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Fort Donelson National Battlefield
Dover, Tennessee

Cemetery Lodge
Fort Donelson National Battlefield
Historic Structure Report



Cultural Resources
Southeast Region

Cemetery Lodge

Fort Donelson National Battlefield

Historic Structure Report

2019

for

Fort Donelson National Battlefield
Southeast Region, National Park Service

by

JKOA

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The historic structure report presented here exists in two formats. A traditional, printed version is available for study at the park, at the Southeast Regional Office (SERO) of the National Park Service (NPS), and at a variety of other repositories. For more widespread access, the historic structure report also exists in digital format through the IRMA Portal, Integrated Resource Management Applications, including the NPS Data Store, accessed at <https://irma.nps.gov/App/Reference/Welcome>, a website of the National Park Service.

2019
Historic Structure Report
Cemetery Lodge
Fort Donelson National Battlefield (FODO)

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Cemetery Lodge
Fort Donelson National Battlefield
Historic Structure Report
2019

Approved by: _____ 6/25/2019
Superintendent, Fort Donelson National Battlefield Date

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Foreword

We are pleased to make available this Historic Structure Report, part of our ongoing effort to provide comprehensive documentation for the historic structures and cultural landscapes of National Park Service units in the Southeast Region. A number of individuals contributed to the successful completion of this work, but we would particularly like to thank the Project Team from Joseph K. Oppermann - Architect, P.A. (JKOA) who authored the report. The authors would like to thank the staff at Fort Donelson National Battlefield who assisted with all aspects of the project. They are part of the Project Team shown on page iii, and many have their offices in the National Cemetery Lodge. We hope that this study will prove valuable to park management in ongoing efforts to preserve the historic structure, and to everyone in understanding and interpreting this unique resource.

Barbara Judy, Branch Chief
Cultural Resources Planning and Stewardship
Southeast Regional Office
June 2019

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Management Summary

This Historic Structure Report (HSR) documents the development, use, and current condition of the Cemetery Lodge at Fort Donelson National Cemetery in Dover, Tennessee. It examines options for uses and treatments. The National Park Service (NPS) will use it to inform and guide stewardship of this historic structure.

The report is organized into two main sections, Part I: Developmental History, and Part II: Treatment & Use. Part I contains three sections that respectively describe the historical background and context of the Cemetery, provide a chronology of development and use of the Cemetery Lodge, and assess current conditions.

Part II: Treatment and Use consists of four sections, which review the requirements for treatment and use; present the administratively determined ultimate treatment and use; evaluate alternative means of achieving the ultimate treatment; and offer recommendations to realize the ultimate treatment and use, coupled with recommendations for further research.

A bibliography follows Part II. The appendices contain 1869 drawings; 1871 specifications for brick lodges; conjectured phases drawings; scaled documentation drawings of the current foundation, floor, and roof plans; and exterior elevations and sections of selected architectural trim.



Figure M1. Cemetery lodge looking northwest. (JKOA 2016, All recent photographs by the authors unless otherwise indicated.)

Historical Overview

Fort Donelson was built by the Confederate Army of Tennessee on the west bank of the Cumberland River in 1861-1862 during the early days of the Civil War. It was strategically positioned on a steep bluff overlooking a long straight stretch of the river to prevent the Union Navy from moving southward toward Clarksville and Nashville.[1]

In February 1862, soon after the fort was completed, Union forces under General Ulysses S. Grant came down from Kentucky and captured nearby Fort Henry. Within a few days, Grant marched east to attack Fort Donelson. The battle lasted five days, ending in Confederate defeat on February 16. The fort remained in Union hands for the rest of the war. The occupying Union troops set up headquarters in the town of Dover to protect their hold on the Cumberland River, and in 1863, they abandoned the Confederate fort to build a more substantial, though smaller, fortification, also called Fort Donelson, to the east and closer to Dover.[2]

In 1862, Congress had passed legislation authorizing the President to purchase land at several battle sites to establish cemeteries "for soldiers who shall die in the service of their country." The legislation effectively began the National Cemetery system administered by the War Department. Fourteen cemeteries were established that year, the number growing as the system expanded.[3]

Fort Donelson National Cemetery was established in 1866 by congressional act; the next year, the US government bought just over fifteen acres between the original Confederate fort and the town of Dover, including the 1863 Union fort. Part of the acreage was to be the cemetery, designated as the final resting place for Union soldiers and sailors already buried in the area; it slowly became recognized also as a commemoration of the battle.[4]

The layout and development of the cemetery adhered closely to federal guidelines later published as *Regulations for the Government of National Cemeteries*.[5] With a commanding view

1. David S. Heidler and Jeanne T. Heidler, eds., *Encyclopedia of the American Civil War: A Political, Social, and Military History* (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 2002).
2. Shelby Foote, *The Civil War: A Narrative, Vol 1: Fort Sumter to Perryville* (Knopf Doubleday Publishing, 2011), pp. 204-209; Bob Janiskee, "Fort Donelson National Battlefield Commemorates the North's First Major Victory in the Civil War," NPS website, https://www.nationalparkstraveler.org/2008/08/fort-donelson-national-battlefield-commemorates-north-s-first-major-victory-civil-war.
3. NPS FODO website, https://www.nps.gov/fodo/planyourvisit/fortdonelsonnationalcemetery.htm.
4. Gloria Peterson, *Administrative History: Fort Donelson National Military Park, Dover, Tennessee* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, US Department of the Interior, 30 June 1968), pp. 13-14.
5. National Register of Historic Places (NR) nomination, 1996, Sec. 8, p. 19, citing War Department, Office of the Quartermaster General (Washington DC: GPO, 1911).



Figure M2. Concentric circles of headstones surround cannon monument. (JKOA 2016)



Figure M3. Superintendent Hyde and family at the lodge, 1892, showing wood porch steps, wood posts and scrolled porch post brackets, round-arch basement windows, louvered shutters on the first- and second-story windows, and built-in gutters concealed by an ornamental cornice. Vegetation lines the diagonal walkway to the porch, and a sign for visitors is at the east. (FODO-00097, FODO 1736, Series 1, Subseries 10, box 10)

of the river, the cemetery is laid out in a kidney-shaped pastoral style, enclosed by a stone wall. At the center is a circle of headstones around a cannon monument (*Fig. M2)*. Immediately east, headstones form a heart around a flagstaff, outlined by grassy avenues. Other paths and ranks of headstones fill the enclosure. The first superintendent's lodge was a three-room frame house. It was replaced in December 1876 by the current two-story brick lodge.

The first bill "to establish a national military park at Fort Donelson, Tennessee" was signed into law by President Calvin Coolidge on April 14, 1928, and placed the park under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War. On August 10, 1933, responsibility for both Fort Donelson National Cemetery and Fort Donelson National Military Park was transferred from the War Department to the National Park Service.[6]

Fort Donelson Superintendent's Lodge

The second lodge was erected near the southeast corner of the military burial ground. As a civil engineer, Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs developed standardized designs for superintendents' lodges in national cemeteries throughout the country. Fort Donelson's lodge followed an 1871 prototype, a two-story, L-shaped, brick structure in the Second Empire style with nine rooms – three each on the basement, first-floor, and second-floor levels. One room was used as the cemetery office.[7]

In 1931, a one-story kitchen was added, and a significant remodeling of the interior stair appears to have been made the same year. Perhaps the most significant change was made in or before 1959,

6. NR nomination, Sec. 8, pp. 28, 33; Executive Order No. 6166 of 10 June 1933, under the authority of the Act of 3 March 1933; Federal Project No. 467.

7. Data Addendum to Keokuk National Cemetery, Lodge, p. 3 (HABS No. 1A-197-A, HABS IOWA, 56-KEOK, p. 4-); National Register nomination for Arlington National Cemetery Historic District (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2014).



Figure M4. JKOA inspecting roofs from a cherry picker lift provided by the park.



Figure M5. Concrete porch steps are delaminating.

the year the visitor station and office moved out of the lodge. By that time, the wood porch deck and steps and the full-height posts were replaced with concrete steps and porch deck, and with new posts set on raised concrete bases. The original brackets were replaced with sawnwork brackets of a distinctly different design. Surprisingly few photographs were found in park archives to document the date of the porch redesign. The last image of the wood porch and original posts is a 1908 photograph (*Fig. B9*), and the first showing the new porch could be as late as 1959 (*Fig. B23*).

Additional alterations have been minor, but repairs frequent. A comprehensive project was conducted in 1981. Extensive exterior and interior repairs included roof ledge and chimneys, replacement of doors and introduction of reproduction door and window hardware, rewiring, and bathroom remodeling. A decade later in 1993-1995, the entire building was converted to park offices and headquarters. Associated changes are discussed in Section IB.

Methodology

The firm of Joseph K. Oppermann–Architect, P.A. (JKOA) researched, investigated, and documented the building and wrote this HSR. The report complies with the guidelines of NPS Director's Order 28 and offers a comprehensive, scholarly assessment of the history, fabric, and current physical condition of the Superintendent's Lodge.

Our findings and recommendations for preservation of the lodge rely on research of primary and secondary sources, early photographs, plans, and oral histories as well as our physical investigation of extant building fabric.

In accordance with the NPS provision for limited historical research, the team relied for the most part on primary and secondary research in park archives, spending several days in two trips reading through early records. The team also studied primary records in local and online collections, consulting books, both of the period and contemporary; NPS publications; other published or printed studies and reports; periodicals; and newspapers. Building archaeology was critical in identifying the scope and time frame of various changes.

Physical investigation of the building to determine its evolution focused on framing methods and materials, the relationship of finish treatments, ghost marks, the stylistic differences between architectural elements, and components of utility services. These physical investigations were integrated with our documentary research to determine how the building was used and adapted over its history and the effects on residents, visitors, and administrators.

The JKOA project team included Joseph K. Oppermann, FAIA, historical architect and principal-in-charge; Laura A.W. Phillips, architectural historian; Langdon E. Oppermann, architectural historian/planner; Henry H. Lafferty, AIA, architect and lead investigator; and Jeffrey P. Anderson, Assoc. AIA, assisting architectural consultant. The interdisciplinary approach illuminates both history and conditions, aiding in the development of appropriate treatment recommendations.



Figure M6. The current stairway was probably added in 1931 to replace the original narrow enclosed stair.



Figure M7. Built-in gutters were covered and made non-functional in 1996.

An initial visit to the site and park archives was made October 25-27, 2016. Documents and photographs were gathered with the considerable help of park staff. The project team measured the building, including details and trim profiles, to create working field drawings. Digital photographic documentation was prepared for later analysis and to illustrate the report. From a cherry picker lift provided by park staff, the team inspected and photographed the slate and metal roofs and assessed conditions (*Fig. M4*).

The measurements and detailed field drawings prepared on site were used to prepare digital AutoCAD drawings of the foundation/basement, first floor, second floor, and roof plans of the lodge, exterior elevations, and sections of a sampling of trim pieces. The digitized floor plans became the base documents on which the physical condition and evolution of the building were later recorded.

During a follow-up site visit on March 1 and 2, 2017, standard assessment methodology was used to survey and photo document the condition of each exterior feature and the components of each interior room. In accordance with the NPS scope of work, no building system components were tested, and no invasive investigation methods were used. The size, characteristics, location, and condition of components were documented using digital photography and measuring tapes.

A third site visit was made May 24 to 27, 2017 to review additional documents in the park archives, and a fourth and final visit was made December 4 to 6, 2018 to formulate expanded recommendations requested by SERO.

Findings

The archival research and field investigations together help clarify the physical evolution of the lodge. These are explained and illustrated more fully in the Chronology section of Part I.

The site and the original appearance of the lodge have changed very little, even with the addition of the kitchen wing in 1931. The most substantive change to the exterior was the replacement of the wood porch, steps, columns, and brackets with a concrete porch deck, steps, and column bases as well as shortened wooden columns and redesigned brackets. The concrete steps and porch deck are delaminating, causing a trip hazard (*Fig. M5*).

Less visibly noticeable, but with significant consequences, was the covering of gutters in 1996 to render them non-functional (*Fig. M7*). An original feature of the lodge, the change significantly hinders the collection and safe dispersal of rainwater away from the building.

Another exterior modification involved the basement windows. Early photographs show that the two round-arch windows on the south and east elevations were later modified to flat-arch windows, though the reason is unclear. Most basement windows were deep and fronted by window wells, which were removed in 1931. Within the basement, both the original sill and the higher 1931 sill are visible at most windows.

The most significant interior change was the 1931 reconfiguration of the stairway between the first and second floors (*Fig. M6*). Other interior changes made during the mid-twentieth century include the subdivision of the south office on the first floor to create a small half-bath and closet, and the reconfiguration of rooms on the second floor to create a half-bath with an entry hall and a large closet. Conjectured floor plans illustrating these changes are included in *Appendix B*. Changes that occurred outside the period of significance are listed in the *Timeline*.

Period of Significance

The National Cemetery Lodge was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1966 upon passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. Documentation in the format of a National Register nomination for Fort Donelson National Military Park and National Cemetery Historic District (NR66000076) was accepted in 1977. Additional Documentation was accepted in 1996, at which time the period of significance of the park was determined to be 1866 to 1942, and the lodge was identified as a Contributing Resource of the listed area.

Should there be a decision in the future to identify a period of significance for the lodge itself, we recommend a starting date of 1876 to recognize the start of construction, and an end date of 1942 as appropriate and consistent with the period of significance of the park. The lodge has been determined eligible by virtue of its recognition in the 1966 and subsequent listings.

Ultimate Treatment and Use

Recommendations for treatment and use of the Superintendent's Lodge are based upon the administratively-determined ultimate treatment, the 2009 Long Range Interpretive Plan (LRIP), the 2015 Cultural Landscape Report (CLR), and discussions with NPS administrative staff at Fort Donelson.

A summary of the recommended ultimate treatments and uses are as follows:

- ***The administratively determined management category for interior and exterior of the Cemetery Lodge is "Must be Preserved and Maintained."[8] The treatment recommendations in this report continue the established Ultimate Structure Treatment of Preservation. Specific measures that fit the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation are discussed in this report.***
- ***The Recommended Ultimate Treatment determined by the 2009 Long-Range Interpretive Plan calls for first-floor exhibition/multipurpose space and second-floor archival storage.***

Selected Summary of Recommended Treatments

The following section is intended to provide a concise overview of the most critical recommendations for treatment. A full listing of recommended treatments are described with greater detail in *Part II: Treatment and Use*.

Recommendations for Treatment of Materials and Character-Defining Features

Site Features

- Perform archaeological testing to determine possible sensitive areas in the immediate vicinity of the lodge.

Exterior Masonry

- Formulate repointing mortar based on the findings of mortar analysis to ensure the new mortar has the appropriate aesthetic properties and performance characteristics.

8. Correspondence with NPS SERO, August 2018.

- Avoid the use of electric saws and grinders or other potentially destructive methods of mortar removal.
- Preserve instances of penciling.

Exterior Wood Elements

- Maintain protective coatings on exterior face of all wood elements.
- Surface preparation is a critical component of getting a sound protective coating. Surfaces should be scraped and cleaned prior to application of any new coating.
- Strive to retain all elements historic of exterior trim. Replacement should only be considered when there is no alternative, and should be done in-kind.

Front Porch

- The cracked and spalling porch deck and steps are a trip hazard, and therefore a potential life safety hazard.
- Assess the existing concrete porch and determine appropriate patching material.
- Patch concrete according to manufacturer's specifications or requirements.
- Assess the deterioration of the porch post bases and plan for localized consolidation or in-kind Dutchman repair.
- One of the most prominent features of the lodge was the wood front porch, with its wood steps, posts, and brackets. Photographs depict the wood porch in place in 1908; however, the porch is not documented again until c.1959. The 1950s photograph shows the present concrete deck and steps with poor approximations of the historic porch posts and brackets.
- The period of significance for the historic district extends to 1942; however, the construction date of the replacement porch is not documented. The preservation standard notes that added features can acquire historic significance in their own right.

Historic Metals

- Maintain protective coating on all ferrous-based metals to avoid oxidation.
- Avoid instances where dissimilar metals are in contact with each other, such as copper and steel.

Gutters and Downspouts

- Re-establish functional system of water collection and dispersal by re-opening the built-in gutter and reconnecting the gutter to downspouts.

Historic Flooring

- Wood floors throughout the lodge have been irreversibly damaged by harmful urethane finishes. Test feasibility of sanding wood floors to remove urethane finishes.

Plastered Walls and Ceilings

- Strive to retain plastered walls and ceilings and their original wood lath, where applicable.
- Use consolidants to stabilize cracked and buckling plaster.
- Where missing, patch plaster according to formulas derived from recommended plaster analysis.

Interior Wood Elements

- Maintain protective coatings on all interior wood elements.
- Surface preparation is a critical component of getting a sound protective coating. Surfaces should be scraped and cleaned prior to application of any new coating.
- Strive to retain all elements historic of interior trim. Replacement should only be considered when there is no alternative, and should be done in-kind.

Developing Park Management Policy to Protect the Historic Building Fabric

- Develop a protocol of best practices for maintenance;
- Develop a list of products and materials that should NOT be used; and
- Avoid the use of new construction products and materials until the specific application has been sufficiently tested and approved by the appropriate NPS management unit.

Recommendations for Achieving Accessibility & Universal Design Standards

- Ramps are the preferred NPS means for achieving universal access to park structures. [9]

9. Correspondence with NPS SERO, August 2018.

- Installation should prioritize minimizing physical impact on historic building fabric, potential below-grade archaeological deposits, and minimize visual impact on the historic character of the building and site.

Recommendations for Resilience to Natural Hazards

- Reference climate documents explained in Part II: Treatment and Use to inform management decisions.
- Consult regularly with the NPS SER Climate Change, Socioeconomics, and Adaptation Coordinator to inform management policies.

Recommendations for Further Research

Material Analyses

- Historic Paint and Finishes Analysis
- Plaster Analysis
- Mortar Analysis

An explanation of each of these analyses is provided in Part II: Treatment and Use.

Inventories and Studies

- Conduct accessibility study to determine options for achieving universal access to the lodge while maintaining the historic character of the building and site.

Compromised or Missing Character-Defining Features

- The front porch and exterior shutters are two significant character-defining features that have been compromised and merit further evaluation and possible replacement.

Administrative Data

Locational Data

Building Name:	National Cemetery Lodge
Location:	Fort Donelson National Cemetery, a unit of Fort Donelson National Battlefield Dover, Tennessee
County:	Stewart County
State:	Tennessee

Real Property Information

Acquisition Date:	1933

Numbering Information

LCS ID:	HS-06, 007169

Size Information

First Floor Area:	1,100 square feet ±
Second Floor Area:	900 square feet ±
Basement Area:	924 square feet ±
Roof Area:	1,500 square feet ±
Number of Stories:	2
Number of Rooms:	10
Number of Bathrooms:	2

Cultural Resource Data

National Register Status:	1966: Administratively listed in National Register. 1977: Documentation accepted as Fort Donelson National Military Park and National Cemetery Historic District (NR66000076). 1996: Additional Documentation accepted; lodge designated a Contributing Resource.
Period of Significance of Historic District in:	1866-1942

Proposed Treatment

- ***The administratively determined management category for interior and exterior of the Cemetery Lodge is "Must be Preserved and Maintained." The treatment recommendations in this report continue the established Ultimate Structure Treatment of Preservation. Specific measures that fit the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for preservation are discussed in this report.***
- ***The Recommended Ultimate Treatment determined by the 2009 Long-Range Interpretive Plan calls for first-floor exhibition/multipurpose space and second-floor archival storage.***

Related NPS Studies

Blythe, Robert W., Maureen A. Carroll, Jill Hanson, NPS. "Fort Donelson National Battlefield (Additional Documentation)," National Register of Historic Places nomination amendment, 1996.

Edquist Davis Exhibits. *Fort Donelson National Battlefield: 2009-2018 Long-Range Interpretive Plan*. Harpers Ferry Center Interpretive Planning, National Park Service.

Fort Donelson National Battlefield Business Plan: Fiscal Year 2007. National Park Service Business Management Group, U.S. Department of the Interior, Fall 2007.

Riggins, Van L. (Park Ranger historian). "A History of Fort Donelson National Military Park Tennessee." National Park Service, 1958.

The Jaeger Company. "Cultural Landscape Report: Fort Donelson National Battlefield." National Park Service Southeast Regional Office, March 2015.

Livingston, Michael C. "Fort Donelson National Military Park and National Cemetery," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1976-77. (See Blythe above for 1996 amendment.)

Oppermann, Joseph K. – Architect, P.A. *Historic Structure Report, Fort Donelson Cemetery Carriage House/ Stable & Pump House, Fort Donelson National Battlefield*. National Park Service, May 2011.

Peterson, Gloria. *Administrative History: Fort Donelson National Military Park, Dover, Tennessee*. Washington, DC: National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, June 30, 1968.

Part I: Developmental History

Historical Background and Context

This report addresses the lodge at Fort Donelson National Cemetery, built on the grounds in 1876 as the superintendent's office and residence. Federal forces constructed the second Fort Donelson in 1863, naming it after a nearby Confederate fort, the site of a strategically important battle in February 1862 that opened the southern Mississippi Valley to Union forces (*Fig. A1*).

Fort Donelson

Strategically positioned on the west bank of the Cumberland River, the first Fort Donelson was built by Tennessee Confederates in 1861-1862 in the early days of the Civil War. Although Tennessee was the last state to formally secede from the Union, its location as the Confederacy's northern line of defense and its strategic waterways made it an important Union target.[10] The Cumberland and nearby Tennessee rivers were critical transportation and supply routes that crossed into Kentucky, which remained neutral.

The Confederates had long been aware that the rivers left them dangerously vulnerable yet had no fortifications in place.[11] Therefore, in May 1861, Governor Isham G. Harris asked General Daniel S. Donelson (1801-1863) to identify opportune sites. Donelson was a prominent planter and speaker of the Tennessee legislature (*Fig. A2*). After engineers surveyed the land, Donelson selected two locations: Fort Henry, on the banks of the Tennessee, was named for Tennessee Senator Gustavus A. Henry; the second, built on the Cumberland River, was named for General Donelson. Both would witness important Union victories.[12]

10. Missouri's convention voted against secession; a later rump legislature passed an ordinance of secession in October 1861 that was disputed.

11. Shelby Foote, *The Civil War: A Narrative, Volume 1: Fort Sumter to Perryville* (Knopf Doubleday Publishing Group, 2011), pp. 173-74.

12. Patricia L. Faust, ed., *Historical Times Illustrated Encyclopedia of the Civil War* (New York: Harper Perennial, 1991), p. 224.

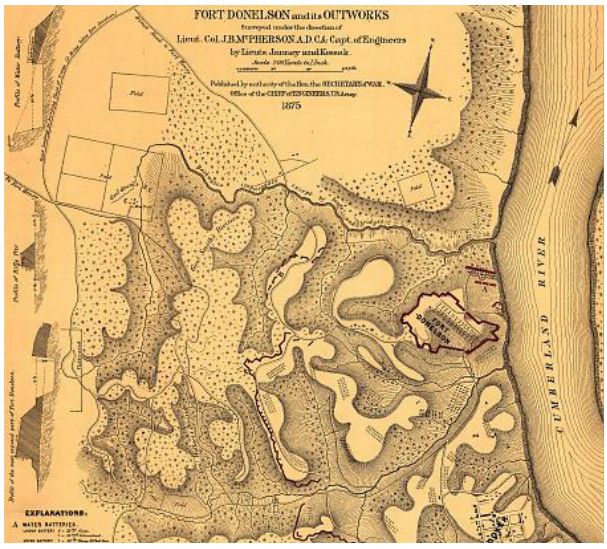


Figure A1. *Plan of Fort Donelson and its Outworks*, 1875. (Official Records Atlas; Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division 2003630441)

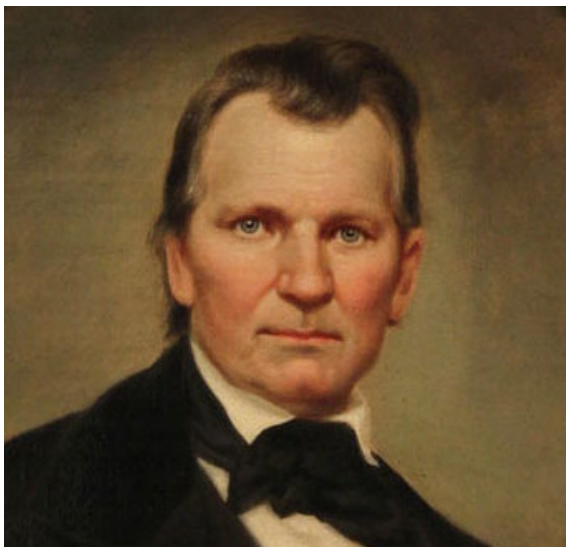


Figure A2. General Daniel S. Donelson. (ca. 1850 portrait by George Dury, accession #1846, Historic Rock Castle, Hendersonville TN; Tennessee Portrait Project)

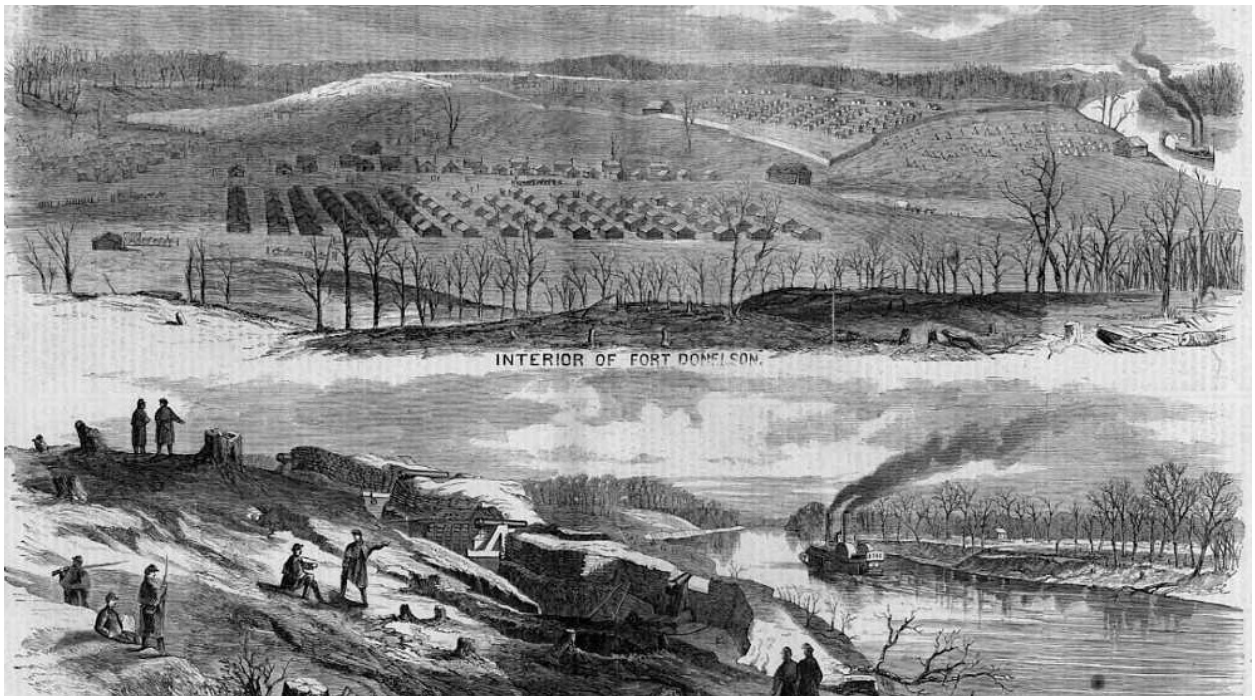


Figure A3. 1862 depictions of Fort Donelson showing battery huts and interior of water battery. (*Harpers Weekly*, March 1862)

Construction of the Confederate Fort Donelson began in late 1861 less than two miles from Dover, Tennessee, and twelve miles from the Kentucky line. Positioned to prevent the Union Navy from moving southward toward Clarksville and Nashville, the fort was positioned on a steep bluff overlooking a long straight stretch of river.[13] Confederate soldiers and enslaved laborers built irregular earthen configurations, some reinforced with logs and stacked up to ten feet high. Two river batteries were cut into the sloped bank and armed with heavy artillery to defend the water approach.[14]

To protect against land attack, a three-mile, east-west line of earthen fortifications was constructed south of the primary fort and water batteries. The steep topography, strategic works, and an abatis, a row of sharpened branches angled below the works, served as significant protection of the defenses and the town of Dover. Four hundred log huts in the fort served as barracks (*Figs. A3-A5*).[15]



Figure A4. View down the Cumberland River from the fort, 2010. (JKOA)



Figure A5. Reconstructed barracks hut, 2010. (JKOA)

13. Today, the Cumberland River is higher and wider than in 1862; it was dammed in the 1960s and is known as Lake Barkley. David S. Heidler and Jeanne T. Heidler, eds., *Encyclopedia of the American Civil War: A Political, Social, and Military History* (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 2002).
14. Correspondence among Chief Engineer Major J.F. Gilmer, 1st Leiut. Joseph Dixon, Lieut. Col. W.W. Mackall, and others, 21 November to 4 December 1861, *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Chapter XVII,* http://www.simmonsgames.com/research/authors/USWarDept/ORA/OR-S1-V07-C017C.html.
15. National Park Service FODO website, "Fort

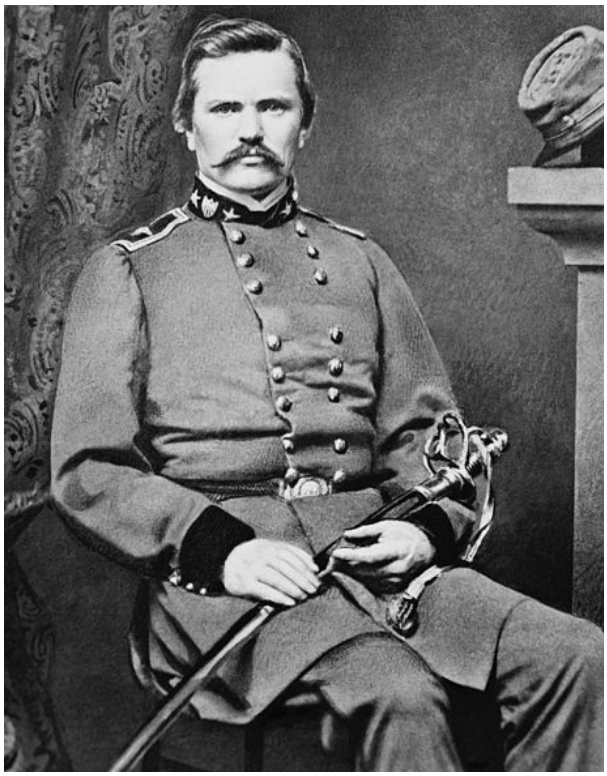


Figure A6. Confederate General Simon Bolívar Buckner, commander of Fort Donelson and former West Point friend of Grant, photographed in 1860. He surrendered the fort to Grant in 1862. (Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/item/2018670281/)

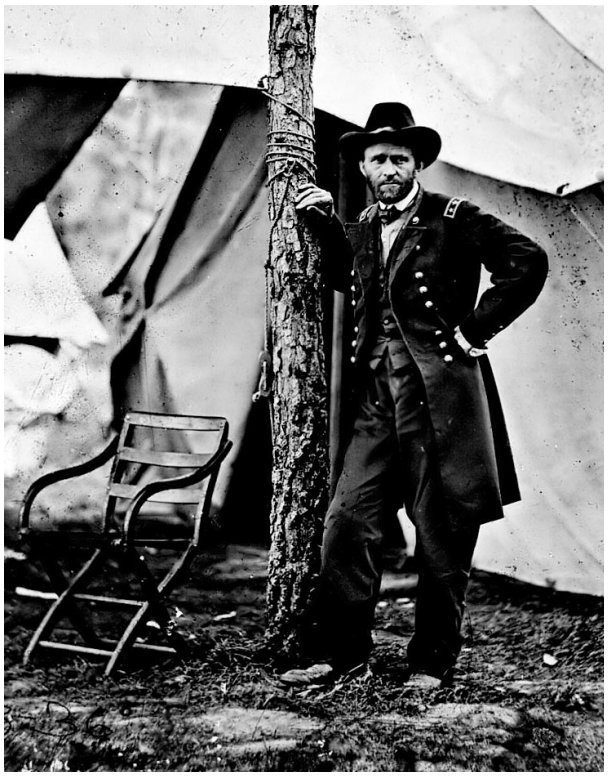


Figure A7. Ca. 1864 photograph of General Ulysses S. Grant, who commanded the 1861 Union victory at Fort Donelson. Grant became a much-needed military hero for the Union. (Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/item/2002736661/)

In February 1862, soon after the forts were completed, Union forces under General Ulysses S. Grant traveled the Tennessee River from Kentucky and captured Fort Henry. A few days later, Grant marched 12 miles east to attack Fort Donelson on the Cumberland River, and on February 14, armored gunboats bombarded the Confederate river batteries there.[16]

Although Union casualties and damage far exceeded those of the Confederates, Grant's troops cut off the land supply lines and escape routes, and after five days, the battle ended in Confederate defeat on February 16.[17] Senior ranking generals fled in the night, leaving Confederate General Simon Bolivar Buckner at the fort to surrender the garrison (*Figs. A6-A7*).[18]

Buckner, who attended West Point with Grant, asked Grant to discuss terms. Grant's reply was direct: "No terms except an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works." Buckner acceded to "the ungenerous and unchivalrous terms which you propose" and became the first Confederate general to surrender an army.[19]

The Battle of Fort Donelson was the Union's first major strategic victory. From the captured rivers, Union forces penetrated the Tennessee and Mississippi valleys deep into the Confederacy, all the way to the Gulf of Mexico, gaining control of rivers, railroads, and supply lines.[20]

The battle was a significant Confederate loss. It ensured that Kentucky would remain in the Union and led directly to the capture of Nashville, the first Confederate state capital to be taken.[21]

Donelson, Log Huts," https://www.nps.gov/fodo/learn/photosmultimedia/tourstop3.htm; correspondence, W.C. Stewart, 30th Tennessee Infantry (CS), December 1861, FODO RangerFiles.
16. Bob Janiskee, "Fort Donelson National Battlefield Commemorates the North's First Major Victory in the Civil War," NPS website, https://www.nationalparkstraveler.org/2008/08/fort-donelson-national-battlefield-commemorates-north-s-first-major-victory-civil-war.
17. Foote, pp. 204-209.
18. McCutchen, personal communication.
19. Isabel Wallace, William Hervy Lamme Wallace, *Life and Letters of General W.H.L. Wallace* (SIU Press, 1909), p. 158; Grant to Buckner, Buckner to Grant, both 16 February 1862.
20. Janiskee; NPS FODO website, "Fort Donelson," https://www.nps.gov/fodo/index.htm.
21. Heidler and Heidler, *Encyclopedia*. The loss of Fort

The battle also propelled Ulysses S. Grant from an obscure regional commander to major general and national hero. Newspapers claimed that his first two initials stood for "Unconditional Surrender," and subsequent victories and the surrender of the Confederacy led him ultimately to the presidency. [22]

After the Battle

The Confederate fort remained in Union hands for the rest of the war. Soon after the battle in 1862, enslaved men, women, and children came to Union lines seeking shelter, food, and safety. Their protection presented a problem for the Union, because they were still considered property by state law until February 1865; Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation of 1863 did not apply to Tennessee while it was under Union control. Nevertheless, in 1862, Grant chose to protect them and put them to work. The army employed the women as cooks and laundresses and the men as laborers, teamsters, and perhaps for defense of the fort.[23]

The occupying Union troops set up headquarters just west of Dover, but were under constant threat of attack by guerrilla bands and Confederate attempts to blockade the river; the area was described as filled with "rebel bands of thieves and robbers."[24] Therefore, in 1863, Union troops abandoned the Confederate fort to build a better, though smaller, fortification east of and closer to Dover. From the new Fort Donelson, they continued to protect the Union supply line on the river. The enslaved families moved with them, this time forming a community on the outskirts of the fort called the Free State, which was home to an estimated three hundred.[25] Four years later, the new Union fort would be selected as the location of the Fort Donelson National Cemetery.

The National Cemetery

In 1862, Congress authorized the president to purchase land at several battle sites to establish cemeteries "for soldiers who shall die in the service of their country." The legislation effectively began the National Cemetery System, administered by the War Department. Fourteen cemeteries were established that year, the number growing as the system expanded.[26] The Fort Donelson National Cemetery was established in 1866 by Congressional act, and in April 1867, the US government bought just over fifteen acres between the original Confederate fort and the town of Dover from James P. Flood. A portion was to be used as a national cemetery and included the Union fort built in 1863.[27]

A February 1867 Act to Establish and to Protect National Cemeteries called for every national cemetery to be enclosed with a stone or iron fence, each grave to be marked with a small headstone or block, and a superintendent appointed and provided with housing.

Construction of the Fort Donelson cemetery began immediately. War Department officers leveled the Union fort, removing approximately seven feet of soil from the top of the hill and filling a nearby ravine, though this decision was met with quick disapproval. After an August 1867 inspection, the Quartermaster Division reported that the Union fort "has been entirely leveled to the ground: the outline of it is shown faintly...nothing remains to mark its place but the stump of the flag-staff."[28] He continued,

> The plan pursued seems to have been entirely wrong. Instead of burying the dead, the officer in charge appears to have considered the object to be to move earth and rock. The old fort never should have been leveled, nor the ravine filled up. If he had gone at his proper business instead of fighting nature, the dead might all have been interred long ago.[29]

Donelson's garrison also affected the subsequent battle of Shiloh.

22. Smithsonian Institution, "Ulysses S. Grant's Letter from Fort Donelson," https://americanhistory.si.edu/collections/search/object/nmah_439659.
23. B. Franklin Cooling, *Fort Donelson's Legacy: War and Society in Kentucky and Tennessee, 1862-1863* (University of Tennessee Press, 1997), p. 344. "Andrew Johnson and Emancipation in Tennessee," NPS website, https://www.nps.gov/anjo/learn/historyculture/johnson-and-tn-emancipation.htm.
24. Diary of Pvt. Mitchel Thompson, 83rd Illinois Infantry, Fort Donelson NB Tour Stop 11.
25. "Fort Donelson."
26. NPS FODO website, https://www.nps.gov/fodo/planyourvisit/fortdonelsonnationalcemetery.htm.
27. Gloria Peterson, *Administrative History: Fort Donelson National Military Park, Dover, Tennessee* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, US Department of the Interior, 30 June 1968), p. 13.
28. "Report of an Inspection Made of Cemeterial Operations at Fort Donelson, Tennessee," by Col. C.W. Folsom, A. Q. M., August 17, 1867, handwritten report in Park files, cited in NR nomination, Sec. 8, p. 18.
29. Report by Brevet Colonel Charles W. Folsum, Quartermaster Division. The officers in charge were Lieutenant Fred K. Rosencrantz, followed by Second Lieutenant Smith Gurney.

A later inspection, conducted in February 1869 and subsequently presented to Congress, gave much the same report:

> This cemetery…occupied the site of a redoubt erected by the Union troops….this would have made an interesting feature, and within the work very many of the dead could have been interred; but, unfortunately, an inexperienced officer was in charge, who not only leveled it with the ground, but also, at great expense, cut off seven feet of the apex of the hill, thus entirely marring its beauty.[30]

The inspection reported a three-foot-tall heavy stone wall enclosing three and a half acres that "contain[ed] all the graves." The entire plot was reported to contain fifteen and three-fourth acres. A lodge had been erected, as well as a flagstaff and cistern; trees and shrubbery were not yet in place.[31]

The cemetery was designated the final resting place for Union soldiers and sailors originally buried in hastily dug graves on the battlefield, in local and hospital cemeteries, and towns in the Fort Donelson area. Over 650 Union soldiers were re-interred in these grounds overlooking the river.[32]

The Whitman Study

In 1869, Edmund Burke Whitman (1812-1883) surveyed the new Fort Donelson National Cemetery as part of his duties as Superintendent of National Cemeteries. He was assistant quartermaster in charge of national cemeteries and mortuary records for the Tennessee district, in charge of inspections of cemeteries and battlefields, and oversaw the identification of thousands of Union dead and their reburial in national cemeteries in Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia and Alabama.[33]

Whitman was dedicated to the national cemetery program and cautioned citizens not to forget the "army of martyrs" who died during the war,

> ...whose remains were left by the stern necessities of war far away from home, where kindred and friends could drop no tears over their graves, or protect the hallowed spots from intrusion and desecration; scattered broadcast over remote and now deserted battle-fields; dotting every hill and grove; lining the road-side; along the banks of our rivers; upon the routes of all our rail-roads; upon deserted camping-grounds, or gathered in the crowded hospital grave-yard—every

30. "Report of the Inspector of the National Cemeteries, 1870 and 1871," *Senate Executive Document No. 79*, 41st Congress, p. 68.
31. Ibid.
32. Today, the national cemetery contains both Civil War veterans and veterans who served later. Spouses and children are also buried there; see "Fort Donelson National Cemetery," NPS FODO website, https://www.nps.gov/fodo/planyourvisit/fortdonelsonnationalcemetery.htm.
33. Edmund Whitman Papers, James S. Schoff Civil War Collection, William L. Clements Library, University of Michigan, https://quod.lib.umich.edu/c/clementsmss/umich-wcl-M-1738whi?view=text.

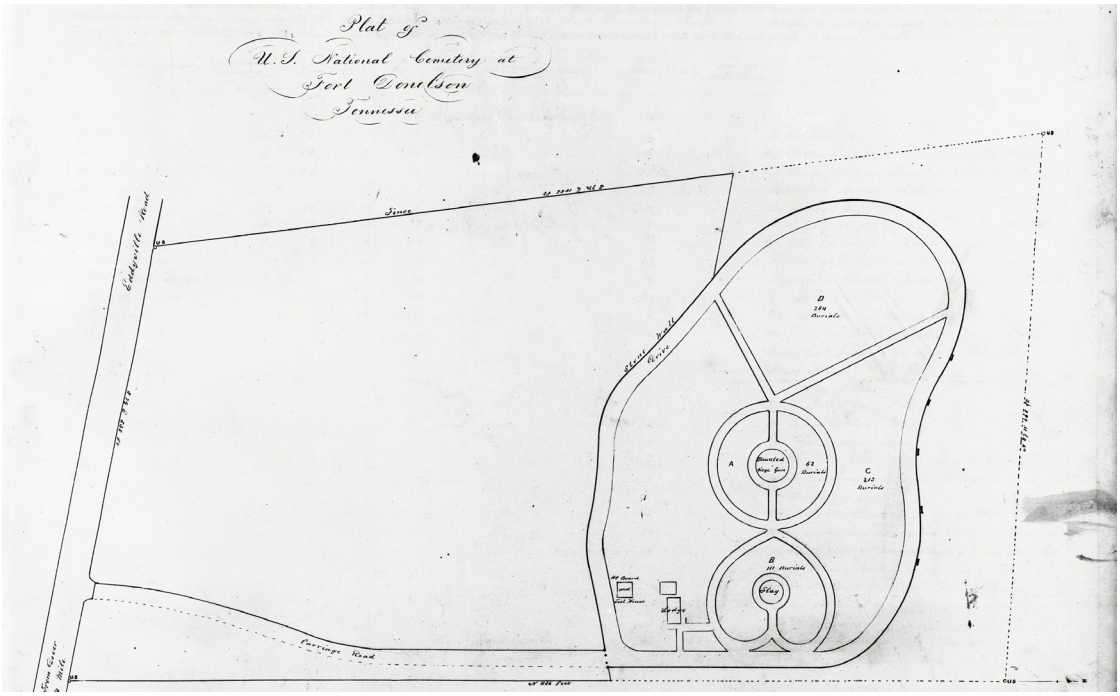


Figure A8. *Plat of U.S. National Cemetery at Fort Donelson, Tennessee*, prepared by the office of E.B. Whitman, Superintendent of National Cemeteries, District of Tennessee, 1869. (NARA Record Group 92, Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General (OQMG, 1774-1985), 92.3.5: Other Records. See larger version of this and other Whitman images in Appendix A.)

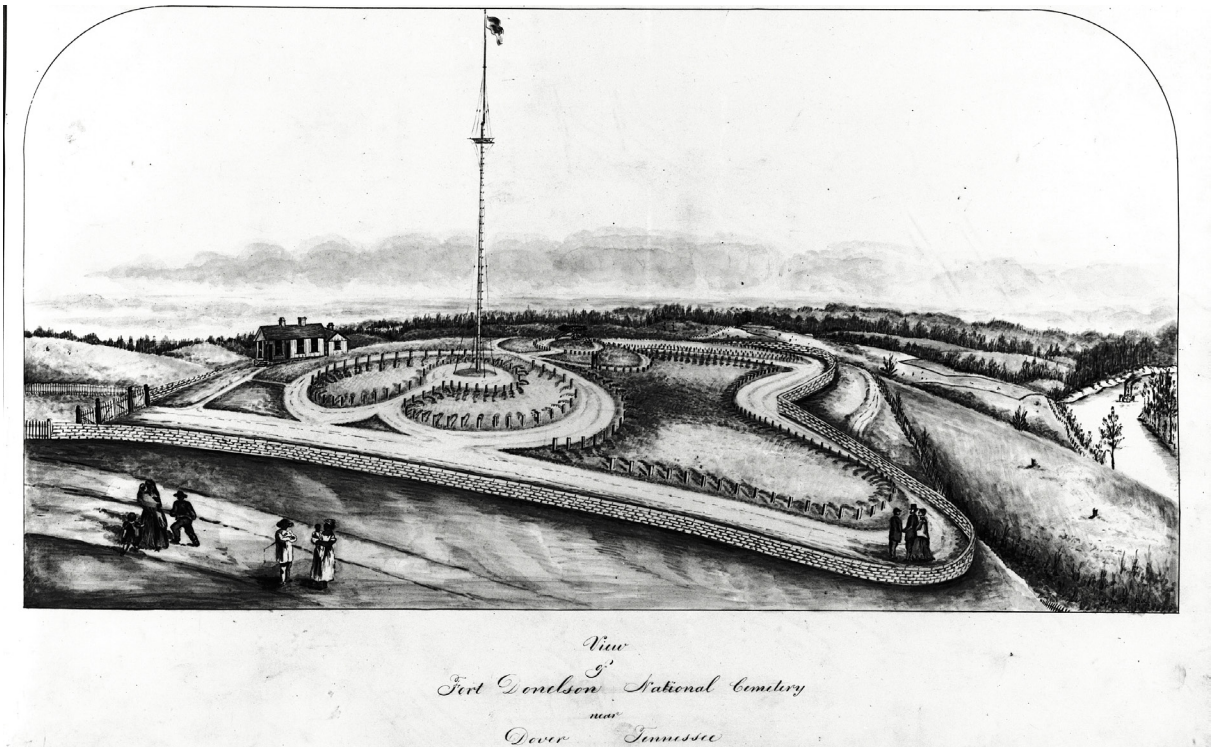


Figure A9. *View of Fort Donelson National Cemetery near Dover Tennessee*, prepared by the office of E.B. Whitman, Superintendent of National Cemeteries, District of Tennessee, 1869. (NARA Record Group 92, Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General [OQMG, 1774-1985], 92.3.5: Other Records. See larger version in Appendix A.)

> where over the widely extended country traversed or fought over the four gallant armies represented here to-day.[34]

In accordance with the February 1867 act, small frame lodges were quickly built in new cemeteries from 1867 to 1869 to serve as temporary residences and offices for superintendents and their families.[35] Whitman's survey *Plat* of Fort Donelson was made in 1869 after its first lodge was in place (*Fig. A8*). The *Plat* shows the cemetery in an irregular kidney shape bordered by a stone wall. An adjacent interior road follows the full perimeter, surrounding an interior layout of two geometric burial sections. Most prominent are a heart-shaped area with center flag and a circular area with a mounted siege gun at the center, both connected by paths to the perimeter road. Just south of the heart-shaped area are the lodge and two outbuildings, one unlabeled, the other identified as the "H____ Board and Tool House."

Whitman's group also produced a bird's-eye *View* of the cemetery with its commanding view of the river (*Fig. A9*). The lodge is drawn with some detail, a simple front-gabled house with front door beneath an inset corner porch supported by simple posts. Two chimneys, perhaps one a flue, project from the ridge. Close to the back of the house is a gabled outbuilding with chimney. Both are drawn with board-and-batten siding. Perhaps with artistic license the location of the buildings differs from the *Plat*, set farther from the gate and turned to present an oblique view.

The *View* shows a house not unlike other cemetery lodges drawn by Whitman's program, though some show bracketed posts and pronounced lintels. These were part of a program of temporary frame lodges built quickly to serve the many new national cemeteries.

The drawing also shows gravestones bordering the walkways that create the geometric patterns, consistent with the four burial areas labeled on the *Plat*. The flagstaff is tall and prominent, and the drawing, like others of the Whitman cemetery drawings, include groups of people within and outside the cemetery wall.

34. Brevet Lieut.-Col. E.B. Whitman, "Remarks on National Cemeteries.—Original Military Division of the Tennessee," in The Army Reunion: With Reports of the Meetings of the Societies of the Army of the Cumberland; the Army of the Tennessee; the Army of the Ohio: and the Army of Georgia (Chicago: S.C. Griggs and Company, 1869), p. 225.
35. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/dc1156/.

Montgomery C. Meigs

The designation of a national Decoration Day (today's Memorial Day) in 1868 reflected the growing commemorative function of national cemeteries and associated calls for beautification. In response, Congress allocated funds in 1870 for planting trees and shrubs in each of the 73 national cemeteries, reinforcing Whitman's design of Fort Donelson's cemetery.[36] General Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster General of the U.S. Army, was in charge of the national cemetery system and sought guidance from noted landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted, with whom he had worked during the war. Olmsted addressed an overall approach, rather than specific practices, because of the differing topography, property boundaries, and other variations among cemeteries. He advised against the popular Victorian ornamental gardens, instead emphasizing the character of the landscape and grouped plantings of trees. He recommended that cemetery designs,

> be studiously simple ...The main object should be to establish permanent dignity and tranquility. Looking forward several generations, the greater part of all that is artificial at present in the cemeteries must be expected to have either wholly disappeared or to have become inconspicuous and unimportant in the general landscape.[37]

Olmsted proposed only two specific features for the cemeteries, an enclosing wall, and allowing "the perfect tranquility of the trees within" to create "a sacred grove" for the war dead.[38] Groupings of trees were accordingly planted at Fort Donelson.

The Fort Donelson Cemetery slowly became recognized not only as a burial ground, but also as a commemoration of the battle. In 1872, when an Army officer suggested that the dead be moved to a cemetery in Nashville as a cost-cutting measure, Meigs responded, "let the men rest in peace," for the Fort Donelson Cemetery "is a public historical monument to an important battle, a leading event in the history of the United States."[39]

36. Communities in both the North and South claim the first local annual event, including Boalsburg, PA; Charleston, SC; Columbus, GA; Columbus, MI; Waterloo, NY; Carbondale, Il, and small and large cities in other states. Several are recognized as the first by Congressional resolutions and Presidential proclamations. Richard Gardiner and Daniel Bellware, *The Genesis of the Memorial Day Holiday* (Columbus State University, 2014); David W. Blight, *Race and Reunion: The Civil War in American Memory* (Cambridge, MA: Belknap Press, 2001), pp. 69-71; Library of Congress https://www.loc.gov/item/today-in-history/may-30/; John E. Auwaerter, *Cultural Landscape Report for Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Petersburg National Battlefield, Virginia* (Boston: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, 2009), pp. 58-59.

37. Ibid. Witold Rybczynski, *A Clearing in the Distance; Frederick Law Olmsted and America in the Nineteenth Century* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 2000), Chap. 1, n.p.
38. Rybczynski, *Clearing*, n.p.
39. Peterson, *Administrative History*, p. 14, citing memo, Quartermaster General to Lt. Col. James Ekin, 3 August

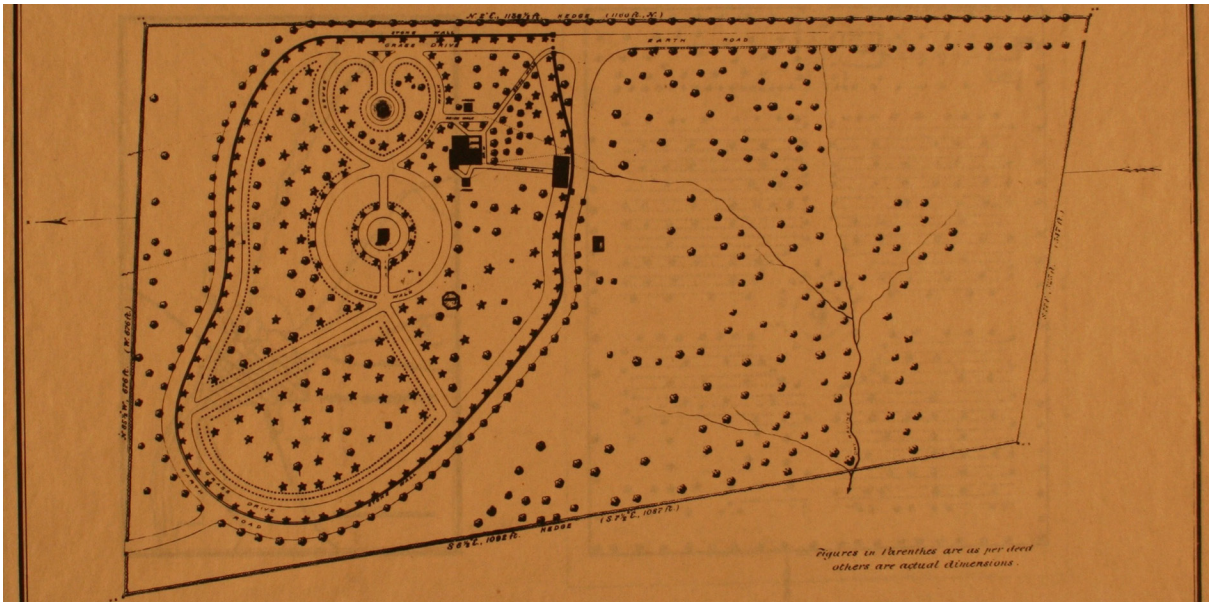


Figure A10. Plan of the *National Cemetery at Fort Donelson, Tenn.*, Office of the Quartermaster General, U.S. Army, July 22, 1892. Shows lodge and earlier building, later demolished, near the site of later carriage house/stable. (NARA Record Group 92, Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General [OQMG, 1774-1985])

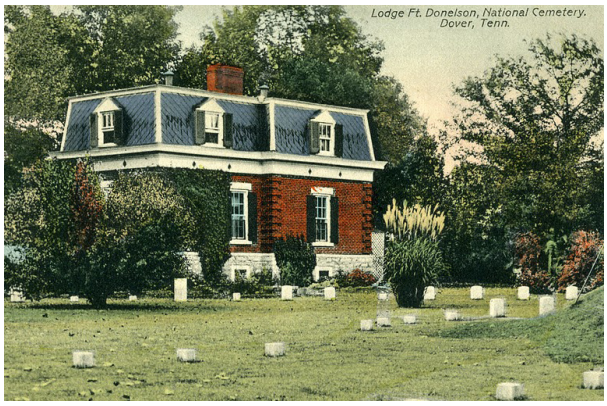


Figure A11. "Lodge Ft. Donelson, National Cemetery, Dover, Tenn.," hand colored postcard showing lodge and gravestones, ca. 1908. The 1931 kitchen has not yet been added to the west side (right).Flat-arched basement windows may indicate only the two visible from the front were originally built with round-arch tops. (public domain)



Figure A12. Current view from lodge roof showing circle of gravestones around upright cannon; trees and pathways have been removed. (JKOA)

The layout and development of Fort Donelson's cemetery adhered closely to the federal guidelines of Meigs's Office of the Quartermaster General (later published as *Regulations for the Government of National Cemeteries*), and are reflected in Whitman's 1869 *Plat* and sketch *View* (*Figs. A8-A9*).[40] A site plan drawn two decades later in 1892 by the Quartermaster's office illustrates the cemetery's early design and changes over two decades (*Fig. A10*).

The later plan shows the kidney-shaped, pastoral lawn-park style grounds enclosed by a stone wall, the interior lined with evergreens and the exterior with deciduous trees. At the center is a circle of headstones around a cannon monument. Immediately east, headstones form a heart around a flagstaff, outlined by grassy avenues (*Figs. A11-A13*). Other paths and ranks of headstones fill the enclosure. A wire fence and hedge enclose the entire 15-acre tract, and a maple-lined gravel road leads from the local road around the cemetery wall to the cemetery gate. The plan's emphasis on geometry is similar to that at other national cemeteries developed under the Quartermaster's guidelines.[41]



Figure A13. Current view of the heart design formed by gravestones with flagpole at the center. (JKOA)

The Lodge

The 1892 plan shows the superintendent's "Lodge" northwest of the gate adjacent to the heart and circle groupings of graves, with a kitchen building nearby (*Fig. A10*). The plan shows two other outbuildings, one inside the outer perimeter wall and the other just outside it to the southwest. This lodge was the second built at the cemetery. The first (*Fig. A9*) was a three-room frame building described in 1871 as,

> comfortable . . . said to leak a little, and to be very cold in winter. The position is very much exposed to the winds. A new lodge, of brick or stone, should be built in a year or two.[42]

Though it was five years later, in 1876, a new two-story, brick, Second Empire-style lodge was

1872, Cemetery Reports; Benjamin Franklin Cooling, *Forts Henry and Donelson: The Key to the Confederate Heartland* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press 2003), p. 273.
40. NR nomination, Sec. 8, p. 19, citing War Department, Office of the Quartermaster General (Washington DC: GPO, 1911).
41. Jaeger Company, "Cultural Landscape Report: Fort Donelson National Battlefield," National Park Service, March 2015. The cannon monument is called the gun monument in most historical and recent park documents.

42. NR nomination, Sec. 8, p. 19, citing "Report of the Inspector of the National Cemeteries, 1870 and 1871," *Senate Executive Document No. 79*, 42d Congress, 2d Session: 75.

built to serve as the superintendent's residence and office. Meigs, as a civil engineer, developed standardized designs for superintendents' lodges in national cemeteries throughout the country, including this one.[43] Almost all of the cemeteries had a lodge that served as both residence and office for the superintendent. Meigs's much-used Second-Empire design was altered in 1885 and again in 1895, and twentieth-century lodges were designed in the revival styles of their time until lodge construction ceased in about 1960.[44]

The Fort Donelson lodge was completed by December 1876, and, after a civil engineer's inspection, the superintendent's family moved in the following summer. The earlier frame lodge was moved south of the new building and converted for use as a toolshed and fuel storage with a wood-frame privy attached. Another wood-frame outbuilding was moved outside the stone wall and used as a stable. Whether other outbuildings were on the site at that time is not known.[45]

As commemorative activities increased in the 1890s, improvements were made to the cemetery. A brick and iron rostrum for orations was built in 1893 and cast iron benches were added in 1896. In 1902, the War Department drilled a well west of the lodge to supplement the existing cisterns. A brick carriage house/stable was built in 1911 just inside the south wall of the cemetery, near or on the site of the outbuilding shown on the 1892 plan (*Fig. A14*).[46]

43. After the war, Meigs served as an architect of government buildings in Washington.
44. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/dc1156/.
45. Jaeger, *Cultural Landscape Report*, p. 33; NR nomination, Sec. 8, p. 22, citing Superintendent William H. Taylor, "Monthly Reports, July 1876-July 1877."



Figure A14. Carriage house/stable was constructed south of the lodge in 1911, and abuts the stone wall. Undated photograph shows restrooms at west gable end. (FODO-00097, Collection: Photographic, S1, SS14: National Cemetery, box 17, folder 2)

Fort Donelson National Military Park

Fort Donelson was among a number of historical parks designated between 1914 and 1930 as part of a national wave of interest initiated by patriotic and philanthropic groups.[47] Fort Donelson's park was intended both to interpret the events of the 1862 battle and to commemorate the soldiers who fought and died there. In April 1926, the first bill "to establish a national military park at Fort Donelson, Tennessee" was introduced in Congress. President Calvin Coolidge signed it into law on April 14, 1928, establishing the Fort Donelson National Military Park and providing for a commission to determine a development plan. The park boundaries enclosed the 21-acre fort, remains of the river batteries, 2.5 miles of the outer defensive works, and the 15-acre national cemetery one-half mile east.[48] The Secretary of War had jurisdiction over the park, and the superintendent of the cemetery was to serve as its "custodian" under the direction of the Quartermaster General.[49]

A few years later, a 1931 review found that the cemetery, upon its incorporation into the military park, was "run-down due to an ineffective superintendent who was relieved of duty." Walter T. Murray was subsequently appointed superintendent of both park and cemetery in February 1931.[50]

Murray quickly brought the cemetery "up to a high standard of maintenance."[51] Several improvements were made. The War Department began construction and repair projects at both battlefield and cemetery and expanded

46. Superintendents' reports between 1911 and 1926 are missing.
47. Peterson, *Administrative History*, pp. 17, 29. Fort Donelson was part of a second wave of parks, generally smaller than the first battlefield parks; communication from Angela Sirna, historian, SERO.
48. NR nomination, Sec. 8, p. 28; Peterson, *Administrative History*, pp. 31-32. The park's GIS data show almost 21 acres fully enclosed in the earthen walls (personal communication, Superintendent Brian McCutchen).
49. Ibid., p. 31.
50. Ibid., p. 51.
51. Ibid., p. 61, citing Capt. H.J. Conner, officer in charge, Quartermaster Corps, "Report on the Construction of Fort Donelson National Military Park," 14 June 1932, RG 79.

interpretative facilities to include markers.[52] In 1929-31, interior plumbing and a heating system were introduced to the lodge, a kitchen wing was added, and a garage was built for Murray's private car.[53]

Two summerhouses located over cisterns in the cemetery were removed, "and the stable remodeled inside and out to care for the two public mules used in landscaping and park maintenance." From 1931 to 1933, fencing and a flagpole were erected. The old cistern was drained, dug out, and cemented to provide more water for the heating system.[54]

1933: The National Park Service

On August 10, 1933, responsibility for Fort Donelson National Cemetery and Fort Donelson National Military Park was transferred from the War Department to the National Park Service (NPS) as part of a larger movement under Executive Order of President Franklin D. Roosevelt that transferred all War Department historic properties, including national cemeteries, national military parks, battlefields, and historic sites, to NPS.[55]

The Park Service initiated a new era of development using funds from the National Industrial Recovery Act to help upgrade interpretative programs and improve landscaping and maintenance. In November 1933, funds were allocated for construction of visitor shelters, comfort stations, and auxiliary facilities. However, improvements at Fort Donelson from 1933 to 1941 were concentrated on landscaping and historical research.[56]

Staffing remained minimal. Civil Works Administration (CWA) personnel collected research material pertaining to Fort Donelson from the Official Records and other sources, typed, and filed them in the Superintendent's office. A park folder was developed for visitors. With these exceptions, all interpretative duties were carried out by the Superintendent alone.[57]

By 1934, annual visitation at Fort Donelson surpassed 19,000, yet interpretative efforts were stymied by lack of space. A relief model of the park was prepared that year and put on display in the lodge, where the park office was housed.[58] Further interpretation was left to markers and seasonal student guides, despite Superintendent Murray's continued push for funds for interpretative services.

Other work was underway in the mid-1930s. In 1934 and 1935, NPS completed significant improvements to the park's road system (*Figs. A15-A16*), built a cemetery parking area, and rebuilt the retaining wall along the cemetery entrance road. In 1935, a water supply system was installed, and the Public Works Administration built a brick pump house over the existing well west of the lodge.[59]

A master plan was completed in stages in the late 1930s and 1940; its 1938 utilities site plan shows the lodge, carriage house/stable, and pump house. During this time, visitation doubled from March 1938 to March 1939 in part because a toll on a nearby bridge over the Cumberland River was lifted, even while the park's interpretative program remained substandard.[60]

Maintenance apparently suffered as well; in January 1941, Blair Ross, Superintendent of Shiloh National Military Park, inspected Fort Donelson, found the lodge in bad condition, and reported that the park had inadequate funds for wages and needed work, interpretative signs, a museum, and guides. In a subsequent study of the interpretative program, Ralston Lattimore of NPS concurred and found "no organized interpretive program at the Park."[61]

52. Van L. Riggins, "A History of Fort Donelson National Military Park, Tennessee" (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1958), p. 52.
53. NR nomination, Sec. 8, p. 32, citing Conner, "Progress Report, Fort Donelson National Military Park, April 1, 1931," at FODO; Peterson, *Administrative History*, p. 50, citing Murray, "Superintendent's Monthly Report," September 1931, RG 79, and citing Conner, "Progress Report," fall 1931, RG 79.
54. Riggins, "History"; Peterson, *Administrative History*, p. 51.
55. NR nomination, Sec. 8, p. 33; Executive Order No. 6166 of 10 June 1933, under the authority of the Act of 3 March 1933; Federal Project No. 467.
56. Peterson, *Administrative History*, pp. 63-64; Riggins, "History," p. 44.
57. Riggins, "History," p. 52. The CWA ended in 1934; many of its programs were continued by the Works Progress Administration (WPA), created in 1935.
58. Peterson, *Administrative History*, pp. 65, 68.
59. Ibid., pp. 65-68; 1949 data sheet; NR nomination, Sec. 8, p. 33.
60. Peterson, *Administrative History*, pp. 70-71.
61. Ibid., p. 73. Fort Donelson was under the coordinating superintendency of Shiloh for several years.

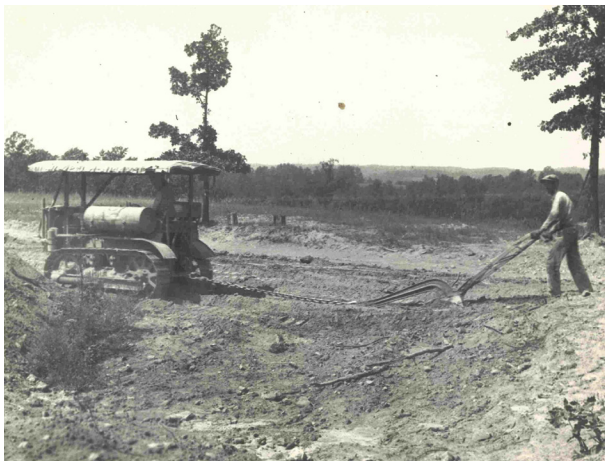


Figure A15. Road construction at the park, 1935. (FODO-00097, FODO 1736, Series 1, Subseries 4: Park Development, box 4)



Figure A16. Reconstruction of park roads, 1935. (FODO-00097, FODO 1736, Series 1, Subseries 4: Park Development, box 4)

Park attendance fell significantly with gasoline and tire rationing in World War II, and the park was used almost exclusively by troops on training maneuvers. No progress was made on the interpretative program.[62]

As rationing programs ended after the war, visitation increased and construction projects were once again considered.[63] In July 1946, the superintendent stressed the need for buildings and utilities. He specifically requested construction of a utility building to house tools, meters, and pumps, and an administration building for visitors and interpretative materials.[64] At this time, visitor restrooms were located in the carriage house/stable.

Rising visitation in 1947 again highlighted the need for expanded visitor services. A small "interpretative station" was apparently in place in the lodge, supplemented by information markers on the battlefield. An inspection in the fall of 1948 reported that the park "is essentially just what it was when the War Department turned the area over to the National Park Service in 1933 ... in urgent need of replanning, development, interpretation facilities and land acquisitions." The report concluded that the park merited far more attention than it had received.[65]

62. Ibid.
63. Ibid., p. 75.
64. Superintendent's Monthly Report, 13 July 1946, RG 79.
65. Riggins, "History," p. 50; Peterson, *Administrative History*, p. 80, citing Roy E. Appleman, NPS Regional Historian, "Report of Inspection," November 1948, RG 79.

By 1953, a master plan outline was prepared, emphasizing the continuing poor quality of interpretative services and the lack of a visitor center and guide service. The lodge still served as park headquarters.[66]

Mission 66

The National Park Service would mark its fiftieth anniversary in 1966. Planning began in the early 1950s with the design of a nationwide program of redevelopment and improvement titled Mission 66. Civil War sites were given special attention in anticipation of the war's centennial fast approaching. At Fort Donelson, a General Development Plan was drawn up in 1957, when the annual visitation of about 220,000 was estimated

66. Charles Shedd, "Master Plan Development Outline for Fort Donelson National Military Park," National Park Service, September 1953.



Figure A17. Conducted tour of the battleground and cemetery as part of interpretation program, 1958. (FODO-00097, FODO 1736, Series 1, Subseries 13: Interpretative Programs, box 15)



Figure A18. Entrance to National Cemetery showing carriage house/stable, pump house, and lodge, 2010. (JKOA)

to reach 350,000 by 1966.[67] A key recommendation was construction of a museum in a Visitor Center-Administration complex. Such a building was approved in 1960, and completed in time for a dedication on February 16, 1962, the battle's centennial.[68]

The park was administratively listed on the National Register of Historic Places with passage of the National Historic Preservation Act on October 15, 1966. Confirming documentation was completed and accepted by the Keeper of the Register in 1977. Additional Documentation was completed and accepted in 1996.

A September 1960 act provided for the acquisition of additional lands, and in 1985, upon its completion, the National Military Park was renamed National Battlefield.[69] The 2004 Fort Donelson National Boundary Expansion Act and a partnership with the Civil War Trust allows for growth not to exceed 2,000 acres.

67. Peterson, *Administrative History*, p. 89.
68. Ibid.
69. Public Law 6-738 (1960); *Federal Register*, p. 33118 (1985).

Chronology of Development and Use

National Cemetery Lodges

The War Department established Fort Donelson National Cemetery in April 1867, and soon after, the first Superintendent's Lodge was built. It was typical of those erected in national cemeteries prior to 1870 as temporary structures; an 1874 inspection report described it as a one-story, frame structure with three rooms and a detached kitchen.[70] Whitman's 1869 bird's-eye *View* shows the simple, front-gabled structure (*Fig. A9*).

The present Superintendent's Lodge, known as the National Cemetery Lodge, replaced it. Erected in 1876 near the southeast corner of the military burial ground, it served as the Superintendent's residence, with one room dedicated as his office, following the new standard for national cemetery lodges designed by the Quartermaster General's Office: a two-story, L-shaped, brick structure in the Second Empire style with nine rooms – three each on the basement, first-floor, and second-floor levels. In 1931, a one-story kitchen was added, and the interior stair appears to have been significantly remodeled. At some point, the front porch floor and steps were converted from wood to concrete, and the posts and brackets were later replaced in a different design. Additional alterations consisted of almost constant, if minor, repairs until NPS undertook a more comprehensive renovation in 1981. In 1993-1995, the entire building was converted to park offices and headquarters.

70. "History and Development of the National Cemetery Administration" (Washington: US Department of Veterans Affairs, National Cemetery Administration, 2015), p. 4.



Figure B1. The Fort Donelson National Cemetery Lodge (JKOA)

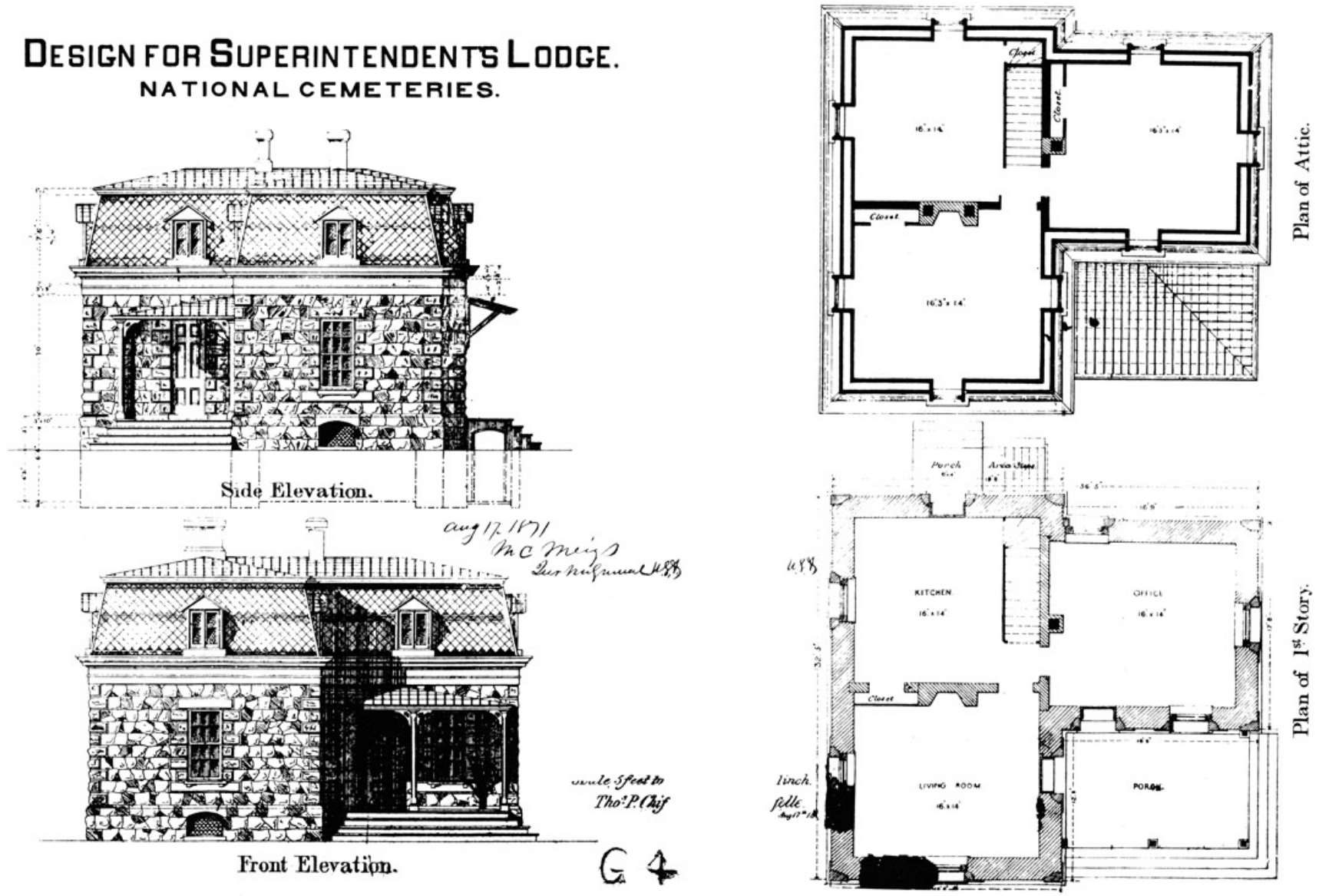


Figure B2. 1871 design for Superintendent's Lodge for National Cemeteries (U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs Historic Property Highlights, Office of Construction and Facilities Management, https://www.cfm.va.gov/historic/superintendent.htm)

The Prototype

Before 1862, those who died in battle were interred in burial grounds created at hospitals and in combat zones, with record keeping haphazard at best. In that year, a new system of national cemeteries came under the jurisdiction of Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs, whose duties also included anticipating and providing supplies and equipment to the Army, constructing barracks and hospitals, and arranging transport. Provisions for cemeteries were expanded by an 1867 law calling for enclosing every cemetery in a stone wall or iron fence, placing markers at graves, appointing a superintendent and providing adequate housing.[71]

Meigs had great influence over military architecture, and in 1871, he developed a prototype plan for national cemetery lodges, although some evidence suggests that Edward Clark was responsible for the design. In 1864, Meigs had assigned Clark to serve as the architect and engineer of Arlington National Cemetery, and he had been Architect of the Capitol Extension since 1865. He submitted plans for a six-room, one-and-a-half-story, Second Empire-style lodge to the Quartermaster General's Office in 1869. Over the next two years, the design was refined and, in 1871, submitted for Meigs's approval. It became the standard for those built during the 1870s, including the lodge at Fort Donelson.[72] The Second Empire design was replaced in the 1880s with a Victorian design as the new standard, and later lodges were built in prevailing styles. A Dutch Colonial Revival style was popular in the 1920s and early 1930s.[73]

A drawing sheet, hand-dated August 17, 1871 and signed by Meigs, shows the prototype elevations and plans for a lodge of ashlar-cut stone, though lodges of the same design were built of brick. The sheet shows the front, one side elevation, and plans for the first story and "attic" (*Fig. B2*). No other sheet is in available records.

The three rooms of the first floor prototype are labeled office, living room, and kitchen. Only the living room has a fireplace; a flue in the office may have provided coal heat there or served the cellar, or both. A corner staircase with a tight curve led from the kitchen room to the second floor, where one of the three rooms had a fireplace, and each had a closet. A small back porch was accessed from the kitchen room. At its side were steps to the basement, suggesting a basement door was beneath or near the porch.

The Meigs prototype was the standard for cemetery lodges across the country. Several examples of both stone and brick Second Empire lodges remain, some more altered than others. Among them, Fort Donelson's lodge and setting retain a high degree of integrity (*Figs. B3-B6*).



Figure B3. Brick lodge at Glendale National Cemetery, Richmond, Virginia, built 1874. The letters U.S. are worked into the roof's slate pattern. (U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, National Cemetery Administration, www.cem.va.gov)



Figure B4. Brick lodge at Fort McPherson National Cemetery, Nebraska, built 1876. Meigs lodges were built throughout the country with minor changes to accommodate varied conditions. (wiki commons)

71. Therese T. Sammartino, Department of Veterans Affairs, "Civil War Era National Cemeteries," (Washington, DC: National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1994), pp. E4-E5, F3.
72. Data Addendum to Keokuk National Cemetery, Lodge, p. 3 (HABS No. 1A-197-A, HABS IOWA, 56-KEOK, p. 4-); National Register nomination for Arlington National Cemetery Historic District (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2014).
73. Tommy Jones, *Chalmette Cemetery Superintendent's Lodge HSR*, Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2006). Library of Congress, https://www.loc.gov/item/tn0441/.



Figure B5. Stone lodge at Jefferson City National Cemetery, Missouri, constructed in 1870. Among its alterations is the porch enclosure. (U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, National Cemetery Administration, www.cem.va.gov))



Figure B6. Stone lodge at Cold Harbor National Cemetery, Mechanicsville, Virginia, constructed 1871 with significant later alterations. The layout is a mirror image of the Meigs plan. (www.nps.gov/nr/travel)

Specifications

Although prototype drawings of floor plans and elevations were made for stone lodges only (*Fig. B2*), written specifications were prepared for both stone and brick (see *Appendix A* for 1871 specifications).[74] The specifications for brick lodges acknowledge: "The drawing accompanying this specification was made for stone lodges with twenty-two (22) inch exterior walls. The exterior walls for the brick lodges being only nine (9) inches with in [illegible] or four (4) inches, will account for the difference in the outside measurement as shown by plan and specification. The timber measurements shown on the drawing are to be preserved."

74. *Specifications for Superintendents' Brick Lodges for National Cemeteries.*

Fort Donelson's brick lodge diverged from parts of the specifications. For example, although they call for a "step-ladder to cellar under stair in Kitchen," it was built with a staircase from kitchen to cellar, positioned beneath the stair from first floor to second. On the exterior, the back porch apparently was placed on the west side rather than the back as on the Meigs plan. The adjacent basement steps and west basement entrance remain, and physical evidence in the basement interior and north exterior suggest the west location.

A Permanent Lodge

In 1872, John C. Comfort of Shiremanstown, Pennsylvania, was awarded the contract to build the Superintendent's lodges at the national cemeteries at Fort Donelson and in Raleigh, North Carolina; Memphis and Chattanooga, Tennessee; and Logan's Cross Roads and Lebanon, Kentucky. He would be paid $2,400 for each.[75]

Four years later, in August 1876 under Cemetery Superintendent W. Henry Taylor, work at Fort Donelson commenced with the basement, first-floor joists, and brickwork. By September, the lodge was ready for tinning and slating, and in October, the roof was built. Comfort declared it completed in December, but it stood unoccupied until the War Department inspected and approved the work in June 1877.[76]

On July 19, 1877, Superintendent Taylor and his family moved into the impressive brick lodge. A great improvement over the cemetery's original frame residence, it had two living rooms and an office on the main floor, three second-floor rooms, and three rooms in the cellar. It is not clear whether the detached kitchen remained in place and in use or whether one of the living rooms

75. Under two separate contracts, Comfort also built lodges in Danville, Glendale, and Seven Pines, VA, and the brick walls around the cemeteries in Beaufort and Florence, SC, Memphis, TN, and Raleigh, NC. Senate Report no. 62, p. 1 (46th Congress, second session, 7 January 1880); https://books.google.com/books?id=ibAFAAAAQAAJ&pg=PR215&lpg=PR215&dq=%22john+c.+comfort%22+%22fort+donelson%22+lodge&source=bl&ots=uK_NFgVC61&sig=g7L-xjkRk60UEOpz7n3KZ1fAkBg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjA3_GiytjPAhUGQyYKHRgIBm0Q6AEIHDAA#v=onepage&q&f=false.

76. This is the source of the discrepancy in the varying reported dates of the building as 1876 and 1877. See also Jaeger Company, "Cultural Landscape Report," p. 33; FODO/Cemetery History Notes, p. 4, box 6, folder 7, FODO-00095, Collection: National Cemetery Records, Series 3: Historic Information Records.

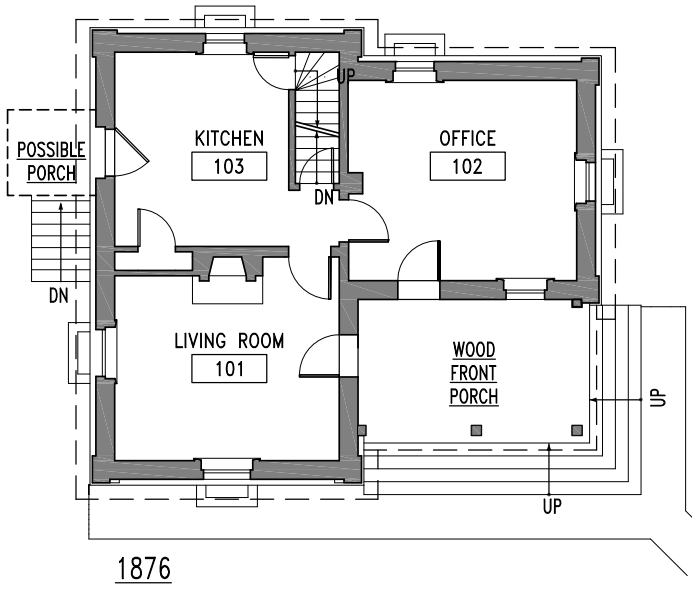


Figure B7. Conjectured plan of Fort Donelson Lodge when completed in 1876. Room uses based on the Meigs prototype; porch location based on physical evidence. Room numbers are those used in this report and in 2016-17 documentation drawings. (JKOA. See full sheet in Appendix B.)

was used as a kitchen as suggested on the Meigs prototype plan. During the winter of 1878, the old lodge was moved eighty feet south and converted to a tool shed, wood shed, and privy. Soon after, Superintendent Taylor constructed sidewalks to the lodge using bricks salvaged from the old lodge's fireplace.[77]

Unfortunately for builder Comfort, the federal government claimed he had forfeited his contracts because he did not complete the work on schedule. Comfort responded by filing a claim for payment with Congress in 1880. According to his testimony before committees of both the House and Senate, supported by documentation, his work was not completed on schedule because of the government's constant delays and changes to the scope of work that increased both the labor and costs. Congress agreed that Comfort had just claim for compensation but said the matter should be referred to the Court of Claims. Whether Comfort ever received payment for his work at Fort Donelson or the other cemeteries is not known.[78]

77. Jaeger Company, "Cultural Landscape Report," p. 33.
78. Senate Report no. 62, pp. 1-4.

Maintenance Problems Begin

Throughout the lodge's first half century, records centered on repair and maintenance rather than change. In May 1879, only two and a half years after the lodge was completed, the Superintendent reported that the skylight was leaking.[79] This complaint was the first of many concerning the skylight. The location is never mentioned in the many references to the skylight until a report on work conducted in 1981.

Oddly, the front porch was painted two years in a row in 1879 and 1880. This apparently refers to posts and trim, as a request for oil to re-treat the porch floor and steps suggests those elements were unpainted wood.[80]

Records from 1880 make clear that the lodge's heating stoves and fireplaces were designed for coal, not wood, and required a larger supply than that provided by the Quartermaster's Office. The cook stove, on the other hand, used wood, so both types of fuel were needed during the early years, and the Superintendent repeatedly requested both.[81]

Use of Kalsomine

Repainting was frequent. In 1881, fifty gallons of kalsomine were requested for use in six rooms,[82] and over a long period, kalsomine was used to recoat the interior walls of the lodge. Three years later, in 1884, more kalsomine "to whitewash rooms of lodge" was requested.[83] More commonly known today as calcimine, kalsomine is a white or tinted wash composed of calcium carbonate (chalk) in a water base. From the mid-nineteenth through the first third of the twentieth century, when soot from coal and wood heating stained walls and ceilings, kalsomine provided a quick and economical alternative to paint. However, its minimal binders and glues for adhesion made it difficult for later, harder finishes, such as paint, to hold before succumbing to chipping and peeling.[84]

Honoring a Fallen President

In the days following the September 19, 1881 death of President James A. Garfield, who was shot on

79. Cemetery History Notes, p. 10.
80. Ibid.; see also Letters Sent, box 6, folder 1, Fort Donelson N.C., 12 April 1880, FODO-00095, National Cemetery, series 1: War Department Records.
81. Letters Sent, box 6, folder 1, 24 May 1880 and after.
82. Ibid., 9 May 1881.
83. Letters Sent, box 6, folder 2, 3 May 1884.
84. Peter Lord Plaster and Paints, "Cures for Calcimine Ceilings," *Old House Journal* (April 2001); www.plasterlord.com/notebook/fcalcimine.htm.

July 2, Fort Donelson National Cemetery reflected the nation's mourning. Not only was the flag hung at half-mast, but the porch was draped with evergreens, and both the porch and interior rooms were draped with "material," most likely black crepe.[85]

Maintenance and Frustrations Continue: 1883-1890

The Superintendent's 1883 correspondence indicates that the tin roof of the lodge was repaired and painted Spanish brown. Which roof or roofs is not stated; the Meigs specifications called for tin roofs on the main upper slope, dormers, and porches. The Superintendent also noted that the brick chimneys were badly in need of repointing, and the tinning around the face of the chimneys should be soldered or lapped. Repairs of the leaks, principally around the skylight and a chimney, were successful.[86]

Although the roof was fixed, the lodge suffered other problems in 1883. The front porch gutters were badly constructed and overflowing, rapidly rotting the porch, including the sills, and its south steps were falling down. Two months after the Superintendent reported these conditions in April, the lumber had not been delivered and, when it finally arrived, the amount was insufficient and the lumber was undressed, requiring it to be ripped and planed.[87] The work was completed in July. In addition, drainage from the basement had to be corrected because the pipe had been laid too close to level and was clogged with sediment.[88]

In 1884, the skylight was once again leaking badly due to the rotted frame. Superintendent Patrick Hart requested that before repair, it be enlarged "so that I can get out on the roof as it is now too small for my shoulders to pass through."[89] Apparently his wish was granted; the following year, a new frame was made for the skylight.[90]

In 1885, the lodge exterior was painted with white lead and linseed oil. The shutters were painted chrome green. The Superintendent reported thirteen broken fasteners on the window blinds, failing tin gutters, and loose roof slates.[91] He also noted that the plaster in and around the stairway was cracked and falling due to previous roof leaks, and the back porch was badly rotted. The basement had developed problems more serious than drain stoppage. Five basement windows, one door, and the floors needed repair. Perhaps worst of all, the basement was "filled with roaches, crickets, and vermin" from its use as a chicken coop. Before the end of 1885, new guttering and spouting were installed; the cellar windows were repaired; a new lock for the cellar door was installed; and two doorknobs and one closet door were repaired.[92]

A July 1886 inspection report noted repairs and conditions, including the earlier painting of the exterior woodwork. The walls and ceiling of the cellar had been whitewashed, perhaps during the 1885 repairs, and the floor overhead doubled and deadened. The back porch was declared "new and very good."[93]

In May 1887, the cellar was again whitewashed, and the three second-floor rooms were kalsomined. In November, J.O. Scarborough painted the porch, office, doors, interior woodwork, window blinds, floors, and cornice.[94]

In 1888, a brick walkway was laid from the front porch to the iron entrance gates. The concrete floors in the basement had worn through in places, and a request was made to have two of the floors repaired with hard oak plank, which was considered cheaper and better than concrete. This request seems odd when the continued moisture problem was the likely culprit, but R.S. LeMaster repaired the floors in this manner.[95]

In 1890, the lodge chimneys were repointed and the roof was repainted. In April 1891, a painter was employed to kalsomine the three first-floor rooms and to paint their woodwork as well as the office floor, the back porch, and the cornice. In May, a carpenter and a painter were hired to again repair and paint the rotting front porch and to paint the shutters, roof, office and living room doors, and the basement stairway.[96]

85. Letters Sent, box 6, folder 2. 26 September 1881.
86. Ibid., 25 February 1883.
87. Ibid., 13 June, 30 June and 2 July 1883.
88. Ibid., 10 April 1883.
89. Ibid., 3 May 1884.
90. Cemetery History Notes, p. 19.
91. Letters Sent, box 6, folder 2, 9 September 1885.
92. Cemetery History Notes, pp. 19-20.
93. W.H. Owen to Lt. Col. R.N. Batchelder, Inspection Report, 13 July 1886, Records of Electronic Technical Information Center (E-TIC), National Park Service.
94. Letters Sent, box 6, folder 2, 2 May 1887; Cemetery History Notes, p. 26.
95. Letters Sent, box 6, folder 2, 3 April and 12 November 1888; 16 January 1889.
96. Cemetery History Notes, pp. 32, 35.



Figure B8. Superintendent Hyde and family at the National Cemetery Lodge, 1892, showing wood porch steps, wood posts and scrolled porch post brackets, round-arch basement windows, louvered shutters on the first- and second-story windows, and built-in gutters concealed by an ornamental cornice. Vegetation lines the diagonal walkway to the porch, and a sign for visitors is at the east. (FODO-00097, FODO 1736, Series 1, Subseries 10, box 10)

A Telling Image

In 1892, Superintendent Hyde, his family, and perhaps others were photographed in front of the lodge (*Fig. B8*). The solemn faces typical of long photographic exposure times are brightened by the playful tone of the top hat on the woman to the left. Residents of the lodge among this group are not known.

The photograph shows the exterior in apparent good condition, and provides evidence to help determine later changes to the extant original features. The porch steps are painted wood; the tops of the wood porch posts and pilasters are adorned with crown molding and scrolled brackets; the two visible south and east basement windows have round-arch heads; and louvered shutters are affixed to all visible windows. The door to the living room at the west side of the porch appears to be solid wood, while the door to the office is obscured by the porch corner post.

Another photograph, this one perhaps 1908 (*Fig. B9*), also shows the full-height porch posts; the steps appear to be the wood in the same design seen in 1892.

Today, the steps are concrete; the porch posts are raised on concrete bases and have a different configuration; the post brackets are of a distinctly different design; the basement windows are flat-arched with lintels; the louvered shutters are missing; and the doors to the north and west rooms are replacements.

Work Continues: 1892-1908

In the fall of 1892, A.R. Scarboro was hired to repaint the woodwork in the three upper rooms and the stairway and to kalsomine them, to repair the gutters, and to repair and repaint the back porch, though the porch was to have been painted the previous year.[97] Two years later, the roof was once again leaking, not only around the skylight, but also in three places in the valleys, and the front

97. Ibid., p. 39; probably not the same as the J.O. Scarborough who painted in 1887; Letters Sent, box 6, folder 5, 27 October 1892.

porch roof was leaking in four places. Both porches were rotting.[98]

Later in the year, proposals were sought for lodge repairs, and in October, Allan and Robertson submitted vouchers for labor and materials used in "constructing the front and rear porches" and painting and kalsomining inside and outside the lodge.[99] This work may have been repairs and replacement of water-damaged wood; earlier complaints about rotting porches were frequent.

In June 1896, a small iron tablet with the inscription "Public Office" arrived from the Quartermaster's Office. It was to be screwed onto the outside panel of the Superintendent's office door.[100]

98. Cemetery History Notes, pp. 45-46; Letters Sent, box 6, folder 5, 15 March 1894.
99. Allan and Robertson's first names are not supplied, Letters Sent, box 6, folder 5, 16 August and 13 October 1894.
100. Depot Quartermaster to Superintendent, Fort Donelson National Cemetery, 29 June 1896, Quartermaster's Correspondence, 1896, box 1, folder 11.

From time to time, the records report changes in interior colors and finishes. In 1897, J.M. Allan, probably the same Allan who made the 1894 repairs, repapered the lodge office and painted the main and porch roofs.[101] The next year, the parlor woodwork was painted white, the office floor was repainted yellow, and the front and rear porches and steps were repainted a light brown. The basement doors and both stairways inside the lodge were also painted.[102]

A remarkable photograph of the lodge at Shiloh National Cemetery, taken in 1909 after a destructive tornado, shows the interior of the exposed room extensively wallpapered, including the ceiling (*Fig. B10*). A similar style and treatment may have been in place at Fort Donelson and other national cemetery lodges. A wallpaper remnant was recently found in an upstairs room of the

101. J.M. Allan voucher, 21 May 1897, Quartermaster's Correspondence, 1897, box 1, folder 12.
102. Cemetery History Notes, p. 60.



Figure B9. Photograph of "Judge Rice" seated on cemetery wall with lodge behind, probably 1908. Porch retains the full-height porch posts and bracket design, and the steps appear to be wood in the same design seen in the 1892 photograph. Note entrance gates and the round-arch basement windows (circled). (FODO-00097, FODO 1736, Series 1, Subseries 14, box 17)



Figure B10. Papered walls and ceiling are exposed at Shiloh National Cemetery Lodge, Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, after a 1909 cyclone. At right is the kitchen door, probable location of the original back porch, and painted brick. The exposed office shows the doors to front porch and kitchen. (Shiloh NMP Collection)

Fort Donelson lodge, though its period has not been determined (*Fig. B11*). Wallpaper or painted decoration of a different design is visible under a later wall covering on the west wall of Room 103 (the current mail room).

The photograph reveals other information. The ghostmark at the right may be evidence of the Meigs back porch at the door from the Shiloh kitchen room, placed at the prototype's location. The exposed room is the office, the equivalent of the northeast room of Fort Donelson's lodge. Visible in the room is the door to the front porch, which is seen through the window, and the shorter, four-panel door to the kitchen. The exterior bricks have been painted, either originally or later, but after construction of the back porch.



Figure B11. Wallpaper sample from second floor room, Fort Donelson lodge. (FODO—967, Row 9, cabinet 6)

In 1899, serious problems with the Fort Donelson basement continued. A request was made to have the basement rooms plastered and sealed overhead because of "roaches by the hundreds."[103]

The twentieth century brought new concerns. The two cisterns were often dry, so in 1901, a 236-foot-deep well was drilled eighty feet west of the lodge to provide adequate water. Another complaint was the small size of the basement windows, though window locations are unspecified. A 1902 request to have them enlarged was not authorized. The assistant superintendent was not pleased, and

103. Ibid., p. 61.

wrote, "Uncle Sam does not feel able financially to have them enlarged. He would not let Roosevelt stay in darkness in the basement of the White House" (*Figs. B8-B9*).[104] The request is puzzling; evidence is clear that all but one basement window were long and had deep window wells, later enclosed.

In 1905, additional papering and other inside work were completed, and the building was declared in excellent condition above the basement. In 1908, the porch was painted again.[105]

Because records from 1910 to 1924 are missing from Park archives, little information on those years is available. However, a 1924 reference indicates that the exterior and interior of the lodge were last painted in 1905, and four rooms and the stairway were last papered in 1910.

Hope for a New Kitchen: 1925-1930

The need for a new kitchen at the Superintendent's lodge is evident from records of the mid-1920s. Earlier occasional records refer to the room north of the living room as the kitchen. Around 1925, plans were drawn for a new ell addition on the west side of the lodge. It was to measure thirteen feet wide by thirty feet long and include two rooms, a kitchen and dining room separated by a chimney, and a rear porch. To the superintendent's disappointment, it was not built.[106]

In 1928, the War Department established Fort Donelson National Military Park, and along with its primary use as the Superintendent's residence, the cemetery lodge became the office for both park and cemetery administration.[107] Improvements followed. In 1929, H.D. McElwee furnished labor and materials to install a plumbing and sewer system. Electric lights were also installed at that time.

The lodge kitchen by now had moved to the basement, probably because more space was needed for administrative uses, but proved far from adequate. In early 1930, the Superintendent pleaded,

> The basement, which has to be used as kitchen and dining room, is dark, damp, and unsightly, and very disagreeable. It is also unsanitary as, being old, the walls are dirty and the baseboards are warped out from the walls, causing insects, such as roaches, ants, etc. to breed behind them.

He added that the range was no longer usable, and, "as stated many times before," a new one was needed.[108]

He also requested a hot-water heating system in 1930 because "there is no way of keeping the water pipes here from freezing in winter, and . . . it is so inconvenient to carry coal and other fuel up two flights of stairs. Furthermore, there are nine rooms in this lodge and only two grates and two heaters for heating the rooms."[109]

Repairs and painting were again needed. The paper in the living and sitting rooms was torn and hanging down, doubtless due to the previous use of kalsomine, and the walls were reported to be greasy, disfigured, and unsightly, especially in what was called the sitting room, the north room that former superintendents had used as a kitchen. The installation of electric lights had also damaged the wallpaper.[110] S.J. Crisp completed the papering project in the two rooms in September, but the interior woodwork still needed painting.

Also in September, authorization was requested to purchase terra cotta enamel for use on the woodwork in the living room. The walls had a light tan paper, and the floors were dark mahogany, so Superintendent Len H. Hood thought that terra cotta would harmonize beautifully, better than the existing white. The living room floors were painted, the walls papered, and the woodwork repainted.[111]

104. Ibid., pp. 68-69.
105. Ibid., pp. 77, 84.
106. Drawing of proposed kitchen addition, Fort Donelson National Cemetery, 31 January 1925, Cemetery Lodge, Miscellaneous Documents, box 6, folder 11, FODO-00095, National Cemetery Records, series 4: Historic Buildings.
107. Peterson, *Administrative History*, p. 50.
108. Cemetery History Notes, p. 94; Len H. Hood, Superintendent, to Commanding Officer, Quartermaster Int. Depot, 12 January 1930, 1930 [Correspondence, Purchase Orders, Request for Supplies], box 4, folder 2, FODO-00095, National Cemetery Records, series 1: War Department.
109. Len H. Hood, Superintendent, to Commanding Officer, QM Int. Depot, 23 August 1930, 1930, box 4, folder 1.
110. Len H. Hood, Superintendent, to Commanding Officer, QM Int. Depot, 22 August 1930, 1930, box 4, folder 2.
111. Ibid., Len Hood, Superintendent, to H.J. Conner, Officer in Charge, Stones River National Military Park, 17 September 1930; Cemetery History Notes, p. 95.

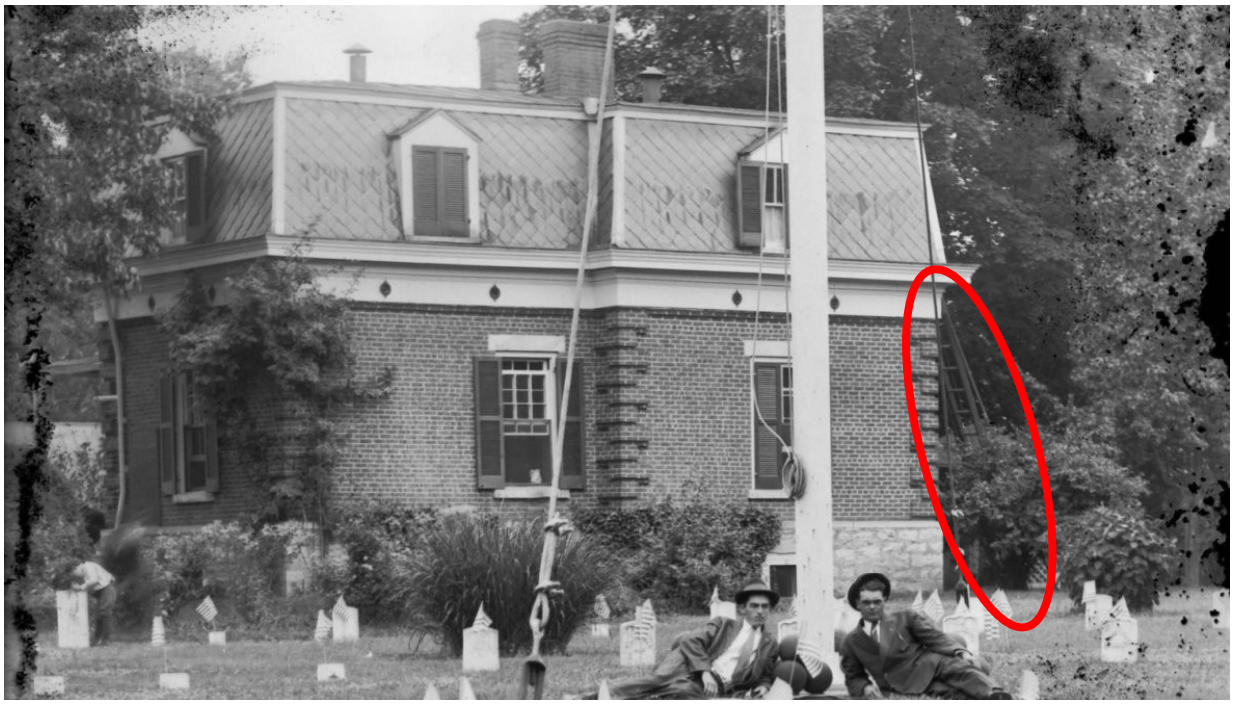


Figure B12. The north back wall of the building before the addition of the 1931 kitchen on the west side. A ladder leans against the west elevation (circled), and the corner of the front porch can be seen at the left. The image shows louvered shutters on both levels. The distance between the gravestones and lodge is foreshortened. (Undated, 1931 or before. The Sam A. Feltner Photo Archive, FD 3-172b, http://www.tngenweb.org/stewart/fpa/fpafortdonelson.htm)

1931: A New Kitchen and Other Improvements

In December 1930, Captain Smith of the Quartermaster Depot in Jeffersonville, Indiana wrote to Superintendent Hood. His office had been asked to prepare plans and specifications for a kitchen addition following the same general plan as kitchens added to similar national cemetery lodges. To complete the plans, Smith needed a few measurements and other data from Hood, and provided a list of questions. Although the list survives, neither the answers nor the final plan and specifications are in park records.[112]

On April 1, 1931, local contractor Z.W. Vaughn was hired to erect the kitchen addition by June

112. Joseph E. Smith to Superintendent, Fort Donelson National Cemetery, 15 December 1930, 1930, box 4, folder 1.



Figure B13. Fort Donelson's 1931 kitchen addition was positioned on the west side to avoid the cistern. (2017, JKOA)



Figure B14. Similar kitchen addition at Lebanon National Cemetery Lodge in Kentucky was placed in the more typical location at the back. Front porch is visible at the left. (thjarch.com)

and for other work at the lodge. Although Vaughn was awarded the contract to build the kitchen, Morris Folks of Dover later claimed that he built it.[113]

The first known photograph of the rear elevation (*Fig. B12*) shows the lodge before the kitchen wing was added at the west; the existence of a small back porch on that side is unclear because of the angle of the photograph. Most similar Meigs lodges placed the back entrance and porch on the back wall rather than side; however, Fort Donelson's porch location was adjusted when originally built to avoid a cistern at the north. Cemetery records report that the cistern similarly influenced the size and placement of the kitchen addition on the west side (*Figs. B13-B14*).

The new west kitchen wing was accessed from the northwest room through an opening that retains its original interior casing, probably as the doorway to the original back porch. The porch was removed for construction of the addition, but the adjacent basement steps, set perpendicular as in the Meigs design, remain in place and lead to the basement door, immediately below the first-floor former porch.

Physical evidence confirms that there was no doorway or back porch on the north elevation. The basement window in the north wall retains both its original low sill and the 1931 raised sill, indicating it was constructed as a window rather than a door, and there are no ghost marks of a porch or basement steps on the north elevation, in contrast to those seen in the Shiloh lodge cyclone photograph. At Fort Donelson, the probable ghost marks of the porch on the west elevation would have been covered by the addition.

The quarterly report for the period ending June 30, 1931 lists the significant improvements to the lodge beyond the kitchen addition, including new

113. Z.W. Vaughn invoices, 7 May 1931, 1931 [Public Voucher, Correspondence], box 4, folder 4; Progress Report, 1 April 1931, Superintendents' Narrative Report, 1930-1937, box 7, folder 1, FODO-00099, Res. Man. Records, series 1: Admin. Records, SS 4: Reports/Narratives.



Figure B15. Ceiling above basement stair shows the steep pitch and beginning of curve for corner winders of original stair between first and second floors.



Figure B16. Current staircase showing lower run projecting into room, Craftsman-style newel post, and portion of original door casing (red outline).

floors on the first story; three new doors; papering the three rooms on the second floor; removing old plaster and replastering the office; removing old paint and repainting inside and outside; installing a new porch roof; and repairing the cornice and guttering.[114] Though not in the list, a window was added at some time to the west elevation just south of the kitchen addition to provide light to the northwest room after the earlier opening became the entrance to the new wing.

One item, "remodeling stairway to lodge," though oddly worded, suggests that the stair between the first and second stories was altered at this time as part of the comprehensive interior work. [115] The steep stair may have been inconvenient. According to the prototype (*Fig. B2*) and physical evidence, it was originally an enclosed stair, accessed from the northwest room by a door in the northeast corner that opened to corner winders. The steep run then climbed along the east wall. The bottom of the original curve at the corner is visible from the basement steps immediately below (*Fig. B15*).

The new stair design was open to the room rather than enclosed. The winders were replaced with a more manageable landing and a lower flight of six steps projecting west into the room. Along the lower run, a plain balustrade with a molded handrail rises from a Craftsman-style newel to a section of what appears to be the original door casing. The upper run has a flat board handrail rounded at the north, bottom, end (*Fig. B16*).

In the latter part of 1931, the requested hot water and heating system was installed, and a garage constructed for the Superintendent's vehicle. On the exterior, the long basement windows were altered. These extended 28 inches below ground level, fronted by a window well 28 inches deep, 10½ inches wide, and 36 inches long, allowing debris to collect and rainwater to run under the window sills into the basement.[116] Within the basement, both the original sill and the higher 1931 sill are visible at all windows except one (*Fig. B17*). The exception is the window in the south foundation just west of the front porch. It alone

114. Quarterly Report of the Fort Donelson National Cemetery, 30 June 1931, 1931 [Maintenance Correspondence], box 4, folder 3, FODO-00095, National Cemetery Records, series 1: War Department.
115. Ibid.

116. Permission request, 17 July 1931, Cemetery History Notes, p. 96; 1931 [Maintenance Correspondence], box 4, folder 3, FODO-00095, National Cemetery Records, series 1: War Department.



Figure B17. Extant original interior sill of basement window shows depth of original window and of window well enclosed in 1931. (2017, JKOA)



Figure B18. Round-arch basement window still in place in the 1892 photograph. Interior evidence indicates that this is the only basement window built without a window well. It opened to a separate partitioned basement room. (FODO-00097, FODO 1736, Series 1, Subseries 10, box 10)



Figure B19. The same basement was later modified to a flat arch with lintel. (2018 image)

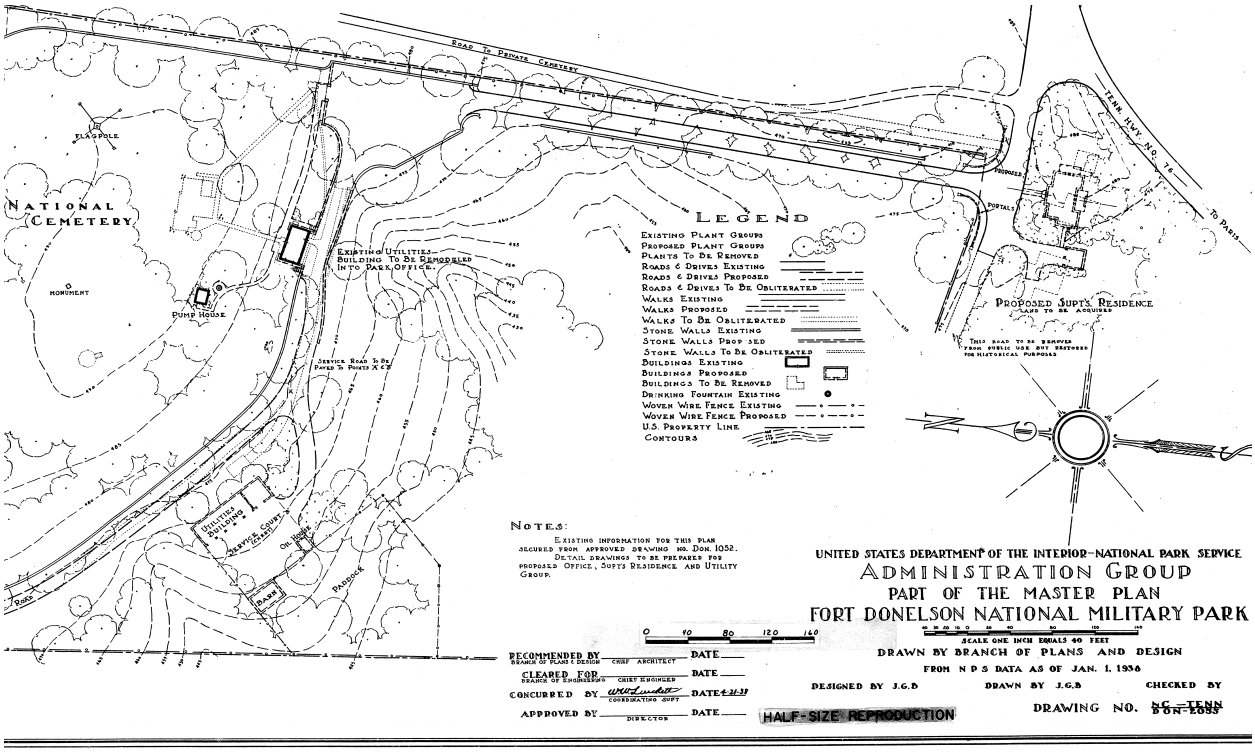


Figure B20. 1940 Master Plan showing proposal to demolish lodge and construct new staff residences near the intersection of the entrance road and Eddyville Road. (FODO Map Drawer 10, 328/2053 A, Master Plan, Fort Donelson NMP, 1940)

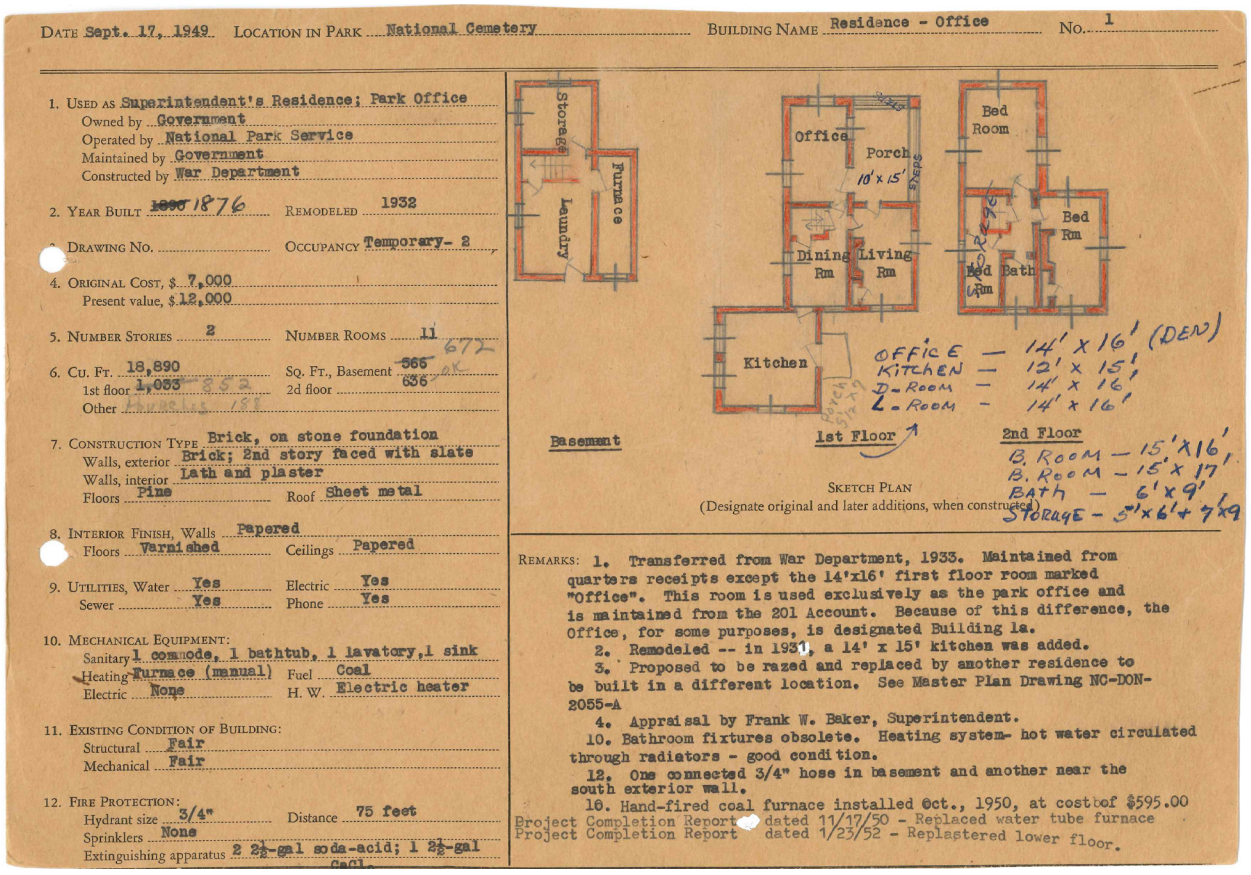


Figure B21. Lodge data sheet of 1949 with information updated in 1950 and 1952, including not-to-scale floor plans. (FODO-00095, FODO 1663, Collection No. 002, Series 4, Subseries 1, box 6. Also Collection No. 001, National Cemetery Records, Series 3, box 6, folder 12)

was built without a window well, and provided light to a separate partitioned room. The partitions have since been removed. At an unknown date, perhaps also in 1931, that window and the original round-arch window on the east elevation were both modified to flat-arch windows with lintels (*Figs. B18-B19*). A photo postcard from ca. 1908 suggests the back basement windows on the north, back foundation were flat-arched from the start (*Fig. A11*).

Other 1931 work included building a concrete walk in front of the kitchen; painting the lodge, roof, and posts; and whitewashing the basement.

A New Superintendent and the National Park Service: 1932-1933

The 1930s saw significant administrative changes at Fort Donelson. In the spring of 1932, Walter T. Murray was appointed the first Superintendent of both the National Cemetery and the National Military Park, and in 1933, administration of both was transferred from the War Department to the National Park Service.[117] As annual visitation reached 19,000, interpretation became the Park Service's primary concern. A room in the lodge continued to serve as park office, and in 1934, a relief model of the park measuring 3 feet by 6 feet was displayed there for visitors.[118]

Maintenance work continued. In 1936, the exterior woodwork and the roof were again painted. Two years later, a 1938 site plan labeled "Utilities Map, Part of the Master Plan" shows an ambitious proposal for a new staff residence just outside the cemetery gate, with the 1876 lodge in turn proposed for demolition. Nevertheless, improvements to the lodge continued. New flooring was laid in the upstairs rooms, and in 1939 a concrete floor was constructed in the furnace room of the basement where the wood flooring installed in 1888 had completely rotted.[119]

The Master Plan was finalized in 1940 and retained the proposed demolition of the lodge and construction of new staff residences near the intersection of the entrance road and Eddyville Road.[120] Fortunately, national events precluded such major projects (*Fig. B20*).

War and Postwar: 1940s and 1950s

During World War II, 1941-1945, despite reports of the lodge's poor condition, no improvements were undertaken. After the war in 1946, the exterior was painted and the interior redecorated, though no details are provided. The following year, a contract was let for rewiring.[121]

Notes on a 1949 data card capture the lodge's appearance at that time: a brick building on a stone foundation, the second story faced with slate and the roof covered with sheet metal. On the inside, the walls were plaster on lath, and walls and ceilings were papered. The floors were varnished pine, probably the new floors installed on the first floor in 1931 and second floor in 1938. Structural and mechanical conditions were rated as fair. The bathroom, apparently added sometime before, was noted as having obsolete fixtures. The heating system, hot water circulated through radiators, was in good condition. A proposal to raze and replace the lodge with another residence at a different location was still being considered (*Fig. B21*).[122]

In 1950, a hand-fired coal furnace was installed. Combined with a water-tube boiler and a coal-burning hot water heater, it was declared very efficient. The following year, the sheet metal septic tank of the sewage disposal system was replaced with a concrete structure. In 1952, the first floor was replastered in unspecified locations.[123] In 1953, the cemetery converted to city water; the lodge roof and the dining room were repainted; and three rooms were redecorated. In 1956, the lodge was insulated and weather-stripped.[124]

117. Peterson, *Administrative History*, p. 60.
118. Ibid., pp. 63, 65, 68.
119. Quarterly Report, 30 September 1939, Fort Donelson Reports, box 1, folder 2, FODO-00098, R.M.R., series 1: Admin., Subseries 4: Reports/Narratives; Memorandum: Monthly Report for October 1939, Superintendent's Monthly Narrative Reports, vol. 1, box 7, folder 4, FODO-00099, Res. Main. Rec., series 1: Administrative Records, Subseries 4: Reports/Narratives.
120. Jaeger Company, "Cultural Landscape Report," p. 79.
121. Superintendent's Monthly Narrative Reports, Memorandum: Report of activities for June 1946 and Memorandum: Report of activities for February 1947.
122. Data Sheet, 17 September 1949, National Cemetery-Lodge, HS-6, 07167-6972, box 6, folder 12, FODO-00099, National Cemetery Records, series 4: Historic Buildings.
123. Ibid., Memorandum: Report of activities for June 1953 and Data Sheet, 17 September 1949; Superintendent's Monthly Narrative Reports, Memorandum, Report of activities for November 1950 and Memorandum, Annual report for fiscal year 1951.
124. Superintendent's Monthly Narrative Reports, Memorandum, Report of activities for November 1953 and Memorandum, Report of activities for June 1956.

Annual visitation to the park reached 220,000 by 1956, and the need for improvements to the park's interpretative services intensified.[125] The 1957 General Development Plan repeated earlier recommendations for construction of a Visitor Center. As a halfway measure, in 1959, the office and visitor station moved from the lodge to the Carriage House/Stable, which was converted into a new office and Visitor Contact Station (*Figs. A14, B22)*. The relief model was moved from the lodge and displayed with other exhibits .[126]

A photograph of the lodge taken before the 1959 move shows perhaps the most significant change to the building. By that time, the wood porch deck and steps and the full-height posts were replaced with concrete steps and deck, and with new posts set on raised concrete bases. The original brackets were removed and replaced with sawnwork brackets of a distinctly different design. Window shutters had also been removed (*Fig. B23*).

Surprisingly, no photographs were found in park archives to document the date of the porch redesign. The last image of the wood porch and original posts is the 1908 photograph (*Fig. B9*), and the first showing the new porch is this image, perhaps as late as 1959 (*Fig. B23*).

The decade ended with authorization for a new Visitor Center, which was completed in time for the 1962 centennial of the famous Battle of Fort Donelson.[127] It is unclear whether the superintendent kept his own office in the lodge for a few years, but all offices were moved to the basement of the Visitor Center in 1962.[128]

Cyclical Maintenance: 1960-1980

In 1960, Fort Donelson National Military Park was renamed Fort Donelson National Battlefield.[129] Some of the lodge repairs and updates of the previous decade were repeated. In 1961, first-floor rooms were replastered. In 1967, the roof was repainted, and in 1969, the lodge was rewired.[130]

The James Scurlock Company secured a contract to install central heating and air conditioning in 1970, and the lodge was painted. Two years later, the interior was papered, and the fascia boards on the exterior were repaired.[131]

In 1979, a Section 106 Statement mentions plans for repointing or repairing the concrete porches and steps, the first written indication that they were



Figure B22. Carriage house/stable. The Visitor Contact Station and park office moved from the lodge into the east section in 1959. (2010, JKOA)



Figure B23. Undated pre-1960 photograph of lodge as park headquarters and visitor station before that function moved to the carriage house/stable in 1959. Sign on porch post asks visitors to "Register here." Note sofa on front porch and the lack of window shutters. This is the earliest known photograph showing the new porch with concrete steps and new posts on concrete bases. The designs of the posts and brackets vary significantly from the original. (FODO-00095, FODO 1663, Collection No. 002, Series 10, box 8)

125. Peterson, *Administrative History*, p. 89.
126. Jimmy Jobe, former longtime FODO employee, personal communication. Joseph K. Oppermann, Architect (JKOA), *Fort Donelson Cemetery Carriage House/Stable & Pump House Historic Structure Report* (2011), pp. 24-26.
127. 1949 Data Sheet on carriage house ("utility building") with handwritten updates from 1955, 1959, 1962; National Register Additional Documentation, Sec. 7 pp. 3, 5; Oppermann (JKOA), *Carriage House/Stable HSR*, pp. 24-26.
128. Jobe, personal communication. Superintendent Charles Vial received permission in the early 1980s to move most administrative offices from the Visitor Center to the more spacious upper floor of the Dover Hotel ("Surrender House") in Dover.
129. Public Law 86-738.
130. Fort Donelson Monthly Logs, box 8, folder 2, Subseries 4: Reports/Narratives, September 1967 and February 1969.
131. Ibid., May and August 1970, February and July 1972.

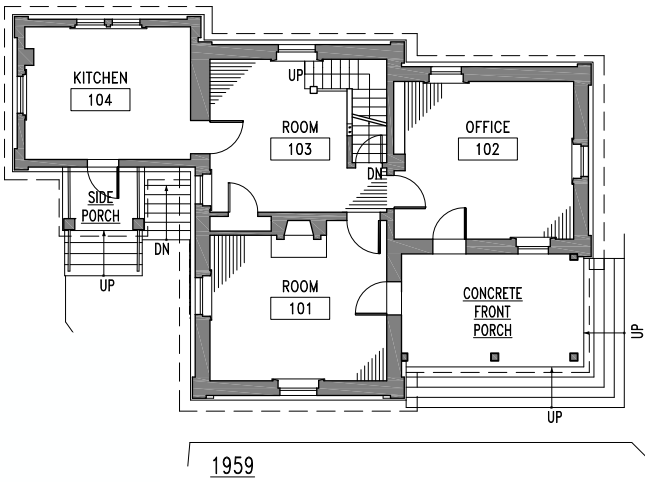


Figure B24. Conjectured first-floor plan of the lodge in 1959, after the 1931 addition of kitchen and reconfiguration of interior staircase, and the pre-1960 modification to a concrete porch deck and steps. (JKOA. See full sheet and second-floor phases in Appendix B.)

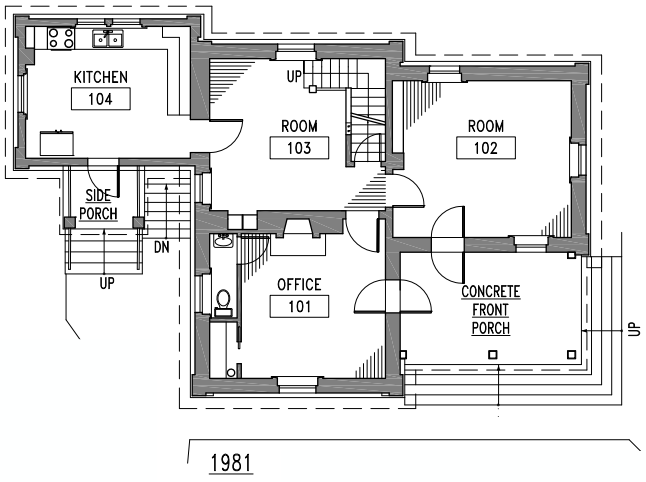


Figure B25. Conjectured first-floor plan after 1981 work, including addition of half bath and closet in southwest room, and conversion of closet in northwest room to built-in bookcase. (JKOA. See full sheet and second-floor phases in Appendix B.)

no longer wood, as seen in the earlier photograph (*Fig. B23*).[132]

From the September 1979 Section 106 Statement, an Advance Procurement Plan in May 1980, a Cyclic Project Analysis in September 1980, and a long list of purchase orders, it is clear that planning for a large amount of work at the lodge was underway. Most seems to have been accomplished during 1981, like 1931, a major period of building activity.

1981 Renovations

In the summer of 1981, renovations at the lodge were reported at length, including areas that were in good condition where no work was needed. The list that follows here focuses on the areas that did require work.[133]

Exterior: Slate was removed from the roof in July; approximately 90 percent could be salvaged, the remainder purchased from the Structural Slate Company in Pen Argyl, Pennsylvania, the only known source for roofing slate that would match the existing historic fabric at Fort Donelson.[134]

Repair or replacement of the trim also began in July and enabled the observation and, when necessary, repair of support members as well. The sill and studs supporting the ledge along the west wall required extensive repair due to water damage. Approximately 20 feet of sill and ten of the 24-inch studs were replaced, and approximately six of the ledge supports were reinforced or replaced. Trim on this section was replaced after the studs, sill, and ledge supports were repaired.

On the south wall, the ledge supports had suffered damage, and the condition of the trim was mixed, so it was replaced with new trim. Trim on sections above the front porch, also in mixed condition, was removed next and replaced with new trim.

On the east wall of the bedroom to the left of the stairway, probably the northeast room, the sill and two studs had suffered extensive weather damage. They and the trim were replaced with new material. The trim on the section nearest the flagpole was in poor condition and hardly salvageable, though the studs and sills were solid. Three ledge supports of that section were replaced.

Tinners began work on the lodge in late August. All the existing tin was removed and replaced with new material (tinned iron, as original). In September, the tinners repaired the second-story windows, which required removing all the tin that covered the roof and sides of each dormer window.

The Stephens Millwork and Lumber Company produced duplicate exterior doors consisting of

132. Section 106 Statement: Repairs to Historic House in National Cemetery, approved September 1979, , FODO-00099: National Cemetery Lodge, HS-6, 07167-6972, box 6, folder 12.
133. H30, National Cemetery-Lodge History, box 6, folder 13, FODO-00099, Cemetery Lodge Renovation, Summer 1981.
134. Purchase order, Structural Slate Company, 23 July 1981, National Cemetery-Lodge, HS-6, 07167-6972, box 6, folder 12, FODO-00099.

nine lights, one lower panel with screen inserts, and an inner, six-panel door. These were of a different design from the original, therefore duplicating replacement doors.

Interior: In May, a whole-house fan was installed in the attic access at the head of the stairs to the second floor. The boards had to be removed, but were retained and stored. An inspection of the roof above the attic access revealed an area of approximately 28 by 25 inches that was inconsistent with the rest of the roof, indicating that this was the location of the skylight mentioned in earlier superintendents' reports. Reproduction door and window hardware was purchased from Ball and Ball.

Bathrooms: Work on the second-floor bathroom in the northwest room began in June when the east wall was extended toward the stairway and a new bathroom door was installed. Plumbing was relocated to accept new fixtures, including a 4-foot vanity. The linoleum floor was removed and replaced with new linoleum. Walls and ceiling were stripped with fir and covered with sheetrock, and the walls were papered. The light fixture was moved, and a new light switch and outlet were installed.

The bathroom location created a small hall adjoining the hall above the stairs, and a new doorway was opened in the south wall of the northwest room.

A closet and narrow half bath were partitioned from the west side of the first-floor south room, and a custom-size small vanity and wall cabinet installed.

Cooling system: In June, a cool-air input and return-air ducts were installed.

Wiring: Approximately 60 percent of the wiring in the lodge was replaced or checked.

Masonry: The chimneys of the original lodge were relaid because they were leaning dangerously. The report states that the NPS Southeast Region's Cultural Preservation Division provided the masonry specifications.

Windows and doors: The exterior storm windows were removed and replaced by interior triple-track thermal sash. New doors were being manufactured to replace the aluminum storm doors on the outside.

1980s-1990s

Miscellaneous work on the lodge continued through the 1980s but at a slower pace.

In 1982, Providence Cabinet Shoppe built and installed wall cabinets to match the existing base cabinets, including hardware. In 1983, the kitchen ceiling was furred out, insulated with Styrofoam, and covered with drywall. In 1985, a dishwasher cabinet was installed. The following year, electrical receptacles were rewired to bring them up to the current electrical code.[135]

In 1987, a termite infestation discovered in the basement walls was treated.[136] A burglar alarm system was installed the same year.[137] In 1989, the pump house well was abandoned as the water source for the lodge heat pump, and a requisition was made to install a complete heating and air conditioning system. Whether the system installed in 1970 had failed is not known. A purchase order was placed to install two liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) tanks and a gas line running through a trench to the lodge furnace room.[138]

In 1991, Southeast Regional NPS historic preservation teams cleaned and repointed the stone foundation and brick walls of the lodge to match the original, but did not complete all areas.[139]

In 1992, the Town of Dover Building Inspector checked the electrical wiring and reported that the entire building must be rewired for both appearance and safety.[140] An Assessment of Actions completed in December reported that immediate work was needed for problems that included wood decay and rust on all eight upper window sills, facings, and metal flashing; sheetrock damage, peeling paint, and wall stud damage around the interior windows on the south, east, and north sides; water damage to the ceiling and north wall of the kitchen due to leaks in the tin roof and chimney; damage to the facing of the exterior door to the basement as a result of a previous termite

135. Purchase orders: Providence Cabinet Shoppe, 16 September 1982 and All Aluminum Alloy, 23 August 1983; invoice, Mann's Custom Cabinets, 4 February 1985; work order no. 86-6, 14 January 1986, National Cemetery-Lodge, HS-6, 07167-6972, box 6, folder 12, FODO-00099.
136. Superintendent's Annual Narrative Report-CY 1987, in files at NPS Southeast Regional Office (SERO coll.).
137. Purchase order, Professional Alarms, Inc., 20 August 1987, National Cemetery-Lodge, HS-6, 07167-6972, box 6, folder 12, FODO-00099.
138. Ibid., requisition, 6 September 1989, and purchase order, Suburban Propane, 2 October 1989.
139. Fort Donelson National Battlefield Superintendent's Annual Narrative Report – Calendar Year 1991.
140. Wiring inspection report, 26 October 1992 (SERO coll.).

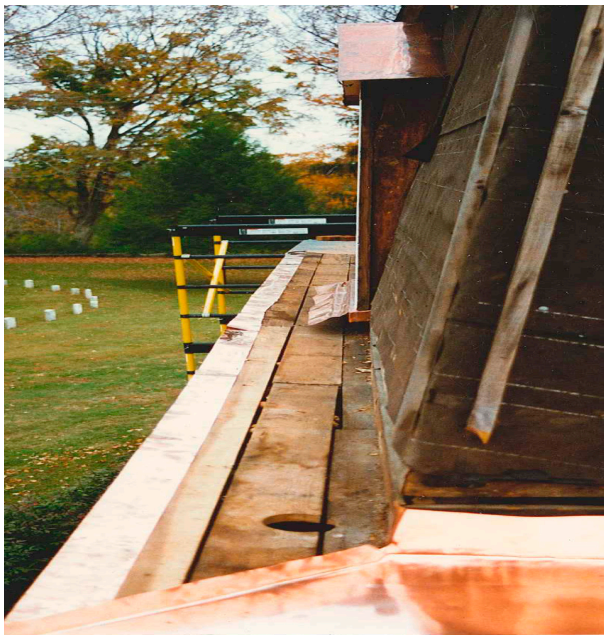


Figure B26. In the 1996 work, built-in gutters are covered with boards, then with copper flashing. Photo is labeled "reconstruction" of gutters; however, they were made non-functional. (Provided by FODO, courtesy of David Nolin, former FODO carpenter)



Figure B27. Copper is soldered to create a cover blocking rain from the gutters. As a result, rainwater is not collected in a drain and directed to a downspout to go to grade, but rather flows onto the wood cornice. (Provided by FODO, courtesy of David Nolin, former FODO carpenter)

infestation; hazardous electrical wiring throughout the building; and damage within the front porch roof and the entire metal roof.[141]

Superintendent Walter Mayer lived in the lodge with his wife and sons until the early 1990s when they moved to a house outside the park, though he remained superintendent. Mayer was the last superintendent to live in the lodge.[142]

Some of the needed work did not get underway until 1995, part of a major overhaul of the lodge for office use after the Mayers left. At that time, the Headquarters offices moved to the lodge from the Dover Hotel, where they had been since the early 1980s.[143] Associated work included a new electrical system, an alarm system, refinished floors, and painted and papered walls.

Exterior projects were not completed until the following year and included the "reconstruction" of the original lodge's built-in roof gutter system.[144] In actuality, the open trough of the gutter was covered with metal flashing, rendering it non-functional (*Figs. B26-B27*). Rainwater previously was collected in troughs that encircle the lodge and are hidden from view within the cornice at the base of the mansard roof, and then brought to grade through downspouts. The unfortunate change causes rainwater to flow over the top outer edge of the cornice. Complex and multifaceted with many seams, the wood cornice is

141. Assessment of Actions, 3 December 1992 (SERO coll.).
142. Marvin Nolin, former longtime FODO carpenter, personal communication; introduction to 2001 scope of work for porch repairs (SERO coll.).
143. Superintendent's Annual Narrative Report, Calendar Year 1995 (SERO coll.).
144. Ibid.



Figure B28. Replacing slate shingles on mansard roof, 1996. (Provided by FODO, courtesy of David Nolin, former FODO carpenter)



Figure B29. Soldered standing-seam terne metal upper roof replaced in 2006. (2017, JKOA)



Figure B30. Floors were sanded and coated with polyurethane in 2014. (FODO E-TIC coll.)

susceptible to damage from water intrusion. Water is no longer taken away from the building and is causing damage.

Dormers were repaired, and the slate of the mansard roof was removed and replaced with both reused and new slate (*Fig. B28*).

In 1996, a purchase order was submitted for labor and materials to remove the old walkway materials and construct 278 feet of walkways around the lodge; the sidewalk would later be covered with brick.[145] The kitchen roof was replaced. The need to replace the raised soldered seam roof of the lodge prompted questions about the type of metal roofing material to use. Modern factory-painted raised-seam roofing was proposed, and park management decided the historic appearance would not be adversely affected. However, in 2003, the Southeast Regional Office Historic Architect and park management deemed it inappropriate, and determined it would be replaced instead with historically correct metal, method, and design.[146]

A New Century

Work during the first years of the new century focused on porch and roof problems. In 2001, sections of the tin roof on the front porch were repaired or replaced, along with the ceiling joists, roof deck, and support posts. The upper roof was next, but was in worse condition than expected with rust and holes in much of the metal. The project would follow the 2003 plan to replace the roof with a soldered standing-seam roof matching the pattern and appearance of the most original sheet metal on the structure. Though the initial plan was for copper, painted terne metal was installed (*Fig. B29*).[147]

Several projects were completed in 2005 and 2006. The interior was painted and wallpapered, exterior wood trim was repaired and replaced, and the security system was replaced.[148]

In 2009, a recommendation was made to remove the administrative offices from the lodge.[149] The first floor would be used to interpret the national cemetery, US forces' occupation, and the Refugee/Contraband Camp. The first floor could also be used for special events. The second floor would be used for cultural resources management and archival storage or a related function. This recommendation was not carried out.

In 2011, a sub-slab depressurization system was installed to lower radon levels.[150] In 2012, the NPS

145. Purchase order, Dover Ready Mix, 13 September 1996, National Cemetery-Lodge, HS-6, 07167-6972, box 6, folder 12, FODO-00099.
146. Strategic Plan for Replacement of the Roof of the Cemetery Lodge (2003), p. 1, Strategic Plan-Cemetery Lodge/Stone Walls, box 6, folder 5, FODO-00099, National Cemetery Records, series 2: NPS Records; E-TIC documents.
147. The specifications of the original metal roof, subsequent roofs, and any replacements were not documented. However, the existing roof color was documented as green in the 1970s. A rust red paint was applied to all cemetery roofs without documentation explaining the change, and early superintendents may have changed roof colors by personal choice. See ibid.
148. David Hamby, Supervisory Facility Manager, personal communication; PMIS 75469, PMIS100713, PMIS75843, PMIS100697.
149. FODO Long-Range Interpretive Plan, 2009-2018, p. 39.
150. E-TIC documents, Project to Mitigate Radon Issues at Fort Donelson, PMIS 170905, 2011.



Figure B31. Painting doors during renovations, 2014. (*Stewart Houston-Times--The Leaf Chronicle*, 1 August 2014)

Historic Preservation Training Center (HPTC) of Frederick, Maryland repaired the concrete porch steps.[151] The HPTC returned in 2014 to remove the finishes from the wood floors, and applied the unfortunate current polyurethane finishes (*Fig. B30*).[152] Photographs of the floors taken before work began suggest a urethane finish was previously applied and required sanding. Unlike traditional finishes that lay on the surface of the flooring, urethane coatings embed in the wood, binding to the wood fibers themselves to form a rigid skin. In time, the urethane discolors and is highly susceptible to marring and pressure, creating indentations and scars in the flooring. And unlike traditional, renewable finishes, urethane coatings can only be mechanically removed, removing the embedded wood surface along with the urethane. Repeated sanding will eventually damage the tongue-and-groove construction and require replacement flooring.

The 2014 work continued. Because the wallpaper was failing in certain areas, a requisition to repaper the interior was made, but whether it was implemented is not known.[153] On August 1, the *Stewart Houston Times – The Leaf Chronicle* published an article about ongoing work at the lodge conducted by the HPTC, reporting that broken roof slate was replaced; minor repairs were made to window frames; broken glass was repaired; and exterior window trim was painted.

During the same 2014 project, interior doors were stripped and repainted. Except for a few doors worked on offsite, all work was completed by July 31 (*Fig. B31)*.[154] Unfortunately, there is no record that paint analysis was conducted before the doors were stripped, or that sections of painted surfaces were identified for retention and future analysis. Presumably, significant information regarding the changing ornamentation within the rooms over the years was lost with these repairs. All surfaces of late nineteenth-century interiors were highly embellished. Doors were often faux grained to mimic expensive woods or otherwise painted to complement wall decorations, the designs differing with the uses of the rooms. The 1909 photograph of the Shiloh lodge shows elaborate wallpapers popular in that period.

Records relating to the lodge after 2014 were not available. However, the superintendent reports that in 2017, a maintenance worker trained in woodwork replicated and replaced the exterior bottom sill of the west kitchen window.[155]

151. Ibid., Project to Repair Concrete Steps for the National Cemetery Historic Keeper's Quarters-Park HQ-Admin. Office, PMIS 154900, 2012.
152. Ibid., Project to Refinish Historic Wood Floors-Cemetery Lodge, PMIS 186747, 2014.
153. Ibid., Requisition for Wallpapering Interior of Administration Building, 29 May 2014.
154. "Historic Fort Donelson Structure Repaired," *Stewart Houston Times-The Leaf Chronicle,* 1 August 2014; http://www.theleafchronicle.com/story/news/local/stewart-houston/news/2014/08/01/historic-fort-donelson-structure-repaired/13456303/.
155. Superintendent Brian McCutchen, personal communication.

Timeline

June 1861	Tennessee secedes from Union.
1861-62	Construction of Confederate Fort Donelson, strategically situated on Cumberland River to prevent Union breach of Confederate defensive line.
Feb. 1862	Union victory at Battle of Fort Donelson; Union troops under Ulysses S. Grant occupy fort.
1863	Union troops abandon Confederate Fort Donelson and build new fort to east on site that is now Fort Donelson National Cemetery. Freedmen's community develops around fort.
1865	Union fort abandoned.
1867	Congress passes national cemetery legislation. War Department establishes Fort Donelson National Cemetery on site of 1863 Union fort. Over 650 Union soldiers reinterred at cemetery, and frame Superintendent's lodge built.
1869	The Whitman Study includes site plans and sketches of the new cemetery.
1870	Congress allocates funds for trees and shrubs in national cemeteries in response to 1868 designation of Decoration Day (later Memorial Day), reinforcing Whitman's design of Fort Donelson's cemetery.
1871	Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs approves prototype of national cemetery lodge in Second Empire style. Specifications provided for lodges in stone (prototype design) and brick (as at Fort Donelson).
1872	John C. Comfort awarded contract for building brick lodge at Fort Donelson for $2,400.
1874	Inspection report references existing one-story frame Superintendent's Lodge at Fort Donelson with three rooms and detached kitchen; in good condition.
1876	Brick lodge constructed by War Department using Meigs-sanctioned plan; John C. Comfort contractor; cemetery superintendent W. Henry Taylor oversees construction. Lodge complete by December; inspection and approval delayed until June 1877.
July 1877	Superintendent Taylor and family move into new brick lodge. Original frame lodge later moved and converted to tool shed, wood shed, and privy. Fate of kitchen building not known.
1879	Leaking skylight is first of many skylight problems to be reported.
1880	John Comfort seeks relief from Congress for government's refusal to pay him for his work at Fort Donelson and other lodges. Committee agrees, but resolution unknown.
1883	Numerous repairs needed only seven years after construction. Skylight, water in basement, and rotting porch are reported.

1892	First known photograph of lodge shows Superintendent Hyde and family on porch; photograph shows several features later altered.
1896	Small iron tablet with inscription "Public Office" sent by Quartermaster's Office for office door of lodge.
1898	Parlor papered and parlor woodwork painted white, office floor repainted yellow, front and rear porches and steps repainted light brown.
1901	Deep well drilled to supplement cisterns.
1908	Last known photograph of original front porch.
1911	Carriage house/stable built.
1909-1923	Gap in available records for lodge.
1928	War Department establishes Fort Donelson National Military Park under direction of Quartermaster of the Army. Lodge serves as park office as well as superintendent's residence.
1929	Plumbing and sewer system installed, electric lights installed.
1931	Much work on lodge. After continued requests, kitchen wing is added in style similar to other National Cemetery Lodge kitchen additions but in different location. Hot water heating system installed; automobile garage constructed for superintendent's vehicle; new floors installed on first floor; three new doors; plastering and painting; roof and gutter improvements; and other repairs. Basement windows shortened to eliminate window wells. Stairway is remodeled; this is probably when original enclosed stair between first and second floors is replaced with current stair.
1933	Administration of Cemetery and Park transferred from War Department to National Park Service (NPS). Interpretation becomes main concern of NPS.
1934	Relief model of park measuring 3 feet by 6 feet displayed in lodge until 1959.
1936	Proposal to demolish lodge and built new housing outside park gate.
1939	Concrete floor constructed in furnace room. New flooring laid in upstairs rooms.
1940	Master plan again proposes removing lodge and constructing new staff residences near intersection of entrance road and Eddyville Road.
1941-45	World War II. No improvements undertaken.
1942	End date of National Register Period of Significance.

Events occurring after the Period of Significance:

1946-56	Post-war improvements. Lodge interior redecorated; details not provided. Lodge is rewired; hand-fired coal furnace installed; cemetery converts to city water; lodge is insulated and weather-stripped.
Pre-1949	Second-floor bathroom added.

1950	Hand-fired coal furnace installed.
1953	Three rooms redecorated; unspecified.
1956	Lodge insulated and weather-stripped; details not provided.
1957	General Development Plan recommends construction of a Visitor Center.
1959	Visitor contact station and office move from lodge to remodeled carriage house/stable.
1959	First known photograph showing that original wood porch floor, steps, and posts have been replaced with concrete floor, steps, and new wood posts with concrete bases; brackets replaced with sawnwork brackets of a distinctly different design.
1960	Park name changes from Fort Donelson National Military Park to Fort Donelson National Battlefield. New Visitor Center authorized.
1962	New Visitor Center dedicated on the centennial of the battle.
1966	Park administratively listed in National Register of Historic Places on passage of National Historic Preservation Act.
1969	Lodge again rewired.
1970	Central heat and air conditioning installed.
1977	National Register documentation accepted as Fort Donelson National Military Park and National Cemetery Historic District (NR66000076).
early 1980s	Most administrative offices move from Visitor Center to second floor of Dover Hotel.
1981	Extensive exterior and interior repairs, including structural repairs to roof ledge and replacement of broken slate; relaying of leaning chimneys; replacement of doors; replacement of exterior storm windows with interior thermal glass windows; introduction of reproduction door and window hardware; inspection or replacement of approximately 60 percent of wiring; enlargement and remodeling of second-floor bathroom; and addition of closet and narrow half-bath in first-floor south room.
1987	Alarm system installed.
1989	Improved heat and air conditioning system installed.
early 1990s	Lodge no longer serves as residence when superintendent moves to a house outside the park.
1991	NPS Southeast Region (SER) historic preservation teams clean and repoint stone foundation and brick walls.
1992	Assessment identify need for complete rewiring and numerous problems on exterior (front porch roof, entire metal roof, windows, and brick mortar pointing) and interior of lodge. Work not completed for several years.
1995	Headquarters offices move to the lodge from the Dover Hotel, prompting a major overhaul of interior, including new electrical system, alarm system, refinished floors, and painted and papered walls.

1996	Renovation of exterior. Built-in gutters covered to render them nonfunctional; dormers repaired; mansard roof slate removed and replaced with both reused and new slate. Kitchen roof replaced.
1996	National Register Additional Documentation accepted; lodge is designated a Contributing Resource, and Period of Significance of the park is determined to be 1866-1942.
2001	Sections of front porch roof repaired or replaced, including metal sheathing, ceiling joists, roof deck, and posts.
2004	Fort Donelson National Boundary Expansion Act allows for growth of the park.
2005-06	Upper metal roof and kitchen roof replaced with soldered standing-seam terne metal; interior painted and wallpapered; exterior trim repaired and replaced; security system replaced.
2009	Long-Range Interpretive Plan recommends offices be moved out of lodge, suggests new uses for first floor (interpretation, events) and second floor (cultural resources management, archival storage).
2011	Sub-slab depressurization system installed to lower radon levels.
2012	NPS Historic Preservation Training Center (HPTC) of Frederick, Maryland repairs concrete porch steps.
2014	HPTC returns. Floors stripped and refinished with polyurethane; interior doors stripped of their decorative paints; windows repaired; slate roof repaired.
2015	Cultural Landscape Report.
2017	Exterior bottom sill of west kitchen window replicated and replaced.
2019	Historic Structure Report.

Physical Description

Site Description

The Cemetery

Some seventy miles northwest of Nashville and twelve miles south of the Kentucky border is the small town of Dover, Tennessee, on the west bank of the broad Cumberland River. About a mile west is the Fort Donelson National Cemetery, established beside the Union fortification.

The interment area is at the crest of a hill, a parcel of land raised up and secured by the stone retaining wall that encircles it. Outside the wall is the service road and, to the north and west, woods and steep slopes leading to the Cumberland River and Indian Creek. To the east are modern condominiums and the town of Dover, where most structures were built after 1920. The southern portion of the community begins three hundred yards to the south with a late nineteenth-century house museum and several houses dating from the 1920s to the 1960s.

Visitors approach the cemetery from the south on a narrow, gated road off Church Street. It widens for a small visitor's parking lot in front of a pair of iron gates at the east end of the south section of the cemetery wall. Pedestrians enter the interment area through an opening in the wall adjacent to the gates. Farther west, stone stairs lead up to the cemetery from the service road.

Within the interment area are three buildings. The two-story, brick, Second Empire-style lodge is near the crest. It is one of the oldest documented buildings in the community, built in 1876 as the cemetery superintendent's residence. Its architectural embellishments attest its primacy.

Close by, slightly downhill and to the west, is the small, somewhat square, modestly appointed, one-story brick pump house, built in 1931. Further downhill, southeast of the pump house and directly southwest of the lodge is the one-and-a-half-story, brick carriage house/stable of 1911.



Figure C1. View of lodge looking northwest from the gate. Unless otherwise specified, all photos in this section taken by JKOA in 2016-18.

Climate

The climate in Dover is seasonal, with hot and muggy summers and cold, wet winters. The warmest month is July, with an average high temperature of 88°F and low of 69°F. January is the coldest month, with an average high of 44°F and low of 26°F.



Figure C2. Front porch and sidewalks.



Figure C3. Looking northwest from the lodge roof.



Figure C4. Vestiges of paint on north foundation wall.



Figure C5. Brick quoin.

Annual average rainfall measures about 52.6 inches. Snowfall is minimal, amounting to an average of about 6 inches annually. Cloud cover is generally high throughout the year.

The Building Site

The lodge is located on the crest of the hill facing south toward the carriage house/stable and the parking area. A rusticated ashlar granite wall about 2'-6" high separates the lodge and cemetery from the parking area. A modern brick sidewalk runs diagonally from the entrance gate northwest to the lodge (*Fig. C1*). It terminates in two brick walks at the southeast corner of the raised porch at the junction of the legs of the L-shaped lodge (*Fig. C2*). Another brick sidewalk extending from a small side porch connects the lodge to the carriage house/stable.

On the north, east, and west, the lodge is separated from the cemetery by lawns with occasional trees and ornamental shrubs, most planted in 2013 following a 1940 landscape map (*Fig. C3*).

Exterior Organization and Characteristics

The Cemetery Lodge, designed in the Second-Empire style, is a two-story building with basement. The current building reflects several phases of construction. The earliest is that designed by Montgomery C. Miegs, a two-story, L-shaped plan with the longer leg oriented north-south. The primary entrance opens from the one-story front porch.

The hip-roofed corner porch faces south and east, and is set at the junction of the legs of the L. The porch is elevated approximately 3'-0" above grade. Intersecting stairs on the east and south sides ascend from the sidewalk; the stairs are constructed of concrete and not original to the lodge (*Fig. C2*).

The south, east, north, and west elevations of the original structure share many characteristics. The 1876 lodge is constructed of load-bearing masonry walls. The foundation wall is 1'-9”-thick, coursed, ashlar-cut limestone with a water table created of limestone coping set 3'-6” above grade (*Fig. C6*). Individual stones typically measure 3” high by 4'-3” long with visible tool marks. The top surface of the water table projects 5” beyond the face of the 1'-4”-thick brick walls above, which are constructed in a bond pattern of six stretchers and a seventh-row header course. The brick ranges in color from predominately red to brownish red to orange red.

The foundation wall on the north elevation retains vestiges of paint matching the color of the brick walls in some areas (*Fig. C4*).

The exterior corners of the brick walls are defined by brick quoins of alternating lengths (*Figs. C4-C5*). The long face measures 1'-8” by 7⅝”; the short face 1'-0” by 7⅝”. The quoins are spaced 3” apart vertically. Set beneath each is a shallower brick corbel projecting 1¾” from the face of the wall and spanning the full width of the quoin.

Low, horizontal window openings in the limestone foundation are set nearly at grade level beneath a limestone lintel with tool marks on the vertical face (*Fig. C6*). The lintels have a different color and surface texture from the stone used in the walls.



Figure C6. Limestone foundation, water table and window opening in foundation wall.



Figure C7. Double-hung window.

The first floor has wood, double-hung windows with six-over-six-light sash. The lintels and sills are limestone. The lintels are 8” high and set flush with the masonry, while the 5”-high sills project approximately 2” beyond the face of the adjacent brick and 4½” beyond the edge of the opening on each side (*Fig. C7*).



Figure C8. Slate mansard roof, three-over-three gable dormers.

Above the brick walls of the main lodge is a wide cornice that conceals an internal gutter, now covered. Above is a steeply sloped mansard roof covered with slate shingles laid in a diamond pattern.

The second-floor has dormers with wood, double-hung windows with three-over-three-vertical-light sash (*Fig. C8*). The gable roof of each dormer is covered with copper. The low-sloped, standing-seam, hipped upper roof terminates at an ovolo molding and simple frieze at the top of the mansard.

On the west side is the 1931 one-story kitchen addition constructed of a later brick laid in a varying number of stretcher courses (5, 6, 7, 6) between header courses (*Fig. C9*). Brick quoins at the corners are similar to those on the main lodge. The 1'-0"-thick foundation wall is cast-in-place concrete capped with a limestone coping similar to the coping on the early construction but without tool marks. The ridge of the standing-seam gable roof runs east-west. Five concrete stairs lead to an elevated porch on the south face of the addition.



Figure C9. Kitchen addition.



Figure C10. Access to crawl space beneath kitchen.



Figure C11. Areaway leading to basement.

South Elevation

The south elevation is divided into three staggered bays. The west kitchen addition is set well back from the face of the original lodge. A small porch is centered on its south face, leading to a modern, nine-light-over-single-raised-panel storm door (*Fig. C9*). Beneath the porch deck is an access panel measuring 2'-0" x 2'-0", constructed of 1" x 3¼" tongue-and-groove boards, opening into the crawl space under the kitchen (*Fig. C10*).

To the right of the porch, seven concrete steps descend to an areaway beneath the kitchen measuring 4'-6" x 5'-0" (*Figs. C11-C12*). The exterior entrance to the basement of the original lodge is located on the east side of the areaway.

The south elevation of the original lodge is divided into two main bays, with the porch fronting the eastern bay (*Fig. C13*). The two-story western bay extends 13'-0" south beyond the face of the eastern. Three openings are aligned vertically on the centerline; a small window near grade opens into the basement; above it is a six-over-six-light, double-hung window at first-floor level; and above that a three-over-three-light gable dormer window in the mansard roof (*Figs. C7-C8*).

The eastern leg is set back 13'-0" from the one-story front porch at the junction of the L. An entrance and a window are sheltered beneath. Above the porch and cornice, a three-over-three-light gable dormer window is centered in the mansard roof.



Figure C12. Steps to areaway.



Figure C13. South elevation.

East Elevation

The east elevation is divided into two bays (*Fig. C14*). The southern bay is recessed 17'-0" and fronted by the porch. An entrance, currently fixed shut, once opened onto the porch. Centered above the door, but not centered in the bay, is a three-over-three-light, double-hung gable dormer window.

The northern bay has three openings aligned vertically on the centerline as in the western bay of the south elevation.



Figure C14. East elevation.

North Elevation

The north elevation is divided into three staggered bays (*Figs. C15-C16*). The eastern and center bays are part of the original two-story structure. The west bay is the one-story kitchen addition. The



Figure C15. North and east elevations, oblique view looking southwest.



Figure C18. North elevation, junction of center bay and western, kitchen, bay.



Figure C16. North elevation, east and center bays at foundation. Note galvanized downspout at center.



Figure C19. West elevation.



Figure C17. North elevation showing one-story kitchen addition.

eastern bay sits 2'-0" behind the center bay, and the center bay is 2'-0" behind the kitchen wing.

The eastern bay has three openings as in the western bay of the south elevation. A galvanized downspout in the corner formed by the eastern and center bays extends from the internal gutter in the cornice to an underground drain (*Fig. C16*).

The center bay has the same fenestration and alightment (*Fig. C17*).

The western bay is the one-story kitchen addition, offset 2'-0" forward of the north face of the original lodge (*Figs. C17-C18*). Paired six-light casement windows are centered on the north wall. Their opening is detailed with a limestone lintel and sill similar to other window openings. The eave projects 1'-0", and a downspout is located near the west corner. A 4” PVC vent exits the crawl space through a foundation vent measuring 1'-0” by 8” near the centerline of the casement window.

West Elevation

The west elevation is divided into three bays on the first floor, two created or significantly altered in 1931. The northern bay is the west face of the one-story kitchen wing with a single, wood, six-over-one light, double-hung window centered beneath

the gable. The lintel and sill are limestone similar to the sills and lintels of the original lodge. Centered just below the gable is a vent that appears to have been closed off (*Fig. C19*).

The center bay has a six-over-six-light window probably added in 1931 to provide light to the northwest room after the kitchen wing was added. At the foundation level are the steps to the lower areaway and basement entrance.

The southern bay has the three aligned windows found in several other bays. The basement window is now covered with plywood. A galvanized downspout is near the south end of the bay.

In the mansard roof of the original lodge are two three-over-three-light dormer windows, centered over the original window, now door to the kitchen, and the southern bay window.

Interior Organization and Characteristics

The building has 2,000 conditioned square feet – 1,100 and 900 on the first and second floors, respectively. The basement contains an additional 924 square feet. Beneath the kitchen is a crawl space.

The original lodge has an irregular plan. Placement of the load-bearing masonry walls defines the rooms. At all three levels, the southwest, northwest, and northeast quadrants contain the interior spaces. At the first floor, the front porch creates the southeast quadrant, and the one-story, west kitchen wing is accessed from Room 103 (*Fig. C21*).

Basement

Exterior access to the basement is through a doorway, probably original, from an areaway below the southeast corner of the kitchen, reached by a stair running along the west exterior wall of the original structure. Interior access is from a stair on the east wall of Room 003 (*Fig. C20*).

The basement is divided into three unfinished rooms. Mechanical equipment is in the southwest room (Room 001) and the interior stair is in the northwest room (Room 003).

The floors are unfinished concrete; the walls are painted, plastered brick. Ceilings are beaded board

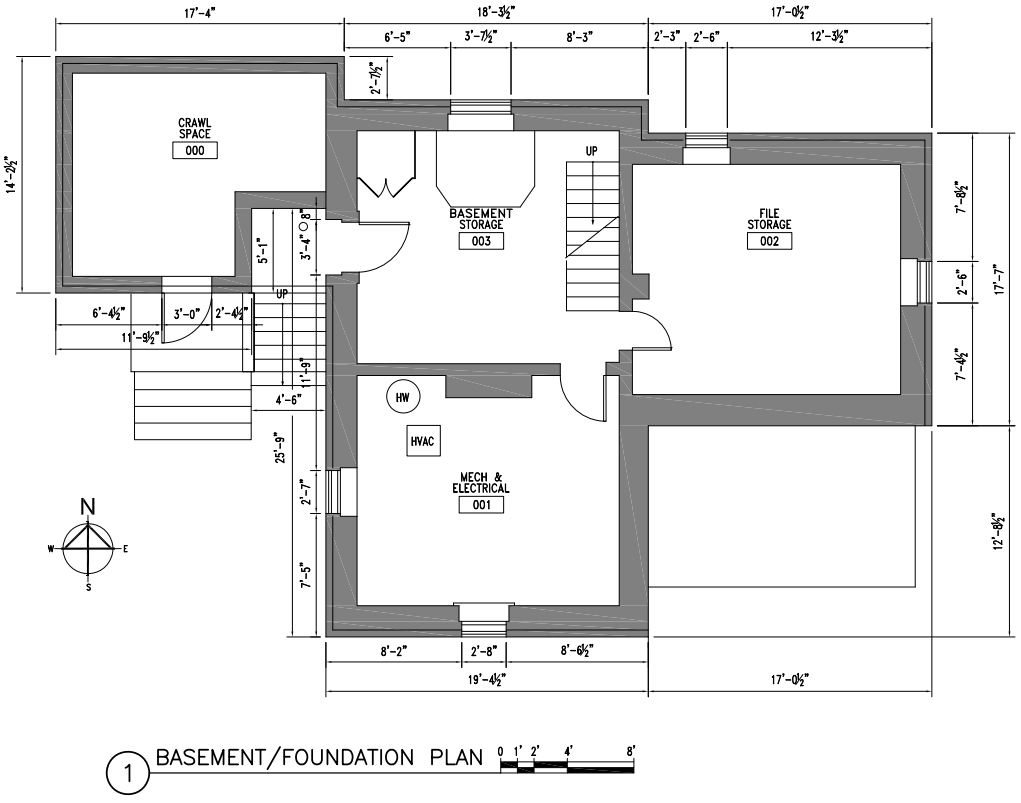


Figure C20. Basement plan. A larger version can be found in *Appendix C* of this report.

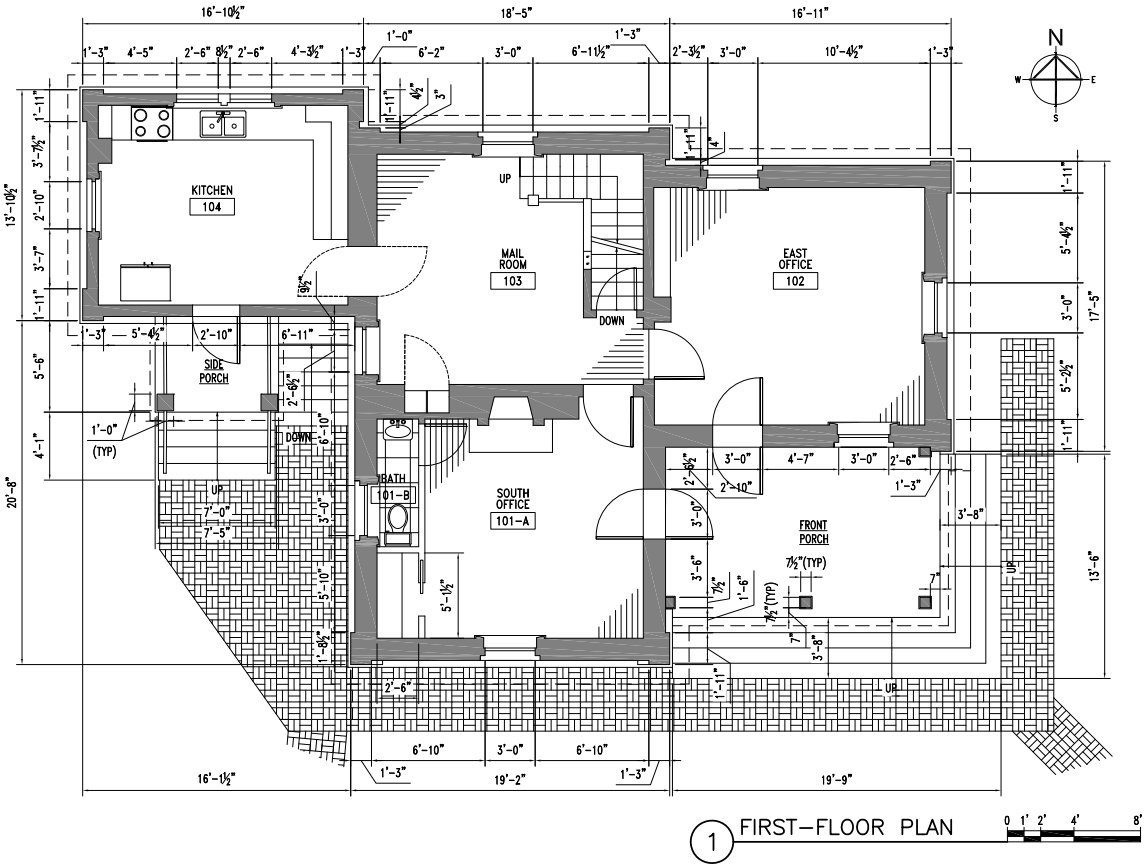


Figure C21. First-floor plan. A larger version can be found in *Appendix C* of this report.

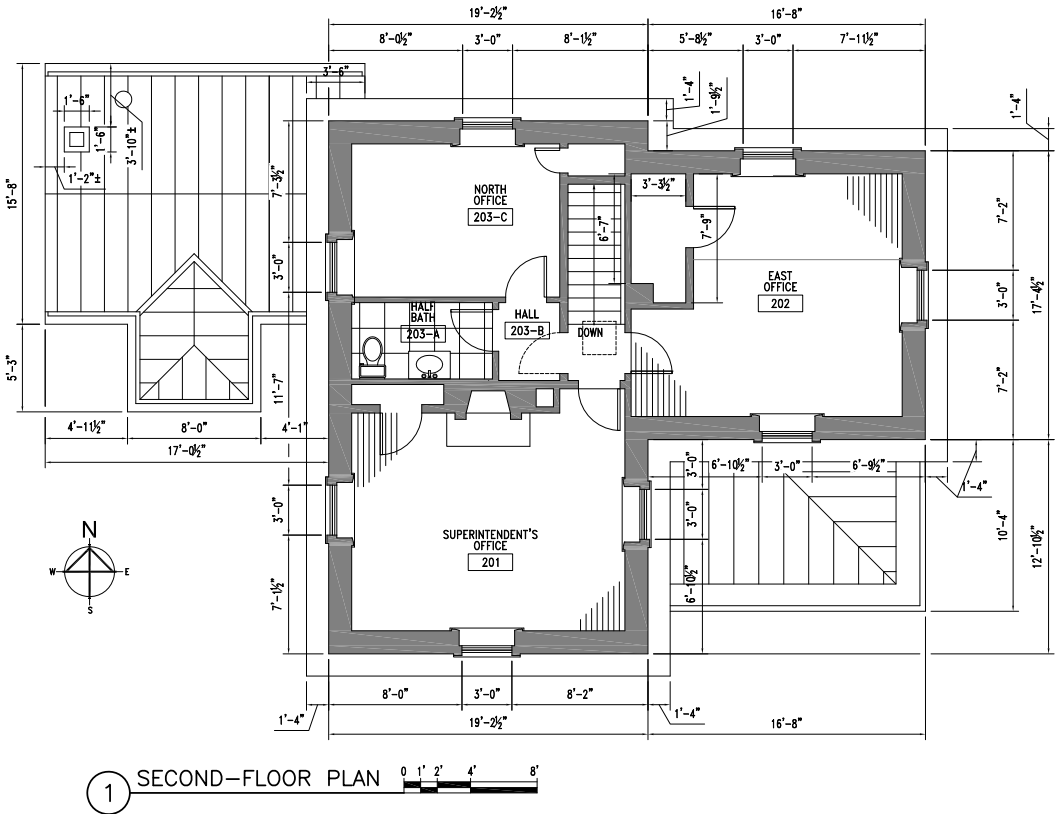


Figure C22. Second-floor plan. A larger version can be found in *Appendix C* of this report.

attached to the underside of the floor joists above, and range in height from 6'-7" to 6'-9".

First Floor

The original structure has three main rooms on the first floor created by load-bearing masonry interior walls (*Fig. C21*). The southwest and northeast rooms open onto the west and north sides of the front porch. The stair to the basement and another to the second floor are in the northwest room. There are no hallways. Ceiling heights are typically 10'-0".

The kitchen addition extends to the west from the northwest quadrant of the original lodge, accessed by a doorway created from an original window opening. An exterior door opens onto a small covered porch on the south side. The ceiling height is 8'-4".

Second Floor

The three main rooms of the second floor correspond to the layout of the original first floor, although the northwest room has been altered substantially over the years; the south portion of the room was partitioned to create a half bath and small hall (*Fig. C22*). The stairs open to the hall, which accesses each of the three rooms. Ceiling heights are typically 7'-4½".

Attic

A small service access panel opens to the attic from the hall of the second floor. The attic has no usable area; clearance between the top of the joists and the bottom of the rafters is 2'-0".



Figure C23. First-floor framing observed through the air return vent in Room 103. Note whitewashed floor joist.



Figure C24. Kitchen floor system.

Construction Characteristics

Structural Systems

Exterior Walls

Exterior walls are load-bearing masonry measuring 1'-9" thick on the original lodge and 1'-0" thick on the kitchen wing.

Interior Walls

Interior bearing walls are masonry with a plaster finish.

Flooring Systems

Original Lodge First Floor
First-floor framing consists of floor joists measuring 3" x 10" at 13½"± o.c., topped with an original tongue-and-groove flooring measuring 6¼" wide by 1" thick (*Fig. C23*). Floor joists are whitewashed, suggesting they were once exposed at the basement level.

Original Lodge Second Floor
Floor joists and subfloor are inaccessible.

Kitchen Wing
Floor joists measure 2x8 at 16" o.c., and subfloor is 1" x 6" diagonal tongue-and-groove boards (*Fig. C24*).

Ceiling Framing System

Original Lodge First Floor
Ceiling joists are inaccessible.

Original Lodge Second Floor
Ceiling joists measure 3" x 5" at 16" o.c., overlapping 2x4 studs.



Figure C25. Roof framing of lodge main roof.

Kitchen Wing
Ceiling joists are inaccessible.

Roof Framing

Original Lodge Mansard Roof Framing
Framing members are inaccessible.

Original Lodge Upper Roof Framing
Circular-sawn rafters measure 3" x 6" at 24” o.c. with 1” x 6” ridge board (*Fig. C25*). 1” x 6” deck boards are spaced ½” apart.

Kitchen Wing
Roof framing is inaccessible.

Utility Systems

Plumbing System

The system is served by domestic water supply. Supply piping is copper, and waste piping is PVC and cast iron.

The hot water heater is electric, Richmond model 6EP20-1, manufactured in 2016 (*Fig. C26*).

Mechanical Systems

Heating and Cooling
Fireplaces were the original heat source.

Operable windows for ventilation was the original means for cooling during warm seasons.

The present heating and cooling system consists of a heat pump installed in 2014. A residential-grade, air-cooled condensing unit is located on the north side of the lodge. A regulator (now abandoned) for previous gas service is nearby (*Fig. C27*). An electrical disconnect for the condensing unit is mounted on the wall of the center bay behind the unit and just to the left of the window opening into



Figure C26. Hot water heater.



Figure C27. Former LP gas regulator remains on foundation. Condensing unit at right.



Figure C28. Radon remediation piping.



Figure C29. Electrical panel.



Figure C30. Telephone equipment.



Figure C31. Fire alarm system equipment.

the basement. A pair of refrigerant lines enter the basement through a window in the north wall and extends to an inside air handler. The outside unit is a Trane model 4TWR7048A1000AA; the inside air handler is a Trane model TAM7A0C48H41SCA. Both were manufactured in 2013.

Radon-Remediation System

A radon-remediation system was installed in 2011 (*Fig. C28*). PVC pipes, 4" diameter, extend from the basement floor slab in several locations and exit the building through the north foundation wall of the kitchen wing (*Fig. C34*).

Electrical Systems

Electricity

The electrical system of the lodge is recent. Service feeds underground from a utility pole across the road south of the cemetery wall to a panel in Room 001. The panel is a Square D catalog no. QOC42U (*Fig. C29*).

Telephone/Data

Data lines enter Room 001 from two locations near the basement window, feeding a Westell switch for broadband and telephone (*Fig. C30*).

Fire-Alarm System

The fire-alarm system control panel is a Honeywell IPGSM-4G Commercial Fire Communicator (*Fig. C31*).

Exterior Features

Walls

Original Lodge

The foundation walls of the original lodge are 1'-9" thick, load-bearing, ashlar-cut limestone, capped by a limestone water table 3'-6" above grade. Each block of the water table has a 5" weather exposure, measures 3" high by 4'-3" long, and has serrated tool marks spaced approximately ¼" apart (*Fig. C32*).

The brick, load-bearing walls of the first-floor level are 1'-4" thick and rise from the water table to the level of the second floor. The brick of the original lodge is handmade and measures 2¼" x 4" x 8". The color ranges from brownish red to red to orange red. Tooled and penciled buff-color mortar joints vary in thickness from 3⁄16" to ⅜". Examples of early penciling were noted beneath the front porch roof (*Fig. C33*).



Figure C32. Limestone water table of original lodge with tool marks.



Figure C33. Area of penciled joints on south wall beneath the roof of the front porch.



Figure C34. Foundation and upper wall of kitchen wing. Radon exhaust piping in foreground.



Figure C35. Mansard roof with slate shingle siding and standing seam upper roof. Two attic vents are visible on the west roof ridge.

The second-floor walls are set behind a mansard roof.

Kitchen Wing

The kitchen wing foundation walls are cast-in-place concrete measuring 1-0" thick, capped by a limestone water table (*Fig. C34*). Each unit has a 5" weather exposure and measures 3" tall by 4'-3" long.

Above the water table, are 8"-thick, load-bearing brick masonry walls. The brick is pinkish red and measures 2¼" x 3¾" x 7¾". The masonry was laid with grayish-tan mortar, troweled with a struck joint measuring a nominal ⅜".

Roofs

Original Lodge

The sides of the mansard roof are steep, sheathed with slate shingles laid in a diamond pattern with approximately 6" x 6" exposure. Two engaged hips form the low-sloped upper roof, which is clad in green-painted, standing-seam terne metal, with 1'-8"-wide pans, measuring 1'-8" in length (*Fig. C35*).

Three 10"-diameter sheet-metal attic vents with conical caps extend above the roof. Two of them flank the west chimney and are centered on that ridgeline. The third is centered on the east ridge at the intersection of the hips and ridge. The vents have the same finish as the roof (*Fig. C37*).

Dormers

The shallow gable dormers are covered with a folded section of copper panel (*Figs. C35-C36*).

Front Porch

The porch has a hipped, standing-seam, painted terne metal roof with 1'-6"-wide pans (*Fig. C38*).



Figure C36. Metal roofing on dormer. Flashing covering original built-in gutters.



Figure C37. Attic vent.



Figure C38. Front porch roof.



Figure C39. Kitchen and side porch roof. Note copper-lined gutters.

Kitchen and Side Porch

The kitchen has a standing-seam, painted terne metal gable roof with 1'-6”-wide pans. The gable ridge runs east-west (*Fig. C39*).

Roof Cornice and Rainwater Collection/ Dispersal

Original Lodge

The cornice and frieze beneath the steep mansard roof measure 2’-7” from the bottom of the frieze to top of the eave, with curved molding at all junctions (*Fig. C42*). The depth from the masonry face to the top outer edge of the cornice is approximately 1’-8”. Fourteen 5”-diameter decorative vents are installed in the frieze on all elevations, two in each bay (*Fig. C40*). The cornice conceals built-in gutters that wrap the perimeter of



Figure C40. Decorative vent.



Figure C41. Copper flashing now covers the original built-in gutters resulting in water pooling against the sides of the mansard roof.



Figure C42. Covered original built-in gutters of orignal lodge and extant functional internal gutters of kitchen wing.



Figure C43. Galvanized downspout – southwest corner of kitchen wing.



Figure C44. Areaway drain cover.

the mansard roof, although they are now covered with copper flashing and can no longer serve their function. The flashing was installed with such a low slope that water now pools on top, rather than flowing away from the building. The cover also prevents water from being guided to the downspouts. (*Figs. C36, C41*).

Two 4”-diameter downspouts located at the southwest and northeast corners connect to an underground drainage system. A downspout near the center of the north elevation is also connected to a subsurface drain. The downspout on the northwest corner drains to the kitchen roof. All the downspouts are virtually useless without operable gutters (*Figs. C41-C42*).



Figure C45. Downspout from half-round gutter on front porch.



Figure C46. Chimneys.

Kitchen Wing

Standing-seam panels terminate approximately 9" from the north and south gable-end eaves of the roof. Copper is installed between the bottom edge of the panels and the eave. Internal gutters approximately 3'-4" wide on the east and west sides and around the side porch roof are lined with copper (*Figs. C39, C42*). Two 4" galvanized downspouts are set near the west end of the gutter on the north and south sides. The southwest and northwest downspouts connect to underground drains (*Fig. C43*).

Areaway

A floor drain in the northeast corner has a 7"-diameter perforated cover. The drain is connected to the underground system (*Fig. C44*).

Front Porch

Six-inch, half-round copper gutters mounted in front of the fascia are suspended by straps and wrap around the south and east sides of the roof (*Fig. C45*). The gutters drain to a single 4"-diameter copper downspout connected to the galvanized downspout that was designed to drain the upper internal gutter.

Chimneys

The lodge has three chimneys, all capped. Two extend above the upper roof of the original lodge. The largest measures approximately 3'-4" x 2'-0" and is centered on the ridge of the westernmost leg of the L-shaped lodge. Its upper three courses corbel out from the face of the main stack. A second chimney, approximately 1'-4" square, is roughly centered on the ridge of the east leg and has a corbelled cap (*Fig. C46*). The last chimney, approximately 1'-4" square, is located near the northwest corner of the kitchen, extending above the roof from the west wall. A fabricated metal cap conceals its upper three courses (*Fig. C39*).

Windows

Original Lodge

Basement

Low, horizontal windows are located near or at grade in the limestone foundation wall below the water table. The original window openings were altered; current openings are all approximately 3'-0 wide and 2'-0" tall.

First Floor

The lodge appears to retain its original first-floor windows. They are single-glazed, double-hung, wood sash with a six-over-six light configuration. Modern, aluminum-framed, triple-track, manufactured thermal sash are mounted on each interior face. The window in the center bay of the west elevation was added, probably in 1931.

Kitchen

The west kitchen wing window is original to the 1931 construction period. It is a double-hung, wood sash but with a six-over-one configuration. The exterior sill was replaced in 2017.

A pair of out-swinging casement windows separated by a 4" mullion is centered in the north wall of the kitchen (*Fig. C47*). Each measures 2'-10" x 2'-10" and has six lights.



Figure C47. Casement windows divided by mullion.

Second Floor

The second-floor dormer windows are single-glazed, double-hung, wood sash with three-over-three vertical lights. Modern, aluminum-framed, triple-track, manufactured thermal sash are mounted on each interior face.

Doors

The original lodge has two replacement exterior doors, both opening to the front porch. The lintels are painted limestone. Much of the hardware appears to have been replaced with reproductions, and storm doors have been added. See the individual room descriptions for more information about the doors and hardware.

Porches and Exterior Spaces

Front porch

The front porch is the larger of the two porches, built at the junction of the legs of the L, and replacing the original; however, the original roof framing may have been retained. Its north and west sides abut the lodge. The current main entrance opens into Room 102. A second, unused entrance opens into Room 101.

The deck and stairs are concrete. The stairs wrap both exposed sides (south and east) and are



Figure C48. Front porch steps with spalling concrete.



Figure C49. Front porch posts and roof framing.

spalling in a number of places (*Fig. C48*). The treads of each of the four steps measure 11", and the five risers measure (from the top) 9", 8", 8", 8", and 5¾" in height. A 2"-diameter steel pipe handrail is located next to the east wall of the west wing.

Two chamfered posts and a pilaster divide the south side of the porch into two bays. The east elevation is a single bay defined by a post and pilaster. Each post has a concrete base that measures 7½" x 7" x 2'-1¼", and has a concrete cap measuring 9" x 8½" x 1½", with a chamfered

edge. Each base supports a chamfered wood post measuring 7½" x 7" x 6'-2". Decorative scroll-cut brackets are mounted at the top of the post parallel to the roof support beam (*Fig. C49*). These replaced the original posts and brackets.

The roof is supported by 3" x 5" perimeter beams. A hip rafter measuring 3" x 4" extends diagonally toward the lodge from the southeast outer corner. Roof rafters measuring 3" x 4" are spaced 2'-8" on-center. The roof deck is constructed of 1" x 3" boards. A single, modern, pendant-mounted light fixture hangs by a chain from the center rafter.

Side porch

The side porch extends from the south-facing entrance of the 1931 kitchen addition on the west side of the lodge. It was constructed at the time of the addition (*Figs. C9, C43*).



Figure C50. Light fixture at front porch.



Figure C51. Side porch ceiling and light fixture.

An elevated, 6"-thick concrete porch-deck slab is set 4" below the water table. It supports a 1'-1"-thick concrete wall set 5'-9" from the face of the kitchen wing and extending across the full width of the porch. A pair of 2"-diameter steel-pipe guardrails is installed between the porch posts and the south wall of the kitchen on each side of the porch (*Fig. C43*).

The concrete stairs to the porch have four treads measuring 1'-0" and five risers measuring (from the top) 6¾", 7¼", 7¼", 7¼", and 4½". Handrails on each side of the stairs are 2"-diameter steel pipe. The rails and vertical supports intersect at an ornamental "ball" pipefitting. Each rail is mounted to the face of the post with a pipe flange, and the vertical supports are attached to the stair with pipe flanges.

Two brick posts measuring 1'-½" square by 8'-10½" support the porch roof. Each has a 5½"-high, precast concrete capital separated by three brick courses from a precast, 2½"-high concrete band (*Figs. C9, C43*).

Both the front and side porches have similar single, modern, pendant-mounted light fixtures suspended by chain. On the side porch, the fixture is mounted to the beaded board ceiling. (*Figs. C50-C51*).

Common Interior Features

Flooring

First Floor

The 2½"-wide, tongue-and-groove heart pine boards have a modern urethane finish.

Second Floor

Rooms 201 and 202 have 3¼", tongue-and-groove, pine boards with a modern urethane finish. Rooms 203B and 203C have modern wall-to-wall carpet.

Baseboards

First Floor

Original baseboards remain in Room 103 and the west wall of Room 101B. They measure 1" x 6½" overall and have a ¾" shoe molding. The top 1¾" of the base is molded with a ¾" cove and 1" ovolo.



Figure C52. First-floor flooring and plank baseboard with quarter-round cap.



Figure C54. Original second floor baseboards, one in window alcove (left), another on exterior wall (right).



Figure C53. Second floor flooring in Room 201 with baseboard and wood door stop.

A second common baseboard, probably added in 1931, are plank boards measuring 1" x 7" with a ¾" quarter-round cap and shoe molding (*Fig. C52*).

Second Floor

Original baseboards in the window alcoves of Rooms 201, 202, and 203 are similar to the original baseboards downstairs but measure 7" tall instead of 6½". The top 1¾" of the base is molded with a ¾" cove and 1" ovolo. Original baseboards on the exterior walls of Rooms 201, 202, and 203 have a scalloped top and measure ⅞" x 7¼". The 2" scallop is molded with a ½"-deep cove (*Figs. C53, C54*).

Walls

First Floor

The original walls are painted plaster on wood lath. Some walls in Room 101 have been covered with gypsum wallboard. Walls in Room 103 are wallpapered and painted.



Figure C55. Recessed flat door panels and molded surround.

Second Floor

Second-floor walls have a gypsum wallboard finish. Gypsum board has been installed over the original walls' earlier plaster on wood lath.

Doors

First Floor

The original first-floor interior doors have six recessed flat panels with an ovolo and cove molded surround (*Fig. C55*). The stiles, top, and upper



Figure C56. Original six-panel door to basement.



Figure C57. Typical thermal sash at interior face of window sash.

intermediate rail measure 5” wide. The bottom intermediate rail measures 9” wide.

The interior doors from Room 101 to Room 103 and from Room 103 to the basement are original to the lodge (*Fig. C56*).

The original exterior doors opening into Rooms 101A and 102 measure 3’-0” x 8’-0” x 1¾” with nine lights above a raised wood panel. The stiles and top rail measure 5” wide. The bottom rail and center rail measure 9” and 8” wide, respectively.

Second Floor

The original second-floor interior doors have six recessed flat panels (except for a three-panel door to the closet of Room 203) with an ovolo and cove molded surround. The stiles, top, and upper intermediate rail measure 5”. The lower intermediate rail measures 9”.

The doors to Rooms 201, 202, and 203 and their respective closets are original. The entry doors to the second-floor rooms have been stripped and repainted.

Windows

First Floor

All the first-floor windows of the original lodge are original except for the window on the west wall of Room 103, which is similar. They are single-glazed, double-hung, wood sash with six-over-six lights measuring 3'-0" wide x 5'-11" tall. Each has a modern, aluminum-framed, triple-track, manufactured thermal sash are mounted on the interior face (*Fig. C57*).

Second Floor

Second-floor dormer windows measuring 3’-0” wide x 4’-0” tall are single-glazed, double-hung, wood sash with a three-over-three vertical light configuration. They are original. Modern, aluminum-framed, triple-track manufactured thermal sash are mounted on the interior face. The meeting rail of each window has a reproduction sash latch (*Fig. C58*).



Figure C58. Reproduction sash latch at second floor window.



Figure C59. Typical door and window casing.



Figure C60. Typical mantel.

Window and Door Casings

First and Second Floors

The original window and door casings are identical. The molding is 5⅝" wide overall, including the backband (*Fig. C59*).

The door casings in Rooms 101A, 102, and 103 are original, except for the doorways in new partitions leading to the half bath and closet of Room 101A.

All first-floor windows in the original lodge, except for that in the west wall of Room 103, retain original casing. All second-floor windows also retain original casing.

Crown Molding

First and Second Floors

The crown moldings in all rooms of the original lodge are modern.

Mantels

First and Second Floors

The two fireplaces are located in Rooms 101 and 201, one above the other on the same chimney, and nearly identical in detailing. An arched, ornamental metal fireplace cover is set within a 5'-0"-wide mantel surround. A scalloped mantel shelf, supported by a decorative center bracket, sits 3'-8" above the floor (*Fig. C60*).

Description by Room

Room 000, Kitchen Crawl Space

The unoccupied crawl space beneath the kitchen is rectangular in plan and measures 17'-4" x 14'-2 ½".

Flooring

The dirt floor is covered with a plastic membrane vapor retarder.

Walls

The bare masonry foundation walls are approximately 3'-8" above grade.

Doors

An access panel to the crawl space, located beneath the side porch, is constructed of 3¼" x 1" tongue-and-groove boards and measures 2'-0" x 2'-0" (*Fig. C10*).

Mechanical System

Ductwork enters the crawl space from the east wall.

Plumbing System

Supply and waste lines serve the kitchen sink.

Radon Remediation

PVC pipes for the radon-venting system enter from the east wall and exit the building through the north wall.

Room 001, Mechanical/Electrical Room

Room 001, located in the southwest quadrant, has overall dimensions of 15'-3" x 13'-10". The floor-to-ceiling height is 6'-8". The room is currently used to house mechanical, electrical, and computer equipment. See detailed discussion of systems in the *Construction Characteristics* section.

Flooring

The flooring is poured-in-place concrete (*Fig. C61*). A section of concrete at the southeast corner measuring 7'-2" north-south by 13'-2" east-west differs from the rest of the flooring and appears to have been poured at a later date.

Walls

The walls are painted stucco on masonry (*Fig. C62*).



Figure C61. Room 001 - Plywood door leading to Room 003.

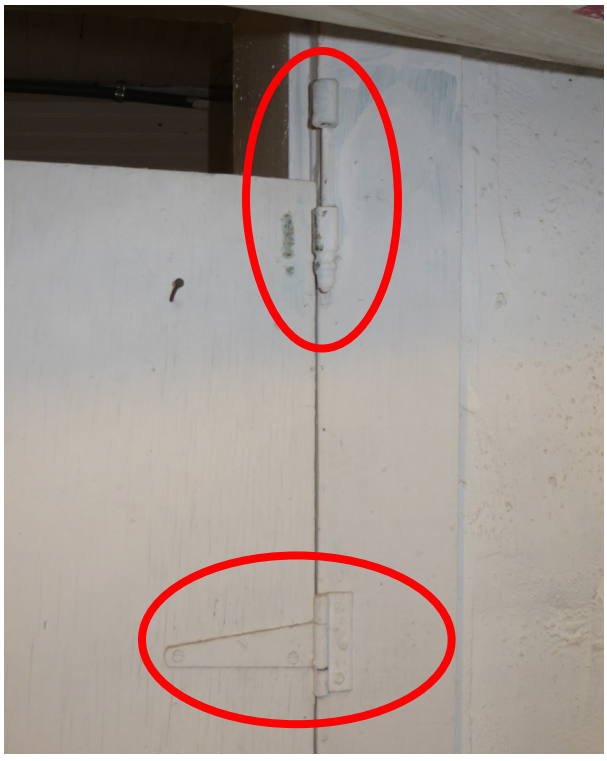


Figure C62. Room 001 - Remnants of early cast iron hinge (top) and strap hinge (bottom).



Figure C63. Room 001 - Remnant of board partition wall at ceiling.



Figure C64. Room 001 - Window in south elevation.

Ceiling

The room has a painted beaded-board ceiling consisting of 3¼"-wide by ½"-thick boards. A 2x4 with rounded corners is mounted about 7'-2" off the south wall appears to be remaining evidence of a board partition wall that extended about 13'-2" beginning at the east wall based on ghost marks in the beaded-board ceiling (*Fig. C63*). The partition appears to correspond with the footprint of the later section of concrete flooring.

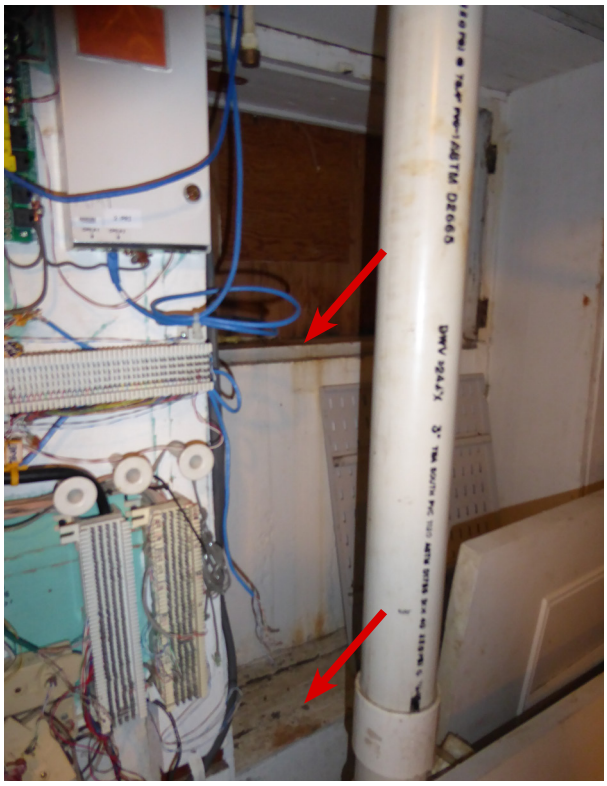


Figure C65. Room 001 - Example of window opening with 1931 upper sill and original lower sill.



Figure C66. Room 001 - Hot water heater, HVAC, and sanitary waste line.

Doorways

The door between Room 001 and 003 is ¾" painted plywood measuring 2'-6" x 5'-6". The opening measures 2'-6" x 6'-0". The door is mounted with 2"-4" T-strap hinges. One leaf of an early, three-knuckle, 4" x 4", cast-iron hinge remains on the doorjamb (*Fig. C62*). There is no latch set. The door is secured with a hasp and padlock. The doorway's painted, flat-board casing measures 1" x 3⅞".

Windows

Two window openings are deeply set into the 1'-9"-thick foundation walls on the south and west sides of the room. Their heads are 6'-1" above the finished floor. The interior width of the south masonry opening is 3'-0", and the west elevation opening has an interior width of 2'-11".

The window on the south elevation has a single-light exterior storm panel recessed approximately 2" behind the exterior casing. It is held in place with quarter-round stops on the head and the two jambs. An approximately 4"-deep air cavity separates the exterior storm window from a pair of single-light window sash set 1'-0" from the interior face of the wall. Neither the casement windows nor the storm window are original (*Fig. C64*).

The window in the west elevation has two sills. The original lower sill is set approximately 1'-9" above the floor. An infill wall recessed approximately 6" toward the exterior extends from the lower to the 1931 upper sill, which is 4'-0" above the floor (*Fig. C65*).

The west window is not glazed. A plywood panel is set in the opening, flush with the exterior face of the wall. A pair of single-light window sash stored in the room likely fit this opening.

Mechanical System

The base of the largest chimney is roughly centered on the north wall between the door and the west exterior wall.

The air handler for the heat pump is approximately 4'-0" from the west and 3'-0" from the north walls. Associated ductwork extends from a plenum on the top of the air handling unit to the south, east, and north (*Fig. C66*).

Electrical System

Line-voltage wiring is in surface-mounted electrical metallic tubing (EMT).

The primary electrical panel is mounted on the west wall, approximately 4'-0" from the southwest

corner. A disconnect is mounted on the south wall near the southwest corner.

The room is illuminated by two medium-base, compact fluorescent lamps in ceiling-mounted porcelain lamp holders. The switch is located on the left interior doorjamb.

Duplex receptacles are mounted on the south wall; just north of the window opening in the west wall; and on the face of the chimney adjacent to the door entering the room.

Telephone and data equipment is mounted on the west wall next to the main electrical panel. Data cables feed through a hole above the north doorway.

The fire alarm communicator is mounted on the south exterior wall just east of the window opening. A smoke/fire detector is mounted on the ceiling. A motion sensor is mounted in the southeast corner.

Plumbing System

The hot water heater is located in the northeast corner behind the air handler (*Fig. C66*).

A 4”-diameter PVC sanitary waste line extends vertically from the half bath above, connecting to a 4” cast-iron waste line running parallel to the west wall approximately 6” above the floor (*Fig. C66*).

An 8”-diameter floor drain is located approximately 3’-0" from the east and 7’-0" from the south walls.

Miscellaneous

A fire extinguisher is mounted on the right doorjamb.

Room 002

Room 002, located in the northeast quadrant, has overall dimensions of 16’-1” x 13’-10”. The floor-to-ceiling height is 6’-8”. The room is currently used for storage of mostly paper files (*Figs. C67-C69*).

Flooring

The floor is poured-in-place concrete.

Walls

The walls are painted stucco on masonry.

Ceiling

The ceiling is finished with 3¼”-wide, painted tongue-and-groove beaded board.

Doorways

The doorway on the west wall between Rooms 002 and 003 holds an original, four-panel door measuring 2’-4” x 6’-0” x 1¼”. It is mounted with a pair of five-knuckle butt hinges with ball-tip pins (*Fig. C71*). A heavily painted rosette and a keyhole escutcheon remain though the doorknob is missing (*Fig. C70*).



Figure C67. Room 002 - Looking east.



Figure C68. Room 002 - Oblique view of northwest corner. Note early casework stored at right.



Figure C69. Room 002 - Oblique view of southwest corner.



Figure C70. Room 002 - Hardware on original door to Room 003.

The doorway has painted, ¾" x 3½" flat-board casing.

Windows

Two original window openings on the north and east sides of the room are deeply set into the 1'-9"-thick foundation walls. Painted casing surrounds all sides of the openings and sits proud of the interior wall face.

The windows are similar to the window in the west wall of Room 001. The original lower sill is set approximately 1'-9" above the floor. An infill wall recessed approximately 6" toward the exterior extends from the lower to the 1931 upper sill, which is 4'-0" above the floor.

The head of the east window opening is flat and approximately 6'-0" above the floor. The masonry opening measures 2'-10"-wide. The interior window sash, recessed toward the exterior



Figure C71. Room 002 - Hinge on door to Room 003.



Figure C72. Room 002 - View of east window showing upper 1931 sill and lower original sill. Note infill section below modern window.

approximately 6", is glazed with a single, fixed light and separated by an air cavity approximately 4" deep from a single-light exterior storm panel recessed approximately 2" behind the exterior casing and held in place with quarter-round stops on the head and two jambs. The windows are not original (*Fig. C72*).

The head of the north window splays toward the ceiling with its sill approximately 4'-0" above the floor. The masonry opening measures 2'-10" wide. A single-light interior window is set 1'-0" from the interior wall face. It is separated from an exterior storm window matching that on the east wall. Neither window is original.

Mechanical System

A chimney is located on the west wall adjacent to the door.

Mechanical ductwork feeding the first floor passes through the west wall and is suspended below the ceiling.

Electrical System

Line-voltage wiring is in surface-mounted EMT.

A 4’-0”-long, two-lamp fluorescent fixture suspended from the ceiling illuminates the room. The switch is on the right interior doorjamb with a duplex receptacle mounted below. Another duplex receptacle is located on the north wall near the northwest corner of the room.

A motion detector is mounted on the corner of the chimney. A smoke/fire detector is mounted on the ceiling approximately 6’-0" from the door.

Miscellaneous

Modern floor-to-ceiling utility shelving constructed with dimensional lumber, plywood, and boards is located on the south wall, the west wall, and part of the north wall.

Early casework stored along the north wall consists of two sets of paired doors holding novelty glass. Based upon their size and detailing, these cabinets likely originated as upper cabinets on the east wall of the 1931 kitchen addition (*Fig. C68*).



Figure C73. Room 003 - Oblique view looking northwest.



Figure C74. Room 003 - Oblique view looking southeast shows steps along east wall.



Figure C75. Room 003 - North window.

Room 003

Room 003, located in the northwest quadrant, has overall dimensions of 16’-9” x 14’-0”. The floor-to-ceiling height is 6’-8”. The room is currently used to store miscellaneous large items and janitorial supplies. Formerly, a washer/dryer was located on a raised concrete pad measuring approximately 5’-4” x 4’-6” and centered on the north wall. A plywood enclosure approximately 2’-8” x 4’-0” in the northwest corner of the room has a plywood door with a surface-mounted, rim-type thumb-latch (*Figs. C73-C74*).

Flooring

The floor is painted, poured-in-place concrete.

Walls

The walls are painted stucco on masonry.

Ceiling

The ceiling is finished with 3¼”-wide, painted tongue-and-groove beaded board.

Doorways

The doorways to Rooms 001 and 002 are described in previous sections.

A flush door measuring 3’-0” x 5’-10” x 1¾”, set in the west wall with three modern, five-knuckle plain-cap hinges, leads to the areaway under the kitchen at the bottom of the exterior stair. Other hardware includes a painted barrel-type latch, a galvanized pull on the interior facing surface, and a bronze-finished, double-cylinder deadbolt.

The interior is cased with modern, painted, 1x4 boards. The face width of the exterior casing varies. Modern boards, ¾”-thick, measure 2” across the face on one side and 3” on the other.



Figure C76. Room 003 - Washer/dryer hookups. North window opening showing 1931 upper sill and original lower sill at right.

The boards are scribed to the inside face of the masonry opening.

Stair

An open, painted wood stair, 3'-2" wide, connects the basement to the first floor north-to south. It is a straight run with twelve risers measuring 8" and eleven treads measuring 10". Treads have a 1" nosing (*Fig. C74*).

Simple ¾" x 4" painted handrails are installed on each side of the stair. The inside rail is fastened to the interior wall. A ¾" x 4" vertical post face-nailed to the stair carriage near the second riser supports the outside handrail. An ovolo molding is applied to the bottom edge of the stair carriage.

The distance between the north wall to the bottom riser measures 1'-10½".

Windows

A single window opening on the north wall has detailing similar to the windows in Room 002. The original lower sill is set approximately 1'-9" above the floor. An infill wall recessed approximately 6" toward the exterior extends from the lower to the 1931 upper sill, which is 4'-0" above the floor.

The head of the window is flat and approximately 6'-0" above the floor. The width of the masonry opening is 3'-11½". Glazing has been removed from the left window sash and replaced with a plywood panel insert through which refrigerant and electrical lines pass (*Fig. C75*). There is no storm window.

Mechanical System

Mechanical ductwork feeding the first floor is mounted below the ceiling.

Electrical System

Line-voltage wiring is in surface-mounted EMT. The room is illuminated by a medium-base compact fluorescent lamp in a ceiling-mounted porcelain lamp holder. It is operated by switches on the south side of the jamb of the exterior door and at the top of the interior stair to the first floor.

A duplex receptacle is mounted on the south wall approximately 4'-6" above the floor. A dryer receptacle and a 20-amp receptacle are located on the north wall near the window (*Fig. C76*).

A motion detector is mounted in the southeast corner. A smoke/fire detector is mounted on the ceiling near the center of the room.

A manual pull station and strobe are located 1'-0" south of the exterior door.

Plumbing System

Hot and cold water pipes for a washing machine are mounted on the north wall near the window opening.

A 2'-0" x 1'-8", modern, fiberglass utility sink is located in the southwest corner, 2'-0" from the west wall (*Fig. C77*).

Radon Remediation System

PVC piping to vent radon gas rises vertically from the floor adjacent to the south door and follows



Figure C77. Room 003 - Utility sink.

the south wall approximately 4’-0" above the floor before turning up toward the ceiling, where it runs north, then west to the kitchen crawl space and exits the building.

Room 101A, South Office

The original Room 101 has been partitioned to introduce a half bath and closet. The largest space, Room 101A, is now used as an office. It measures 13’-0” x 13’-2”. The floor-to-ceiling height is 9’-9” (*Figs. C78-C81*).

Flooring

The 1931 tongue-and-groove, 2½”-wide heart-pine floor runs north-south. It has been sanded and finished with polyurethane.

Baseboard

The walls have a modern, 3½”-high, painted baseboard with integrated molded cap and no shoe molding.

Walls

The original plaster walls (north, east, and south) are surfaced with gypsum wallboard. The south and west walls within the closet retain their painted plaster finish.

The later west wall is a wood-stud partition wall finished with gypsum board panels that encloses space for a half bath and a closet (*Fig. C78*).

Doorways

An original doorway on the north wall accesses Room 103. It retains its original six-panel door measuring 3’-0” x 6’-11” x 1⅜” (*Fig. C79*). The panels are flush with a cove and ovolo molded trim. The door has a mortised lockset with a 2”-diameter stamped brass doorknob in a brass escutcheon measuring 2” x 7”. A brass strike plate measures ⅞” x 3½”. A modern deadbolt with a thumb latch on the interior side is installed below the original lockset. There are two 4” x 4” five-knuckle brass-plated butt hinges with plain-cap pins.

The northern door in the west wall accesses Room 101B, the half bath. The painted modern prehung hollow-core, six-panel door measures 2’-6” x 6’-8” x 1⅜”. It has a modern cylindrical lockset with a brass finish. A brass-finished strike plate measures 1¾” x 2¼”. Three 3” x 3½” butt hinges have a brass finish, radiused corners, and plain-cap pins. A modern spring doorstop is mounted on the north wall.

The southern door in the west wall accesses an added closet. It is a flush, hollow-core pocket door measuring 2’-0” x 6’-8” x 1⅜” and is painted. It has a 1”-diameter plastic doorknob and is mounted on a track recessed in the head of the opening.

On the east wall, an original exterior doorway opens to the front porch. The doorway holds a replacement sash door with nine divided lights



Figure C78. Room 101A - Oblique view looking southwest.

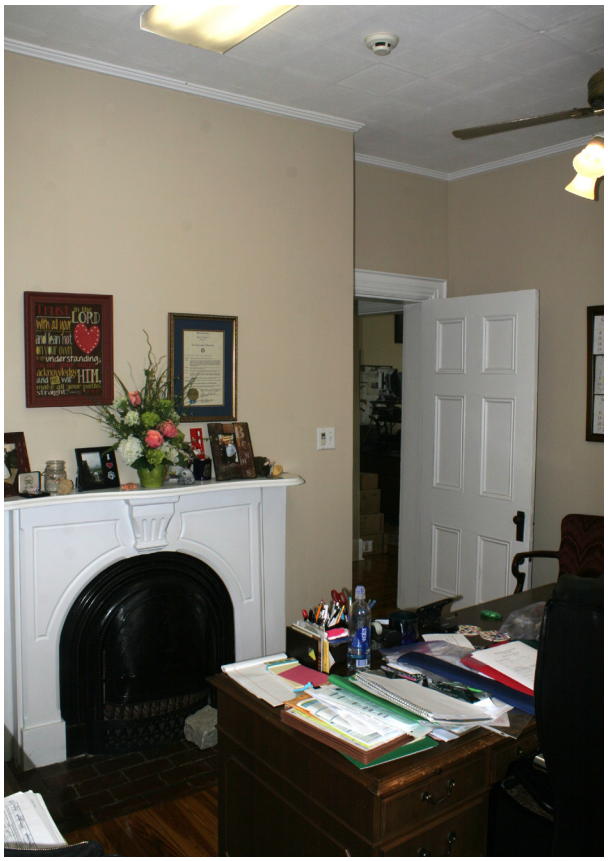


Figure C79. Room 101A - Oblique view looking northeast.



Figure C80. Room 101A - Door to front porch.



Figure C81. Room 101A - View toward Room 101B with fireplace in foreground.

set above a raised wood panel and measuring 3’-0” x 8’-0” x 1¾”, has a mortised brass lockset with a 2”-diameter brass doorknob, a brass escutcheon measuring 2” x 7”, and a ⅞” x 3½” strike plate. There are two heavily painted, 4” x 4”, three-knuckle, cast-iron hinges with steeple tips (*Fig. C80*).

A storm door with nine divided lights set above a flat wood panel and measuring 3’-0” x 8’-0” x 1¼” has a closer; a modern, bronze-finish cylindrical lockset with a lever handle; and three 4” x 4” three-knuckle reproduction cast-iron hinges with steeple-tip pins.

Door Casing

The north and east doorways retain their original molded, 5⅝”-wide door casings, which are painted and have mitered corners. The width of the casing on the west jamb of the north doorway was cut to allow installation of a mechanical chase.

The west door to the half bath has modern molded casing measuring 2¼” wide.

Casing on the west door to the closet is a painted ¾” x 1½” board.

Windows

An original painted wood window with six-over-six-light, double-hung sash measuring 3’-0” x 5’-11” is centered in the south wall. A reproduction cast-iron, brass, and porcelain sash lock is installed on the meeting rail. An interior three-track aluminum thermal sash is mounted on the interior.

Window Casing

The molded window casings are 5⅝” wide, painted, with mitered corners. The stool is ¾” thick with eased edges and projects ⅝” beyond the face of the apron, which is 5” wide with a ½” bead on the bottom edge.

Crown Molding

A modern 1½” x 1¾” crown molding is installed at the ceiling.

Ceiling

The modern 1'-0” x 1'-0” ceiling panels have an embossed pattern simulating tin.

Fireplace

A coal-burning fireplace is on the north wall. The mantel projects 4” from the face of the wall and is inscribed with one-dimensional pendentives flanking a keystone that supports a scalloped shelf 5’-0” wide and 10” deep. The firebox is arched, 2’-9”-high, and has a painted cast-iron surround with a decorative sheet metal summer cover. The brick hearth measures 5’-0” x 2’-0”; the bricks measure 4” x 8” on the face and are laid flat in a running bond (*Fig. C81*).

Closet

A shallow closet is set into the southwest corner of the room, created by the addition of a wood-stud



Figure C82. Room 101A - Closet along west wall.

partition wall that also encloses the half bath. It measures 2'6" x 5'-0" with a floor-to-ceiling height of 9'-9" (*Fig. C82*).

The floor is the sanded, polyurethaned 1931 floor. The south and west walls are painted plaster, the small north wall is unpainted plywood, and the ceiling is painted gypsum board. An original 6½"-high baseboard with molded cove and ovolo cap and ¾" shoe molding remains on the west wall. The other walls have modern 3½"-high, painted baseboards with an integrated molded cap and ¾" shoe molding.

A galvanized steel clothes rod and a ¾" x 1'-6"-deep, unpainted plywood shelf span the width of the closet.

Mechanical System

On the south wall, a reproduction cast-iron floor register is offset east of the centerline of the window. An 8"-diameter, sheet metal duct runs up the closet's southeast corner of the closet.

Electrical System

Two modern, 1'-0" x 4'-0" four-lamp fluorescent light fixtures with acrylic prismatic diffusers are surface-mounted on the ceiling. The switch with light sensor is located in the wall east of the fireplace.

A modern, four-blade paddle fan with a light kit switched with pull chains is mounted on the ceiling as is a smoke/fire detector.

A motion detector is mounted above and south of the closet door in the southwest corner.

Modern duplex receptacles are located in the baseboards west of the fireplace and north of the door to the front porch, and on EMT west of the south window.

Room 101B, Half Bath

Room 101B is a narrow half bath added in 1981. It measures 2'-6" x 7'-8" with a floor-to-ceiling height of 9'-9" (*Fig. C83*).

Flooring

The floor is finished with modern, 1'-6" x 1'-6" glazed ceramic tiles and a dark gray grout joint. A varnished oak threshold is installed at the door to Room 101A.

Baseboard

An original baseboard remains on the west exterior wall. It has a molded cove and ovolo cap and ¾" shoe molding. The overall height is 6½".

The north, south, and east walls have modern, 3½"-high, painted baseboards with a molded cap and ¾" shoe molding.



Figure C83. Room 101B - View south.

Walls
The original west wall is plastered; the north wall is surfaced with hardboard veneer; the east and south walls have gypsum wallboard. All wall surfaces are covered with wallpaper.

Doorways
The doorway accessing Room 101A is discussed in the previous section.

Door Casing
The modern molded casing measures 2¼" wide.

Windows
An original painted wood window with six-over-six, double-hung sash measuring 3'-1½" x 5'-11" is located in the west exterior wall. A reproduction cast-iron, brass, and porcelain sash lock is installed on the meeting rail. An interior three-track aluminum storm window is recessed in the window opening.

Window Casing
The original painted window unit is typical of the original lodge. The molded casing measures 5⅝" wide, and the corners are mitered. The stool is ⅝" thick with eased edges and projects ⅝" beyond the face of the 5" apron with a ½" bead on the bottom edge.

Crown Molding
A modern 1½" x 1¾" crown molding is installed at the ceiling.

Ceiling
The modern 1'-0" x 1'-0" ceiling panels have an embossed pattern simulating tin.

Electrical System
A fire strobe and alarm annunciator are mounted on the ceiling. There is one duplex GFI receptacle, and one modern, three-lamp light fixture is mounted above the lavatory.

Plumbing System
A modern toilet is located at the south end (*Fig. C83*). No manufacturer or date was observed. A modern 1-7" x 1'-5" cultured marble vanity/lavatory on a base cabinet is located at the north end.

Miscellaneous
A toilet tissue dispenser is recessed in the east wall. A paper-towel dispenser is mounted on the west wall. A 1'-6" x 2'-0" mirror is mounted above the lavatory.

Room 102, East Office
Room 102 is in the northeast quadrant and was designated as the superintendent's office on the 1871 prototype plan. It measures 16'-3" x 14'-3" with a floor-to-ceiling height of 9'-11" (*Figs. C84-C85*).

Flooring
The 1931 tongue-and-groove, 2½"-wide heart-pine floor runs north-south. It has been sanded and finished with polyurethane.

Baseboard
The painted 1" x 7" baseboards have a ¾" quarter-round cap and shoe molding.

Walls
All walls are painted plaster.

Doorways
The west doorway connects to Room 103. The three-panel, painted wood door measures 3'-0" x 6'-10½" x 1⅝". The panels are flat. The door has a mortised lockset with a 2"-diameter stamped



Figure C84. Room 102 - Oblique looking northwest. At left is door to Room 103.



Figure C85. Room 102 - Oblique looking southwest. At left is door to porch; at right is door to Room 103.

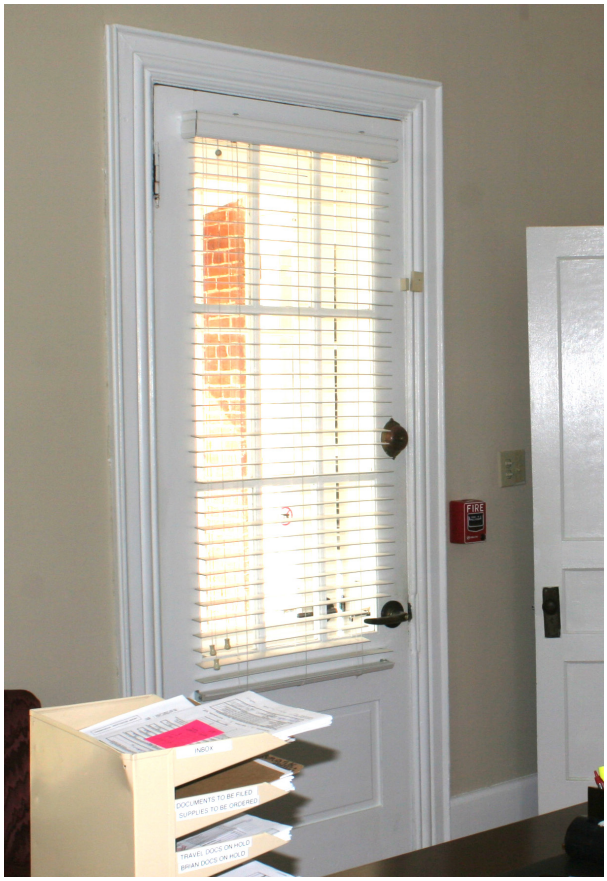


Figure C86. Room 102 - Front door, casing,and baseboard.



Figure C87. Room 102 - Front door and storm door opening to porch.

brass doorknob and a brass escutcheon measuring 2" x 7". A brass strike plate measures ⅞" x 3½". There are two 4" x 4", five-knuckle butt hinges with ball tips on the pins.

On the south wall, the exterior doorway opens to the front porch. The doorway holds a replacement wood sash door that measures 3'-0" x 8'-0" x 1¾" and has nine divided lights set above a raised wood panel (*Fig. C86*). It has a modern, bronze-finish cylindrical lockset with lever, and two heavily painted, 4" x 4" three-knuckle cast-iron hinges with steeple tips. One hinge appears to be early, and one is a reproduction. A 3½"-diameter brass doorbell with a decorative brass escutcheon is mounted on the interior stile. A 1¾" thumb-turn with a 1½" x 2½" escutcheon is located on the exterior.

A 3'-0" x 8'-0" x 1¾" storm door with nine divided lights set above a flat wood panel has a closer; a modern, bronze-finish cylindrical lockset with lever handle; and three 4" x 4" three-knuckle reproduction cast-iron hinges with steeple-tip pins (*Fig. C87*).

Door Casing

The doorways of both the south and the west walls retain their original 5⅝"-wide molded casings, which are painted with mitered corners.

Windows

The south, east, and north walls each have an original painted wood window with six-over-six, double-hung sash measuring 3'-1" x 5'-11". Reproduction cast-iron, brass, and porcelain sash locks are installed on the meeting rails, and three-track aluminum storm windows are recessed in the window openings.

Window Casing

The molded, 5⅝"-wide window casings are original, painted, and have mitered corners. The 1"-thick stool, with eased edges, measures 7½" from the edge to the face of the storm window and projects ⅝" beyond the face of the 5" apron mounted beneath it. The apron has a ½" bead on the bottom edge.

Ceiling

The ceiling is painted plaster.

Mechanical System
Reproduction cast-iron floor registers are offset west of the centerline of the south window, the other north of the centerline of the east window.

An early chimney stack passes up the west wall just north of the door.

Electrical System
Two modern, 1'-0" x 4'-0" four-lamp fluorescent light fixtures with acrylic prismatic diffusers are surface-mounted on the ceiling. Their switch, one of three in this room, is on the south wall west of the exterior door.

A modern, four-blade paddle fan and a smoke/fire detector are mounted on the ceiling.

A manual fire alarm pull station is just west of the exterior door. A fire alarm strobe light and annunciator are mounted on the west wall chimney. A motion detector is mounted in the northeast corner.

Along the east and north walls, telephone/data lines run through EMT that passes through the flooring.

Modern duplex receptacles are surface mounted on the north and south walls.

Casework
Built-in shelving lines the west wall between the chimney and the north wall. Below are base cabinets. The overall height is 9'-4" (*Fig. C84*).

Room 103, Mail Room
Room 103 is in the northwest quadrant and now serves as a mail room. It measures 16'-0" x 13'-11", with a floor-to-ceiling height of 9'-10" (*Figs. C88-C90*).

Flooring
The 1931 tongue-and-groove, 2½"-wide heart-pine floor runs east-west. It has been sanded and finished with polyurethane.

Baseboard
The 6½"-high baseboards, original to the lodge, have a molded cove and ovolo cap and ¾" shoe molding.

Walls
All walls have a painted covering on the original plaster. Along the west wall, north of the doorway



Figure C88. Room 103 - Oblique view looking northwest.



Figure C89. Room 103 - Oblique view looking southwest.

to the kitchen, are remnants of an early decorated surface, either paint or wallpaper, on the plaster surface beneath the peeling wall covering.

Doorways
The doorway to Room 102 on the east wall is described under Room 102.

The door to the basement stair is an original six-panel wood door measuring 2'-5" x 7'-0" x 1⅜". The hardware consists of one 4" x 4" three-knuckle cast-iron hinge with an acorn-tip pin on the top, a 4" x 4" two-knuckle cast-iron hinge with an acorn-tip pin on the bottom, a cast-iron rim lock with a white porcelain doorknob, a keyhole escutcheon, a 4" barrel bolt, and a hasp with a metal pin on a chain.

The doorway to Room 104 in the west wall was probably the original exterior door to the back porch. It has accessed the kitchen addition since 1931. The door has been removed from the 3'-0" x 7'-1½" doorway. Incised hinge marks remain on the north door jamb.



Figure C90. Room 103 - Oblique view looking east-northeast toward stair.

The doorway to Room 101A on the south wall is described under Room 101A.

The 2'-6" x 7'-1½" doorway to an original closet on the south wall is missing its door. One leaf of the top three-knuckle hinge and a keeper for a deadbolt remain (*Figs. C89, C91*). Evidence of multiple generations of door installations are visible on the door jamb.

Door Casing

All door openings retain the original molded, 5⅝" wide, painted wood casing with mitered corners.

Windows

Room 103 has two windows. The painted wood window on the north wall is original, with the typical six-over-six-light, double-hung sash measuring 3'-0" x 5'-11". Reproduction cast-iron, brass, and porcelain sash locks are installed on the meeting rail. Its typical original molded, 5⅝"-wide, painted casing has mitered corners. The stool, with eased edges, measures 7½" from the edge to the face of the interior three-track aluminum storm window recessed in the window opening. The stool is 1" thick and projects ⅝" beyond the face of the 5" apron, mounted beneath it. The apron has a ½" bead on the bottom edge.

The window in the west wall appears to have been installed after construction of the kitchen addition in 1931. It is painted, double-hung wood sash measuring 2'-10½" x 5'-9" with a six-over-six-light configuration. Reproduction cast-iron, brass, and porcelain sash locks are installed on the meeting rail. Its painted casing does not match the original casings of the lodge. The stool is ¾" x 8" and projects 1" beyond the face of the plank board apron measuring 1" x 4¾". Plain board casing on the left and right jambs measures ¾" x 4½". The casing at the head forms an architrave with an applied molding across the top measuring 1¼" and a ½" bead at the bottom. The overall head casing height is 6½".

Closet

The shallow closet set into the south wall just west of the chimney breast is shown on the 1871 prototype plan. Its interior width has been reduced by the addition of ductwork at each end. The closet currently holds shelving.

Crown Molding

A modern 1½" x 1¾" crown molding is installed at the ceiling.

Ceiling

The modern 1'-0" x 1'-0" ceiling panels have an embossed pattern simulating tin.

Mechanical System

On the east wall is a Trane programmable thermostat.

A reproduction cast-iron floor register is offset west of the centerline of the north window.

On the south wall is a 1'-2" x 2'-8" return-air grill with a bronze finish.

Electrical System

Two modern, 1'-0" x 4'-0" four-lamp fluorescent light fixtures with acrylic prismatic diffusers are surface-mounted on the ceiling. The switch is on the east wall.

A smoke/fire detector is mounted on the ceiling. A motion detector is in the northwest corner.



Figure C91. Room 103 - Cast iron rim lock keeper.



Figure C92. Room 103 - Casing on west wall window.

A Wi-Fi access point is mounted near the ceiling in the southwest corner.

Along the north and east walls, telephone/data connections are mounted on EMT that runs through the floor.

Two modern surface-mounted duplex receptacles are on the east wall. Another receptacle is near the north window; another on the south wall; and another is below the west window. A receptacle in a floor box is located beneath this window.

Casework

Modern stained and varnished casework is installed on the east and south walls (*Figs. C89-C90*). On the east wall, is a row of base cabinets and drawers, 2'-0" deep and 3'-0" high at the countertop. Mounted above are overhead cabinets and cubby compartments. Cabinet doors and drawers have modern metal and porcelain pulls.

Stair to Second Floor

Leading to the second floor is a carpeted wood stair laid out in two runs (*Fig. C93*). The lower, east-west run begins beneath the window on the north wall. Seven 6½”(±) risers ascend to a landing measuring 2'-7” x 2'-10”, where the stair turns 90° south to the 3'-1"-wide upper run. Twelve 7” risers ascend along the east wall to a final 3½” riser at the second-floor hall. Ghost marks are visible in the paint at the upper stair run showing the location of the stair nosings of the original staircase. The marks suggest a steeper rise and shorter run than that of the current stair (*Fig. C94*).

The craftsman-style newel post of the lower run is painted wood in three segments: a 1'-5"-tall, square base is topped by an ovolo molding. Above it is a 1'-8⅜"-tall, square 6" x 6" shaft with 4½"-wide inset panels, topped by an ogee molding; and a similar 6"-tall shaft with inset panels topped by an ogee molding supporting a square wood block cap.

The lower run of stairs has an open balustrade facing the room. The ¾” x 1½” balusters are rectangular, spaced 4" to 5" o.c., and set with the long dimension parallel to the tread. They are capped with a wood handrail, 3½”-high, including the 1¾”-high molded grip. The top of the rail is set 2’-8” above the tread nosing. The balusters are supported by a ¾” x 1½” rectangular bottom rail.

The 2’-8” segment of open railing terminates at the east wall of Room 103, where there are remnants of an original door casing (*Fig. C93*).



Figure C93. Room 103 - Newel post,balustrade. and portion of original door casing (red outline).

The wall has been cut to follow the slope of the stair from the landing to the fifth riser, creating a guardrail approximately 2'-0" above the tread with a 1" x 6½" wood cap and an apron made from modern clamshell molding. The slope ends in a horizontal run of roughly 1'-4" before the east wall fully encloses the stair for the last five risers up to the second floor.

A varnished, 2"-diameter round, flat-bottom wood railing is mounted on painted ⅝" posts set near the top and bottom of the run.



Figure C94. Room 103 - Ghost marks of earlier stair treads and risers.

Room 104, Kitchen

Room 104 is the only room in the 1931 west addition to the lodge. It measures 15'-0" x 12'-0", with a ceiling height of 8'-4" (*Figs. C95-C98*).

Flooring

The floor is finished with modern, 1'-6" x 1'-6" glazed ceramic tiles and a dark gray grout joint. A 16"-wide varnished oak threshold is installed at the door to Room 103.

Baseboard

Baseboards are painted, 1" x 4¾" plank boards with a ¾" quarter-round cap and shoe molding.

Walls

All walls are painted plaster.

Doorways

The east doorway, previously an exterior doorway, is described under Room 103.

On the south wall, an exterior doorway opens to the side porch. The 3'-0" x 8'-0" x 1⅜" painted wood door has eight divided lights set above a raised wood panel. The cylindrical lockset has a bronze finish. Three heavily painted, 4" x 4" five-knuckle cast-iron hinges have ball-tip pins. A 3½"-diameter brass doorbell with a decorative brass escutcheon is mounted on the interior stile; a 1¼" thumb-turn with a 1½" x 2½" escutcheon is on the exterior; and a doorbell contact is mounted near the top of the door on the latch side.

A storm door with nine divided lights set above a flat wood panel measures 3'-0" x 8'-0" x 1¾". It



Figure C95. Room 104 - Oblique view looking northwest.



Figure C96. Room 104 - Oblique view looking southwest.

has a closer, a modern bronze-finish cylindrical lockset with a lever handle, and three 4½" x 4½" three-knuckle reproduction cast-iron hinges with steeple-tip pins.

Door Casing

The east door casing is painted lintel-cut plank board with incised hinge marks on the south door jamb. A cast-iron rim lock keeper measuring 3" x 4½" remains on the frame.

At the south wall, painted plank board casing on the jambs measures ¾" x 4¼". The lintel forms an architrave with an applied top molding measuring 1", and a ½" bead at the bottom. The overall lintel height is 6½" (*Fig. C98*).

Windows

On the north wall, above the kitchen sink, a pair of six-light casement windows separated by a 4¼" mullion swing outward (*Fig. C97*). Each measures 2'-10" x 2'-9" and has a hook and eye latch. The hinges were inaccessible. Storm windows are mounted on the exterior.

A single painted wood window with six-over-one double-hung sash measuring 2'-10" x 5'-1" is centered on the west wall (*Figs. C95-C96*). A reproduction cast-iron, brass, and porcelain sash lock is installed on the meeting rail. An interior three-track aluminum thermal sash is recessed in the window opening.

Window Casing

Plank board casing on the left and right jambs of the west window measures ¾" x 4¼". The stool is ⅝" x 8" and projects 1" beyond the face of a 1" x 4¾" apron. The 6½"-high casing at the head forms an architrave with a 1¼" applied molding across the top and a ½" bead across the bottom.

Ceiling

The ceiling is painted plaster.

Crown Molding

A modern 1½" x 1¾" crown molding is installed at the ceiling.

Finishes

A hardboard tile-patterned backsplash is installed above the counter tops on the east and north walls.

Mechanical System

On the north wall, a Range Master fan and hood is ducted to the exterior.

A reproduction cast-iron floor register is centered beneath the west window. A chimney is north of the window, but does not serve the room.

Electrical System

A two-lamp, 3'-0" fluorescent light fixture is ceiling-mounted behind a scalloped wood valance above the kitchen sink. The switch is on the east wall, north of the door to Room 103.

A modern, four-blade paddle fan with a light kit is mounted on the ceiling; its switch is also on the east wall north of the door.

A manual fire alarm pull station, an alarm system keypad/status display, and a fire alarm strobe light and annunciator are on the south wall west of the exterior door.

A smoke/fire detector is mounted on the ceiling. A motion detector is in the southeast corner.



Figure C97. Room 104 - North wall with casement window.



Figure C98. Room 104 - Oblique view looking southeast.

Appliances include a 2'-6"-wide ceramic-surface electric range, a residential dishwasher, and a side-by-side refrigerator measuring 2'-8" wide and 2'-6" deep.

All four walls have modern duplex receptacles.

Plumbing System
The double-bowl, stainless steel kitchen sink measures 2'-8" x 1'-10".

Casework
Base cabinets, 2'-0"-deep, are installed on the north and east walls. The 1'-0"-deep overhead cabinets are installed on the east wall and the north wall east of the window opening.

Room 201, Superintendent's Office
Room 201 is in the southwest quadrant of the second floor. Originally a bedroom, it measures 13'-0" x 13'-2" with a floor-to-ceiling height of 7'-4½" (*Figs. C99-C100*).

Flooring
The 1939 tongue-and-groove, 3¼"-wide heart-pine floor runs north-south and has been sanded and finished with polyurethane.

Baseboard
The room has two types of original painted wood baseboards. The first, at each window alcove, has a molded cove and ovolo cap. A ¾" quarter-round molding is applied at the base. The overall height is 6½" (*Fig. C102*).

The second is installed on the perimeter walls. The ⅞"-thick, 7¼"-high boards have a scalloped top created by a cove cut 2" from the top edge.

Walls
The walls are painted gypsum board over plaster on wood lath.

Doorways
A doorway at the east end of the north wall connects to Room 203B, the hall. The original six-panel door remains. It measures 2'-6" x 6'-6½" x 1⅜" and is painted. The flat panels have a cove and ovolo molded surround. The door has a 3⅛" x 4⅜" early Russwin rim lockset with two brown-swirl porcelain doorknobs and an oval keyhole escutcheon on the exterior face (*Fig. C101*). A 5" keeper from an earlier lockset remains on the jamb, and a modern deadbolt with a thumb latch on the interior side is installed above it. The two 4" x 4" five-knuckle butt hinges have ball-cap pins. A wood door stop is mounted on the east wall baseboard.

The original painted wood six-panel door to the closet measures 2'-6" x 6'-7" x 1⅜". The flat panels have a cove and ovolo molded surround. The two 4", three-knuckle butt hinges have acorn-cap pins.

Door Casing
Original second-floor door casings match those of the first floor. The original molded, 5⅝"-wide door casings remain at both doorways. They are painted, and the corners mitered.

Windows
Original painted wood windows with three-over-three-light, double-hung sash measuring 3'-0" x 4'-0" are centered in the alcoves created by the dormers at the west, south, and east walls. Each alcove is 1'-0" deep and 3'-4" wide. Reproduction cast-iron, brass, and porcelain sash locks are



Figure C99. Room 201 - Oblique view looking southwest.



Figure C102. Room 201 - Baseboard of perimeter walls (left) and window alcove (right).



Figure C100. Room 201 - Oblique view looking northeast. Note Fireplace at left.



Figure C101. Room 201 - Rim lock with mineral brown-swirl doorknob.

installed at the meeting rails. A three-track aluminum storm window is recessed in the interior of each window opening.

Window Casing

Casings are installed on the windows and around the alcove openings. They are the 5⅝" wide, molded, and painted. The corners are mitered. The stool is ¾" thick with eased edges and projects ⅝" beyond the face of the 5" apron, which has a ½" bead on the bottom edge (*Fig. C102*).

Crown Molding

A modern 1" x 1½" crown molding is installed at the ceiling.

Ceiling

The modern 1'-0" x 1'-0" ceiling panels have an embossed pattern simulating tin.

Closet

The original closet matches that shown in the 1871 prototype plan, spanning the space between the west wall and chimney. An original door opens from the south. Remnants of early wallpaper remain in the closet.

Fireplace

A coal-burning fireplace is on the north wall. The mantel projects 4" from the face of the wall and is inscribed with one-dimensional pendentives flanking a keystone that supports a scalloped shelf 5'-0" wide and 10" deep. The firebox is arched, 2'-9"-high, and has a painted cast-iron surround with a decorative sheet metal summer cover. The brick hearth measures 5'-0" x 2'-0"; the bricks measure 4" x 8" on the face and are laid flat in a running bond (*Fig. C100*).



Figure C103. Room 201 - Closet door, hardware, and casing.

Mechanical System
On the north wall, a modern white wall register measuring 3½" x 9" is mounted approximately 16" below the ceiling on the east side of the fireplace. A second grill of the same size is mounted approximately 16" from the floor on the west side of the fireplace.

Electrical System
Two modern 1'-0" x 4'-0" four-lamp fluorescent light fixtures with acrylic prismatic diffusers are surface-mounted on the ceiling. Switches are on the north wall just west of the door to the hall.

A modern four-blade paddle fan and a smoke/fire detector are mounted on the ceiling. A motion detector is mounted in the southeast corner. The duplex receptacles are modern.

Room 202, East Office
The original bedroom measures 13'-0" x 13'-2", with a floor-to-ceiling height of 7'-4½". An original closet on the west side has been enlarged and contains an early chimney (*Figs. C104-C107*).

Flooring
The 1939 tongue-and-groove, 3¼"-wide heart-pine floor runs north-south and has been sanded and finished with polyurethane.

Baseboard
The room has two types of original painted wood baseboards. The first, at each window alcove, has a molded cove and ovolo cap. A ¾" quarter-round molding is applied at the base. The overall height is 6½".

The second is installed on the perimeter walls. The ⅞"-thick, 7¼"-high boards have a scalloped top created by a cove cut 2" from the top edge.

Walls
Walls are painted gypsum board over plaster on wood lath.

Doorways
A doorway in the west wall connects to Room 203B, the hall. The original six-panel door remains. It measures 2'-5½" x 6'-6½" x 1⅜" and is painted. The flat panels have a cove and ovolo molded surround. The door has a 3⅝" x 5" early Russwin rim lockset, a 5" keeper, two white porcelain doorknobs, and an oval keyhole escutcheon on the exterior face. A modern deadbolt with a thumb latch on the interior side is installed above the original lockset. The two 3", three-knuckle butt hinges have finial-cap pins (*Fig. C105*).

The closet has been enlarged, but its six-panel, painted wood door is a relocated original measuring 2'-5¾" x 6'-7" x 1⅜". The panels are flat with a cove and ovolo molded surround. The two 4" three-knuckle butt hinges have acorn-cap pins (*Fig. C104*).

Door Casing
At both doors, the original 5⅝"-wide molded casings have mitered corners.

Windows
The original painted wood windows with three-over-three-light, double-hung sash measuring 3'-0" x 4'-0" are centered in the alcoves created by the dormers in the north, east, and south walls. Each alcove is 1'-0" deep and 3'-4" wide. Reproduction cast-iron, brass, and porcelain sash locks are installed on the meeting rails. Three-track aluminum thermal sash are recessed in the window openings.



Figure C104. Room 202 - Oblique view looking northwest.



Figure C106. Room 202 - Oblique view looking northeast.



Figure C105. Room 202 - Oblique view looking southwest.



Figure C107. Room 202 - Oblique view looking southeast.

Window Casing

Painted 5⅝"-wide casings are installed on the windows and around the alcove openings. The corners are mitered. The stool is ¼" thick with eased edges and projects ⅝" beyond the face of the 5" apron, with a ½" bead on the bottom edge, mounted beneath it.

Crown Molding

A modern 1" x 1½" crown molding is installed at the ceiling.

Ceiling

The modern 1'-0" x 1'-0" ceiling panels have an embossed pattern simulating tin.

Mechanical System

On the west wall, a modern white wall register measuring 6" x 9" is mounted approximately 1'-4" below the ceiling on the south side of the closet door, indicating that the duct is routed through the chimney.

Electrical System

Two modern 1'-0" x 4'-0", four-lamp fluorescent light fixtures with acrylic prismatic diffusers are surface-mounted on the ceiling. Switches for the lights and a fan are on the wall just north of the door to the hall.

A modern four-blade paddle fan and a smoke/ fire detector are mounted on the ceiling. A motion detector is mounted in the southeast corner. The duplex receptacles are modern.

Closet

The original closet retains the north-south length shown in the 1871 prototype plan, but has been expanded in depth. New partitions are constructed with 1½" x 1⅜" wood studs and ½" gypsum wallboard. An original door opens from the east.

Room 203A, Half Bath

Room 203 was originally a bedroom and later subdivided into three smaller spaces designated

203A, the half bath; Room 203B, the hall; and Room 203C, an office.

Room 203A measures 8’-10” x 4’-7” with a floor-to-ceiling height of 7’-3” (*Fig. C109*).

Flooring
The flooring is finished with modern 1’-6” x 1’-6” glazed ceramic tiles and a dark gray grout joint.

Baseboard
The modern 3½” baseboard with an integral molded cap has ½” x ¾” shoe molding.

Walls
The modern east and north partition walls are gypsum board panels covered with wallpaper. The west and south walls are original masonry, also wallpapered (*Fig. C108*).

Doorways
On the east wall is a modern, painted, six-panel door measuring 2’-6” x 6’-6” x 1⅜”. It has a 2½” x 3½” rim lock with radiused corners, a white porcelain doorknob, 3” barrel bolt, and two reused 4½” embossed three-knuckle butt hinges (*Fig. C108*).

Door Casing
The door casing is modern, measuring 2¼”.

Crown Molding
A modern 1” x 1½” crown molding is installed at the ceiling.

Ceiling
The modern 1'-0” x 1'-0" ceiling panels have an embossed pattern simulating tin.

Plumbing
On the south wall are a modern toilet and a modern 2’-1” x 1’-7” cultured marble vanity with integral scalloped backsplash on a painted wood base cabinet.

Mechanical System
An exhaust fan is mounted on the ceiling.

Electrical System
A 2’-0”-long two-lamp fluorescent fixture is surface-mounted above the lavatory.

A fire alarm strobe light with an annunciator is on the south wall.

Room 203B, Hall
This L-shaped room is comprised of the original stair landing and the southeast portion of Room



Figure C108. Doorway from hall to half bath.



Figure C109. Room 203A - Half bath.

203. A cased opening remains along the north-south axis in line with the west stair wall. The hall east of the opening measures 3'-4" x 3'-5", and the hall to the west measures 3'-7" x 4'-7". The floor-to-ceiling height in both areas is 7'-4½" (*Figs. C110-C111*).

Flooring
The flooring finish is sculpted carpet. The flooring beneath the carpet is not accessible to view.

Baseboard
The room has two types of painted wood baseboards. An original baseboard is installed on the east wall along a ledge above the stair to the first floor. It has a molded cove and ovolo cap and a ¾" quarter-round molding at the base. The overall height is 6½" (*Fig. C111*).

The second is a modern ½" x 3½" clamshell molding installed on the walls in the western half near the doors leading to Rooms 203A and 203C.

Walls
The east wall finish is painted wall covering over plaster (*Fig. C111*).

The eastern wall of the west hall has painted gypsum wallboard furred over plaster; the north wall is a new partition with gypsum wallboard and a doorway to Room 203C; the west wall is a new partition with gypsum wallboard and a doorway to Room 203A; and the south wall has painted gypsum wallboard furred over plaster.

Doorways
Four doorways access the hall, and a fifth splits the space.

The later north doorway to Room 203C holds a relocated original painted six-panel door measuring 2'-5½" x 6'-6½" x 1⅜". The panels are flat with a cove and ovolo molded surround. The 2½" x 3¾" rim lockset has two white porcelain doorknobs and a 2" brass barrel bolt. A modern deadbolt with a thumb latch on the interior side is installed above the original lockset with two modern 3½" five-knuckle butt hinges.

The south doorway is described under Room 201.

The east doorway is described under Room 202.

The west doorway is described with Room 203A.



Figure C110. Room 203B - Looking south from the stairs toward Room 201.



Figure C111. Room 203B - Looking east toward the door to Room 202.



Figure C112. Room 203B - Door casing on east wall.



Figure C113. Room 203B - Door casing of doorway into Room 203A on west wall.

The doorway in the wall dividing the hall measures 2'-6" x 7'-7" x 3". There is no door, however incised hinge marks remain on the south jamb. The original painted casing remains on both sides.

Door Casing

Casings on the south and east doorways are the original 5⅝"-wide molded casings with mitered corners (*Fig. C112*).

Casings on the later west and north doorways are plank boards measuring ¾" x 4". The casing at the head forms an architrave with an applied molding across the top measuring 1¼" and a ½" bead at the bottom. The overall head casing height is 6½" (*Fig. C113*).

Crown Molding

A modern 1" x 1½" crown molding is installed at the ceiling.



Figure C114. Room 203B - Chandelier above stair.



Figure C115. Room 203B - Ceiling light fixture.

Ceiling

The modern 1'-0" x 1'-0" ceiling panels have an embossed pattern simulating tin.

Mechanical System

A modern white wall register measuring 3½" x 9" is on the south wall.

Electrical System

In the eastern portion of the hall, a five-lamp chandelier with a black finish is pendant-mounted (*Fig. C114*). A smoke/fire detector is mounted on the ceiling. A fire alarm strobe light and annunciator is on the east wall.

An 8”-diameter glass ceiling light is surface-mounted above the western portion of the hall (*Fig. C115*).

Other Features

A fire extinguisher is mounted on the eastern casing of the doorway to Room 203C.

A 1'-7” x 1'-9” attic access panel is located above the stair landing (*Fig. C116*). Directly above the hatch, a roof sheathing patch and modified ceiling framing suggest that the panel opening is in the location of the original skylight (*Fig. C117*).



Figure C116. Room 203B - Access panel to attic.



Figure C117. Room 203B - View of patch in roof decking above attic access panel.

Room 203C, North Office

This room measures 12’-8” x 9’-3” with a floor-to-ceiling height of 7’-4½” (*Figs. C118-C119*).

Flooring

The flooring finish is commercial carpet. The flooring beneath the carpet is not accessible to view.

Baseboard

An original painted wood baseboard is installed on the three walls of the window alcoves. It has a molded cove and ovolo cap and a ¾” quarter-round molding applied at the base. The overall height is 6½”.

On the room’s perimeter walls is modern 3½” baseboard with an integral molded cap and ½” x ¾” shoe molding.

Walls

The north, east, and west walls are painted gypsum board installed over plaster on wood lath. The south wall is a new partition with painted gypsum wallboard.

Doorways

A doorway in the south wall connects to the hall and is described under Room 203B.

The east doorway to the original closet holds an original painted three-panel door measuring 1’-6” x 6’-6½” x 1⅜” (*Figs C118-C119*). The panels are flat with a cove and ovolo molded surround. The mortised lockset has one brown-swirl porcelain doorknob and is hung with two 3”, three-knuckle butt hinges with acorn-cap pins. There is no interior doorknob.

Door Casing

The casing on the south doorway has ¾” x 4” boards on the jambs and has an architrave with an applied molding across the top measuring 1¼” and a ½” bead at the bottom. The overall head casing height is 6½” (*Fig. C118*).

The casing on the closet doorway has original 5⅝”-wide, painted casing with mitered corners (*Figs. C118-C119*).

Windows

Original painted wood windows with three-over-three-light, double-hung sash measuring 3’-0” x 4’-0” are centered in the recessed alcoves created by dormers in the north and west walls. Each alcove is 1’-0” deep and 3’-4” wide. Reproduction



Figure C118. Room 203C - Oblique view looking southeast. Closet door on left, hall door on right.



Figure C119. Room 203C - Oblique view looking northeast.

cast-iron, brass, and porcelain sash locks are installed on the meeting rails. An interior three-track aluminum thermal sash is recessed in each window opening.

Window Casing

Original molded wood casings are installed on the windows and around the alcove openings. They are 5⅝" wide, painted, and their corners are mitered. The stool is ¼" thick with eased edges and projects ⅝" beyond the face of the 5" apron, with a ½" bead on the bottom edge (*Fig. C119*).

Crown Molding

A modern 1" x 1½" crown molding is installed at the ceiling.

Ceiling

The modern 1'-0" x 1'-0" ceiling panels have an embossed pattern simulating tin.

Mechanical System

On the ceiling is a modern, 10"-diameter circular vent.

Electrical System

Two modern 1'-0" x 4'-0" four-lamp fluorescent light fixtures with acrylic prismatic diffusers are surface-mounted on the ceiling. Switches are on the east and south walls near the doors. A smoke/fire detector is mounted on the ceiling. A motion detector is mounted in the northeast corner. Duplex receptacles are modern.



Figure C120. The lodge at crest of the hill (right), carriage house downhill to the south (left), and pump house beyond the lodge to the west (center).

Character-Defining Features:

The features that define the character of the site and the lodge with its 1931 kitchen addition include:

Distinctive Characteristics of the Site:

- the building location at the crest of a hill, adjacent to the cemetery on the east, north, and west sides;
- the geometric placement of the gravestones;
- the open lawn with mature trees and ornamental shrubs;
- the brick walkways;
- the small, one-story brick pump house to the west;
- the one-and-a-half story brick carriage house downhill to the south;
- the ashlar granite retaining walls along the south and east edges adjacent to roads;
- the vehicular entrance, with painted iron paired gates flanked by stone piers topped with stacked cannon balls; and
- the long vistas to the south and the east and woods to the north and west.

Distinctive Characteristics of the Building Exterior:

- the L-shaped plan of the building and its west addition;
- the ashlar limestone foundation, limestone water table and reddish-brown brick walls;
- the distinctive brick quoins at the corners;
- the double-hung six-over-six-light first floor windows, and their lintels and sills;
- the flat-arched basement windows in the foundation;
- the mansard roofs shingled with slate laid in a diamond pattern;
- the heavy cornice between the first floor and the second-floor mansard roof;
- the decorative cast-iron vents in the frieze board below the cornice;
- the projecting wood crown and the ribs of the soldered metal seams at the top edge of the mansard;
- the second-floor three-over-three-vertical-light windows set in shallow gable dormers projecting from the mansard roof;

- the front porch, set in the southeast corner of the L, with its wraparound steps, chamfered wood posts on concrete bases, decorative scroll-cut brackets, and exposed roof framing;
- the one-story west kitchen wing with its south porch and steps;
- the soldered standing-seam roofs on the porches, west wing, and the upper roof;
- the brick chimneys;
- the two front doors with nine lights over a single flat panel, brass doorbell and decorative escutcheon; and steeple-tipped hinges (early and reproduction);
- the kitchen's wood porch door with eight divided lights above a raised wood panel;

Distinctive Characteristics of the Interior:

- the three-room configuration of all three floors of the original lodge;
- the tongue-and-groove wood flooring;
- the plaster walls and ceilings;
- the coal-burning fireplaces with summer covers and wood mantels in Rooms 101 and 201;
- the two types of original baseboards;
- the early six-panel interior doors and the molded doorway casings;
- the molded window casings;
- the early exterior door leading to the basement;
- the interior stair, with its 1931 alterations, and the plastered underside of the stair carriage with remnants of early winders;

Summary of Physical Conditions:

The cemetery lodge has been in continuous use since it was constructed in 1876. The floor plan retains its original three-room layout with later additions of partitions and a west wing.

Exterior

- The front porch deck, a concrete slab with concrete steps, is not original. The steps were parged with cement and continue to fail.
- The base of two of the front porch posts exhibit rot and failed paint.
- Based upon observation in the field and photographs, the masonry walls of the original lodge and the kitchen addition, including the limestone foundation/water table and brick walls, appear structurally sound, without significant cracks that would indicate structural problems.
  - Mortar joints in both are generally tight, but some in the brickwork and limestone were open.
  - In the original lodge, the window openings in the limestone foundation walls of the basement have been modified since the original construction. Early photographs and documentation indicate arched openings; the lintels now spanning the openings are a later modification, and sill heights have been raised. The sill heights of both periods are visible on the interior face of the foundation walls. These modifications do not seem to have affected structural integrity.
  - One cracked brick was observed in the bottom quoin on an interior offset corner of the north elevation of the original lodge.
- The soldered standing-seam metal roofs are in generally good condition, but the rainwater collection and dispersal system raises concerns.
  - In sections of the downspouts, dissimilar metals are in contact and susceptible to damaging galvanic reactions.
  - The number and size of the downspouts are inadequate.
  - The built-in gutters of the mansard roof have been covered by metal flashing and are no longer functional. The coverings block water from effectively draining to the downspouts, causing water to pool at the base of the mansard roof, and overflow saturates the ornate wooden cornice.
- Some mortar in the brick chimneys has deteriorated.
- The slate roofs exhibit staining in a number of areas but are otherwise in good condition.

- Caulking between the exterior window casings and the masonry openings has separated in many locations, and does not adequately seal the gap from moisture intrusion.

Interior

- Two original fireplaces and mantels remain and appear to be in good condition.
- The wood floors have been sanded and refinished with polyurethane, an irreversible non-conservation material that binds to the wood fibers, creating a surface crust susceptible to indentation. The finish is non-renewable, and can only be removed by mechanical means such as sanding. Repeated sanding will eventually damage the tongue-and-groove construction, necessitating replacement.
- All of the office doors were stripped and repainted in 2014; however, we understand that closet doors were not stripped. Unfortunately, according to park personnel, paint analysis of the office doors was not conducted nor were areas set aside for retention and conservation. Decorative patterns and faux finishes popular during the nineteenth century could vary from floor to floor and from room to room. Therefore, evidence of paint and other finishes, including colors, types of finishes, and decorative patterns, if any, has been lost in many locations.
- The exterior door locksets are new, and most of their hinges are reproductions. The interior door hardware is a mix of original and new. The window sash locks are reproductions. All are in workable condition.
- Triple-track aluminum thermal sash have been installed on the window interiors and appear to be in good condition.
- The mechanical systems are relatively new and reportedly functioning as expected.
- Visible components of the electrical and plumbing systems are also relatively recent and appear to be in good condition.

High Concern:

1. The front porch replacement deck and steps are failing, and the spalling concrete creates a trip hazard for pedestrians.

2. The covering of the built-in gutter seriously hampers the essential task of shedding water away from the protective exterior envelope of the building.

3. The unnecessary and undocumented loss of early door finishes is most regrettable in terms of both interpretation and development of a compatible conservation strategy for the building's historic fabric.

4. The use of incompatible and irreversible materials, such as urethane wood varnishes are contrary to sound conservation practice, a hallmark of the National Park Service.

Part II: Treatment and Use

Requirements for Treatment and Use

The treatment and use of all historic properties maintained by the National Park Service are guided by federal laws and regulations as well as NPS policies, directives, and functional requirements. In addition to protecting cultural resources, they address safety, fire protection, energy conservation, handicapped access, and abatement of hazardous materials. If rigidly interpreted, some of these requirements may be contradictory or at cross purposes. Any treatment must be carefully considered to assure that the historic fabric of the structure is preserved.

The National Historic Preservation Act

The 1966 National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended, mandates federal protection of significant cultural resources, including buildings, landscapes, and archaeological sites. Its implementation has established laws and authorities that are binding on the NPS.

Section 106

Section 106 of the NHPA requires a consultative process prior to any federal agency undertaking, or federal involvement in an undertaking, that might affect historic properties listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The regulations are codified at 36 CFR Part 800, "Protection of Historic Properties." The agency must assess potential effects; initiate consultation; take steps to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects; and give the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation "a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertaking."

Section 106 strives to ensure that all interested parties have a voice in the preservation of our



Figure II-1. View of lodge (left), pump house (center), and carriage house (right) from the northwest.

nation's cultural heritage. The published regulations require, among other things, consultation with interested parties, which may include local governments, government or nongovernment applicants, State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs), Tribal Historic Preservation Officers and tribal leaders, other parties, the general public, and the Advisory Council.

The regulations establish criteria under which the Advisory Council may comment, but the vast majority of federal undertakings do not involve Advisory Council review.

A programmatic agreement among the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation, the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers, and the NPS expedites the Section 106 review process. With certain conditions, routine repairs and maintenance that do not alter the appearance of the historic structure or involve widespread or total replacement of historic features or materials are not subject to review outside the NPS.

Director's Order 28

Director's Order 28 is the National Park Service Cultural Resources Management Guideline, which requires planning for the protection of cultural resources on park property.

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties articulate best practices for protecting a wide range of historic properties. They provide a philosophical rationale for historic preservation that is almost universally accepted in the United States and applies to a wide variety of resource types, including buildings, sites, structures, objects, and districts. Revised in 2017, the standards are codified at 36 CFR Part 68.

They describe four broad approaches to the treatment and use of historic properties in hierarchical order:



Figure II-2. View of lodge from the southwest.

Preservation is defined as the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project. However, new exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment. The Standards for Preservation require retention of the greatest amount of historic fabric along with the building's historic form.

Rehabilitation is defined 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 Rehabilitation Standards acknowledge the need to alter or add to a historic building to meet continuing or new uses while retaining the building's historic character.

Restoration is defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project. The Restoration Standards allow for the depiction of a building at a particular time in its history by preserving materials, features, finishes, and spaces from its period of significance and removing those from other periods.

Reconstruction is defined as the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location. The Reconstruction Standards establish a limited framework for recreating a vanished or non-surviving building with new materials, primarily for interpretive purposes.

Regardless of treatment approach, the standards put high priority on preserving historic materials and features, not just the architectural form and style. They also require that any alterations, additions, or other modifications be reversible; that is, they must be designed and constructed so they can be removed or reversed in the future without loss of historic materials, features, or character.

Standards for Preservation

The administratively determined ultimate treatment for the lodge is preservation. The Secretary of Interior's Standards for Preservation are as follows:

- 1. A property will be used as it was historically, or be given a new use that maximizes the retention of distinctive materials, features, spaces and spatial relationships. Where a treatment and use have not been identified, a property will be protected and, if necessary, stabilized until additional work may be undertaken.
- 2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The replacement of intact or repairable historic materials or alteration of features, spaces and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
- 3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate and conserve existing historic materials and features will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection and properly documented for future research.
- 4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
- 5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
- 6. The existing condition of historic features will be evaluated to determine the appropriate level of intervention needed. Where the severity of deterioration requires repair or limited replacement of a distinctive feature, the new material will



Figure II-3. View of lodge and carriage house from the southeast.

match the old in composition, design, color and texture.

- 7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
- 8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990

The 1990 Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) establishes comprehensive civil rights protection for disabled Americans, both in employment and their right to free, unaided access to public buildings. While people with restricted mobility have most benefited, protection extends to those with impaired vision or hearing, or other disabilities.

Requirements for full compliance with ADA regulations are extensive and easiest to apply to new construction. Full compliance for historic buildings is more difficult. When it would require significant alterations to their historic character, ADA authorizes a process for arriving at alternatives that can preserve historic character while maximizing disabled visitors' access.

Architectural Barriers Act of 1968

The 1968 Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) applies to facilities designed, built, altered, or leased with certain federal funds. The law is intended to provide unaided access to federal buildings. While people with restricted mobility have most benefited, protection extends to those with impaired vision or hearing or other disabilities.

Requirements for full compliance with ABA regulations are extensive and easiest to apply to new construction. Full compliance for historic buildings is more difficult. When it would require significant alterations to their historic character, ABA authorizes a process for arriving at alternatives that can preserve historic character while maximizing disabled visitors' access to the building.

Director's Order 42

Director's order No. 42 concerns the NPS goal to ensure that all people have the highest level of accessibility that is reasonable to NPS programs, facilities, and services in conformance with relevant regulations and standards. The level of accessibility to be provided will be consistent with the obligation to conserve park resources and preserve the quality of the park's experience. A fundamental principal of the order is to "seek to provide the highest level of accessibility that is reasonable, and not simply provide the minimum level that is required by law. Consequently, managers are encouraged to exceed

the requirements for visitor accessibility through innovative techniques and partnerships whenever possible and reasonable."

The five objectives of the Director's Order are:

- Incorporate the long range goal of providing the highest level of accessibility that is reasonable for people of all abilities in all facilities, programs, and services, instead of providing "separate" or "special" programs.
- Implement this goal within the daily operation of the NPS, its policies, organizational relationships, and implementation strategies;
- Provide further guidance and direction regarding the NPS interpretation of laws and policies;
- Establish a framework for the effective implementation of actions necessary to achieve the highest level of accessibility that is reasonable; and,
- Ensure the implementation of "universal design" principles within the national park system.

Building Code Requirements

Treatment of the lodge may be guided by the following codes:

- International Building Code (IBC), 2018
- International Existing Building Code (IEBC), 2018
- International Energy Conservation Code (IECC), 2018
- International Plumbing Code (IPC)
- National Electrical Safety Code (NESC)
- National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Code 914
- NPS Guiding Principles of Sustainable Design

The National Park Service is not legally bound to local or state building codes. The 2018 IBC and its appendices, as well as the 2018 IEBC with appendices and Resource A, are currently referenced by the NPS Denver Service Center for design and construction.

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) has promulgated codes for historic buildings, most notably NFPA 909, “Code for the Protection of Cultural Resources Properties - Museums, Libraries, and Places of Worship,” and NFPA 914, “Code for Fire Protection of Historic Structures.” As a matter of policy, NPS recommends installing fire-suppression systems in every historic building.

Threats to public health and safety must be eliminated, but alternative ways to prevent them



Figure II-4. View of lodge and carriage house from the northeast.

are always sought when full code compliance would needlessly compromise the integrity of a historic building.

Abatement of Hazardous Materials

The original lodge and the kitchen addition were both constructed in eras when hazardous materials such as lead-based paint and asbestos were commonly used. Asbestos, considered a miracle product for decades, was used as an additive to provide fireproof qualities and additional strength to a wide variety of building materials through the late 1970s. Examples of building materials commonly containing asbestos include, but are not limited to:

- Plaster
- Flooring tiles and tile mastic or grout
- Insulation
- Gypsum wallboard
- Mortar
- Acoustic ceiling tiles
- Electrical wire insulation

If left undisturbed, lead-based paint and asbestos-containing materials pose no threat to building occupants. However, appropriate abatement measures should precede any future work on building elements suspected to contain hazardous materials.

NPS Management Policies

NPS General Management Policies (2006), especially chapter 5, "Cultural Resource Management," guide its oversight of historic properties. Based on the authority of some nineteen Acts of Congress and many more Executive Orders and regulations, these policies require planning to ensure that decision-making and priority-setting processes integrate information about cultural resources and consultation and collaboration with outside entities. They also support good stewardship to ensure that cultural resources are preserved and protected, receive appropriate treatments (including maintenance), and are made available for public understanding and enjoyment.

Section 5.3.5, Treatment of Cultural Resources

This section of NPS General Management Policies provides specific directives, including a stipulation that "the preservation of cultural resources in their existing states will always receive first consideration."

It also states:

> ... treatments entailing greater intervention will not proceed without the consideration of interpretive alternatives.... Pending treatment decisions reached through the planning process, all resources will be protected and preserved in their existing states. Except for emergencies that threaten irreparable loss without immediate action, no treatment project will be undertaken unless supported by an approved planning document appropriate to the proposed action. (p. 50)

The park Long Range Interpretive plan (LRIP) is an example of an approved planning document. Historic Structure Reports and Cultural Landscape Reports are intended to inform the planning process.

Fort Donelson National Battlefield Long-Range Interpretive Plan

The Fort Donelson National Battlefield Long-Range Interpretive Plan was prepared in 2009 by Harpers Ferry Center Interpretive Planning and Fort Donelson National Battlefield staff and partners. Described in Section II.A of this report, it makes several recommendations to enhance the use of historic structures in and near Dover, including the Cemetery Lodge. The plan suggests opportunities to interpret the National Cemetery, United States forces occupation, and the Refugee/Contraband camp story for visitors to the park.

Ultimate Treatment and Use

The lodge has been a focal point of Fort Donelson National Cemetery since its construction in 1876. It served as the residence of superintendents, first of the cemetery, then the park and cemetery, with space dedicated to an office. In 1995, the entire building was converted into offices for park staff. The exterior has changed little, providing visual continuity to the cemetery.

The National Cemetery Lodge was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1966 upon passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. Documentation in the format of a National Register nomination for Fort Donelson National Military Park and National Cemetery Historic District (NR66000076) was accepted in 1977. Additional Documentation was accepted in 1996, at which time the period of significance of the park was determined to be 1866 to 1942, and the lodge was identified as a Contributing Resource of the listed area.

Should there be a decision in the future to identify a period of significance for the lodge itself, we recommend a starting date of 1876 to recognize the start of construction, and an end date of 1942 as appropriate and consistent with the period of significance of the park. The lodge has been determined eligible by virtue of its recognition in the 1966 and subsequent listings.

The administratively determined Management Category is "Must Be Preserved and Maintained" and the Ultimate Treatment is "Preservation", as characterized in *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties*.[156]

The Fort Donelson National Battlefield 2009 Long-Range Interpretive Plan looked ahead ten years to 2018. Addressing the Cemetery Lodge, it recommended moving the offices elsewhere; modifying the first floor for universal access as

156. Correspondence with NPS SERO, August 2018.



Figure II-5. View of lodge from cemetery gate.

exhibition/multipurpose space; and converting the second floor to accommodate archival storage of the historic documents collection.

However, the park administration considers removing staff from the building to be detrimental to current operations. In addition, archival storage on the second floor would impose dead weight loads likely to require structural modifications.

Recommendations for achieving the administratively-determined treatment of preservation can be found in the *Recommendations for Achieving Ultimate Treatment and Use section*. Recommendations beyond the administratively determined treatment formulated as a result of the investigations of this HSR can be found in the *Recommendations for Future Research* subsection.

A summary of the recommended ultimate treatments and uses are as follows:

- ***The administratively determined management category for interior and exterior of the Cemetery Lodge is "Must be Preserved and Maintained." The treatment recommendations in this report continue the established Ultimate Structure Treatment of Preservation. Specific measures that fit the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation are discussed in this report.***
- ***The Recommended Ultimate Treatment determined by the 2009 Long-Range Interpretive Plan calls for first-floor exhibition/multipurpose space and second-floor archival storage.***

Alternatives for Treatment

The National Park Service has developed definitions for the four major treatment options that may be applied to historic structures: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. Definitions of each of these treatments can be found in *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties*.

Preservation has been administratively determined as the most appropriate treatment for the Fort Donelson Cemetery Lodge. Preservation as a treatment option focuses on retaining and protecting existing historic materials, and advocates repair over replacement. In cases where replacement is required, elements should be replaced in-kind.

The *Recommendations for Further Research* section of this chapter describes compromised or missing features that could potentially be restored should the treatment standard of Restoration be adopted in a future planning effort.

Potential Restoration measures might include:

- The wood front porch deck, steps, posts, and brackets;
- The exterior shutters;
- The basement window wells;
- The second-floor skylight.

Under the Restoration standard, replacement of missing features from the restoration period will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence. A false sense of history will not be created by adding conjectural features, features from other properties, or by combining features that never existed together historically.

As modern means of documentation such as construction documents and specifications were not yet established when the lodge was constructed, restoration of missing features will rely on photographic and archaeological evidence, as well as knowledge of construction practices of the period.

Recommendations for Achieving Ultimate Treatment and Use

The Recommendations for Ultimate Treatment and Use take into consideration the administratively-determined ultimate treatment of preservation, the park's Long-Range Interpretive Plan (LRIP), and the sentiments of the administrative staff. They also include actions that address the building's resilience to natural hazards, particularly issues relating to climate, that will complicate the work of park stewards.

Recommendations are separated into five categories, each a separate subsection. The first category addresses Recommendations for Treatment of materials and identified Character-Defining Features to achieve the administratively determined treatment of preservation. The second category addresses Recommendations for Achieving Ultimate Use as administratively determined. Following that subsection are Recommendations for Achieving Accessibility and Universal Design Standards, followed by Recommendations for Resilience to Natural Hazards, and finally Recommendations for Further Research, which include recommendations beyond the administratively determined treatment, such as the restoration of specific character-defining features from the period of significance that have been compromised or are missing, and future studies that will enhance the capacity to be better stewards.

The actions recommended below are intended to provide a conceptual framework for achieving the recommended ultimate treatment and use. They do not and are not intended to provide the detailed guidance of architectural/engineering plans and specifications.

Recommendations for Treatment of Materials and Character-Defining Features

Site Features

The lodge site retains many early historic features including outbuildings, stone retaining walls, and long vistas (*Fig. II-6*). Future site work should observe the following:

- Follow the recommendations of the 2015 Cultural Landscape Report.
- Conduct archaeological testing within the immediate vicinity of the lodge before making any below-grade disturbances. In



Figure II-6. View of lodge (center), pump house (left), and carriage house (right) from beyond the stone retaining wall to the southwest.

addition to the artifacts of many events on the grounds, there likely is information to be gained from exploring less obvious site features such as builder's trenches, foundation remnants and post hole imprints of absent outbuildings and yard features.

- Retain the open lawn surrounding the lodge, as well as its direct visual connection with the nearby carriage house and pump house.
- Retain the brick walkways connecting the lodge, outbuildings, and entrance gate.
- Retain the stone retaining walls along the south and eastern edges of the site.
- Maintain the open views to the south and east, as well as the view toward the woods to the north and west.

Exterior Masonry

The load-bearing basement level foundation walls of the lodge are formed with blocks of limestone laid in mortar. The load-bearing walls of the first floor are constructed of brick laid in mortar, as are the chimneys. The kitchen addition is constructed of brick.

Recommended actions include:

- Regularly monitor for open mortar joints and new or worsening cracks on both the exterior walls and chimneys and plan for repairs/repointing accordingly.
- Prior to any repointing campaign, perform professional mortar analysis to formulate appropriate color and performance characteristics matching the historic mortar. Ensure that mortar samples are taken from areas known to contain original material.
- Avoid the use of electric saws and grinders or other potentially destructive methods of mortar removal that could damage the historic brick.
- Retain areas of early penciling identified beneath the front porch roof during any repointing or repair efforts (*Fig. II-7*).

Exterior Wood Elements

- Maintain protective coatings on exterior face of all wood elements, including exterior doors, window sash and casings, cornice, dormers, and porch framing and underside of porch roof deck.
- Surface preparation is a critical component of getting a sound protective coating. Painted surfaces should be scraped to remove loose paint, the edges feathered, and sound painted cleaned of dirt, oil, and moisture before repainting.
- Paint formulations are constantly and frequently evolving. It is important to stay within one system and to follow manufacturer's recommendations.
- Replace failed or separated sealant between the exterior window casings and the masonry openings (*Fig. II-8*).
- Ensure that windows remain in operable condition as part of maintenance campaigns.



Figure II-7. Evidence of penciling beneath front porch roof, west of main entrance.



Figure II-8. Example of gap between exterior window casings and masonry opening.

- Retain all elements of historic exterior trim as identified in the *Physical Description* section. Replacement of historic trim elements should be performed only when there is no alternative. New elements should be in-kind replacements matching the historic dimensions and profiles.
- Note that re-establishment of a functional roof drainage system is an imperative first step in protecting the exterior wood cornice.
- Strive to protect and reuse in-place all early glass. Even cracked glass can be reglued with silicone-based adhesives and reused.

The Front Porch

One of the most prominent features of the lodge was the wood front porch, with its wood steps, posts, and brackets. Photographs depict the wood porch in place in 1908; however, the porch is not documented again until c.1959. The 1950s photograph shows the present concrete deck and steps with poor approximations of the historic porch posts and brackets.

The period of significance for the historic district extends to 1942; however, the construction date of the replacement porch is not documented. The preservation standard notes that added features can acquire historic significance in their own right.

The current concrete porch deck and steps are spalling, creating a trip hazard, and therefore a potential life safety issue. Two of the posts are deteriorated at the base (*Figs. II-9-10*).

The current wooden porch posts and brackets are a poor replacement of the originals depicted in historic photographs (*Figs. II-15-16*). Opportunities for restoring the original wood porch deck and



Figure II-9. Deteriorated replacement front porch post with concrete base.



Figure II-10. Deterioration of concrete porch steps. Note cracks and spalling.

posts are discussed in the *Recommendations for Further Research* section later in this chapter.

Recommendations for stabilizing the existing concrete steps include:

- Interview current and previous staff to potentially identify specific concrete patching materials previously used.
- Analyze existing concrete to determine an appropriate patching material to repair spalled areas and seal cracks.
- Assess stability of existing patches.
- Prepare the concrete surface to adequately bond with the patching material. This likely means cutting back to sound concrete.
- Apply appropriate patch and finish coating as prescribed by patch material manufacturer to prevent water from undermining patched areas. Some proprietary product manufacturers require installers to be trained and certified for application of their products.
- Assess the extent of the deterioration at the base of porch posts and plan for localized consolidation or in-kind Dutchman repair.

Historic Metals

- Maintain appropriate protective coatings on all ferrous-based metal elements to inhibit rust, this includes the terne metal roof surfaces of the upper roof and porch roofs, as well as the sheet-metal roof vents and decorative cast-iron cornice vents.
- Surface preparation is a critical component of getting a sound protective coating. Painted surfaces should be scraped to remove

loose paint, the edges feathered, and sound painted cleaned of dirt, oil, and moisture before repainting.

- Paint formulations are frequently evolving. It is important to stay within one system and to follow manufacturer's recommendations.
- Correct any instances of dissimilar metals in contact with each other, such as copper and steel.

Slate Roofing

- Monitor roof for loose, missing, or broken slates.
- Maintain a supply of replacement slates for making repairs.
- Slate hooks can be used to replace missing or damaged slates without requiring extensive removal of surrounding material.

Gutters and Downspouts

Currently, the main body of the lodge lacks a functional roof drainage system. In addition, the metal covers concealing the built-in gutter allow water to pool at the base of the mansard roof and drains across the wood cornice below, causing damage (*Fig. II-11*).

Recommended immediate actions include:

- Reopen and re-establish the functionality of the original built-in gutter system at the base of the mansard roof.



Figure II-11. Flashing covers original built-in gutters, causing water to damage the building

- Add a new copper downspout to the east of the side porch, tying into an underground drain.
- Add a copper downspout near the southeast corner of the lodge.
- Replace the section of steel downspout draining the front porch roof with a larger copper section.
- Replace all steel elements in contact with copper with ones that are copper.

Door and Window Hardware

Throughout the lodge and the kitchen addition, there is door and window hardware reflecting the respective periods of construction. There are also modern reproductions of historic hardware. The historic hardware is the most important.

- Prepare a hardware inventory for ease of reference.
- Regularly maintain, applying lubricants, replenishing paint finishes as appropriate, and making repairs as to extend the life of the hardware.
- Give special attention to protecting the hardware of the earliest periods or of the fewest examples.

Historic Flooring

The application of the current urethane finish to the wood flooring cannot be reversed without mechanical removal of both the urethane and the wood in which it is imbedded.

Recommendations for refinishing efforts include:

- Conduct Historic Paint and Finish Analysis to determine if varnish or paint was the historic finish.
- Analyze the remaining thickness of the flooring to determine if sanding is possible without risk of exposing or compromising the interlocking tongue-and-groove system. If there is not enough material remaining to sand the floors, refinishing with a varnish is likely impossible.

If the historic finish was a varnish and the floor is sufficiently thick to sand the urethane finish:

- Choose a natural oil finish that can be renewed without requiring future sanding, such as tung-oil based varnishes. Renewable

finishes do not bond to the wood fibers, avoiding the loss of historic material during the refinishing process.

If the historic finish was paint:

- Surface preparation is a critical component of getting a sound protective coating. Surfaces should be cleaned of dirt, oil, and moisture before painting.
- Paint formulations are constantly and frequently evolving. It is important to stay within one system and to follow manufacturer's recommendations.

Plastered Walls and Ceilings

At the first-floor level of the lodge, the interior faces of the exterior brick walls and the faces of the brick interior cross walls are covered with plaster applied directly to the brick. Where there are wood stud walls, the plaster is applied to wood lath attached to the wood framing. At the second floor, gypsum wallboard panels have been applied atop the wall plaster.

Ceilings on both the first and second floors are largely concealed by modern acoustic tile; however, plaster on wood lath is visible in the attic, and remains exposed in Room 102, suggesting that the tiles have been applied over the plaster ceilings.

- Strive to retain plastered walls and ceilings and their original wood lath.
- Conduct plaster analysis to determine the nature of the plaster. It may very well be lime plaster in some areas and gypsum plaster in other areas.
- Use consolidants to stabilize cracked and buckling plaster.
- Where missing, patch plaster according to the plaster analysis.
- Strive to retain and reuse the wood lath. They are important components of the building's historic fabric.

Interior Wood Elements

- Maintain protective coatings on all interior elements including baseboards and applied moldings, interior doors, the interior face of exterior doors and window sash, door and window casings, and room moldings.
- Surface preparation is a critical component of getting a sound protective coating. Painted surfaces should be scraped to remove loose paint, the edges feathered, and sound painted cleaned of dirt, oil, and moisture before repainting.
- Paint formulations are frequently evolving. It is important to stay within one system and to follow manufacturer's recommendations.
- Ensure that windows remain in operable condition as part of maintenance campaigns.
- Retain all elements of historic interior trim as identified in the *Physical Description* section. Replacement of historic trim elements should be performed only when there is no alternative. New elements should be in-kind replacements matching the historic dimensions and profiles.
- Strive to protect and reuse in-place all early glass. Even cracked glass can be reglued with silicone-based adhesives and reused.

Special Features

- Retain all special features identified as being character-defining, including casework, the staircase, and fireplace mantels.
- Maintain protective coatings.

Historic Utility and Other Building Systems

Throughout the history of the lodge, accommodations have been made to improve the lives of the occupants by creating and adding building systems. Initially, fireplaces provided heat in the winter, window shutters shaded the interiors in summer, and operable windows allowed summer breezes to further cool the interior.

In time, gas and electrical systems were added to more effectively heat and cool, to provide lighting at the touch of switch, and to detect intruders and the threat of fire.

The physical remnants of these systems give testimony to these various epochs of the long life of the lodge.

It is recommended that the park:

- Retain remnants of these various systems when feasible so that they have the potential to serve as physical evidence of those epochs.

- Seek opportunities to integrate these artifacts into the lodge and site interpretive plan.

Physical Evidence of the Evolution of Building and Site

It is important to think of the lodge and its surroundings as an archaeological site. Evidence of the creation and evolution of this place is embodied in the building and site features, and sometimes hidden below the ground's surface.

- Before risking disturbance of below-grade conditions that might be valuable information sources, consider conducting some level of archaeological investigation. In addition to the artifacts of many events on the grounds, there likely is information to be gained from exploring less obvious site features such as builder's trenches, foundation remnants and post hole imprints of absent outbuildings and yard features.
- When building elements have so badly deteriorated that they can no longer serve their intended function, consider selecting samples to retain, label, and archive. Fasteners such as nails and screws, the markings of the tools that created elements (such as the types of saws or hand tools), and the methods of construction are all testimony to the characteristics of this building and have interpretive potential.

Integrating New Building Utility Systems

The introduction of any new building systems, including mechanical, electrical, plumbing, or life safety, should give priority to the protection of historic building fabric.

The following general considerations should be observed:

- Avoid drilling, cutting or removing historic trim or framing elements such as door casings, headers, baseboards, or joists to accommodate new building utility systems (*Fig. II-12*).
- Avoid removal of masonry to provide outlets for building systems. The current approach of removing or modifying select basement window sash to connect systems to the exterior is viewed as a successful solution (*Fig. II-13*).

Developing Park Management Policy to Protect the Historic Building Fabric

- Develop an Operations and Maintenance (O&M) program focused on conserving the building. Specifically:
  - Develop a protocol of best practices for maintenance;
  - Develop a list of products and materials that should NOT be used; and
  - Avoid the use of new construction products and materials until the specific application has been sufficiently tested and approved by the appropriate NPS management unit.

Recommendations for Ultimate Use

As described in the preceding section: Ultimate Treatment and Use, the administratively



Figure II-12. Discouraged example of doorway headers in the basement being cut to accommodate building systems.



Figure II-13. Example of successful, easily reversed integration of building systems passing through the glazed portion of a basement window sash.

determined ultimate use as an interpretive center is now problematic. It likely will require structural reinforcement for implementation. In addition, the required relocation of staff is now opposed by park administration.

Recommendations for Achieving Accessibility & Universal Design Standards

The introduction of a ramp is the preferred NPS means for achieving accessibility for park structures.[157]

- Installation of a ramp should prioritize minimizing physical impact to the historic building fabric. ABA guidelines and NPS Director's Order 42 may provide assistance and are described in the *Requirements for Treatment and Use* section.
- Installation may involve ground disturbance that could potentially affect archaeological deposits. Ideally, archaeological investigation should be conducted in advance to inform the design of the ramp.
- Placement and design of the ramp should prioritize minimizing the visual impact on the historic character of the structure and site. Because of the considerable height of the first floor from grade, approximately 3'-8" , the required length of any proposed ramp will be substantial.
- The pronounced height above grade plus the visual prominence and original perimeter stair design of the front porch make placement of a ramp at this location especially challenging. It would have a major impact on the appearance of the lodge. Therefore, it is recommended that the side porch be explored as the location of an accessible entrance (*Fig. II-14*).
- The kitchen addition is a less sensitive character-defining element than the front entrance of the lodge.
- A ramp to the kitchen entrance also has the advantage of existing pathways at the southwest corner of the building that could be extended to provide an easily-identified entry point to the ramp.

157. Correspondence with NPS SERO, August 2018.



Figure II-14. Existing side porch with concrete steps could be adapted to serve as an accessible entrance.

Recommendations for Resilience to Natural Hazards

Worldwide, average temperatures are predicted to increase continually, extending the growing season. Many countries have noted an increase in the intensity of wind-driven rain, which requires heightened attention to regular maintenance for all buildings.

A 2014 NPS brief by Nicholas Fisichelli and Bill Monahan compares historic and recent climate conditions for the Fort Donelson National Battlefield.

As part of the 2014 study, the park's historical range of variability was identified using ten-year intervals. The most recent 10, 20, and 30 year time windows were compared to a date range of 1901-2012. The results describe current conditions in relation to historic ones. While most temperature and precipitation values fell within historic ranges, one high temperature variable was identified as "extreme" warm, meaning that it exceeded 95% of the historic values.

The article presents four key points for interpreting the results of the study:

- "Recent climatic conditions are already shifting beyond the historical range of variability.
- Ongoing and future climate change will likely affect all aspects of park management, including natural and cultural resource protection as well as park operations and visitor experience.

- Effective planning and management must be grounded in our comprehension of past dynamics, present conditions, and projected future change.
- Climate change will manifest itself not only as changes in average conditions, as summarized here, but also as changes in particular climate events (e.g., more intense storms, floods, or drought). Extreme climate events can cause widespread and fundamental shifts in conditions of park resources."

A 2015 NPS assessment of the correlation between increased temperatures and park visitation notes that visitation is generally on the rise and highest in the summer, already the peak visitation months due to school and vacation schedules. Potential visitation increases include a 4-9% increase in annual visitation, an 3-10% increase in peak season visitation (defined as the three busiest contiguous months), a 5-10% increase in visitation during the shoulder season (two months before and after the peak season), and a 7-13% increase in low season visitation (defined as the three contiguous months with the least visitation). A 6-12 day expansion of the visitation season is also projected.

Accordingly, recommendations are as follows:

- Studies regarding adaptation to natural hazards should inform management decisions. Relevant studies include "Recent Climate Change Exposure of Fort Donelson National Battlefield" (Fisichelli, Monahan, 2014), and "Fort Donelson National Battlefield: How might future warming alter visitation?" (Fisichelli, Schuurman, & Ziesler, 2015).
- Building maintenance schedules should be evaluated as necessary to account for the possibility of more frequent exterior painting/finishing campaigns, roof repairs, and roof and site drainage repairs in response to increased and more intense projected precipitation.
- Consult regularly with the NPS SER Climate Change, Socioeconomics, and Adaptation Coordinator to inform management policies.

In preparation for increased visitation, the park should consider the following:

- If increased visitation has an impact on the number of park staff occupying the lodge, more frequent interior maintenance may be required due to heavy use and increased wear.
- An increase in lodge occupancy may also increase sustained live and dead loads on the building's structural system. Floor load capacity should be evaluated prior to the addition of a significant amount of furniture, equipment, or printed material to avoid overloading the historic framing members. If the structural capacity is found to be too low for the proposed occupancy, it is recommended that one option for avoiding modification of the historic building be to explore other locations for placing additional staff.

Recommendations for Further Research

This section is divided into three subsections:

- Material Analyses
- Inventories and Studies
- Compromised or Missing Character-Defining Elements

Material Analyses

Historic Paint & Finishes Analysis

Priority: High

The lodge apparently had a rich display of decorative finishes as indicated by surviving remnants of early wallpaper and faux painted decorative graining on doors.

- Conduct a comprehensive professional analysis of all painted surfaces, exterior and interior, documenting the serialization of paint and varnish finishes. While many doors have been stripped of their original faux wood graining finish, a few doors were apparently not stripped and may retain evidence of their decorative finish.
- Special attention should be given to locating and documenting surviving examples of faux finishes.

- Documentation should include full exposure of portions of graining patterns so that the complete design is understood and can be photographed.
- Exposed decorative patterns can become part of the park interpretive program.
- Conduct a comprehensive search for surviving wallpaper. This includes a search along the edges of wood trim boards where fragments may remain. It also includes a search for wallpaper glue between the layers of wall paint as part of the paint investigation. Wallpaper fragments should be catalogued by specific location, photo documented, professionally conserved and archived.

Plaster Analysis

Priority: High
It is possible that significant amounts of original plaster have survived on interior walls and ceilings.

- Conduct a room-by-room assessment to identify the type of plaster or other material.
- Sample early plaster to determine its composition.
- Prepare plaster formulations based on the findings of the analysis for future repairs.

Mortar Analysis

Priority: High
There have been multiple campaigns to repoint the stone and brick components.

- A person well experienced in identifying historic mortars should identify original/ early mortars, which likely vary by masonry material, and test for composition of each type.
- Prepare mortar formulations based on the findings of the analysis for future repairs.
- Special Attention should be given to photo documenting and then protecting the penciled mortar joints.

Inventories and Studies

Accessibility Study

Priority: High

- Prepare an accessibility study to investigate options for achieving universal access to the main level of the lodge. The study should take into consideration a variety of options, each with the priorities of protecting historic building fabric and maintaining the historic character of the building and site.
- The study should include evaluations of interior and exterior doorway clearances, door hardware, and doorway thresholds.

Door and Window Hardware Inventory

Priority: Medium

- Prepare a door and window hardware inventory to catalogue in one location the remaining historic samples and their condition.
- The catalogue should include photographic documentation of each type and could make recommendations for the introduction of appropriate reproduction pieces.

Lighting Study

Priority: Low

- Prepare a lighting study to inform future work campaigns involving replacement of interior or exterior light fixtures. No remaining early examples of light fixtures were identified during the investigation for this HSR.

Furnishings Plan

Priority: Low

- Prepare a furnishings plan to inform decisions regarding appropriate typical historic furnishings and their placement during the period of significance, including furniture, window treatments, rugs and floor cloths, etc. However, interior restoration is not being recommended at this time.

Compromised or Missing Character-Defining Features

Front Porch

The existing concrete porch deck and replacement wood posts and brackets currently require extensive repair, and do not contribute positively to the early historic character of the lodge, which is otherwise largely intact. The restoration of the original wood front porch deck, steps, and wood posts would present park visitors with a more accurate depiction of the lodge's original appearance (*Figs II-15-16*).

Steps for restoring the original wood front porch are as follows:



Figure II-15. Original porch posts, brackets, bases, and wood stairs and deck are visible in this 1892 photograph. (FODO—00097, FODO 1736, Series 1, Subseries 10, box 10)



Figure II-16. Current front porch design with modern concrete steps and deck and modern wood posts.

- Remove the modern concrete steps and deck.
- Remove the modern concrete bases and wood posts and brackets.
- Retain existing front porch roof framing and roof deck.
- Perform building and site archeology after the existing concrete porch deck and steps are removed to search for physical evidence of the original wood porch. This could involve such efforts as ground-penetrating radar to identify locations of original porch piers (typically masonry) and archaeological excavation to confirm size and materials used. Fastener remnants, ghost marks, joist pockets, and other physical evidence are often present. It is important to keep in mind that dimensioned plans and specifications akin to modern construction documents were unknown in this period.
- Build replacement wood stairs, porch deck, posts, and brackets based on proportional division using early photographs and physical evidence.
- Design the replacement wood porch and steps with the most durable wood products, treatments, and fasteners, and detail to effectively shed water to maximize service life.

Exterior Shutters

Priority: Medium

- The existing historic photographs provide a great deal of information about the historic shutters (*Fig. II-17*). In combination with surviving physical evidence, an experienced historical architect can use proportional division with photographs, observation of physical evidence, and knowledge of historic construction practices to decipher the size, design, and operational characteristics of the shutters and their hardware.
- Replacement of the shutters would present a more accurate representation of the lodge's appearance through most of its period of significance. When closed, they also provide additional security, protection from inclement weather, and improve energy consumption via shading in warm weather.

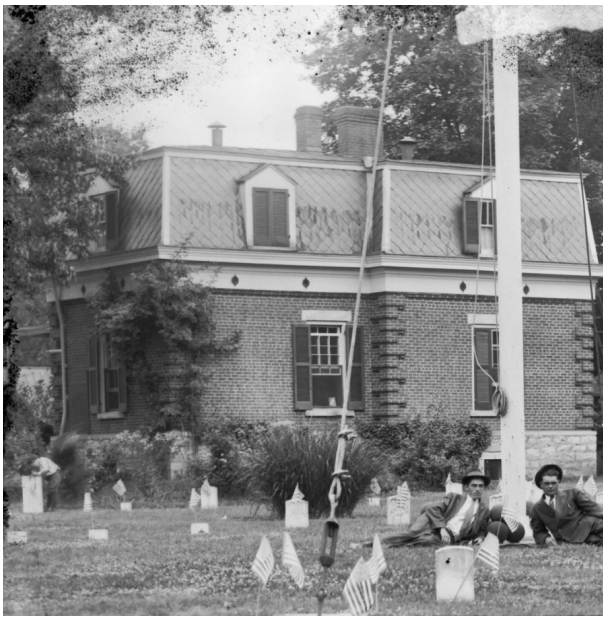


Figure II-17. Historic photograph taken before 1931 most clearly depicting the exterior shutters. (Undated, 1931 or before. The Sam A. Feltner Photo Archive, FD 3-172b, http://www.tngenweb.org/stewart/fpa/fpafortdonelson.htm)

Window Wells

Priority: Low

- Physical evidence defines the depth and locations of the basement window wells as outlined in the *Physical Description* section of this report. Neither the prototype plan, nor any known historic photographs clearly depict the basement window wells; however, historic documents make reference to their dimensions as outlined in *Part 1: Developmental History*. Restoration of the window wells would require archeological investigation. A review of this feature at other Meigs-designed lodges might help inform the investigation at this lodge.
- The maintenance implications and minimal visual impact of restoring the window wells, a feature that would most fully be experienced only in the basement, a currently non-public area, would make restoration of this feature a low priority endeavor most feasible only when a full exterior restoration is contemplated.

Skylight

Priority: Low

- The original location and approximate size of the skylight over the second-floor landing of the interior stair are defined by the original framing, now hidden in the attic, but documented in the *Physical Description* section of this report. No historic photos of this feature have been found; therefore, construction would likely require considerable conjecture relying on comparable period examples.
- Historically, the skylight was identified as a continuing source of maintenance challenges. Rebuilding of the feature would have very little impact on how occupants experience the building, and should be considered only if a full restoration of the building is considered.

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Selected websites within www.nps/gov, www.history.army.mil.

Interviews

Bill Barley, former Ranger, Fort Donelson National Battlefield.

Jimmy Jobe, former Historian Ranger, Fort Donelson National Battlefield.

David Nolin, former longtime maintenance staff, Fort Donelson National Battlefield.

Marvin Nolin, former longtime maintenance staff, Fort Donelson National Battlefield.

Appendix A:

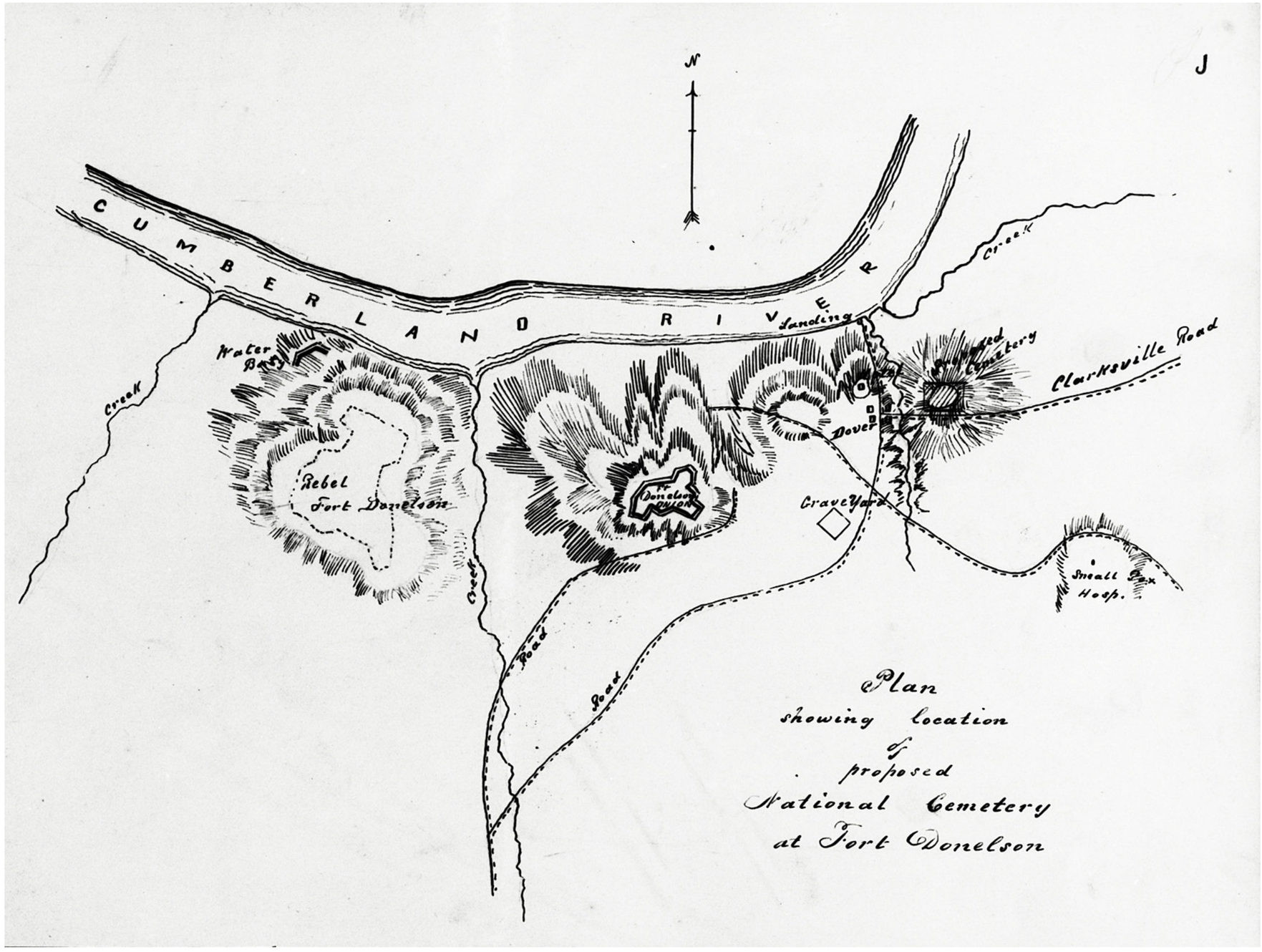
1869 Whitman Study

Plan Showing Location of Proposed National Cemetery at Fort Donelson
Plat of U.S. National Cemetery at Fort Donelson Tennessee
View of Fort Donelson National Cemetery near Dover Tennessee
Recapitulation List of Burials at National Cemetery at Fort Donelson

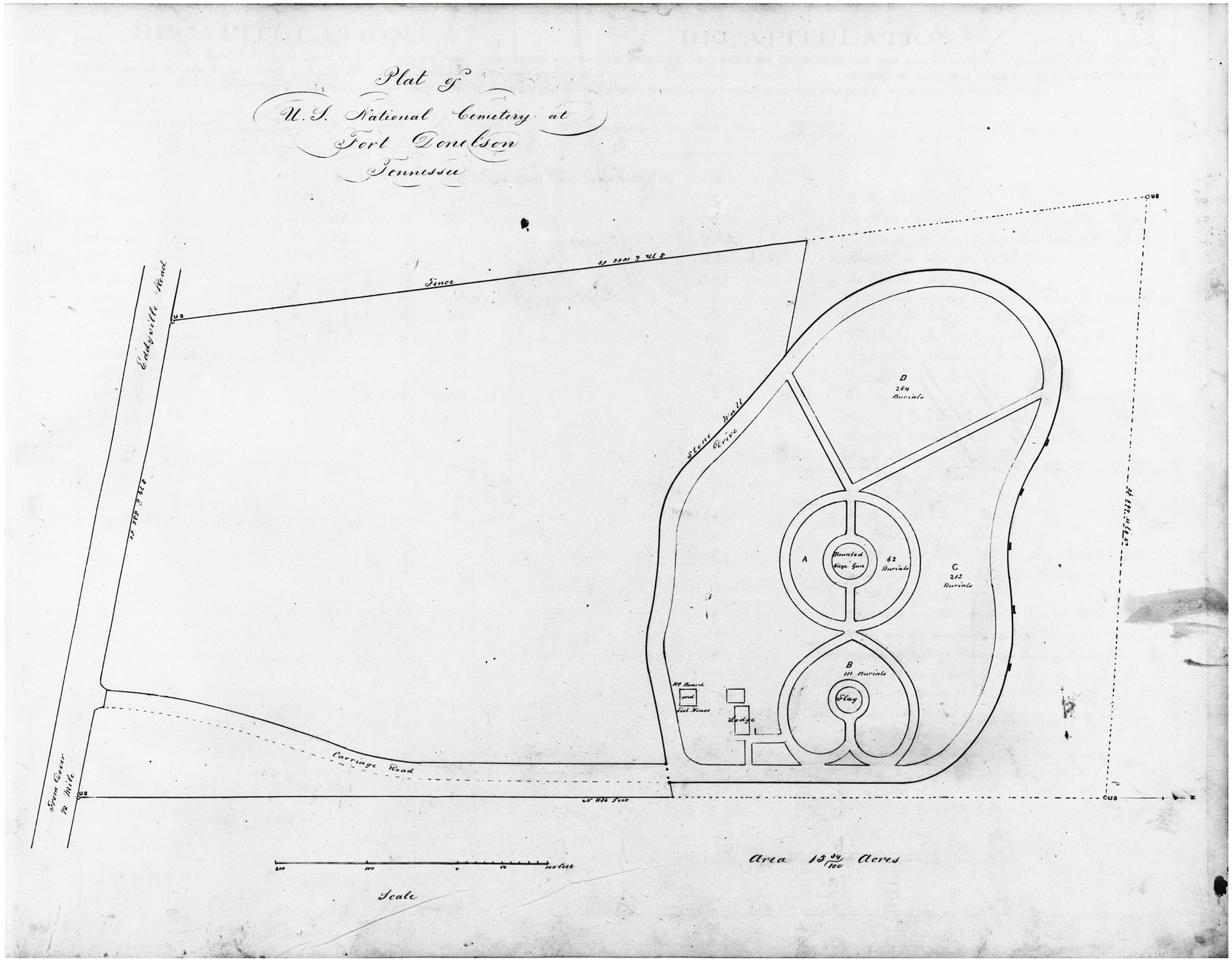
1871 Specifications

Specifications for Superintendents' Brick Lodges in National Cemeteries

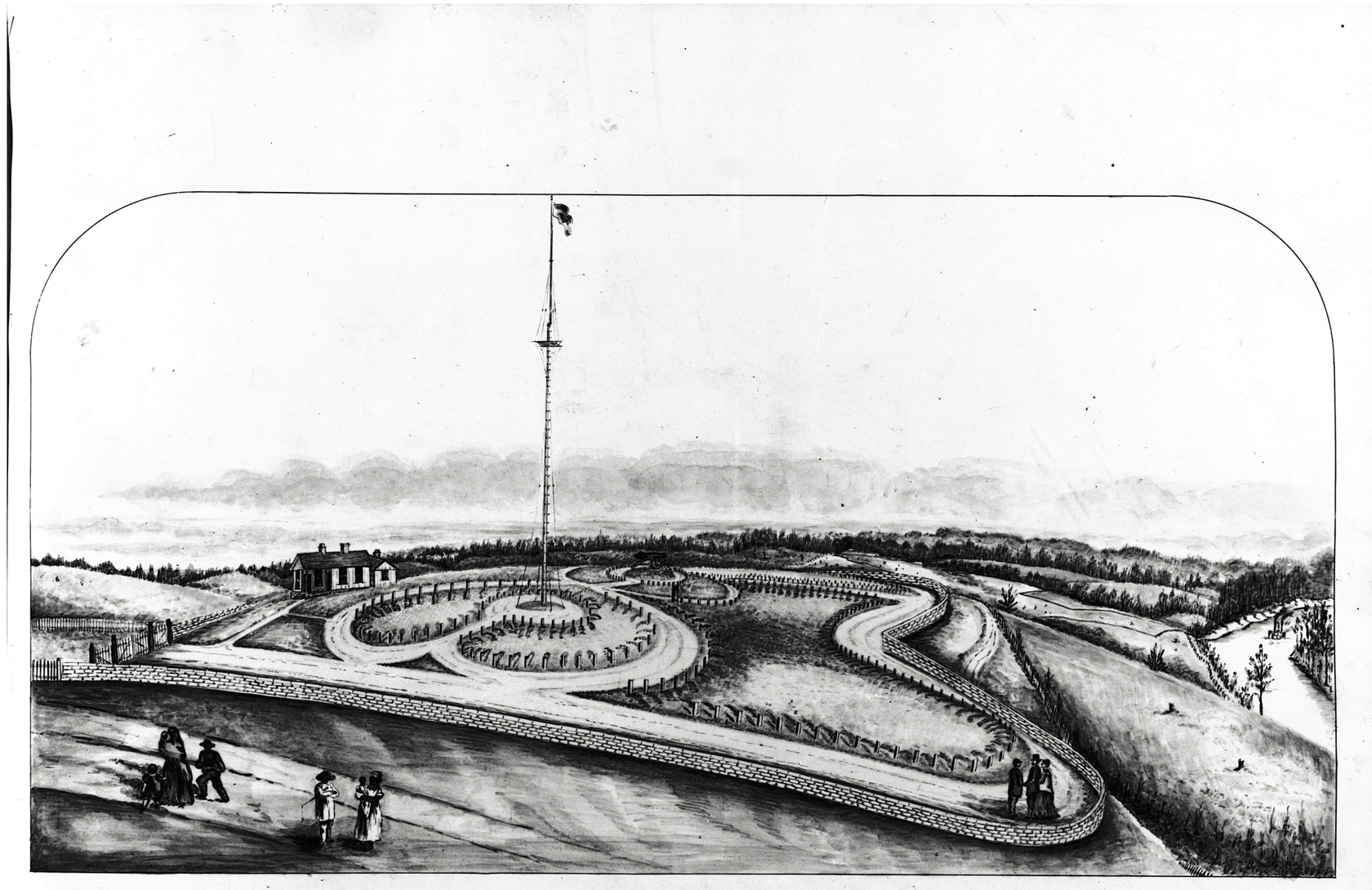
1869 Whitman Study: Plan Showing Location of Proposed National Cemetery at Fort Donelson



1869 Whitman Study: Plat of U.S. National Cemetery at Fort Donelson Tennessee



1869 Whitman Study: View of Fort Donelson National Cemetery near Dover Tennessee



View
of
Fort Donelson National Cemetery
near
Dover Tennessee

RECAPITULATION.

By States, of the Identified Union Dead, and of Unknown and Miscellaneous Interred in the Cumberland River National Cemetery at Fort Donelson. Tennessee. (as reported on Rolls of Honor.)

STATE OR ORGANIZATION.	No. REGIMENTS REPRESENTED.	KNOWN.	UNKNOWN.	TOTAL.
Illinois	14	67	62	129
Indiana	5	8	–	8
Iowa	3	13	2	15
Kentucky	7	20	–	20
Minnesota	1	1	–	1
Missouri	1	5	–	5
Ohio	3	3	–	3
Wisconsin	2	9	2	11
U.S. Mounted Brigade		5	–	5
U.S. Colored Troops	2	4	8	12
Miscellaneous		26	–	26
Unknown			434	434
Employes		1	–	1
Total.	38	162	508	670

RECAPITULATION.

By Localities of Original Interment, from which the Union Dead have been removed to the Cumberland River National Cemetery at Fort Donelson. Tenn.; showing the aggregate number from each, and the number of separate and distinct groups, or locations in which the bodies were found, (as reported on Burial Sheets.)

STATE.	PLACE OF ORIGINAL BURIAL.	No. BODIES.	TOTAL No.	SEPARATE PLACES OF INTERMENT.	REMARKS, (EXPLANATORY.)
Tenn	Fort Donelson Battlefield	285			
"	" "	6			In the Fort
"	" "	16			On Widow Crisps land. Field Hospital. 2m. W. of Fort
"	" "	10			On Bank of the Cumberland. 3 m. below the Fort
"	" "	62	379	40	Battlefield Groups. 11th Illinois.
"	Dover	134			In Village Grave Yard.
"	Vicinity of Dover	8			Field Hospital. west of J. Mathers house. 3 m. from Dover.
"	" " "	17			On John Hinsons farm. 3 miles from Dover.
"	" " "	27			Hospital at Rollins house. 1/4 miles S. of Dover.
"	" " "	5			Hospital on Widow Cherrys land. 2 m. S. of Dover.
"	" " "	22			On Robinsons Hill
"	" " "	5			On South Bank of Cumberland River
"	" " "	4			South of Mr Walkers house
"	" " "	1			South-East of Randolphs Forge and Dover Road.
"	" " "	1			Near Federal Rifle Pits.
"	" " "	3			" Cooleys Hotel.
"	" " "	1			North of Mr Joslyns house.
"	" " "	1			In George Einharts Garden.
"	" " "	1			On Winns Ferry Road.
"	" " "	2			South of Mr Walters house. Forge and Dover Road.
"	" " "	1			South of a Road running East and West. on a ridge.
"	" " "	1			On North hill side.
"	" " "	5			Near Randolphs Forge. in James Woods Grave-yard
"	" " "	11			500 yds south of Court House. 200 yds West of Mr Walters house
"	" " "	4			1 mile south of Dover and 100 yds South of Winns Ferry Road.
"	" " "	1			200 yds North of Village Cemetery at mouth of a hollow on south Bank of the Cumberland River.
"	" " "	1	256	111	Under the house of Bob Brandon. now occupied – by Mr Ham.
Ky	Hopkinsville	33	33	1	In Brun Cemetery.
"	La Fayette	2	2	1	In J. G. Joiners family Grave-yard.
Total.			670	153	

SPECIFICATIONS

FOR

SUPERINTENDENTS' BRICK LODGES

FOR

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

MASONRY.

DIMENSIONS.

The main building to be thirty-one (31) feet one (1) inch by eighteen (18) feet four (4) inches. Wing to be sixteen (16) feet nine (9) inches by sixteen (16) feet four (4) inches, with Mansard roof. The first story to be ten (10) feet clear in height, the second, or attic story, to be seven (7) feet six (6) inches clear in height. The floor of first story to be three (3) feet from the surface of the ground.

EXCAVATIONS.

Excavate cellar under the entire building four (4) feet three (3) inches below surface of ground, also area under rear porch. Foundations for all walls and chimneys to be excavated six (6) inches below cellar floor; also excavate trenches for foundation piers under piazza. The ground around the entire building, after its completion, to be so graded that the water will flow from it in all directions.

FOUNDATIONS.

All foundation walls to commence six (6) inches below cellar floor, and to be eighteen (18) inches thick to the level of the first story joists; all to be built of good rubble masonry laid in lime and sand mortar. Cellar partition walls to have communicating doors; also an outside door leading into area under rear porch to be provided for.

CELLAR.

Cellar under the entire building to be seven (7) feet three (3) inches deep, and floored with bats, grouted and well plastered with cement.

CUT STONE.

All outside doors and window sills and lintels, together with area steps under rear porch, to be of cut stone, either granite or sand-stone. Foundation of exterior walls to be capped or weathered either with molded brick or cut stone, at the option of the contractor; the weathering to be five (5) inches wide and, if of stone, to have four (4) inches chamfer.

WALLS.

All exterior walls to start at first story floor, to be nine (9) inches thick to top of fascias, and faced with first quality red brick, all laid in white mortar, with close joints. Partition walls of first story to be of good red brick and to be nine (9) inches thick.

PIERS AND FASCIAS.

The corners of exterior walls to be laid in rustic quoins, alternately of three (3) courses projecting three (3) inches, and one course to project one and one-half (1½) inches from the line of the wall.

FACINGS.

The facing to project three (3) inches, and the window and door facings two (2) inches from the line of the wall; all of the above to be struck with flush joints.

CHIMNEYS.

The fire-places and chimneys, each with two flues, properly pargetted, scraped, and with thimbles with flanges and plates for stove-pipes, to be as shown on drawing; to commence six (6) inches below cellar floor, carried above the roof, and capped. The topping out to be of good red brick laid in white mortar.

FIRE-PLACES.

Fire-places to be cased, and hearths laid with good red brick.

BRICK WORK.

The brick work, not otherwise specified, will be of first quality hard-burned brick laid in first quality lime and sharp sand mortar.

PLASTERING.

The exterior walls to be furred with (4-4) strips two (2) inches wide and sixteen (16) inches between centers. All interior studded partitions and ceilings, as well as exterior walls, to be lathed, and plastered with two coats of best quality of lime, sharp sand, and hair mortar, with hard finish. The brick partition walls in first story to be plastered as above described, on the wall without furring.

CARPENTER'S WORK.

TIMBER.

Joists for first floor to be three (3) by ten (10) inches: for second floor, to be three (3) by nine (9) inches; all to be placed sixteen (16) inches between centers, and all to be trussed with one course of cross bridging in the center. Ceiling joists to be three (3) by five (5) inches, placed at sixteen (16) inches between centers.

RAFTERS.

The rafters for lower slope of roof to be three (3) by four (4) inches, placed at sixteen (16) inches between centers, framed on floor joists of second story, and spiked to top plate. Top plate three (3) by four (4) inches, framed on upright studding three (3) by four (4) inches, which is framed on floor joists of second story. Rafters for upper slope or flat roof to be three (3) by five (5) inches, placed at thirty-two (32) inches between centers, spiked to ceiling joists, and notched on top plate. Strips of six (6) by four (4) plank to be nailed on rafters for curve of roof and cornice.

PARTITIONS.

All partitions in second story will be set with three (3) by four (4) studding, placed sixteen (16) inches between centers. To be six (6) inches thick when finished, and to be filled solid with mortar of lime and sand. Door studs and trimmers to be double.

WINDOWS.

In lower story, six (6) square-headed windows with box frames, and double sash one and three-fourths (1¾) inches thick; lower sash with six (6) lights of ten (10) by sixteen (16) inch glass, with proper pulleys and weights; upper sash with six (6) lights of glass, as shown by drawing. In upper story, eight (8) square-headed windows with solid frames, sashes one and three-fourths (1¾) inches thick, hinged to each jamb, as shown on drawing, opening in the center, with proper fastenings. Cellar windows to be as shown on drawing, and fitted with [illegible] iron gratings.

All windows in the first story to have outside venetian blinds of one and one-half (1½) inches hard pine, to open in the center, with proper fastenings.

ROOF AND CORNICES.

The roof will be planked with one (1) inch boards, with close joints: the lower slope of roof of the building to be well covered with first quality Buckingham or Susquehanna slate, trimmed to form diamond-shaped laps, eight (8) inches to the weather, and well nailed. Valleys to be of tin twelve (12) inches wide, the sheets well soldered to each other and to the slates. Cornices to be as shown on elevation; that of the lower slope of roof to be lined with [illegible] sixteen (16) inches wide, well soldered to form gutters. Four tin pipes, each three (3) inches in diameter, to carry water from the roof to the drains. The upper slope of roof, tops of dormer windows, front and rear porch roofs to be of first quality one-cross tin, well soldered, and painted three (3) coats of mineral paint in oil.

CLOSETS.

Closets to be provided for, with proper shelving, fixtures, &c., wherever shown on drawing.

FLOORS.

All floors to be of best quality seasoned hard pine, tongued and grooved, one (1) inch thick, well nailed, and laid in courses; to be free from knots or defects, mill-worked, and smooth.

STAIRS.

As shown on plan. The steps one and one-fourth (1¼) inches, and risers one (1) inch thick, all of first quality seasoned hard pine, mill-worked, with eight (8) inches rise and nine (9) inches tread, properly braced and timbered. Fixed ladder from second story to scuttle in roof at head of stairs; step-ladder to cellar under stairs in Kitchen, and area steps under rear porch.

DOORS.

Two square-headed doors in front, to be doubled-faced in six (6) panels, made of best hard pine, two (2) inches thick, hung with five (5) inch butts, and fastened with eight (8) inch door locks, with night-latch and bolts, plated furniture, and white knobs. Four (4) doors in first story, (including stairway and rear doors,) to be double-faced, one and one-half (1½) inches thick, with six (6) panels, hung with butts, and fastened with six (6) inch rim-locks, with white mineral furniture; rear door to have bolts. Three (3) doors in second story, to be double-faced, one and one-half (1½) inches thick, with six (6) panels, hung with butts, and fastened with five (5) inch rim-locks, with mineral furniture. Closet and cellar doors to be single-faced, one and one-fourth (1¼) inches thick, hung with butts, and fastened with proper locks and knobs.

PIAZZAS.

To be as shown by drawing. Laid with tongued and grooved mill-worked narrow hard-pine plank one (1) inch thick, well nailed, laid in courses on proper joists and sills. Roof of front piazza to be supported by rafters two (2) inches by five (5) inches, thirty-two (32) inches from centers, with plate three (3) by six (6) inches, framed on four (4) pillars six (6) by six (6) inches, with bases, caps, and sawed brackets, as shown on drawing. Rafters, plates, and pillars to be dressed, with chamfered edges. The roofs to be sheathed with flooring boards, dressed, with close joints, and edges beaded. Steps in front of and around the piazza to the ground. Roof of rear porch to be supported by two (2) open brackets, made of four (4) by four (4) inch scantling, as shown on drawing.

PAINTING.

All interior wood-work to have three (3) coats of white lead in boiled oil. The exterior trimmings to be painted stone color, assimilating with the color of the material used, sanded, and to have three (3) coats in oil.

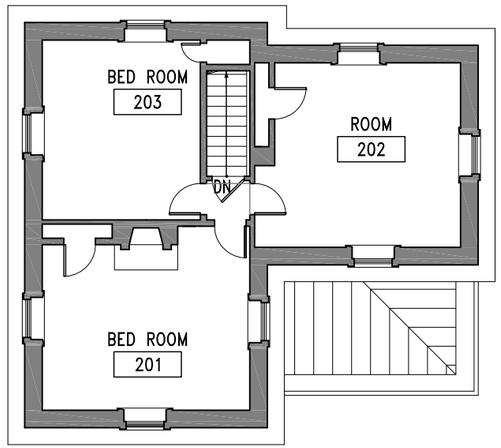
MATERIALS.

All materials used to be of the best quality. All lumber and timber to be well seasoned, and the work done in a neat, substantial, and workmanlike manner, and to conform in every respect, both in form and dimension, to the drawings herewith annexed. All labor and material that may be necessary for the proper completion of the building, which may not have been mentioned or described in the above specifications, shall be done, and the same furnished as though mentioned therein, so as to form a complete, well appointed, and thoroughly constructed building, ready for immediate occupation.

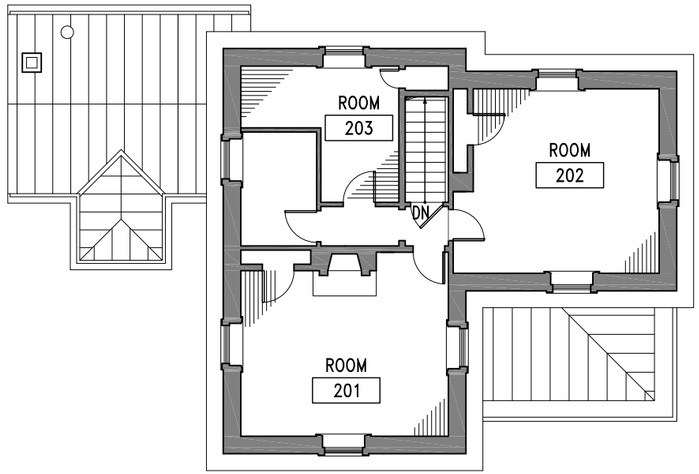
NOTE.—The drawing accompanying this specification was [illegible] lodges, with twenty-two (22) inch exterior walls. The exterior walls for the brick lodges being only nine (9) inches with an interior furring of four (4) inches, will account for the difference in the outside measurement as shown by plan and specifications. The inside measurements shown on the drawing are to be preserved.

Appendix B:
Conjectured Phases Drawings

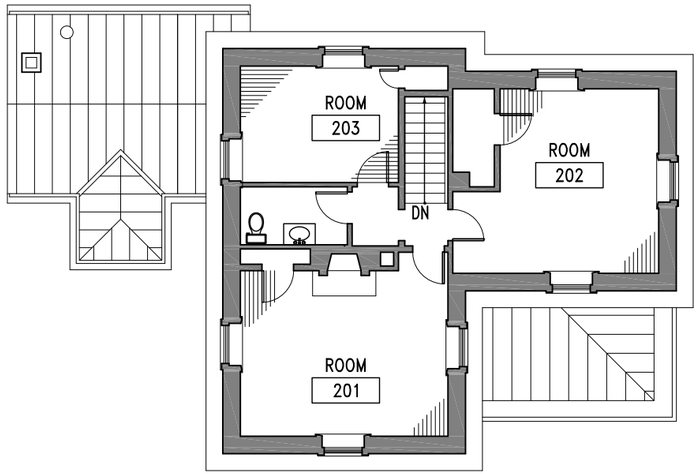
Conjectured first and second-floor plans in 1876, 1959, and 1981.



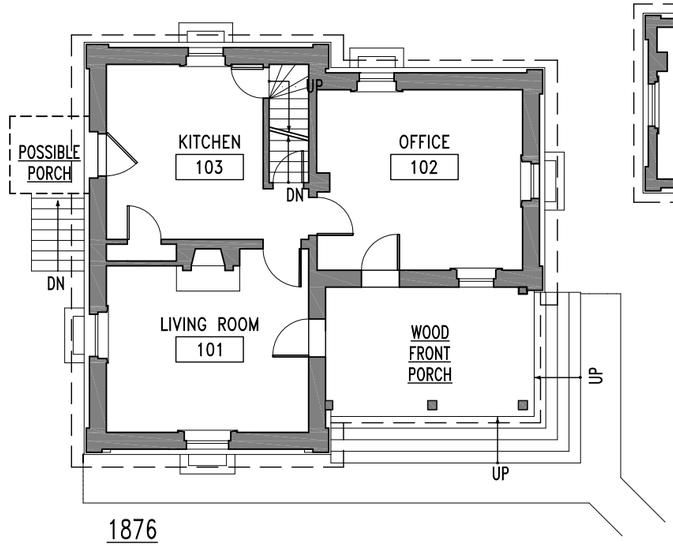
1 SECOND–FLOOR PLAN



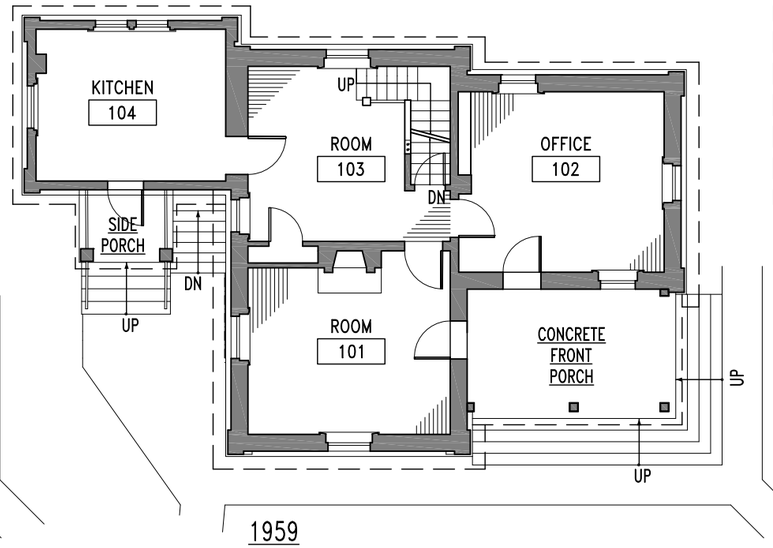
1 SECOND–FLOOR PLAN



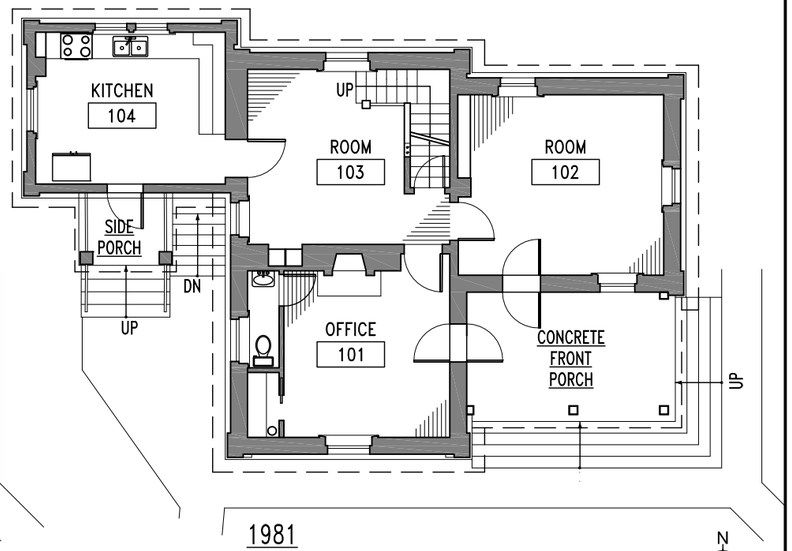
1 SECOND–FLOOR PLAN



1 FIRST–FLOOR PLAN



1 FIRST–FLOOR PLAN



1 FIRST–FLOOR PLAN

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WINSTON–SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA

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NATIONAL CEMETERY LODGE
UNITED STATES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, SOUTHEAST REGION

DATE:
06.30.2017

RECORDED BY:
HHL
JKO

SCALE:
NTS

HSR
APPENDIX B:

PHASES

Appendix C:
Documentation Drawings

Sheet 1: Basement / Foundation Plan

Sheet 2: First-floor Plan

Sheet 3: Second-floor Plan

Sheet 4: Roof Plan

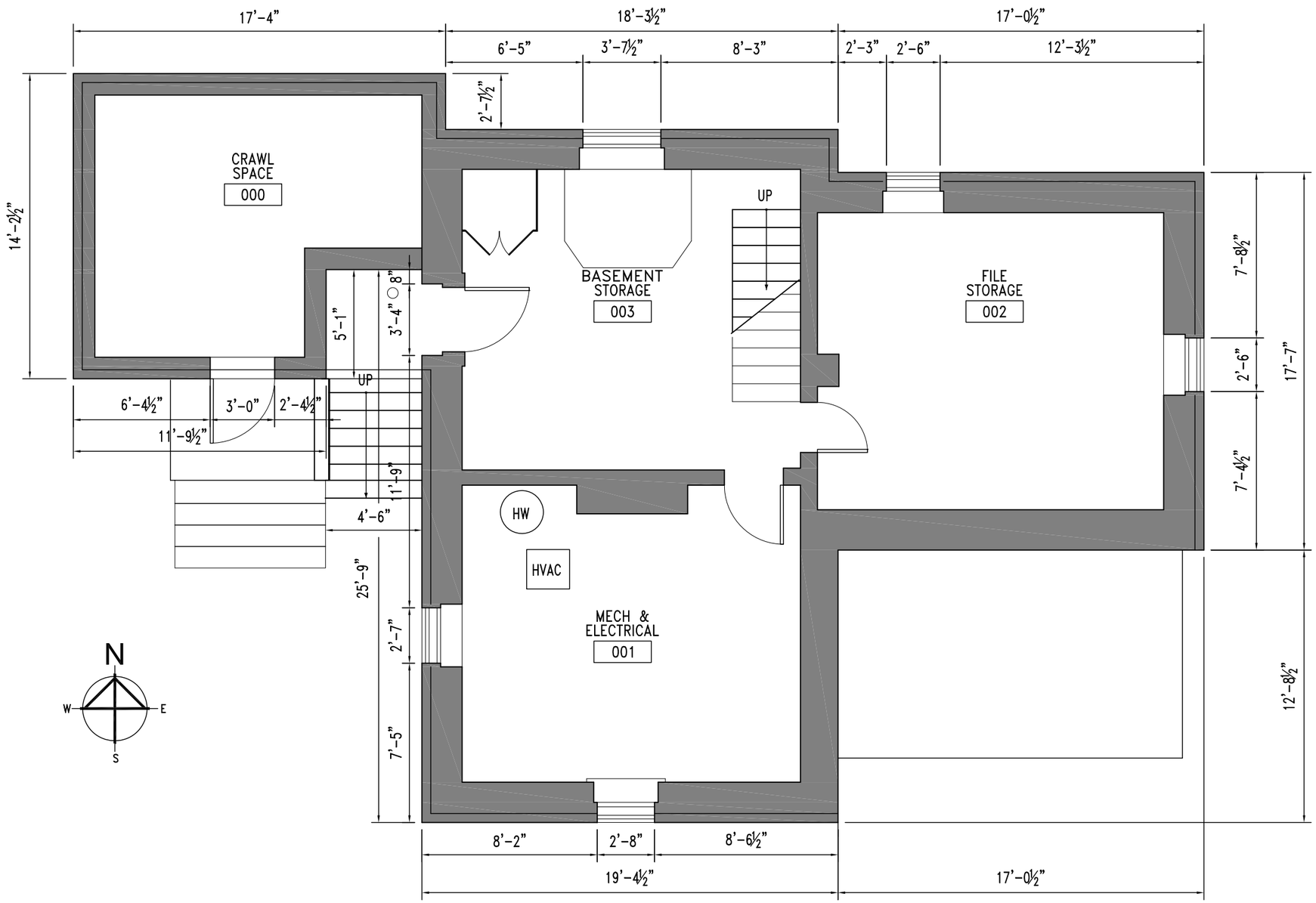
Sheet 5: South Elevation

Sheet 6: East Elevation

Sheet 7: North Elevation

Sheet 8: West Elevation

Sheet 9: Detail Drawings



1 BASEMENT/FOUNDATION PLAN 0 1' 2' 4' 8'

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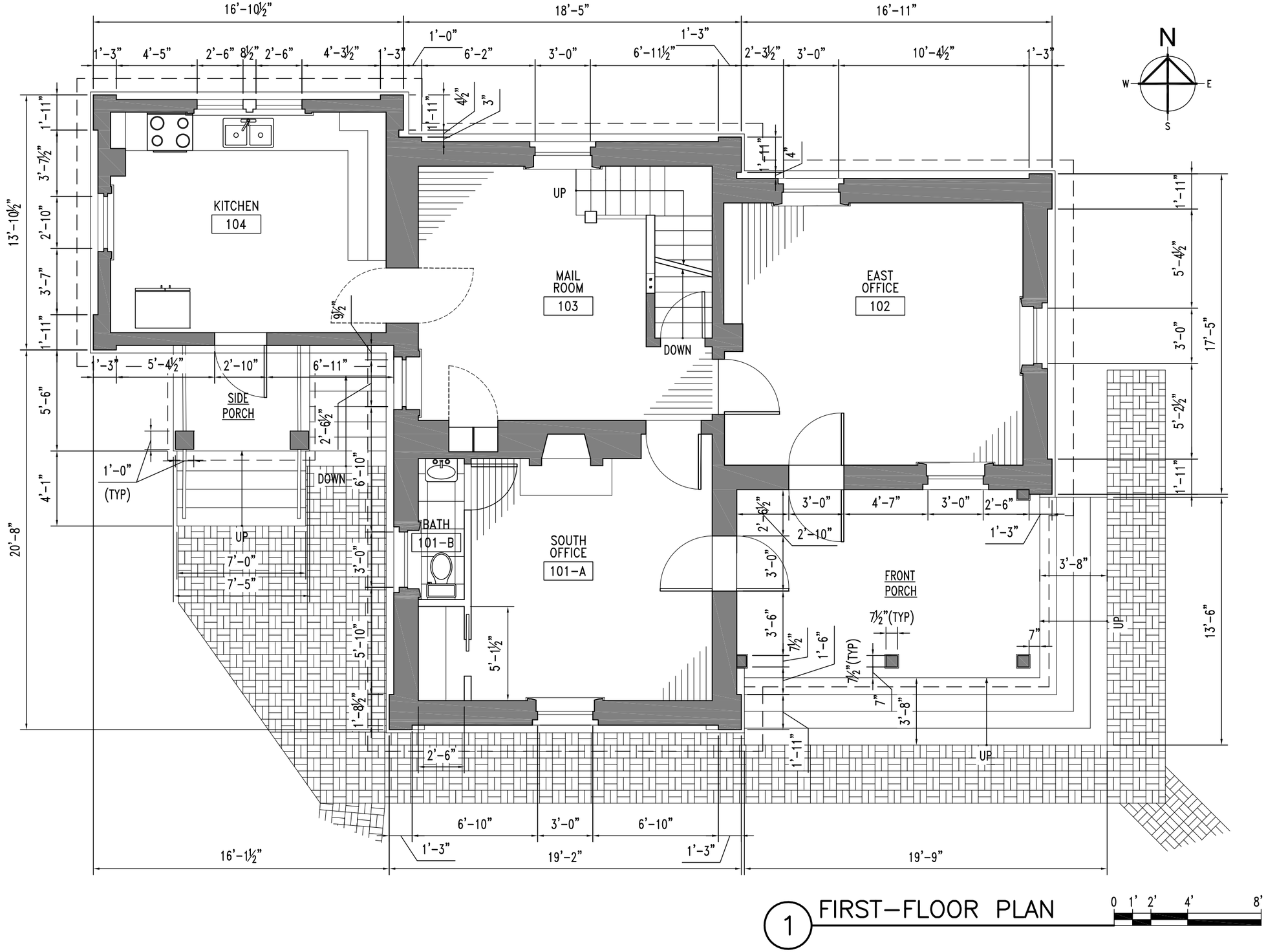
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SCALE: 3/16" =1'0"

HSR APPENDIX C: SHEET 1



1 FIRST-FLOOR PLAN

0 1' 2' 4' 8'

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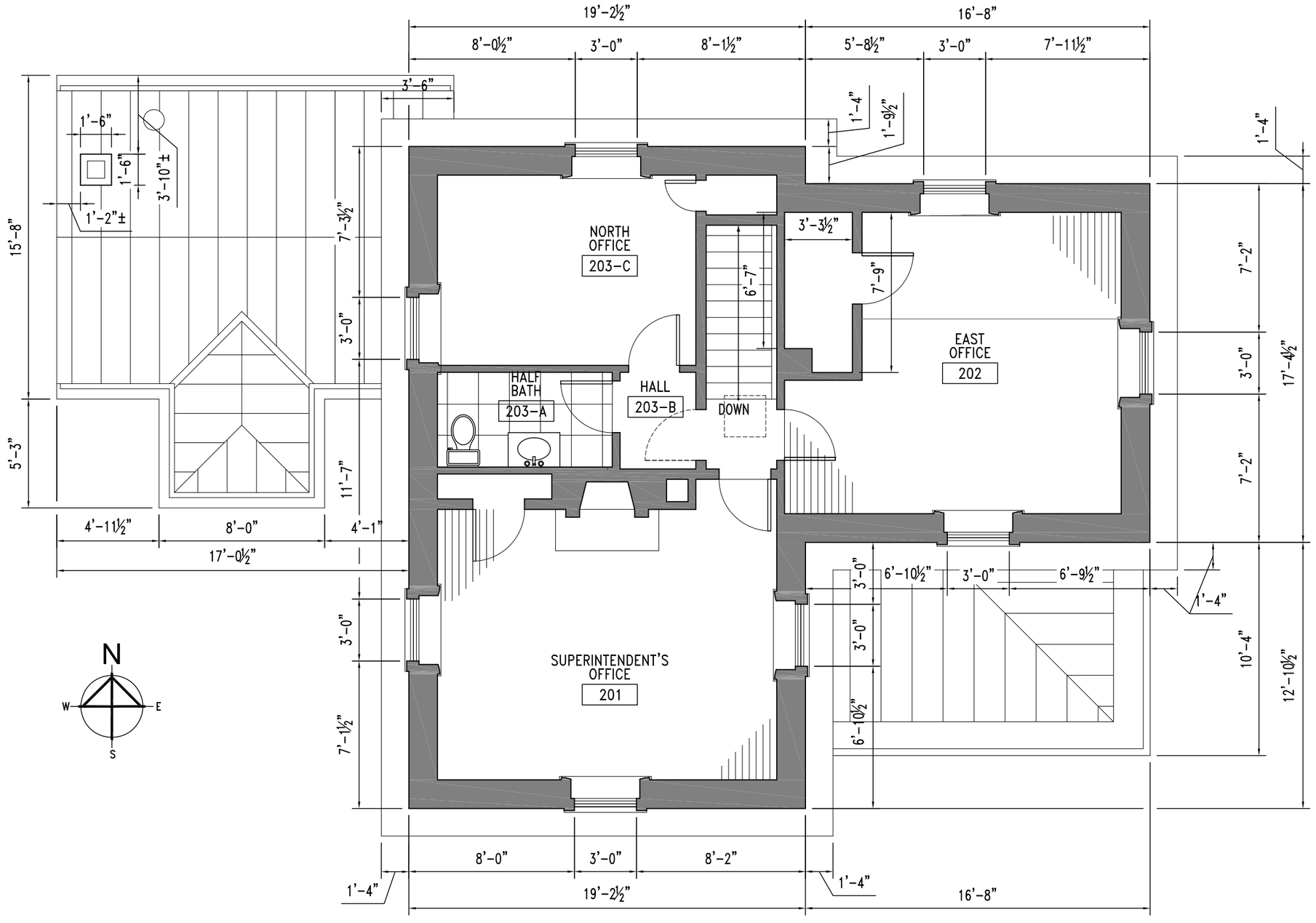
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SCALE:
3/16" =1'0"

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2



1 SECOND-FLOOR PLAN 0 1' 2' 4' 8'

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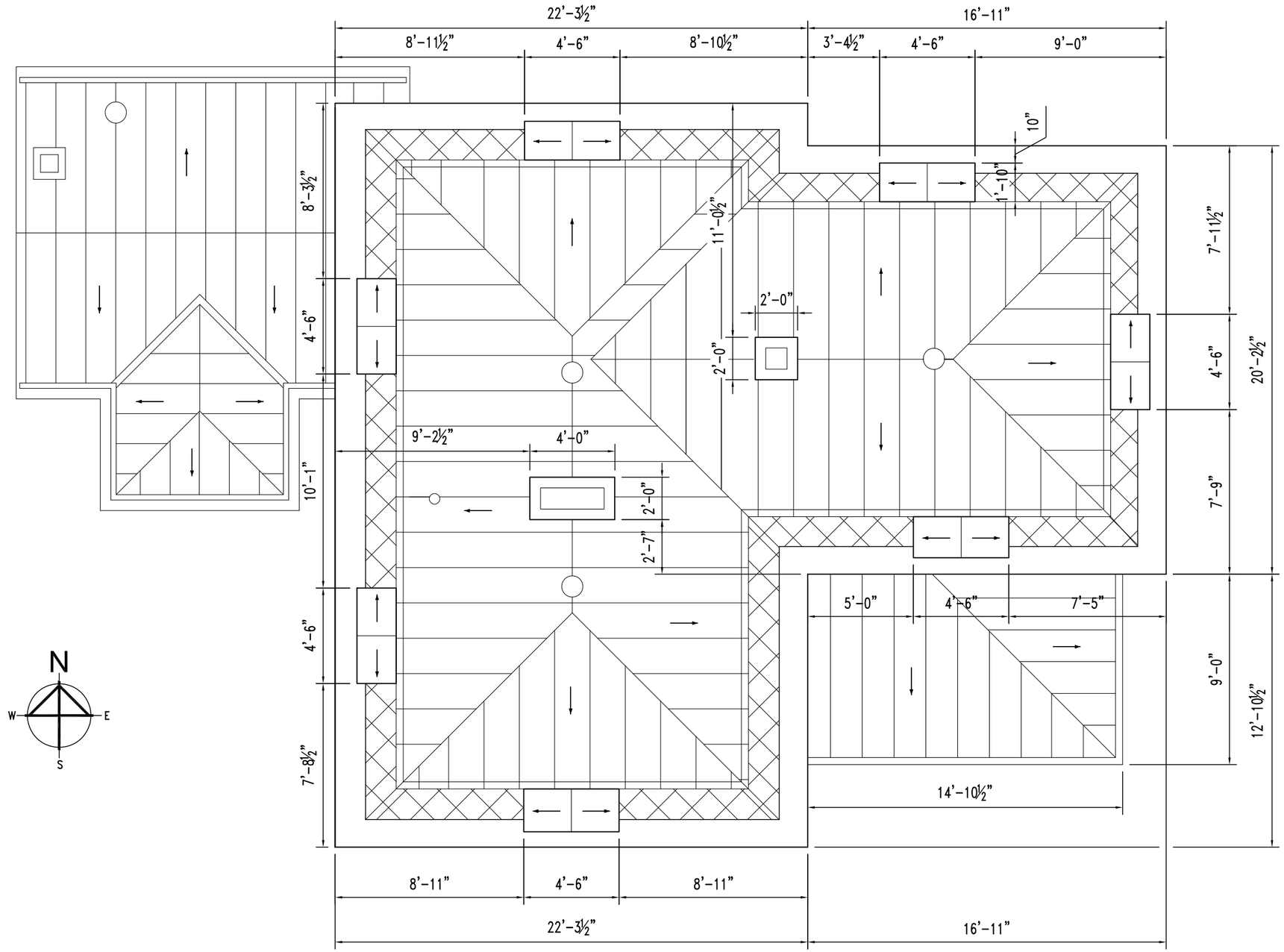
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SCALE: 3/16" =1'0"

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1 ROOF PLAN

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SCALE:
3/16" =1'0"

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4



1 SOUTH ELEVATION

0 1' 2' 4' 8'

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SCALE: 3/16" =1'0"

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1 EAST ELEVATION

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SCALE: 3/16" =1'0"
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1 NORTH ELEVATION

0 1' 2' 4' 8'

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SCALE: 3/16" =1'0"

HSR APPENDIX C: SHEET 7



1 WEST ELEVATION

0 1' 2' 4' 8'

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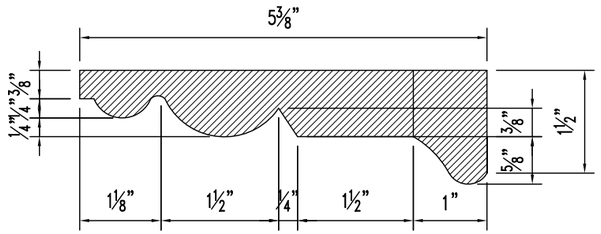
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RECORDED BY:
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SCALE:
3/16" =1'0"

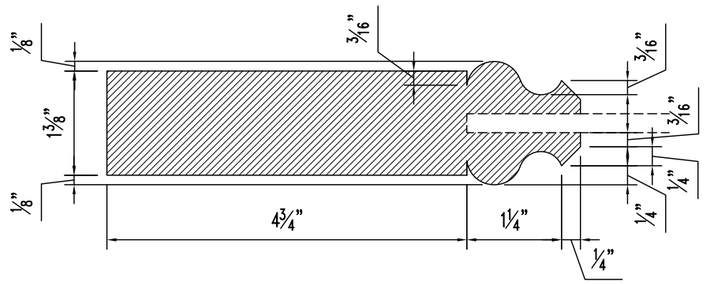
HSR APPENDIX C: SHEET
8



1 TYP. WINDOW AND DOOR CASING

SCALE: 6" = 1'–0"

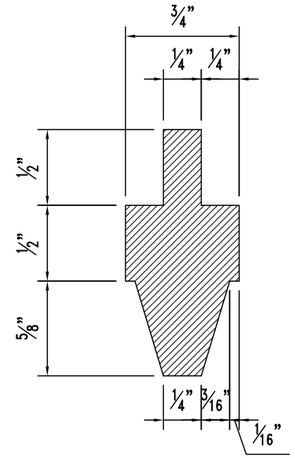
0 1" 2" 3"



2 TRIM–SIX PANEL DOORS

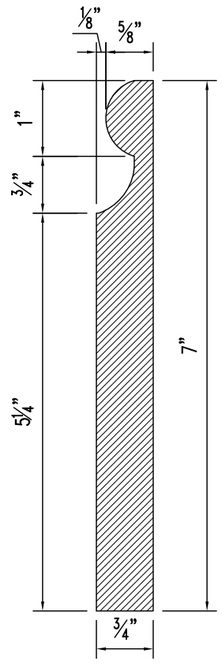
SCALE: 6" = 1'–0"

0 1" 2" 3"



3 TYP. WINDOW MUNTIN

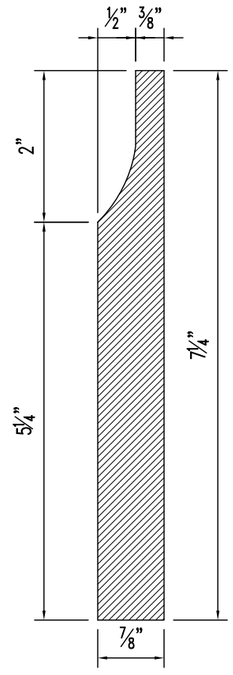
SCALE: FULL SCALE



4 ORIG. BASEBOARD–TYP. 1ST FL. & 2ND FL. DORMERS

SCALE: 6" = 1'–0"

0 1" 2" 3"



5 ORIG. BASEBOARD–TYP. 2ND FL.

SCALE: 6" = 1'–0"

0 1" 2" 3"

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SCALE: VARIES

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