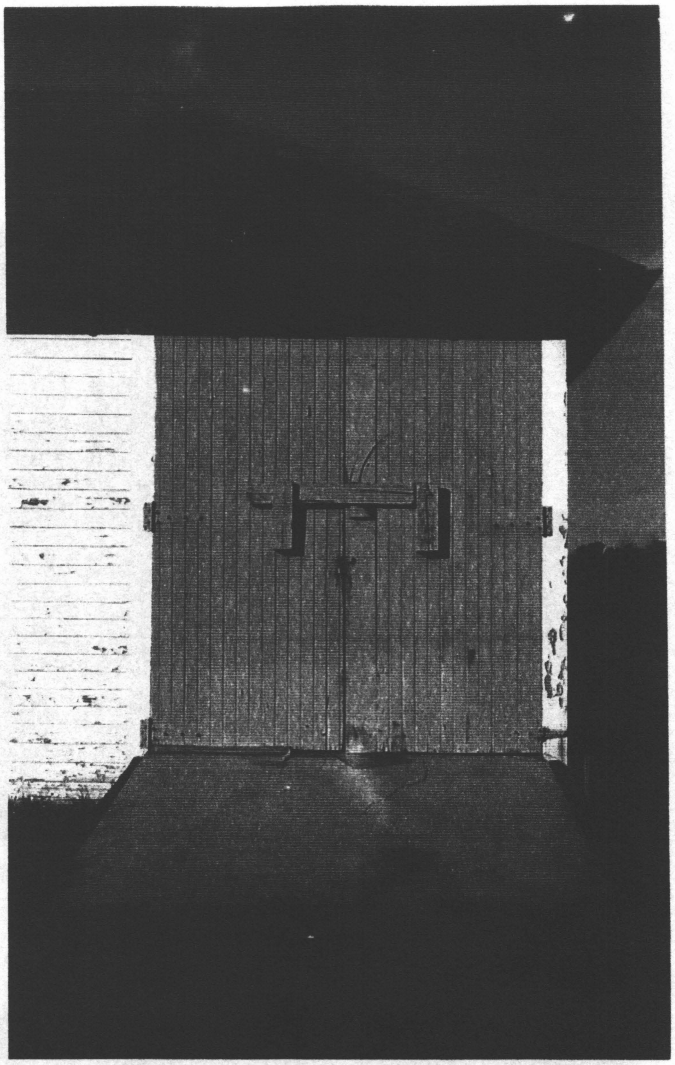


Figure 81. Garage – East Façade, Doorway D101 (1999).



Figure 82. Garage – Northwest Corner, Detail of Eaves Soffits and Gutters (1999).

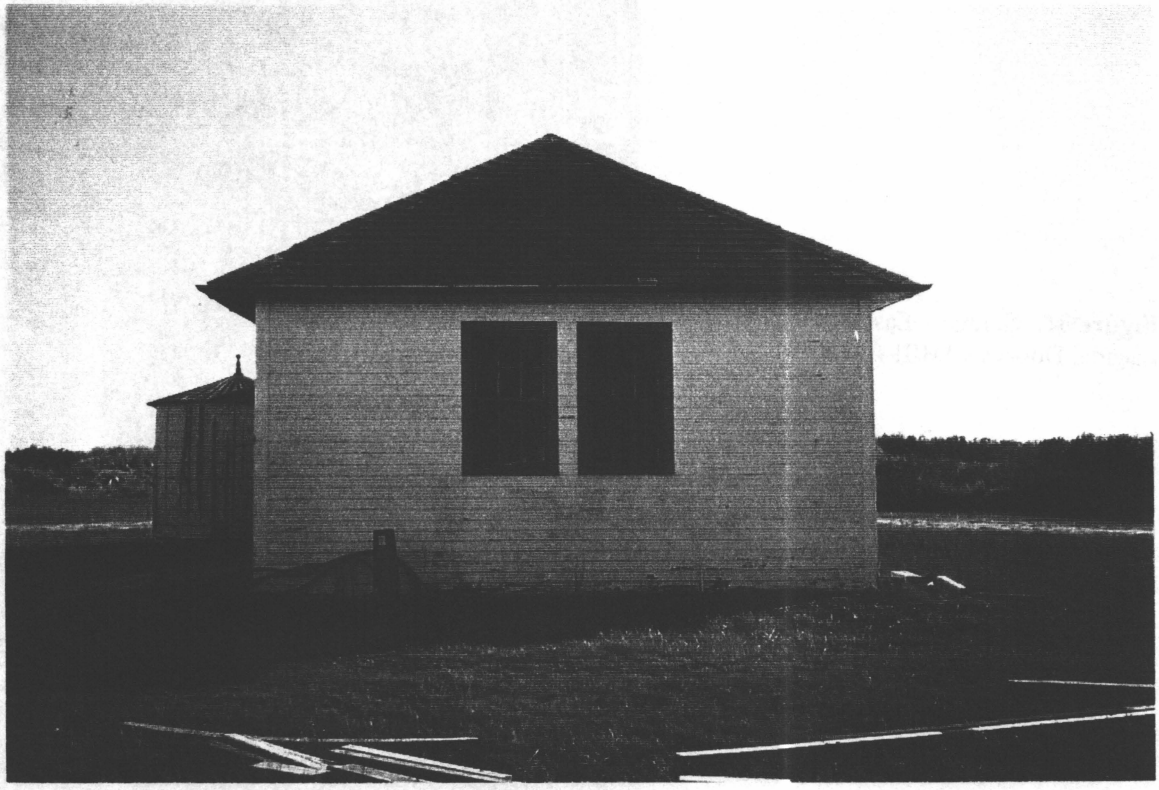


Figure 83. Garage – North Elevation (1999).



Figure 84. Garage – View from the Northwest (1999).



Figure 85. Garage – West Elevation (1999).



Figure 86. Garage – South Façade (1999).



Figure 87. Garage – South Façade from the Southeast, Doorways D102 and D103 (1999).

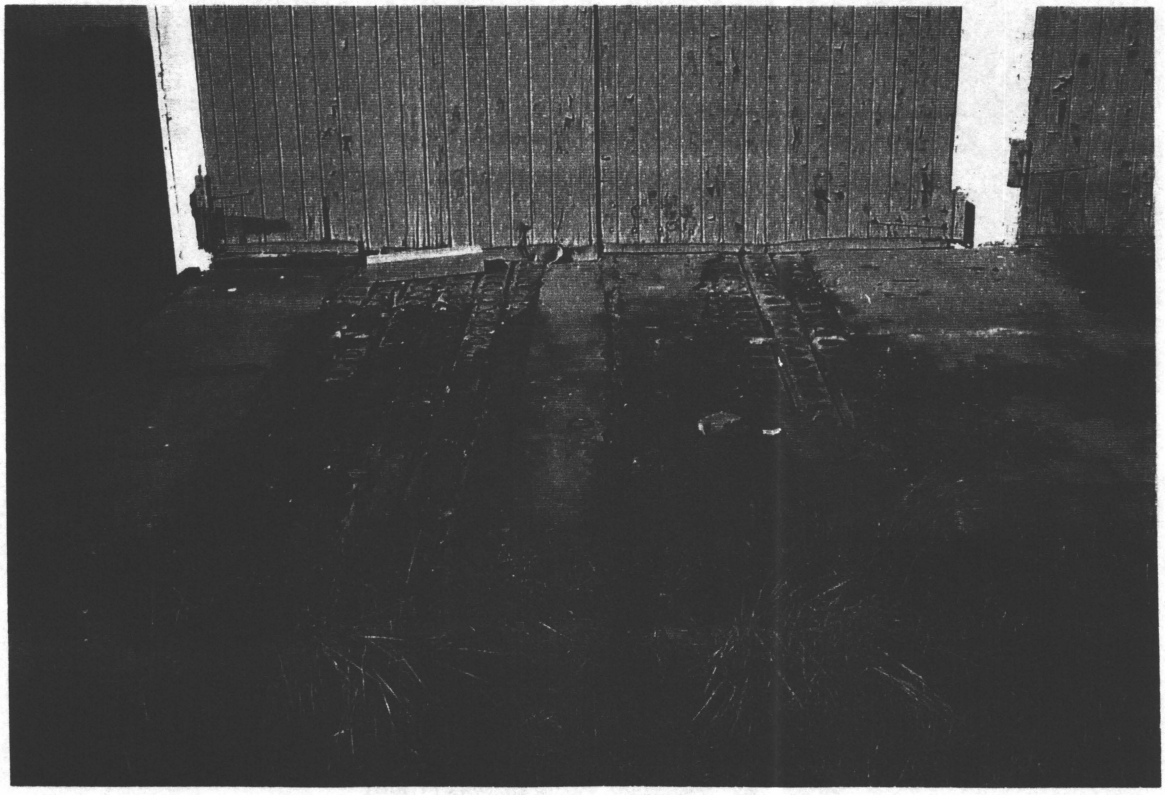


Figure 88. Garage – South Façade, Ramp to Doorway D102 (1999).

Interior Features

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

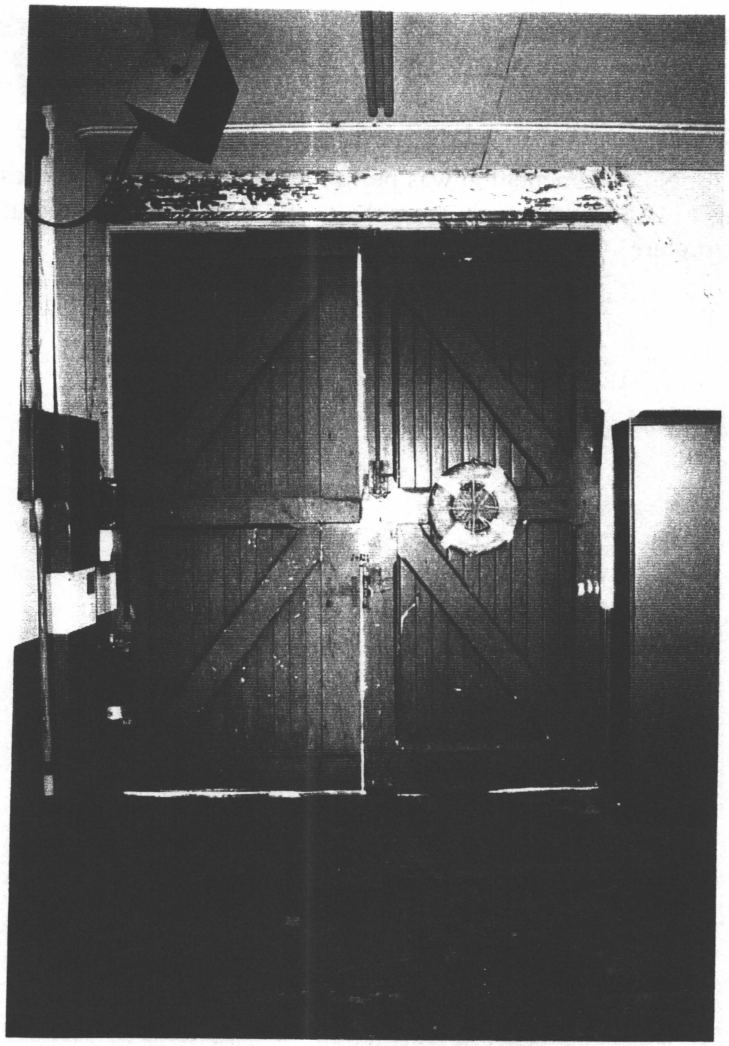


Figure 89. Garage Interior – Room 101, East Wall, Doorway D101 (1999).

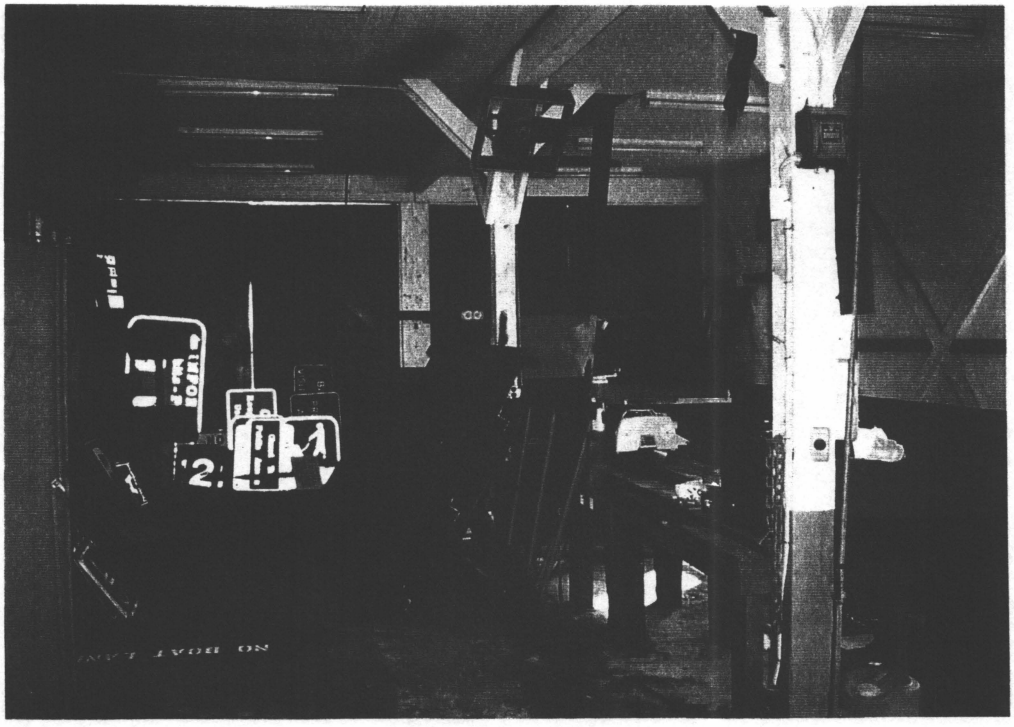


Figure 90. Garage Interior – Room 101, Looking South (1999).

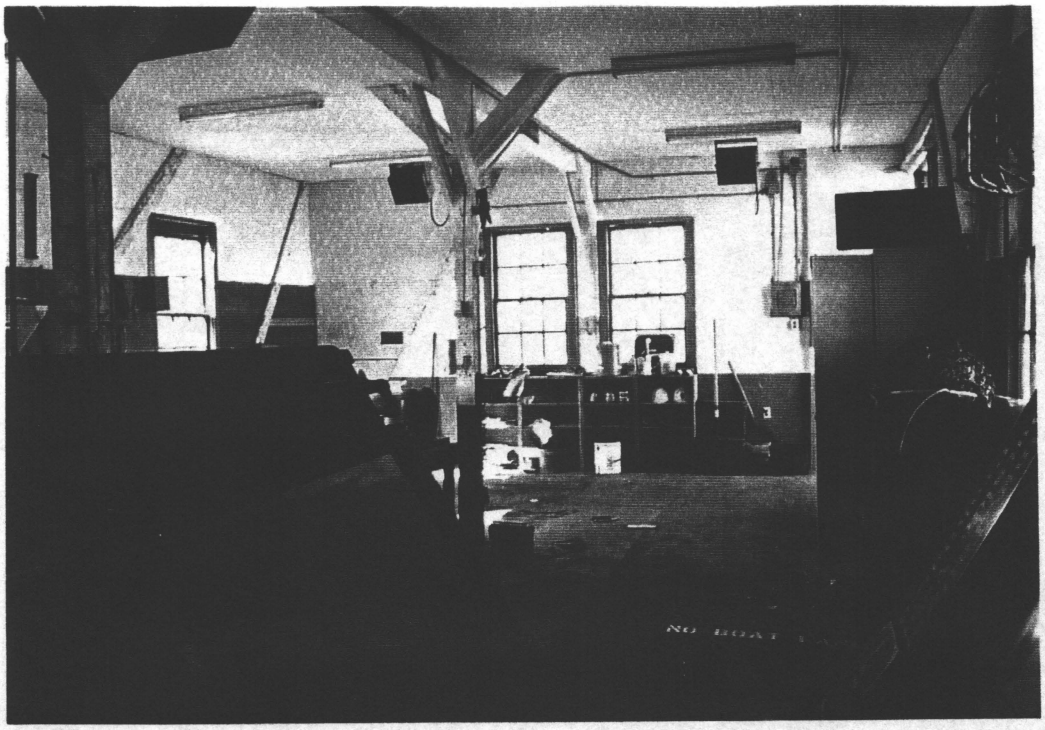


Figure 91. Garage Interior – Room 101, Looking North (1999).



Figure 92. Garage Interior – Room 101, Ladder to Attic (1999).

BOATHOUSE (ASIS-16)[12]



Figure 93. Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station Boathouse, View from the Southeast (1999).

General

Exterior

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

The main pedestrian entrance to the boathouse is a single-wide doorway centered on the south façade that is protected by a pedimented gable-roofed porch. One window opening is positioned on either side of the main entrance and porch. Three wide doorways with overhanging doors span the north façade of the building. These doorways are for the passage of boats and there is a launchway leading down from the doorways to the water of Tom's Cove. Five window openings are symmetrically placed along each of the east and west elevations and three dormers evenly placed along each of the east and west roof slopes (**figs. 96 & 99**).

[12] Door and window numbers refer to those used on the 2000 scaled drawings found in **APPENDIX B**.

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

Interior

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

Structural Features

Foundation

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

Framing

- Stick-frame using dimensional lumber

Exterior Features

Walls

Cladding

Building & Dormers (Cheek Walls)

- Wood shingles ½ inch thick and of variable widths (7 inches to 14 inches), laid with a 10 inch exposure and fastened using wire nails

Water Tank

- Vertical board with rod compression rings (reconstructed circa 1992 – **fig. 110**)

Sheathing

- 5 ½-inch wide tongue-and-groove boards laid diagonally

Trim

- Architrave: Colonial Revival style reminiscent of classical architrave, except not "supported" by corner pilasters; composed of four boards laid horizontally and trimmed at the top with a ¼-round molding – each of the top three boards are approximately 3 ½ inches wide and are on the same plane; top boards are stepped over lowest board, which is approximately 2 ½ inches wide **(fig. 100)**
- Pilasters: Colonial Revival style reminiscent of a classical capital; at each corner; 1 foot 5 inches wide, composed of two vertical boards each 7 ½ inches wide with a 2 inch recess between; top is decorated with a protruding continuation of wall frieze detail, below which are two bands of molding; bottom is a continuation of the water table **(fig. 100)**
- Water Table: composed of three stepped vertical boards; capped by a rounded drip edge covered with lead flashing; mostly visible toward north end of building where catwalk slopes down toward water line **(fig. 101)**
- Other: original 1939 wood sign over center doorway on north façade; faded letters state "U.S. Coast Guard, Assateague Beach Station"

Doorways

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

- Location: centered on the building's south façade
- Opening Size: ?
- Door: door consisting of four, horizontal, recessed panels trimmed with quarter-round molding
- Hardware: padlock; 5-finger butt hinges with ball finials
- Sidelights: 6-light wood sashes with glazing removed (blocked with plywood from interior) over vertical recessed panel
- Panels: three "transom" over door and sidelights, trimmed with square molding
- Trim: engaged columns of porch (see below)
- Other: original 1939 glazed door replaced with extant door before 1976; 1939 sidelights replaced with extant sidelights sometime after 1976

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

- Location: D102 – east end
  D103 – center
  D104 – west end
- Opening Sizes: each - approximately 12 feet wide by 12 feet 10 inches high
- Doors each – overhang door composed of seven rows of seven panels each; on the top four rows, each panel is composed of two vertical lights; each panel on the bottom three rows is a recessed wood (masonite?) panel
- Hardware: none visible; in each doorway a pair of metal tracks lead up from the launchway and through the bottom of the door
- Trim: pilasters at each corner and between the doors (see **Walls: Trim** – Pilasters, above)
- Reveals: at east and west ends, each composed of seven, recessed, vertical panels, one over the other **(fig. 106)**
- Other: original 1939 doorways and doors; some panels replaced in kind in 1992

Windows (Figs 107 & 108)

South Façade

First Story - W101 & W102

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

East Elevation

First Story – W103 – W107

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

Dormers – W201-W203

- Location: W201 – over W104
  W202 – directly over W105
  W203 – over W106
- Opening Sizes: ?
- Sashes: arched 6-over-6 double-hung sash; bottom sash rectangular with six lights and upper sash arched with five lights radiating from center arched light
- Trim: 4 ½-wide plain-board; decorative drip cap over arch
- Other: original 1939 opening and sash

North Facade

Dormer – W204

- Location: W204 – centered on roof slope
- Opening Size: ?
- Sash: arched 6-over-6 double-hung sash; bottom sash rectangular with six lights and upper sash arched with five lights radiating from center arched light
- Trim: 4 ½-inch wide plain-board; decorative drip cap over arch
- Other: original 1939 opening and sash

West Elevation

First Story – W108-W112

- Location: W108 – north end
  W109 – second from north end
  W1105 – centered on wall
  W111 – second from south end
  W112 – south end
- Opening Sizes: each – 2 feet 10 inches wide by 5 feet 11 inches high
- Sashes: each – 6-over-6 double-hung sash; 1 1/8-inch wide muntins with ogee profile
- Trim: 4 ½-inch wide plain-board surround; drip cap along top surround; plain sill
- Other: original 1939 opening and sash; no shutters, but all windows have three shutter pintles on each side of opening

Dormers – W205-W207

- Location: W205 – over W109
  W206 – directly over W110
  W207 – over W111
- Opening Sizes: ?
- Sashes: arched 6-over-6 double-hung sash; bottom sash rectangular with six lights and upper sash arched with five lights radiating from center arched light
- Trim: 4 ½-wide plain-board; decorative drip cap over arch
- Other: original 1939 opening and sash

Porch (Figs. 102 & 103)

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

Roofs

Boathouse

- Type: hip
- Sheathing: 5 ½-inch wide tongue-and-groove boards installed north/south
- Roofing: wood shingle

- Trim: none
- Chimney: none
- Other: original chimney on south roof slope destroyed in 1962 storm – not replaced

South Porch and Dormers (Figs. 102 & 108)

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

Water Tank (Fig. 110)

- Type: conical
- Roofing: board & batten with decorative finial
- Eaves: approximately 8-inch-wide overhang
- Other: water tank replaced after 1986 (probably 1992)

Drainage System (Figs. 100 & 110)

Gutters

- Half-round copper gutters mounted with copper hangers on all four eaves of building's hip roof

Leaders and Downspouts

- Round copper leader and downspout runs from gutter on west eave of building to water tank.

Mechanical Systems

Electrical

Service

- Service runs in conduits under pier to the building from poles to east of station house

Fixtures

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

Plumbing

- "modern" outdoor shower mounted on wall at west end of north façade

Finishes

- Walls (building & water tank): white paint
- Wall Trim: white paint
- D101 Sidelight Panels & Trim: white paint
- D101 Door: light gray-green paint
- D102-D104 Boat Doors: green paint
- Sashes: light gray-green paint
- Sidelights: light gray-green paint
- Window Trim: light gray-green paint
- Roofs (building & water tank): red paint

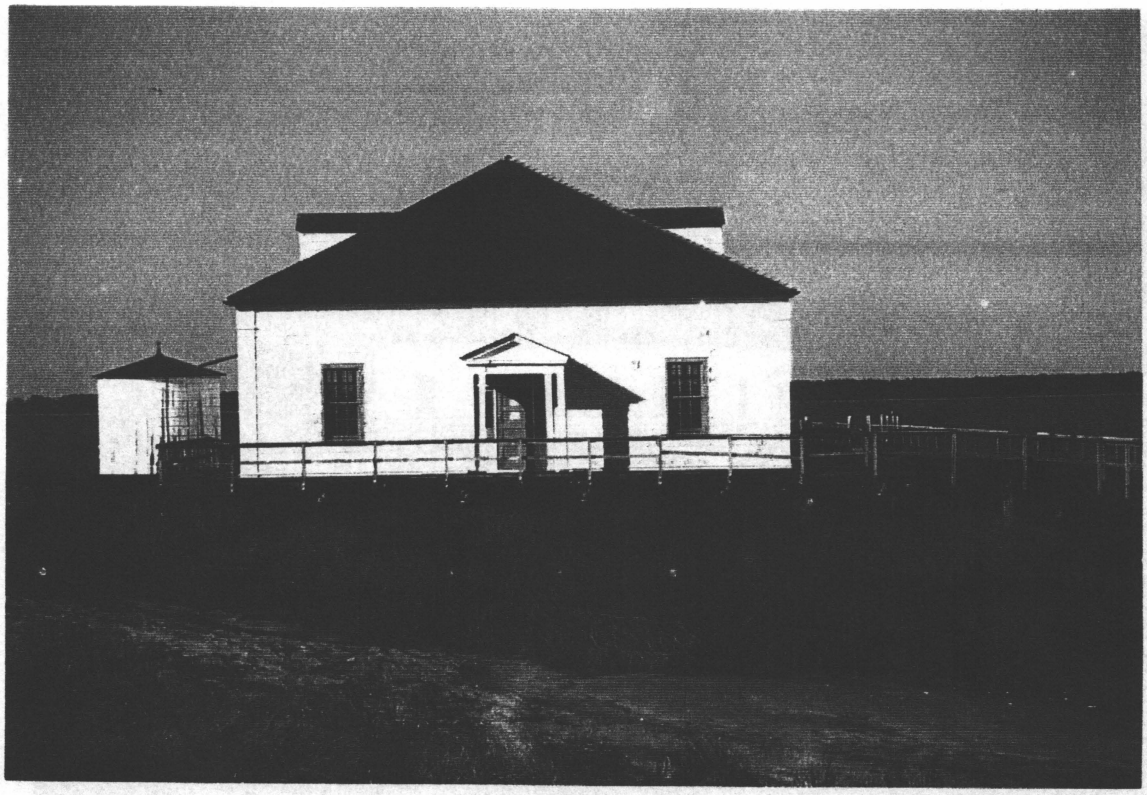


Figure 94. Boathouse – South Façade (1999).



Figure 95. Boathouse – View from the Southwest (1999).

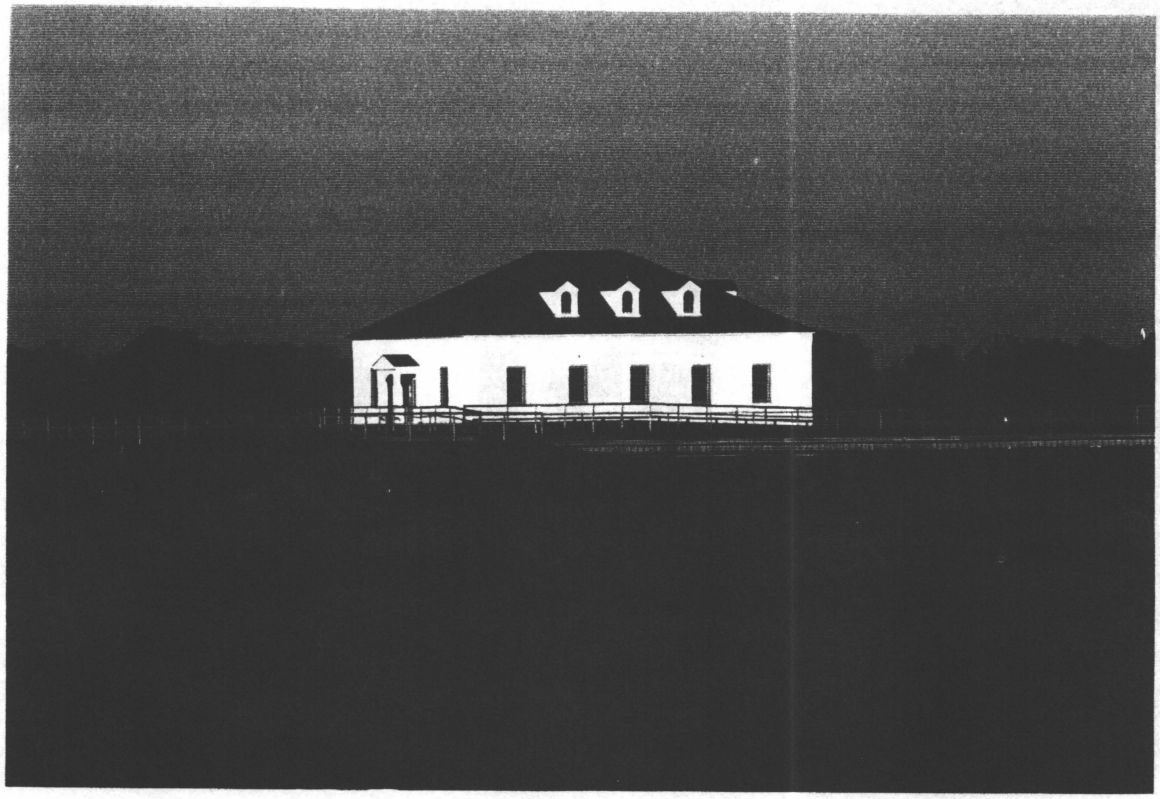


Figure 96. Boathouse – View from the East/Southeast (1999).

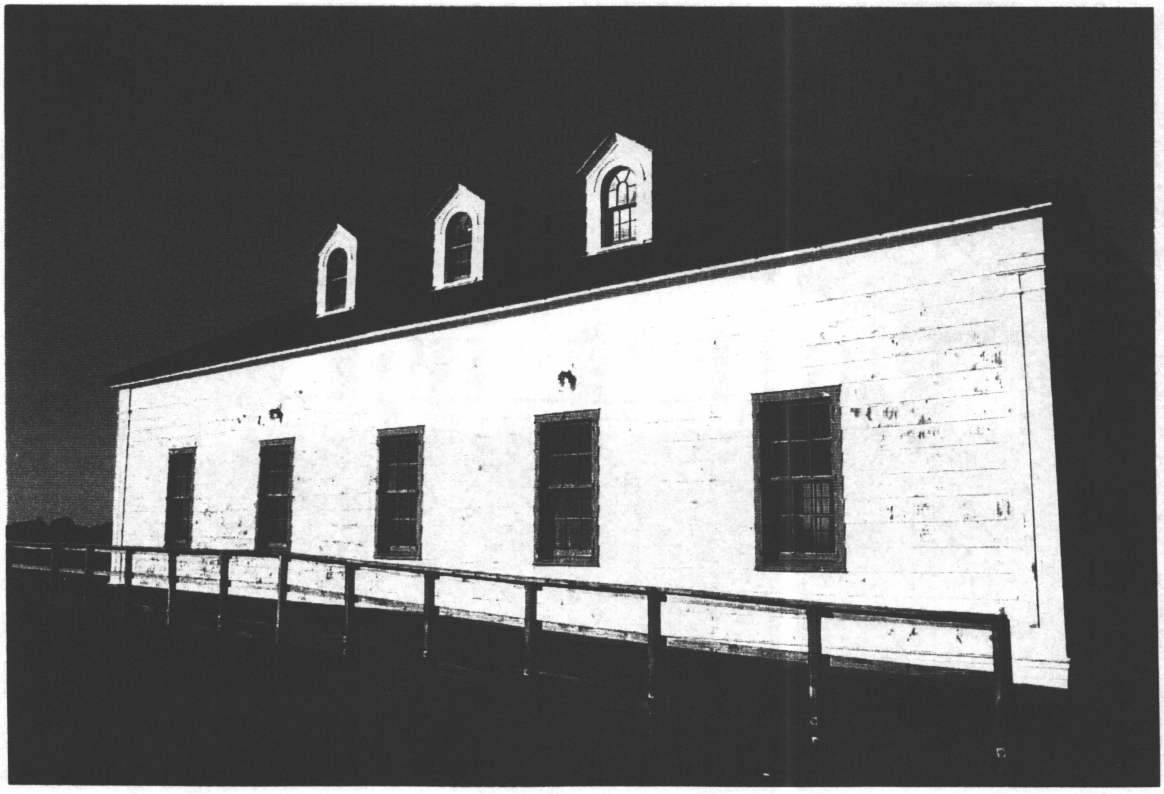


Figure 97. Boathouse – East Elevation (1999).



Figure 98. Boathouse – North Façade (1999).

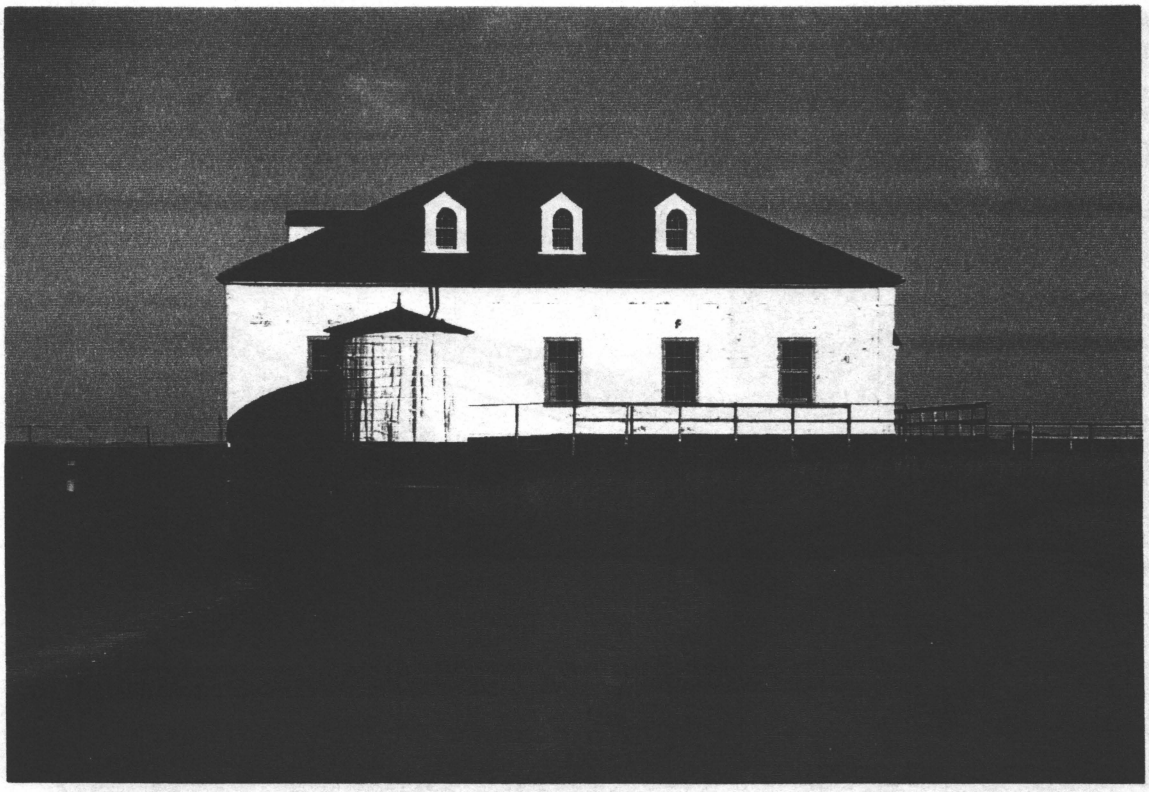


Figure 99. Boathouse – West Elevation (1999).



Figure 100. Boathouse – Southeast Corner, Architrave & Pilaster Detail (1999).



Figure 101. Boathouse – Northwest Corner, Water Table Detail (1999).



Figure 102. Boathouse – South Façade, Doorway D101 and Porch (1999).



Figure 103. Boathouse – South Façade, Porch Columns and Architrave Detail (1999).



Figure 104. Boathouse – South Façade, Doorway D101 Panel and Ceiling Detail (1999).



Figure 105. Boathouse – North Façade, Doorway D103 (1999).



Figure 106. Boathouse – North Façade, View from West (1999).

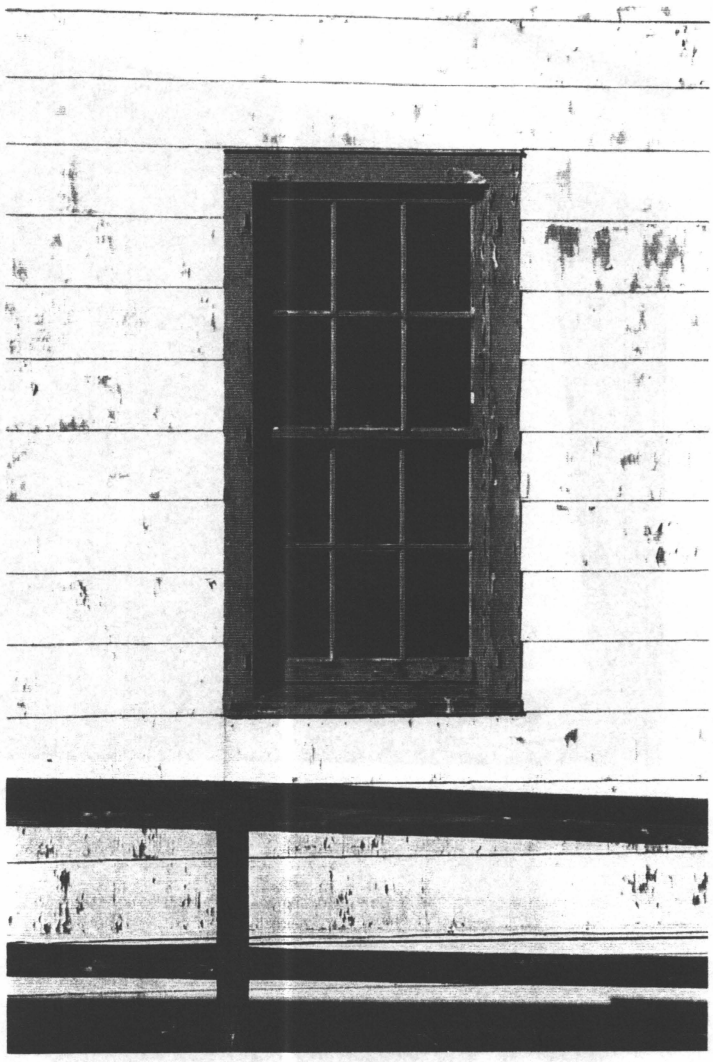


Figure 107. Boathouse – East Elevation, Window W107 (1999).



Figure 108. Boathouse – West Elevation, Dormers with Windows W205-W207 (1999).

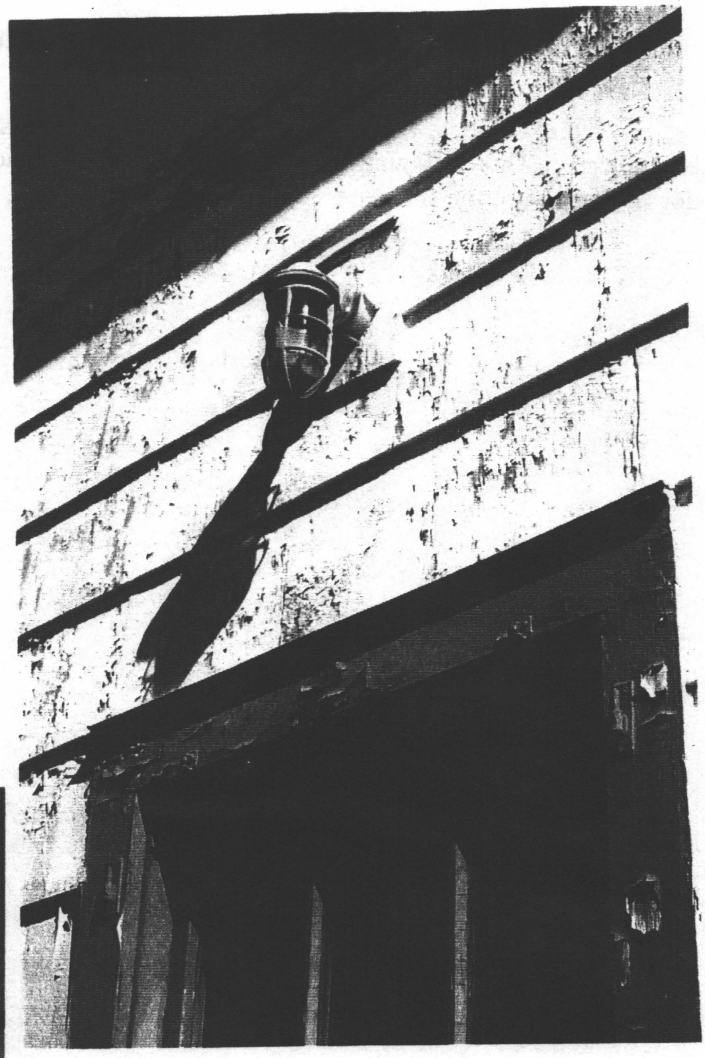


Figure 109. Boathouse – West Elevation, Fixture over Window W111 (1999).

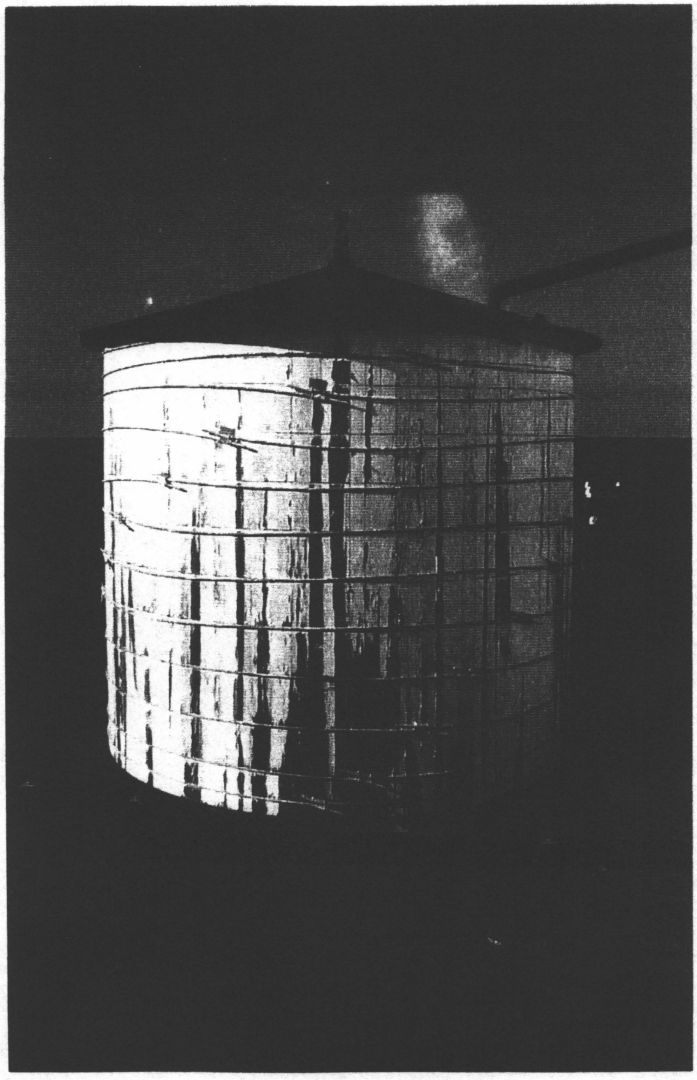


Figure 110. Boathouse – Water Tank off Northwest Corner (1999).

Interior Features

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



Figure 111. Boathouse Interior, Looking North (1999).



Figure 112. Boathouse Interior – Looking South (1999).

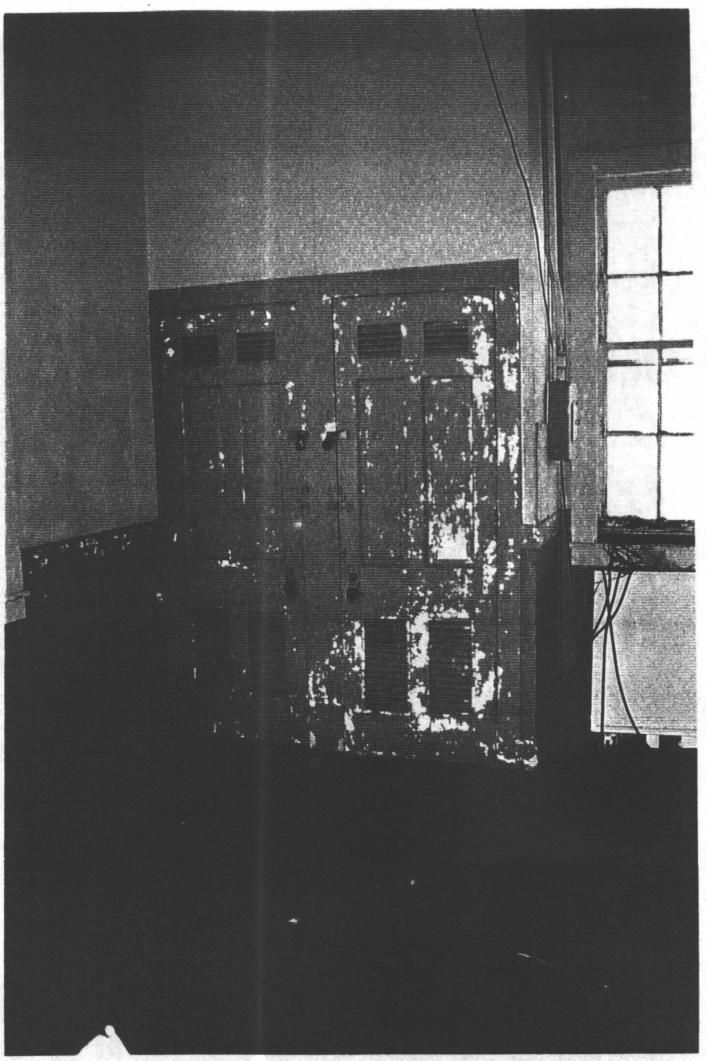


Figure 113. Boathouse Interior – Boat Room [Room 101[, Southwest Corner Closets/Lockers (1999).

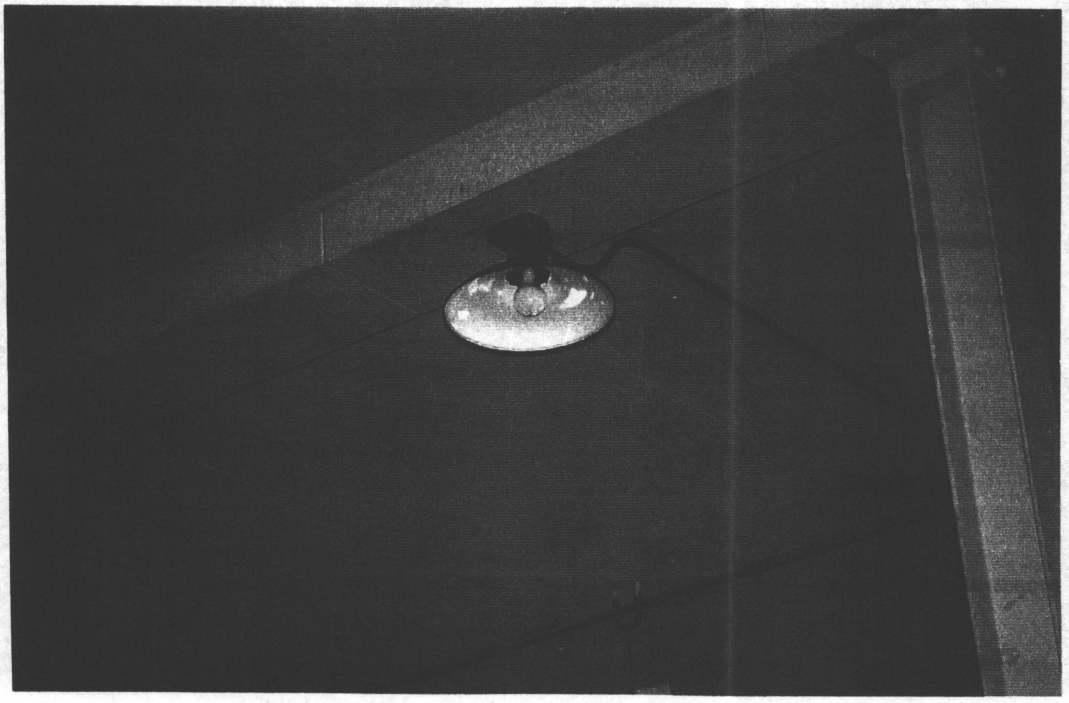


Figure 114. Boathouse Interior – Ceiling Fixture (1999).



Figure 115. Boathouse Interior – Boat Room [Room 101],Rope/ Chain Rings on Floor, View from Loft (1999).



Figure 116. Boathouse Interior – Boat Room (Room 101), Mark on Floor Left by Mechanical Winch, View from Loft (1999).



Figure 117. Boathouse Interior – Attic/Loft [Room 301], Looking North (1999).

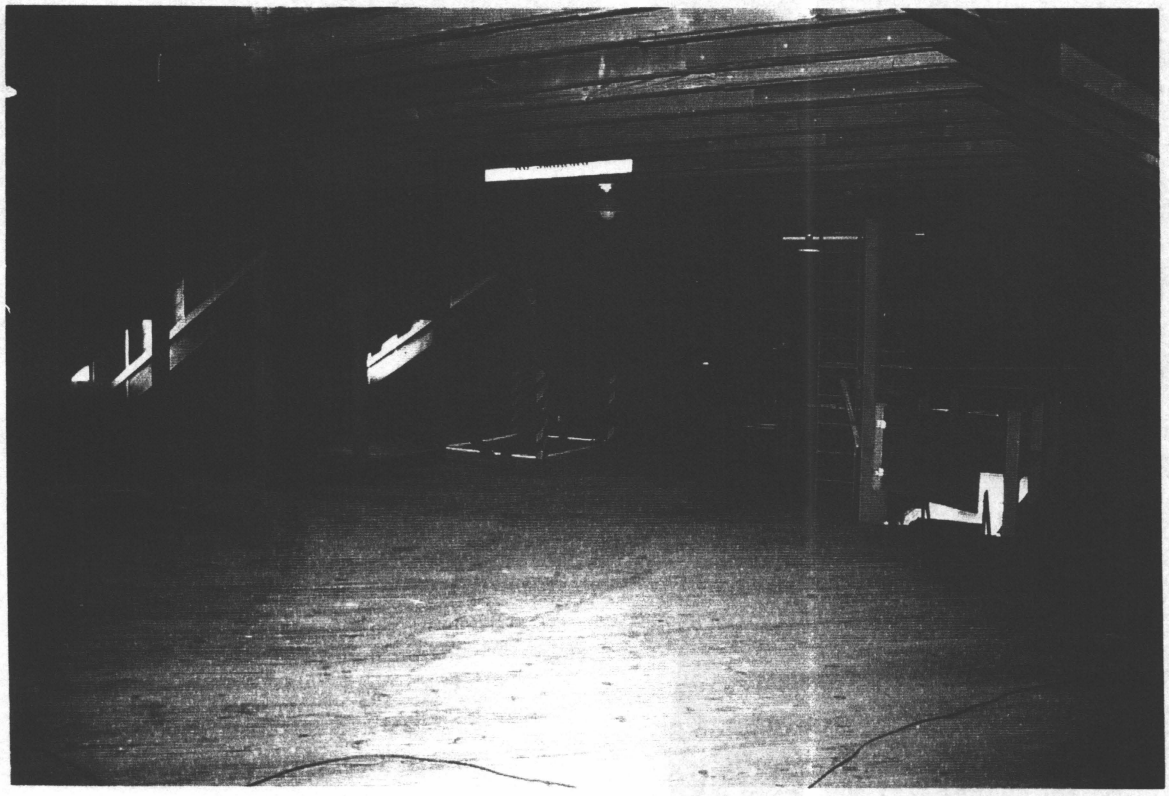


Figure 118. Boathouse Interior – Attic/Loft [Room 301], Looking Southeast (1999).

IV. CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES and RECOMMENDATIONS

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

Overview

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

> to minimize loss of **character-defining features** [emphasis added] and materials whenever existing information about the developmental history and condition of the historic structure does not provide an adequate basis upon which to address anticipated management objectives, whenever alternative courses of action for impending treatment and use could have adverse effects, or to record treatment."[13]

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

> A prominent or distinctive aspect, quality, or characteristic of a historic property that contributes significantly to its physical character. Structures, objects, vegetation, spatial relationships, view, furnishings, decorative details, and materials may be such features.[14]

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

> Character-defining features. . . [are] those architectural materials and features that are important in defining the building's historic character. . . The character of a historic building may be defined by the form and detailing of exterior materials, such as masonry, wood, and metal; exterior features, such as roofs, porches, and window; interior materials, such as plaster and paint; and interior features, such as moldings and stairways, room configuration, and spatial relationships, as well as structural and mechanical systems.[15]

The identification of the CDFs for a structure is made in conjunction with its period of significance. The 1982 General Management Plan for Assateague Island National Seashore (GMP) calls for rehabilitation, adaptive use, and interpretation of the structures at the Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station as an example of a period Coast Guard station. Thus, for purposes of interpretation and for rehabilitation of the three structures that are subject of this report, the period of significance is 1922 to 1967 and the primary period of significance is 1939 to 1967. The primary period of significance begins with the construction of the "new" boathouse in 1939, and encompasses the earliest documented

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

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

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

alterations to the exterior of the 1922 station house (construction of the side porch), the lookout tower (raising one level), and the garage (the construction of the water tank), the construction of the generator house in 1959, and the decommissioning of the site as a Coast Guard station in 1967.

Therefore, the CDFs of the Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station structures are those distinctive materials and features that characterize the buildings as they appeared between 1939 and 1967. By the nature of the purpose of a Coast Guard station (to save lives and, secondarily property, under extreme emergency conditions) the function of any one building at the station was intimately related to that of the others. Thus, the most significant CDF at Assateague is the siting of the structures and their spatial relationship to each other and, by inference, the exterior appearance of each structure takes precedence over its interior appearance. Although the configuration of the station was continually in flux with the addition and removal of structures, the exteriors of the station house, the garage, and the boathouse have changed little since 1939 and they should be preserved as they currently appear.

Station House

Exterior

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

- the **siting** of the building at the approximate center of the station;
- the distinctive **gable-on-hip roof** with its wide eaves overhang, the use of narrow 1 ½-inch wide boards on the **eaves soffits**, and the **red asbestos tile roofing** on the main roof;
- the **wall covering and trim**, including clapboards and the plain-board corner boards and water table;
- the balanced configuration of the **doorway and window placement** on the south façade and west and east elevations;
- the original six-over-six **sashes** in all window openings, and the original **doors** in the three exterior doorways;
- the 1922 **front (south) porch** with its concrete steps and landing, paired columns, narrow-board ceiling, and shallow-pitched, metal-covered, hip roof;
- the 1922 **rear (north) porch landing** with its wood banister and newels topped by decorative wood balls;
- the circa-1938 **side (west) porch** with its wooden steps and decking, widely-spaced columns, the use of 2 ½-inch boards on the ceiling, and red-painted, wood-shingle, hip roof;
- the half-round **gutters** and round **downspouts**;
- the two cylindrical **water tanks** near the building's north wall with its vertical-board siding held by metal compression rings and its conical, board and batten roof with decorative finial.

Interior

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

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

Garage

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

The CDFs for the garage are:

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

Boathouse

Exterior

Three major alterations to the Assateague Coast Guard Station boathouse have changed its exterior appearance since it was built in 1939: the construction, removal, and reconstruction of the water tank at the northwest corner of the building and the resulting changes to the configuration of the gutters and conductors (downspouts); the replacement of the original door and sidelights in the south façade entry; and the removal of the shutters from the first-floor windows. All other alterations or repairs to the boathouse (including the reconstruction of the three boat doors and of the water tank) have been sensitive to the building's historic character and have involved replacement of materials in-kind.

The CDFs for the exterior of the boathouse are:

- the **siting** of the building at the north end of the station on the shore of Tom's Cove;
- the 1930s Colonial-Revival **styling** of the building, including its massing and decorative elements;
- the **foundation** of 10-inch-diameter wood pilings that are exposed at low tide;
- the **hip roof** with its red-painted wood-shingle roofing and seven **dormers**;
- the **wall covering and trim**, including wood-shingle cladding and classically-inspired corner pilasters and architrave;

- the balanced configuration of the **window and doorway placement**;
- the configuration of the three glazed **boat doors** in the doorways on the north façade;
- the configuration of the **doorway and sidelights** in the doorways on the south façade;
- the original six-over-six double-hung **sashes** on the first story and the original arched sashes in the dormers;
- the 1939 **light fixtures** on all exterior walls;
- the 1939 **south porch** with its paired columns and pedimented gable roof;
- the half-round gutters and round downspouts;
- the cylindrical **water tank** near the northwest corner of the building with its vertical-board siding held in place by metal compression rings and its conical, board and batten roof with decorative finial;
- the **launchway** with its steel tracks that lead up to the boat doors from the cove and the surrounding **walkways, wharf, T-dock**, and **catwalks**.

Interior

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS

Overview

The treatment plan in the 1982 GMP for the Assateague Beach Coast Guard Station calls for the rehabilitation of the station house and, by implication, of the garage and the boathouse. "Rehabilitation" is defined by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties (1992) as:

> 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.

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

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

Exteriors

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

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

The one extant exterior element that post-dates the period of significance is the second-floor window on the center of the station house's north wall. This window was installed when a bathroom was

carved out of bedroom on the interior sometime after the NPS assumed responsibility for the site in 1967. However, the window is virtually invisible on the exterior unless viewed from immediately near the north wall of the building, and therefore does not have a significant negative impact on its historic appearance.

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

Interiors

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

Lookout Tower and Generator Building

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

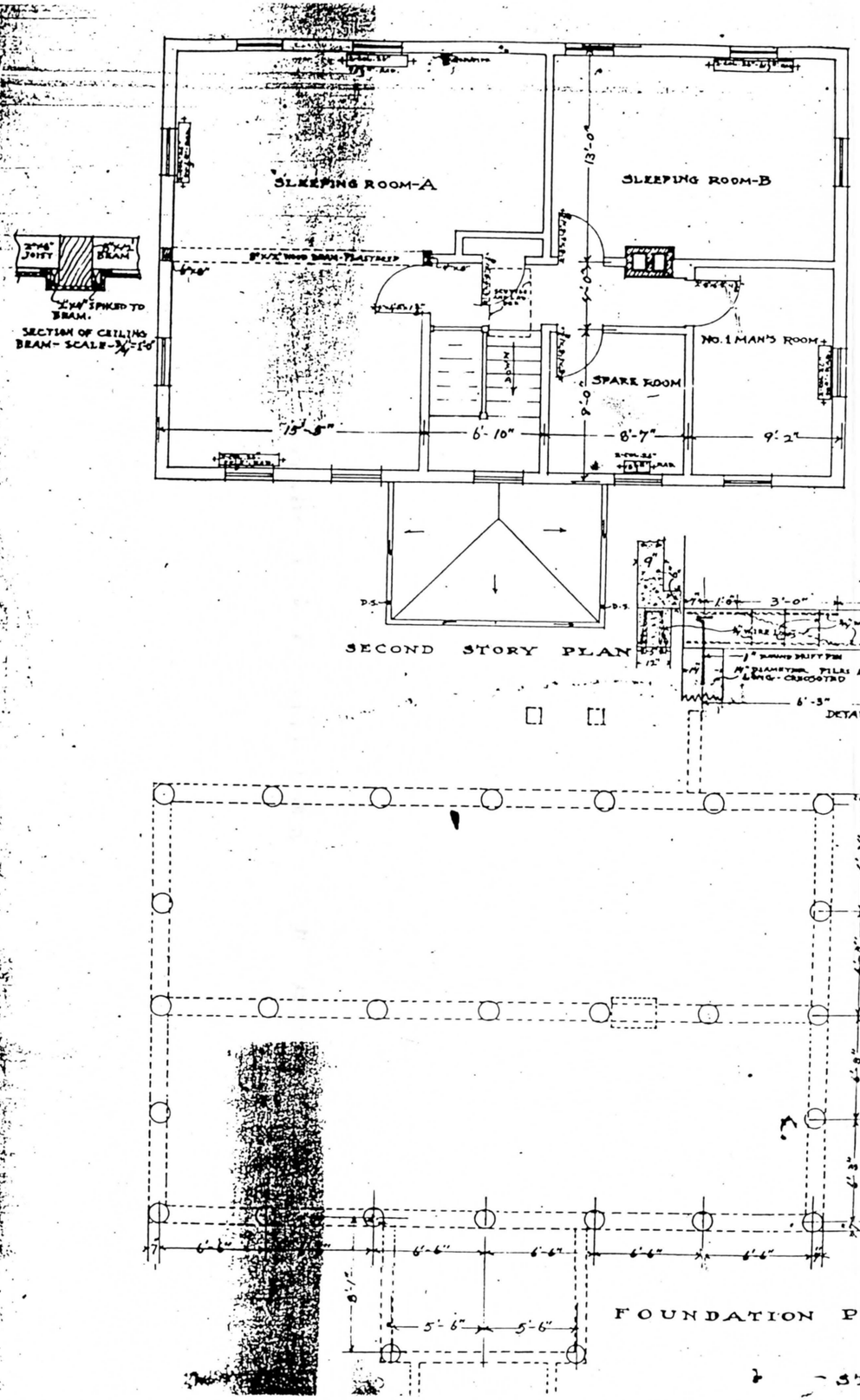
Paint Analysis

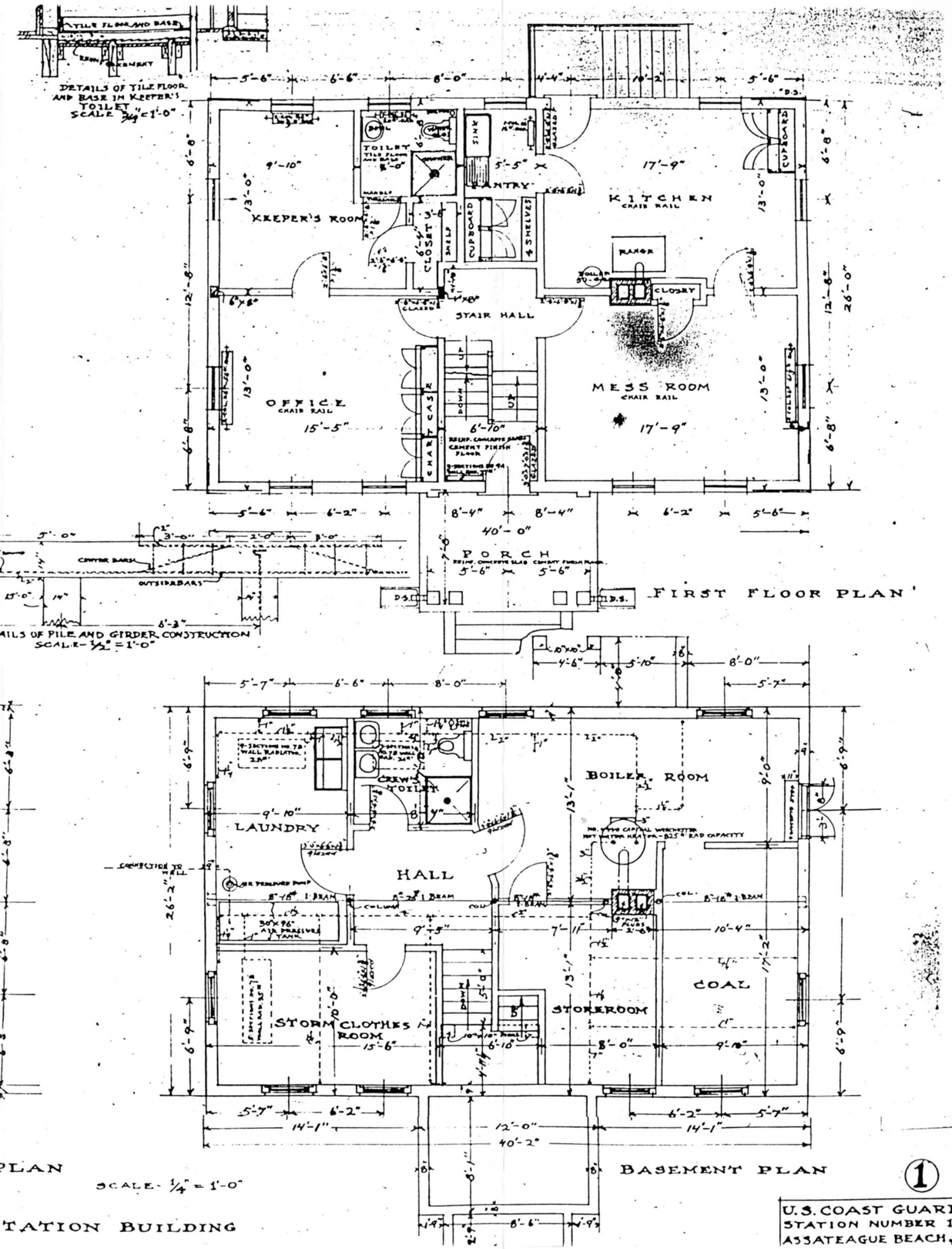
It is also recommended that paint analysis be performed on the exteriors of the station house, the garage, and the boathouse as well as on the lookout tower and the generator building. Extreme weather conditions, frequent re-paintings, and the possibility that cladding has been replaced would make the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

V. APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

1921 CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS
STATION HOUSE and BOATHOUSE/GARAGE





SCALE- 1/4" = 1'-0"

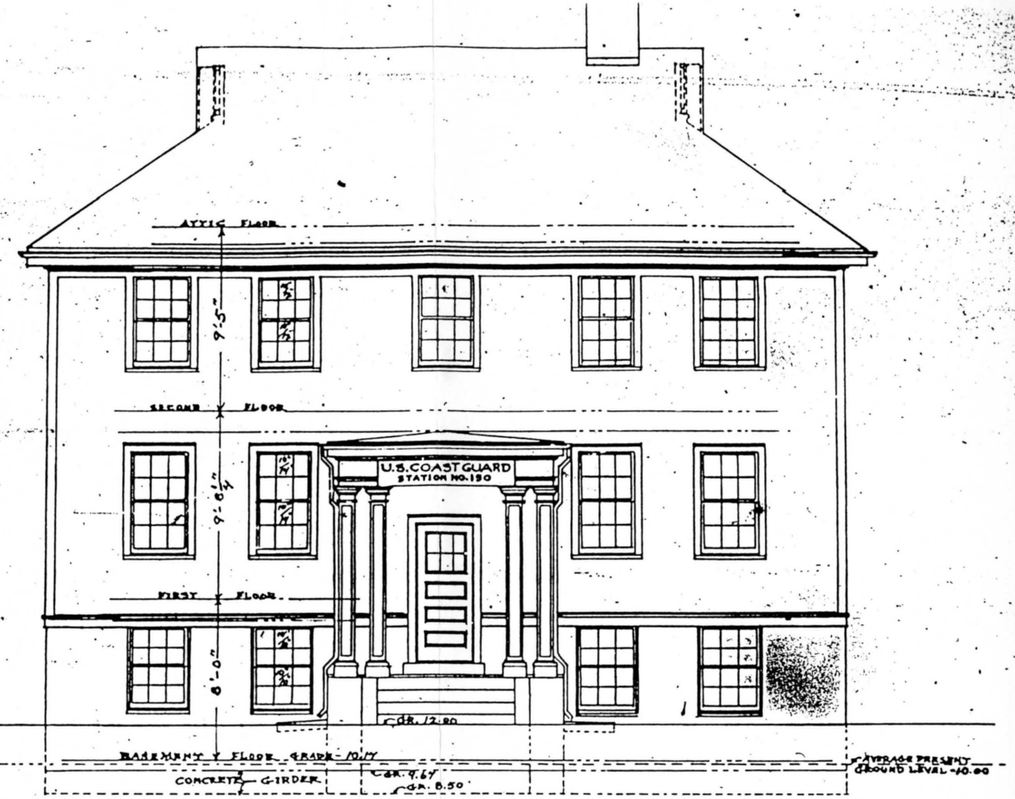
STATION BUILDING

1

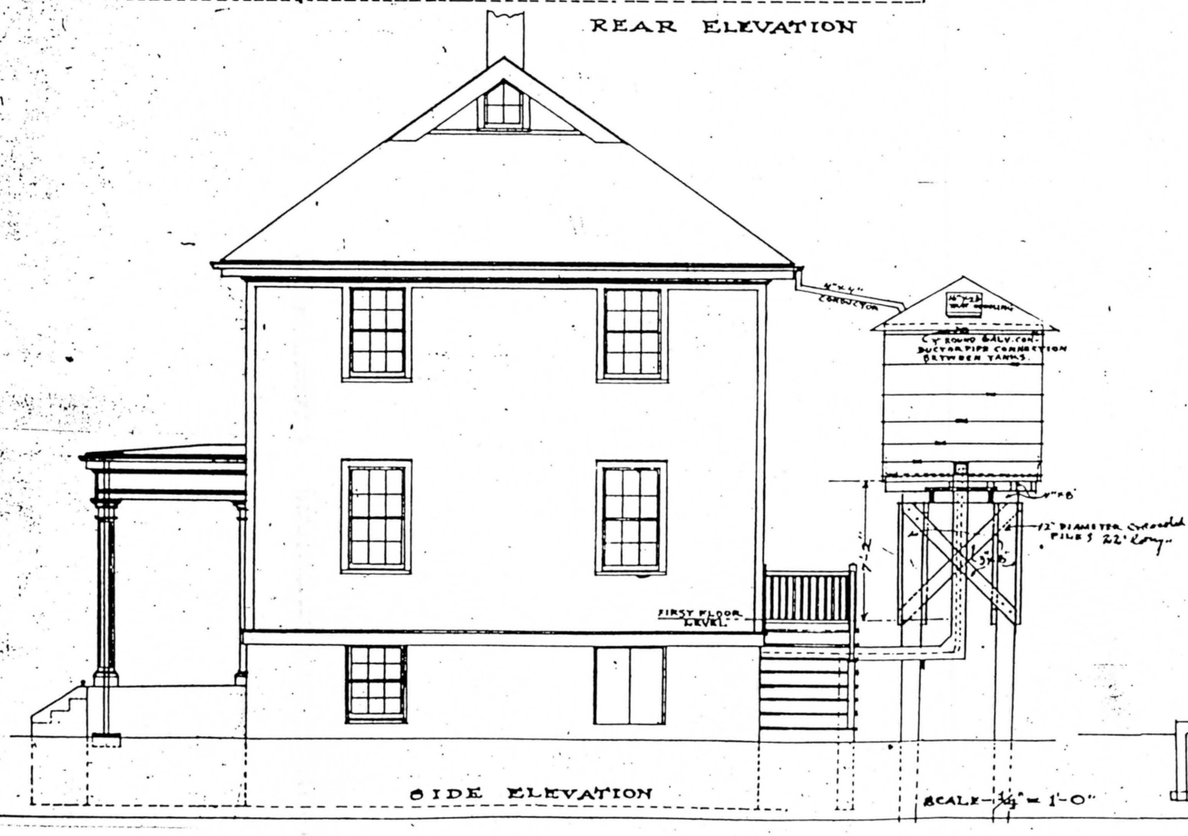
U.S. COAST GUARD
STATION NUMBER 150
ASSATEAGUE BEACH, V.



REAR ELEVATION

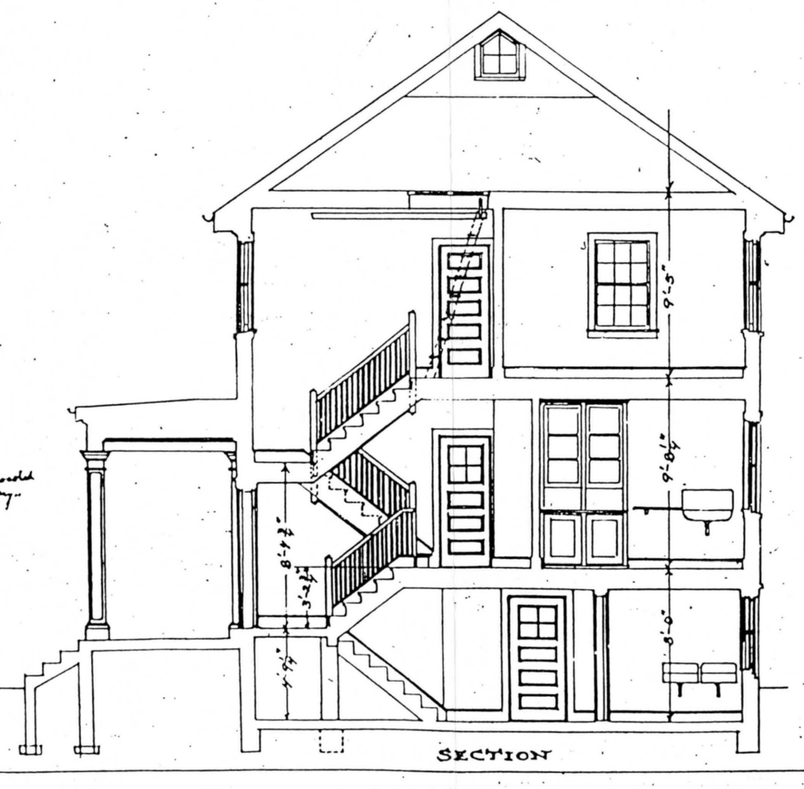


FRONT ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION

SCALE - ¼" = 1'-0"



SECTION

(2)

U.S. COAST GUARD
STATION NUMBER 15
ASSATEAGUE BEACH,
JULY- 1921

#100274

U.S. COAS
STATION

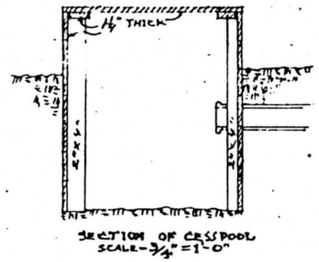
SEE DETAIL SHEET FOR LETTERING.

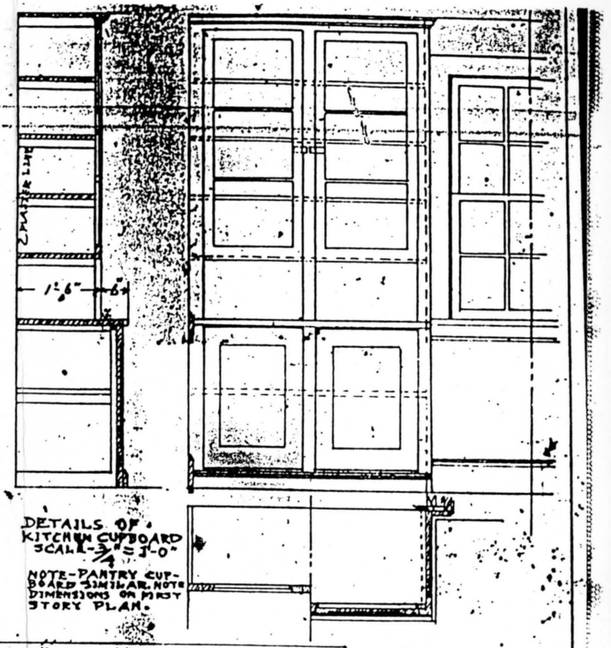
DETAIL SHEET
SCALE - 3/4" = 1'-0"
(UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED)

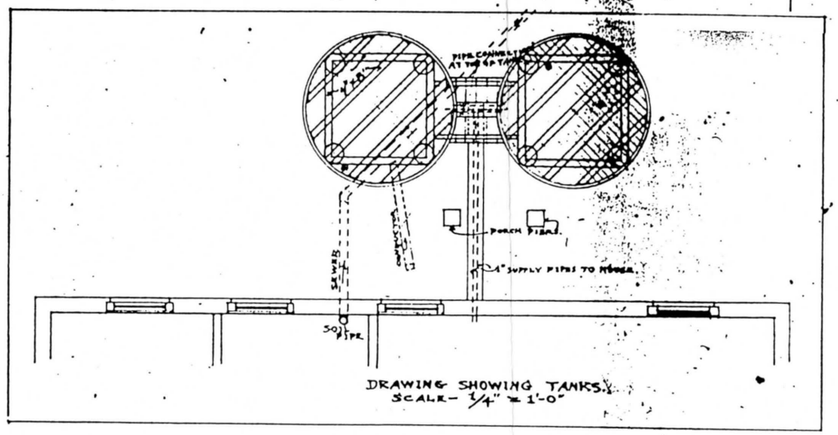
DETAILS OF LADDER
SCALE - 3/4" = 1'-0"

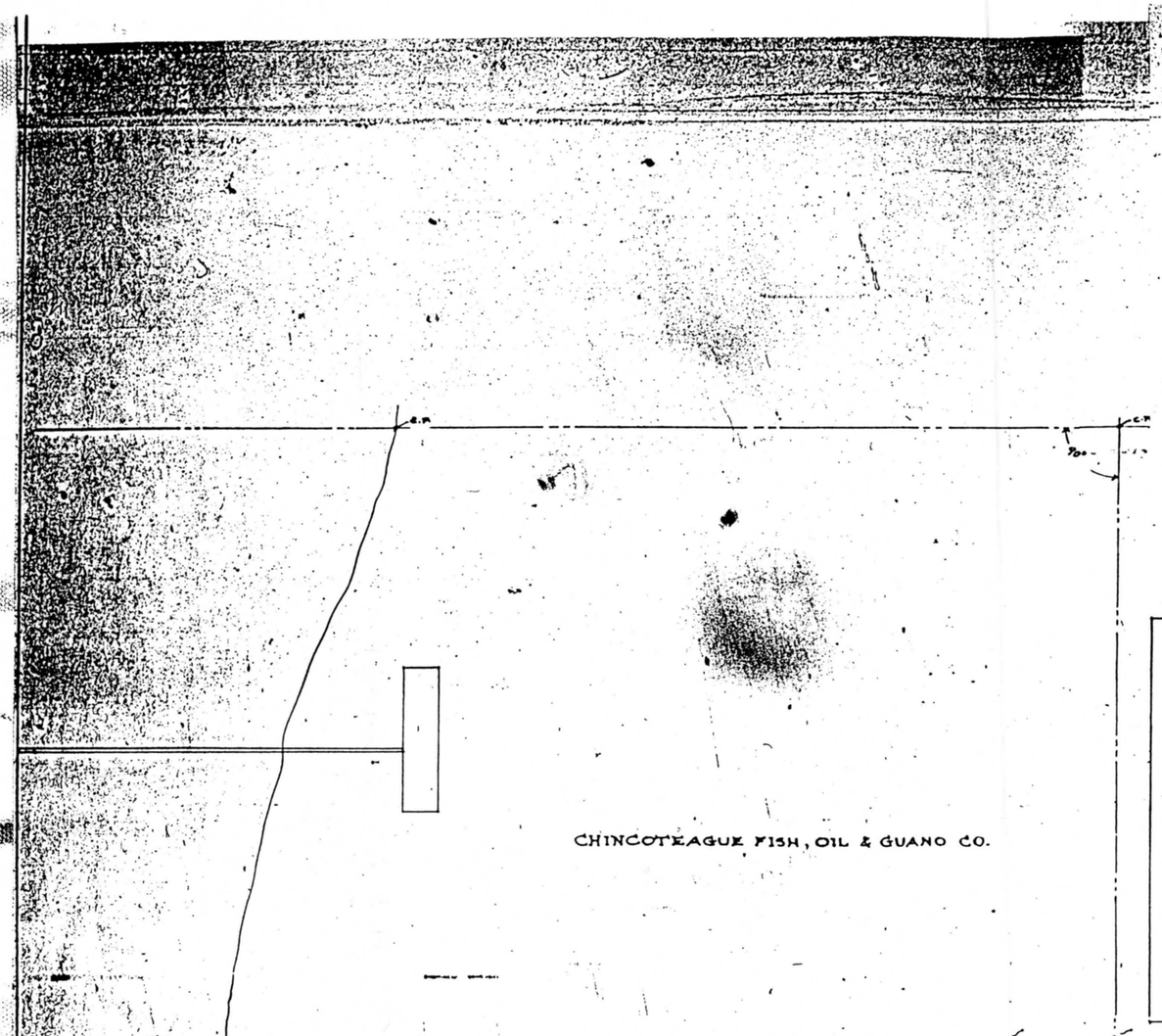
DETAIL SECTION OF STAIRS
SCALE - 3" = 1'-0"

3 U.S. COAST GUARD STATION NUMBER 150
ASSATEAGUE BEACH-VA
JULY - 1921





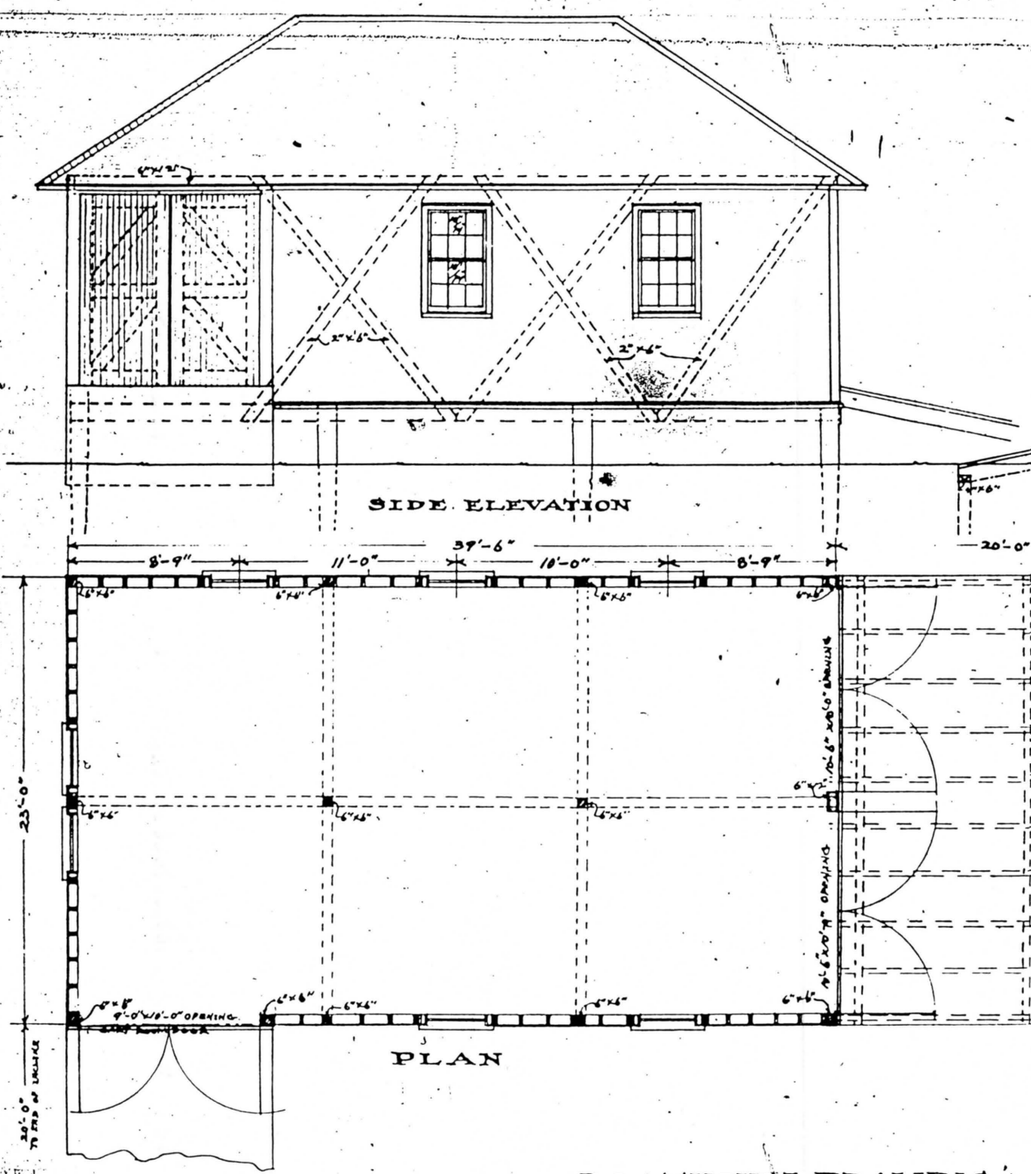


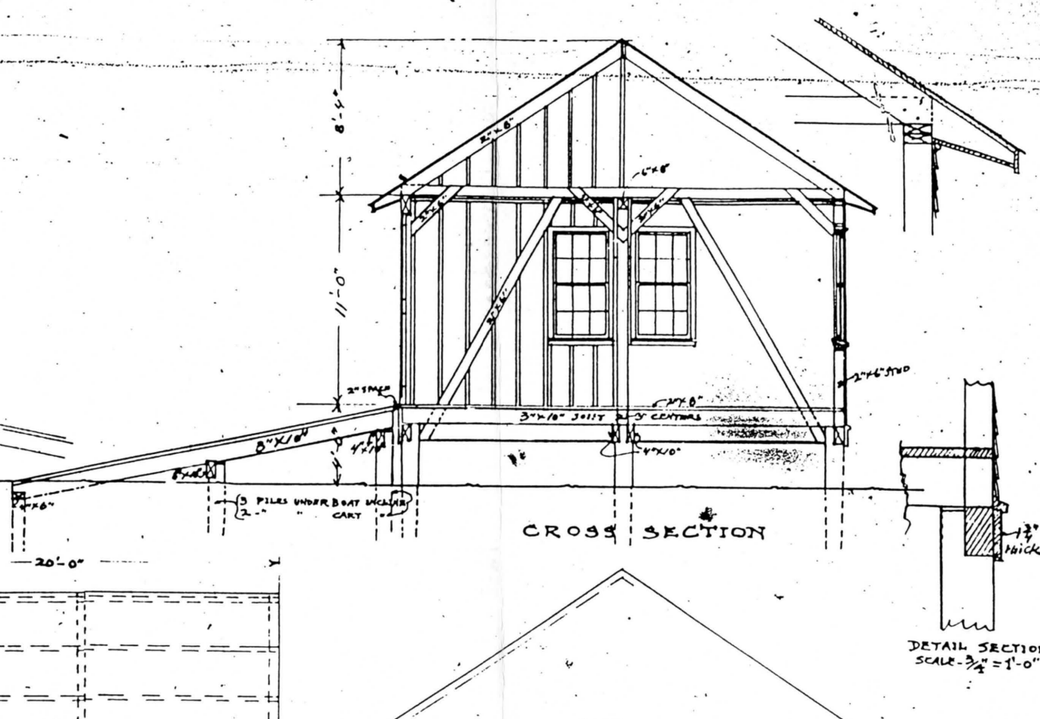


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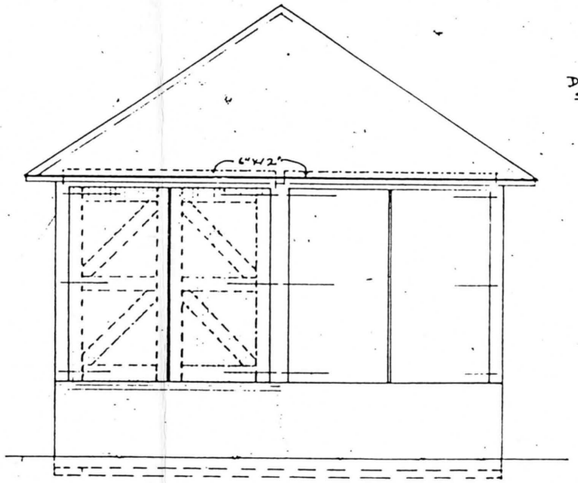
U.S. COAST GUARD
STATION NUMBER 150
ASSATEAGUE BEACH-VA.
1939 - 1921

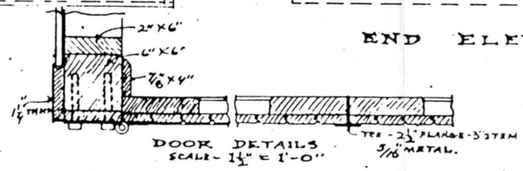
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DETAIL SECTIONS
SCALE- 3/4" = 1'-0"





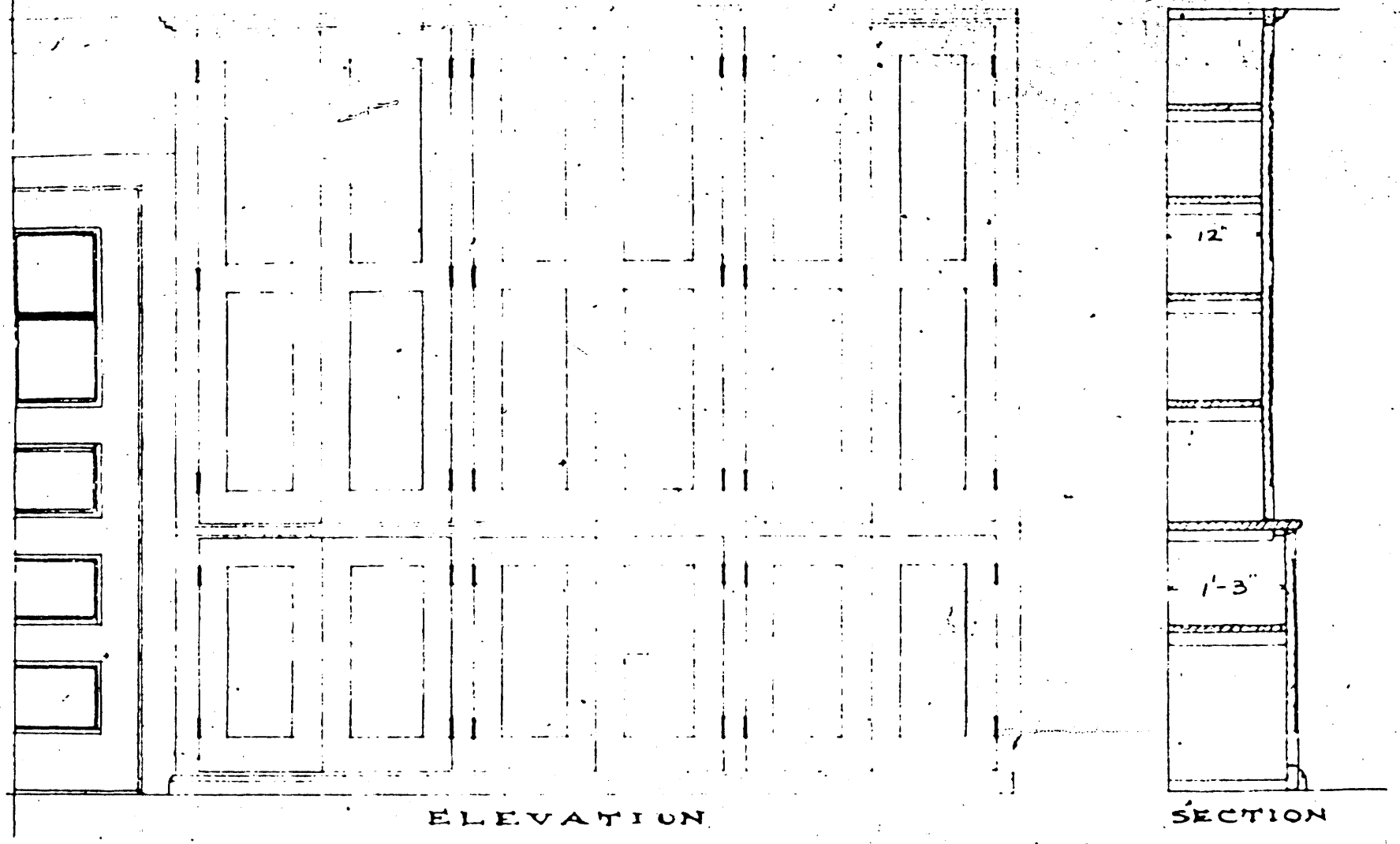
BOATHOUSE DRAWING

SCALE- 1/4" = 1'-0" (UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE)

5

U.S. COAST GUARD
STATION NUMBER 150
ASSATEAGUE, VA.
OCT. 1921

#100274



ELEVATION

SECTION

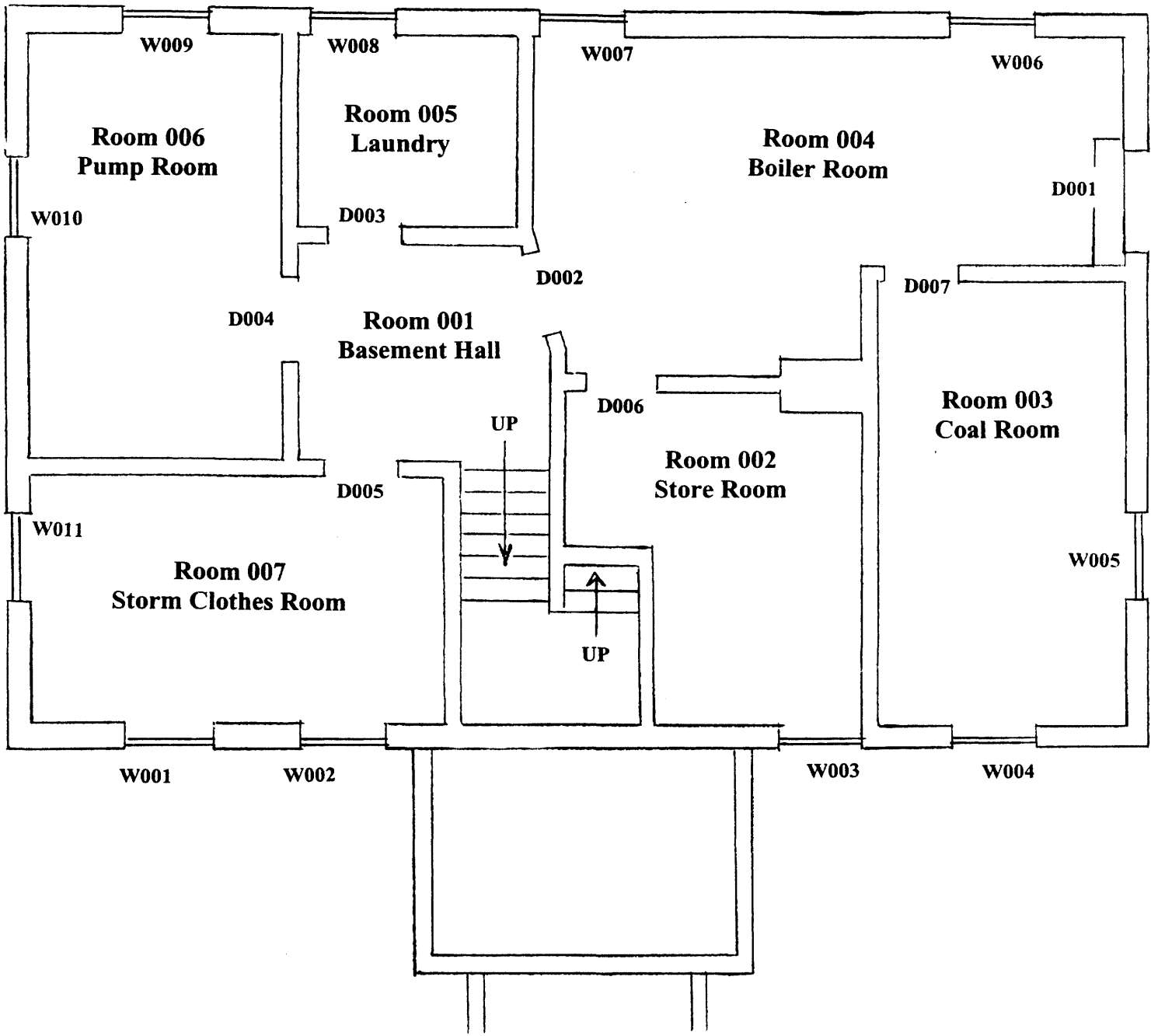
DETAILS OF CHART CASE
SCALE - 3/4" = 1'-0"

U.S. COAST GUARD
STATION NUMBER-150
ASSATEAGUE BEACH-VA.
JULY - 1922

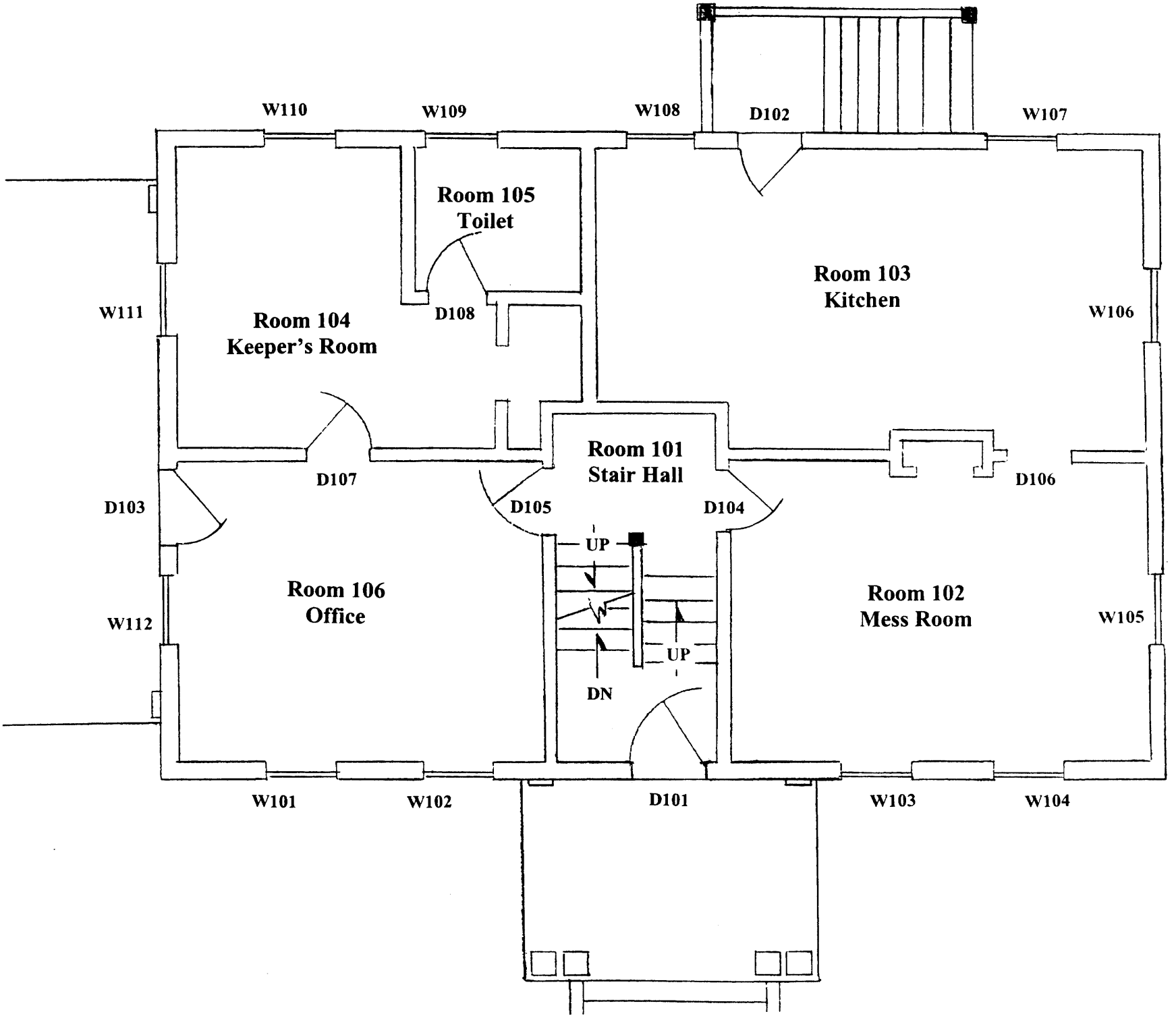
APPENDIX B

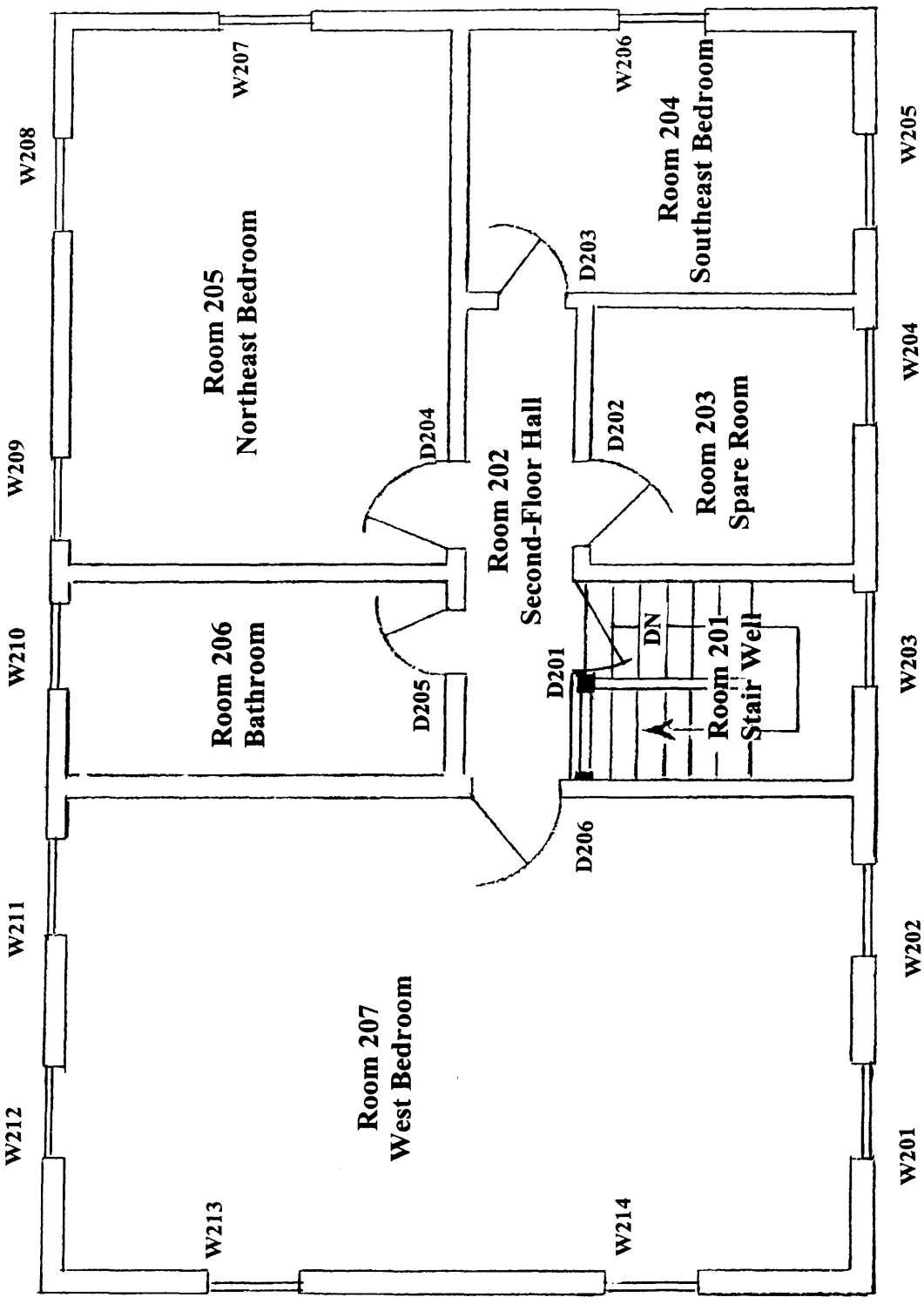
2000 SCALED PLANS
STATION HOUSE, GARAGE and BOATHOUSE

STATION HOUSE (ASIS-13)
BASEMENT FLOOR

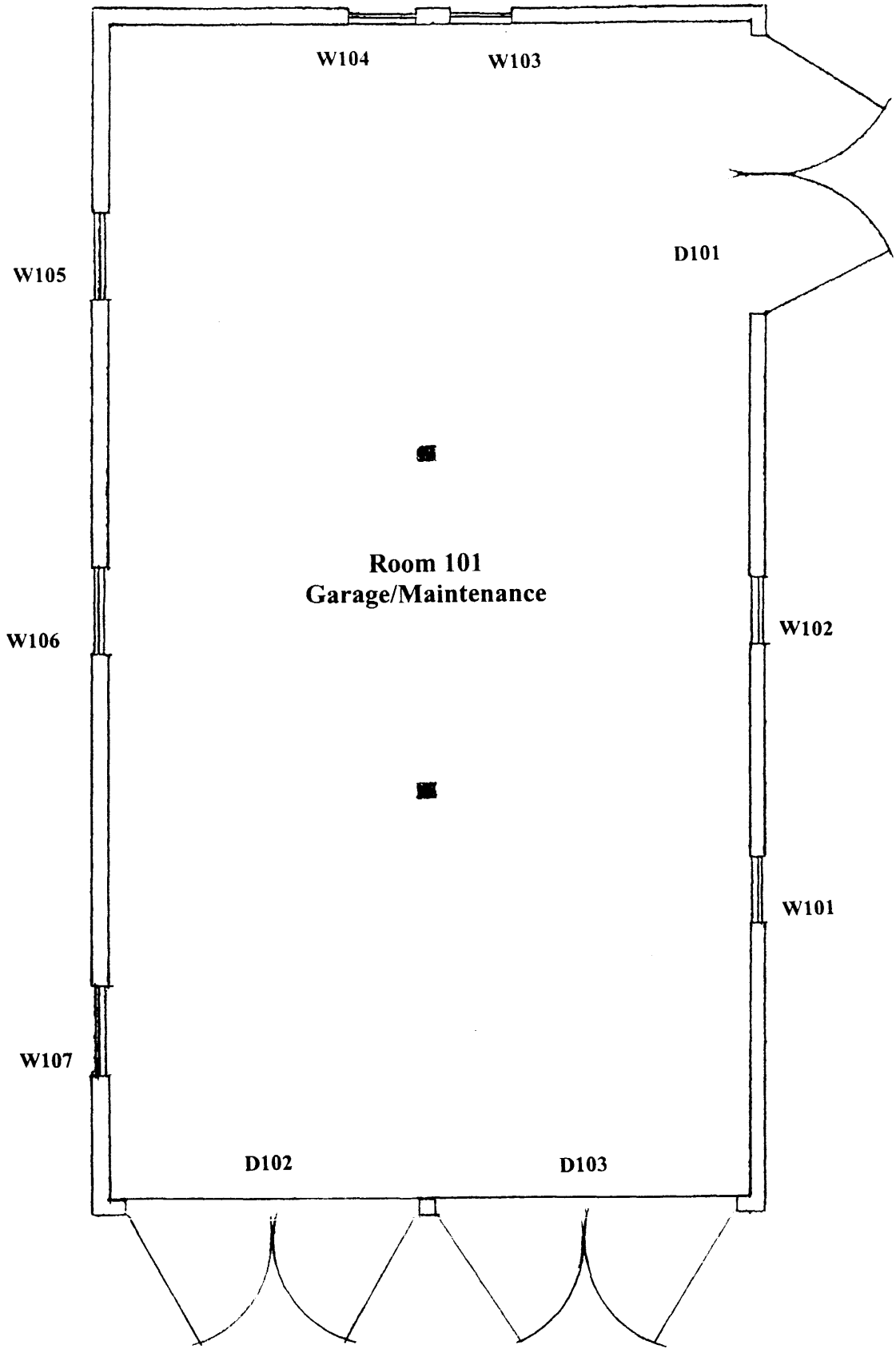


STATION HOUSE (ASIS-13)
FIRST FLOOR

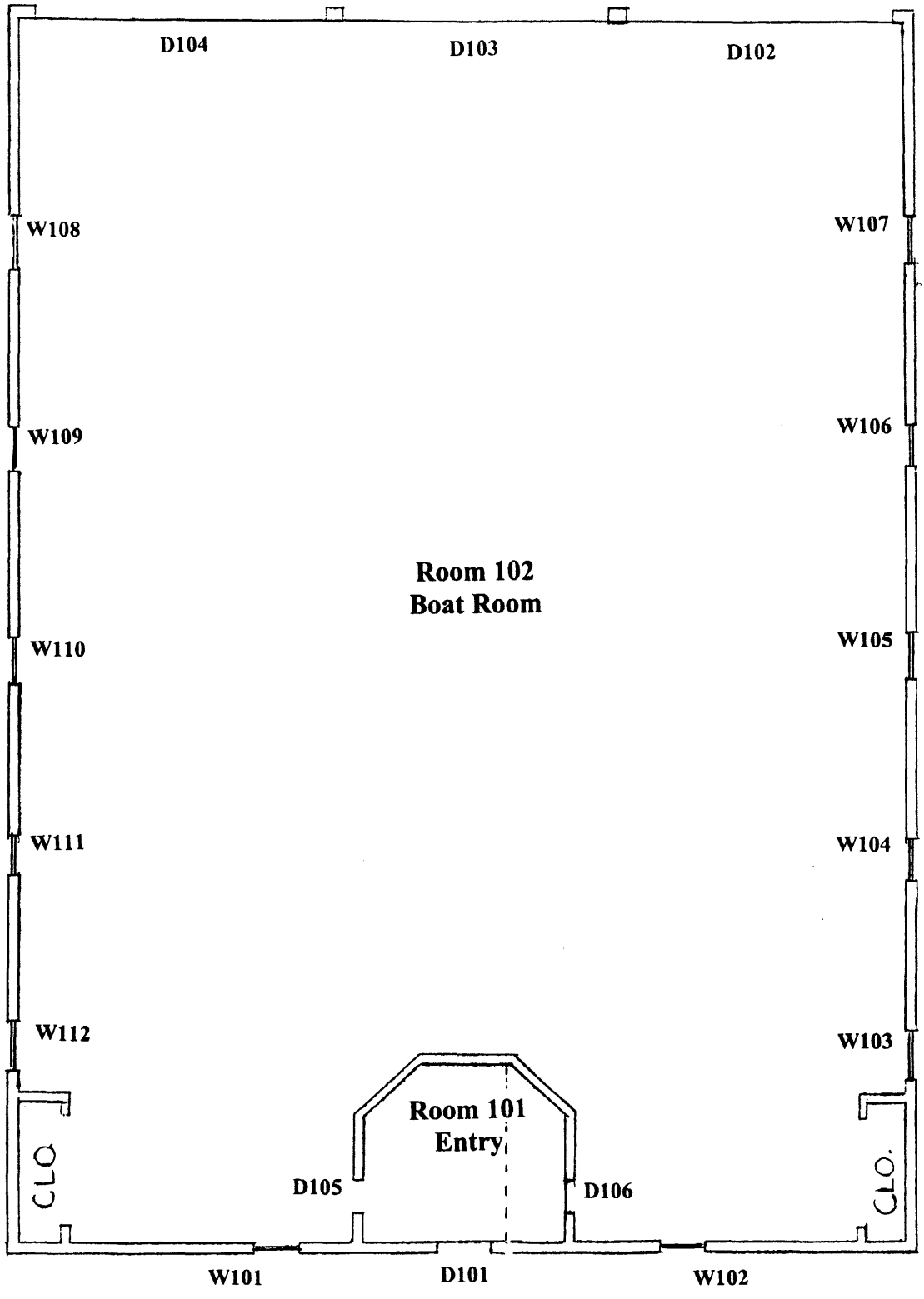




STATION HOUSE (ASIS-13)
SECOND FLOOR



GARAGE (ASIS-17)
FIRST FLOOR



BOATHOUSE (ASIS-16)
FIRST FLOOR

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