National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Vicksburg National Military Park
Vicksburg, Mississippi



Historic Structure Report

Shaifer House

Cultural Resources, Partnerships, and Science Division
NPS Interior Region 2: South Atlantic-Gulf

Vicksburg National Military Park

Shaifer House
Historic Structure Report

Port Gibson, Mississippi

August 2023

Quinn Evans

National Park Service

NPS Interior Region 2: South Atlantic-Gulf

Cultural Resources, Partnerships & Science

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Cover Image: Shaifer House (Quinn Evans 2021)

Vicksburg National Military Park

Shaifer House

Historic Structure Report

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Foreword

We are pleased to make available this Historic Structure Report (HSR) of the Shaifer House, part of the ongoing effort to provide comprehensive documentation for the historic structures and cultural landscapes of National Park Service (NPS) units in the Interior Region 2, South Atlantic-Gulf. Historic Structure Reports are important treatment documents that help with preservation efforts on historic structures throughout the national park system. This HSR is valuable to the park's management team in ongoing efforts to preserve and interpret the Shaifer House, as the only extant building associated with the Battle of Port Gibson on April 30, 1863, a key engagement of the Vicksburg Campaign.

Vicksburg National Military Park was established in 1899 to preserve and interpret resources related to the 1862-63 campaign for Vicksburg. During the Civil War, Confederate President Jefferson Davis noted that Vicksburg was the "nailhead that holds the South's two halves together," while President Abraham Lincoln remarked "Vicksburg is the key" to victory, and could be the north's lifeline into the south. In the spring of 1863, Major General Ulysses S. Grant launched his Union Army of the Tennessee on a campaign to pocket Vicksburg and provide President Lincoln with the key to victory. The fate of Vicksburg and the Mississippi River was determined on July 4, 1863, when Confederate forces surrendered the city.

Today Vicksburg National Military Park encompasses 1,800 acres and is one of the more densely monumented battlefields in the world. In addition to the largest collection of outdoor sculpture in the southeastern United States, the park also preserves nine historic fortifications, over 20 miles of reconstructed trenches, approaches and parallels, 15 historic bridges, 5 historic buildings, 141 historic cannon and carriages, a visitor center, the USS Cairo gunboat and museum, 17 miles of hard-surfaced roads, and Vicksburg National Cemetery, with over 17,000 Union soldier interments, the largest number of Civil War soldiers of any national cemetery in the United States. New units were added to the park in 2014, including Shaifer House in the Port Gibson unit.

Vicksburg National Military Park exists as a lasting memorial to the soldiers and civilians that suffered through the widespread tragedy and conflict of the Civil War. It is a vivid legacy of America's past, a place where students can learn, and individuals can reflect on the dramatic events that shaped a young and developing nation.

Carrie Mardorf
Acting Superintendent
Vicksburg National Military Park
2022

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National Park Service

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The staff of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Historic Preservation Division, for research and technical assistance, especially Mingo Tingle, Chief, Technical Preservation Services, Barry White, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, and Eric Reisman, (former) Survey Coordinator. Special thanks as well to Jeff Giambrone, Reference Librarian at the Mississippi State Archives.

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Management Summary

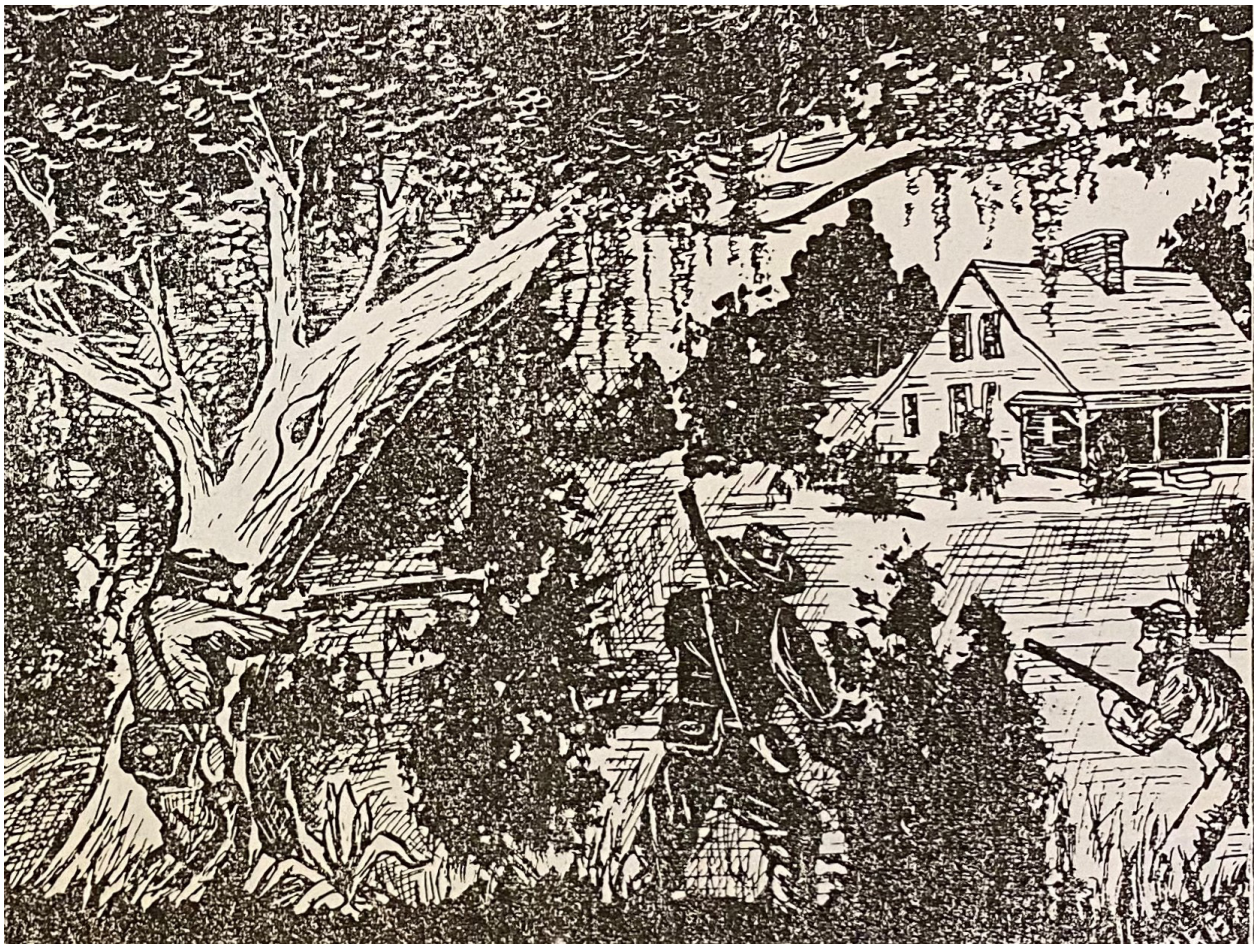


FIGURE 1–1. Sketch of the Shaifer House during the Battle of Port Gibson ("Grand Gulf to Incorporate History-Rich Shaifer Home, *Jackson Clarion-Ledger*, March 9, 1980).

The National Park Service requested that Quinn Evans, along with its consultant team McMullan Consulting Engineers, Apogee Engineering, and Terracon Consulting Engineers and Scientists, develop this Historic Structure Report for the Shaifer House, part of the Port Gibson Battlefield in Port Gibson, Mississippi. Maps depicting the location of the property are included at the end of the Management Summary.

The Shaifer House is historically significant as the only extant building associated with the Battle of Port Gibson, a key engagement in the Civil War's Vicksburg campaign. The Union's victory at Port Gibson solidified General Ulysses S. Grant's foothold in Mississippi, enabling the Union to gain control of Vicksburg and the Mississippi River, an event widely acknowledged by historians as an important turning point in the Civil War.

This HSR documents the historical development, current conditions, and significance/integrity of the Shaifer House, and recommends options for its treatment and use to meet the National Park Service's management objectives. The HSR is divided into two sections. Part I: Developmental History, documents the property's historical background and context and its chronology of development and use, describes and assesses its physical conditions, and evaluates its significance and integrity. Part II: Treatment and Use, reviews requirements for treatment, presents an ultimate

treatment and use, including evaluating alternatives for treatment, and provides recommendations for treatment, including resilience to natural hazards. The report also includes a bibliography and applicable appendices.

Historical Overview[1]

The Shaifer House lies in Section 12 of Township 11, North, Range 2 East of Claiborne County. Claiborne County was established in 1802 following the Treaty of Fort Adams, in which the Choctaw people were forced to cede the Natchez District to the federal government. However, the 640-acre section in which the Shaifer House is located was settled by Dempsey White prior to the founding of the Mississippi Territory in 1798. Sometime between 1816 and 1826, the section was transferred to members of the Shaifer family, headed by Abram Keller (A. K.) Shaifer, Sr., and his wife Elizabeth Hannah Humphreys. A. K. Shaifer reportedly built the Shaifer House around 1826. According to family history, his intent was to build a larger home in the future on a neighboring hill and the Shaifer House would then become the overseer's residence, but the larger house was never built. The Shaifer House was built in the form of what is often called in Mississippi a "Creole cottage," a one to one-and-one-half story frame building one room deep and two rooms wide, built on a raised foundation with a full-width front gallery and a recessed loggia on the back, flanked by smaller "cabinet" rooms. A detached kitchen/dining room was built on the north side of the house, and the property contained a number of outbuildings including a barn, chicken house, smoke house, gin house, press, sawmill, outhouse and cabins for the enslaved people who lived on the plantation.

Unlike the Shaifer House's neighboring plantations that primarily raised cotton, A. K. Shaifer, Sr. farmed a wider variety of produce including corn, sweet potatoes, beans, peaches, and melons, as well as cotton. The Shaifers used enslaved labor to farm the plantation. Approximately 30 enslaved people were listed on the 1850 census, and approximately 20 in 1860. Unusually, the names of several of these people are known, including Ben, a 26 or 27 year old man who escaped from the plantation in 1851, and Mary and her children Americus and Mary Ann, who family accounts name as fleeing along with the Shaifer women on the day of the Battle of Port Gibson.

A. K. Shaifer, Sr., died in 1860. All four of the Shaifer sons joined the Confederate army during the Civil War. On April 30, 1863, General Ulysses S. Grant's Union Army of the Tennessee began crossing the Mississippi River from Louisiana into the Mississippi port town of Bruinsburg. The same day, Confederate General John. S. Bowen sent General Martin E. Green and his brigade to secure the Rodney Road, establishing a defensive line at Magnolia Church and an outpost at the Shaifer House to watch for Union movement, although at that point Bowen believed that Federal forces would take the Bruinsburg Road.

The Federals were indeed on the Rodney Road, and Green had just arrived at the Shaifer House to check on the position when a Union patrol was spotted and the Confederate sharpshooters opened fire, the first shots of the Battle of Port Gibson. The Shaifer family were at that moment loading a wagon in preparation for decamping to Port Gibson; they abandoned their packing and fled as the skirmish began.

A few hours later, at dawn, the main Union force engaged Green's troops at Magnolia Church and General Edward Tracy's brigade on the Bruinsburg Road. During the fighting in this part of the battle, Union General McClernand used the Shaifer House as a headquarters. Later in the morning, Bowen and Green retreated from Magnolia Church to a new position to the east, and the focus of the battle moved away from the Shaifer House. By late afternoon, the outnumbered Confederate forces had been driven back beyond Bayou Pierre and Port Gibson, leaving the Union army victorious in the first major engagement of the Vicksburg campaign on Mississippi soil. Grant took possession of Port Gibson the following day (May 2). Nearly two hundred men were killed, over a thousand were wounded, and several hundred more were missing on both sides as a result of the battle.

In addition to serving as McClernand's headquarters for part of the battle, the Shaifer House was also used as a hospital for Union

1 This section summarizes text presented more fully in the Developmental History. For more detail and source citations, see that section.

soldiers during and for about ten days to a month after the Battle of Port Gibson. When the Shaifer family returned to the house after the battle, they found the house damaged, bloodstained, and stripped of their possessions and provisions. One shot had made its way through the walls of the house and embedded itself into a framed portrait of Elizabeth Shaifer. Half-buried bodies were reportedly scattered around the grounds, and many trees were destroyed.

The Shaifer family continued to farm the plantation and live in the house until around 1921, when A. K. (Kell) Shaifer, Jr. passed away. In the latter part of the nineteenth century, Kell Shaifer developed an unusual relationship with a number of the Union veterans who had fought on his property at the Battle of Port Gibson. While relations between Union and Confederate veterans gradually eased toward the end of the century as they aged and began attending joint reunions, Kell's friendship with the men who had destroyed so much of his property began shortly after the end of the Civil War. The Shaifers hosted Union veterans at the house into the early twentieth century.

The property was eventually inherited by Kell's son, Percy L. Shaifer, but he did not live on the farm. Some family members reportedly lived in the house until the 1950s or 1960s, but it is unclear who and if they were farming the property during this period. It was occupied periodically by the Shaifer Hunting Club during the 1970s, but the house gradually deteriorated in the mid-twentieth century. Around 1979–1980, the house and thirteen acres of land surrounding it were donated by Percy Shaifer's heirs to the State of Mississippi. Under the terms of the donation, the house was to be restored and administered as part of the Grand Gulf Military Monument Park. Renovation work was undertaken in the mid-1980s, but due to lack of maintenance, funding, and staff, it gradually fell back into disrepair.

In 1999 the state transferred management of the house to the Mississippi Department of History and Archives (MDAH) for restoration and interpretation. Restoration plans were prepared in 2002, and work was carried out in two phases, beginning with an erosion control project in 2003–2004 and full restoration of the house in 2006–2007. Following completion of the restoration, a dedication ceremony was held on November 20, 2007. Since then, the property has remained in state ownership. The National Park Service (NPS) is currently in the process of acquiring the Shaifer House for Vicksburg National Military Park. The park was expanded in 2014 with the addition of three new units, including the Port Gibson unit, on which the house is situated.

Treatment and Use

The Shaifer House property was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972 as a contributing element to the Port Gibson Civil War Battlefield, which is significant at the local, state and national levels (NR72000690); Port Gibson Battlefield was designated as a National Historic Landmark in 2005 (05000461). The National Park Service has not yet completed a planning process to establish the administratively determined Management Category and Ultimate Treatment. However, because the Shaifer House property contributes to the national significance of Vicksburg National Military Park under themes related to the park's legislated significance, the Historic Structure Report treatment section will preliminarily assign it to the Management Category "Must Be Preserved and Maintained" pending completion of a planning effort and administrative determination. Consistent with Director's Order 28, the Historic Structure Report treatment section will assign the Shaifer House the Ultimate Treatment of "Preservation", as characterized in The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties. While other treatments may be discussed in the Part 2 Treatment section, the lead section shall be Preservation treatments, with other treatments grouped separately under Restoration, Rehabilitation and/or Reconstruction based on needs defined in discussions with park staff. Further information can be found in the *Treatment and Use* chapter.

Administrative Data

Locational Data

Building Name:	Shaifer House
Location:	Port Gibson Battlefield Port Gibson, Mississippi
UTM Coordinates:	15R 685609.00 m E 15R 3536380.53 m N
Latitude/Longitude Coordinates:	31.948233 N -91.036208 W
CRIS Number:	No CRIS number has been assigned for this property

Related Studies

National Park Service. *Vicksburg National Military Park Foundation Document*. Vicksburg, MS: Vicksburg National Military Park, October 2014.

"Vicksburg Campaign Trail Feasibility Study Draft Environmental Impact Statement." United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, March 2004.

Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc. and John Milner Associates. *Vicksburg National Military Park Cultural Landscape Report*. Atlanta, GA: National Park Service Southeast Regional Office, 2009.

Woodrick, Jim. *National Historic Landmark Nomination, Port Gibson Battlefield*. Washington DC: National Park Service, 2002.

Wright, William C. *National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Port Gibson Battlefield*. Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1972.

Cultural Resources Data

National Register Status: Contributing Resource to the Port Gibson Battlefield (Listed 1972, NR# NRIS72000690).

National Historic Landmark Status: Contributing Resource to the Port Gibson Battlefield National Historic Landmark (Designated 2005, NRIS 05000461).

Other: State of Mississippi Landmark (Designated 1985)

Period of Significance: NHL: May 1, 1863, NR: May 1-2, 1863 (Nineteenth Century)

Significance: Both the National Register and National Historic Landmark nominations cite Port Gibson as a significant engagement of the Vicksburg campaign, itself a militarily and strategically important campaign that President Abraham Lincoln stated was the key to successfully concluding the Civil War. The Shaifer House is the only remaining structure that witnessed the battle, and the first shots of the engagement were fired from near the house. It also served as a headquarters for General McClernand during that portion of the battle, and as an emergency hospital during and after the battle.

Proposed Treatment: Preservation

Project Scope and Methodology

Purpose

This HSR documents the historical development, present condition, and significance/integrity of the Shaifer House, and provides information to assist the NPS in planning for the preservation, maintenance, and use of the building in a way that preserves and interprets its historical significance in relation to the Battle of Port Gibson, a key engagement of the Civil War's Vicksburg campaign. The NPS's Director's Order 28 states that "In no case should restoration, reconstruction, or extensive rehabilitation of any structure be undertaken without an approved HSR, Parts 1 and 2."[2] As of late 2022, the Shaifer House currently remains in the ownership of the State of Mississippi, which intends to transfer the property to the United States Government to become a part of Vicksburg National Military Park. The property is under the management of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, which oversaw the 2003–2007 restoration of the Shaifer House. The purpose of this HSR is to provide a basis

2 *NPS Director's Order 28: Cultural Resources Management Guideline,* chapter 8.

of information, including historical research, documentation of existing conditions, and treatment recommendations, that will guide the long-term stewardship of the building as part of Vicksburg National Military Park.

Historical Research

The statement of work for the HSR required an exhaustive level of research that focuses on documentation relevant to an understanding of the structure itself within the broader contextual history of the Vicksburg National Military Park. The expectation was that, because the property has not previously been in the possession of the National Park Service, NPS holdings on the property would be extremely limited, necessitating extensive research in non-federal repositories.

This project was initiated during the Covid-19 pandemic of 2020–2021. Because access to repositories was limited due to the pandemic, and to ensure the safety of project personnel, all potential repositories were reviewed to determine those most likely to yield relevant information. The largest concentration of resources was the Mississippi Department of Archives and History (MDAH), whose staff gathered research to document and guide the 2003–2007 restoration. Materials at both the state archives and the Mississippi State Historic Preservation Office were researched during this initial phase. These repositories were supplemented by digital archives, including historic newspapers, census and vital records data, etc., as well as relevant secondary sources, in order to develop the Historic Background and Context, and Chronology of Development and Use.

In the research at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History as well as the State Historic Preservation Office, the design team as well as the employees working on site were unable to find the prior contracts, drawings, or other reports produced for the previous restoration project. What documents and resources that were made available are included in the appendices of the current HSR.

Condition Assessment

Physical investigation, including condition assessment, was conducted concurrently with historic research. Disciplines represented on the site survey team included architecture, structural, building systems, and materials testing. Observations were documented with field notes, digital photographs, and annotation of sketch drawings prepared prior to field work. The condition assessment included the exterior, interior spaces, structure, systems, materials, and elements of the site relevant to building conditions. Field notes and measurements were taken to further develop measured drawings. Materials testing focused on taking mortar and paint samples from locations that potentially include original materials and features.

Hazardous Materials

A hazardous materials survey was not included in the scope of work for this HSR. Mortar, paint, and wallpaper samples were obtained from the Shaifer House.

Development of History, Chronology of Construction, and Evaluation of Significance

The contextual history and chronology of development and use were developed from historical documentation and physical evidence gathered during the research and survey phase. The evaluation of significance and integrity was prepared in accordance with the statements of significance established in the 1972 National Register of Historic Places nomination and the 2005 National Historic Landmark nomination for the Port Gibson Battlefield.

Treatment Workshop

A virtual treatment workshop was held on February 16, 2022. Participants included the consultant team, Vicksburg National Military Park's acting superintendent and key cultural resources and facilities management staff members, the Interior Region 2 historical architect and landscape architect, and representatives of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Historic Preservation Division. The treatment workshop included discussion of management objectives, confirmation of the preliminary treatment approach, and proposed treatment for specific elements of the site and buildings. This workshop informed the development of Part II of this report.

Summary of Findings

Condition Summary

The Shaifer House, including the kitchen outbuilding, was restored by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History in 2006–2007 after documentation of the existing building. The restoration removed post-Civil War materials and elements, retained and restored character-defining features dating from the Civil War or before to the extent possible, and replaced in-kind materials too deteriorated to restore.

Because the buildings were recently restored, they are in overall good condition. A summary of conditions is provided below; see Chapter 3 for details.

Site: The site is remote but in generally good condition, and the grade slopes away from the buildings in most areas. In 2002 to 2003, the grade was modified at the kitchen building to stabilize the slope and direct water away from the building. There is no accessible route to the buildings from the parking area, and the buildings are not accessible at any entry.

Exterior: The exteriors are in good condition overall. Exterior materials are experiencing some deterioration from weathering and biological growth, as well as peeling paint. Rainwater running off the roof at the north elevation is causing some deterioration.

Interior: The interiors are in good condition overall, with the exception of portions of the floor on the first floor of the main house that were damaged when timber foundation beams were stolen in 2017. There is some weathering and biological growth related to the spaces being unconditioned.

Structure: Many of the timber foundation beams at the main house show signs of insect damage and other deterioration, and the floor loading is not adequate for public occupancy. The north wall under the central part of the kitchen shows significant settling. Its structure is also not sufficient for public occupancy without repairs.

Building Systems: Mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems that were present within the house and kitchen building prior to 2006 were removed during the 2006-2007 restoration. No building systems were installed during the restoration. Previous electrical and plumbing services remain on the site but do not connect to the building.

Materials Analysis: Mortar and paint samples were taken from the building for testing and analysis. At the house, the mortar from the second floor fireplace chimney lime-based mortar. Other mortar joints on the building interior were modern grout materials. The paint at the house consisted of a modern paint that was only a few coats on most surfaces.

At the kitchen building, the mortar from the foundation wall is a lime-based mortar. The paint samples taken from the kitchen building was also a modern paint and only a few coats on most surfaces. One wallpaper sample was obtained. It was determined not to proceed with chemical analysis of the wallpaper at this time.

Treatment Summary

Treatment recommendations for the Shaifer House are in accordance with the NPS's preliminary assignment of Ultimate Treatment and Use as Preservation. The proposed use for the Shaifer House is to maintain the historic structure and use the house to interpret the Battle of Port Gibson.

Exterior recommendations are focused on regular maintenance, the removal and prevention of biological growth, replacement of deteriorated wood trim and shutters, porch repairs, roof replacement, and adding gutters and downspouts to direct water away from the house.

Interior recommendations focus on removal of biological growth and insect nests from walls and ceilings, repairing doors and trim, and general maintenance.

Structural recommendations include repair of cracks in brick foundation piers, installation of hurricane clips to support the roof framing on the house, and strengthening framing to support larger live loads if building capacity is to be increased. The north brick wall of the kitchen building needs a new foundation or underpinning of the walls.

Building Systems recommendations are limited as there is no immediate need for them under current management objectives. If a future use requires

electrical or plumbing, the on-site services would need to be tested, upgraded, and connected, and new systems installed in the building.

Five draft PMIS project statements are included for treatment implementation. They include projects to improve structural deficiencies, prepare a Cultural Landscape Report, conduct archeological studies, replace roofs, reset the sloped and displaced wall of the kitchen, and provide for regular maintenance.

Recommendations for Further Study

A Cultural Landscape Report should be prepared, either for the Shaifer House landscape individually, or as part of a larger CLR for the Port Gibson Battlefield. This would be especially important before any alterations are made to the landscape.

Because both Confederate and Union troops were located on the Shaifer House property and the house was used as a field hospital and Union headquarters, archeological studies are recommended, both for research purposes and before any ground disturbance takes place.

If different management objectives are established for the Shaifer House, further investigation or design may be needed to support those objectives. Examples might include:

- Determining a strategy for completing the restoration of the interior; for example, a phased or sequential restoration that can serve as an exhibit of the preservation and restoration process.
- If reconstruction of any outbuildings is desired, further research will be necessary to determine if sufficient information exists to reconstruct them accurately. Prior to any reconstruction proper NPS approval will need to be secured.
- A more active interpretation role for this site may require additional research to support new interpretive panels or landscape wayside signage.
- If regular tours are implemented, infrastructure to support this use might include accessible parking, an accessible path to the house, a ramp to access the house interior, and adaptations to allow full access through the house. Although some preliminary recommendations are provided in this HSR, further study may be needed to determine details of these installations.

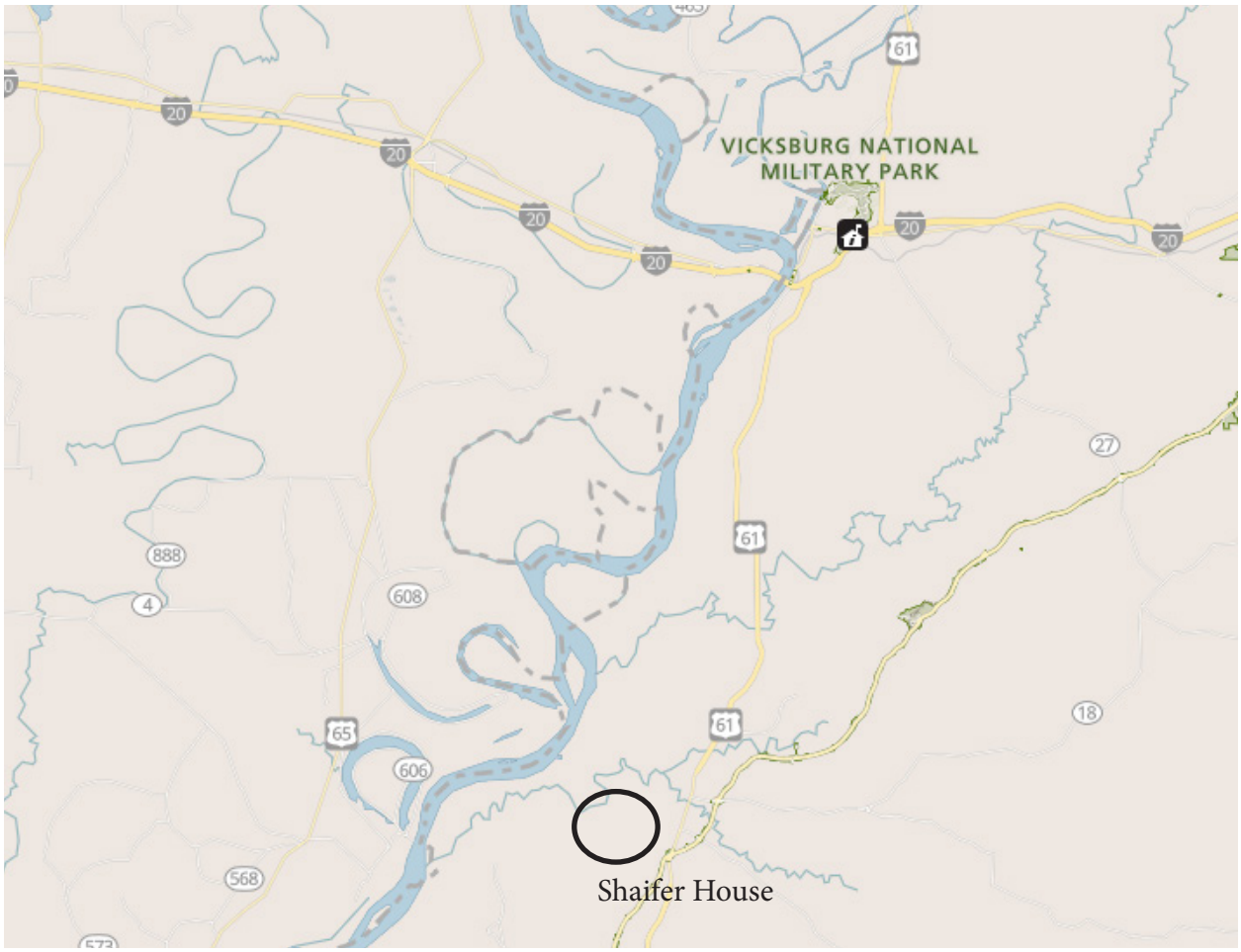


FIGURE 1–2. Regional Map showing Shaifer House property (circled) in relation to Vicksburg National Military Park (National Park Service).



FIGURE 1–3. Shaifer House property circled (National Park Service).

Developmental History

Historical Background and Context

The Shaifer House, constructed around 1826, is located near Port Gibson, Mississippi, and is associated with the Battle of Port Gibson, the first major battle and the final phase of General Ulysses S. Grant's Vicksburg Campaign of 1862–1863. The first shots of the Battle of Port Gibson occurred on the Shaifer property, and the house was hit by gunfire during the skirmish. The Shaifer House served as the headquarters of Union Major General John A. McClernand and during and after the battle as a field hospital. The house remained in the Shaifer family for over 100 years after the battle, when it was deeded to the State of Mississippi for preservation and interpretation. The house underwent restoration treatment in the mid-1980s and mid-2000s. As of the date of this report, the National Park Service is in the process of acquiring the house for inclusion in Vicksburg National Military Park.

Claiborne County Before the Civil War

People have lived in what is now Mississippi for thousands of years. Archeologists, who categorize people according to material evidence, date the earliest inhabitants of the Mississippi region to the Paleoindian period, approximately 10,000 to 8,000 BCE. During this period, the climate was relatively cold, the land was covered by forests of fir and spruce, and people lived in semi-nomadic bands, hunting large game such as bison. As the region warmed following the end of a glacial period, large game animals became extinct and were supplanted by deer and elk attracted by the nut-bearing trees that replaced the fir and spruce forests. Archeological evidence from the Archaic Period (8000 to 500 BCE) indicates that people began living a more sedentary lifestyle and established regional trade networks. During the Woodland Period (500 BCE to AD 1000), regional populations increased, trade networks widened, and people began crafting pottery and building ceremonial or burial mounds. By the Mississippian period, around AD 1000 to 1518, agriculture had become widespread, and the people of the region were living in large population centers built near rivers and streams and supported by intensive agriculture.[1] Several Mississippian mound sites are located in present-day Claiborne County near the Shaifer House, including the Bayou Pierre Mounds site (ca. 1000–1200 CE) about two and one half miles northeast of the house and the Windsor Mounds site (ca. 1100–1600 CE) approximately five and one half miles west of the house.[2]

Archeologists have found evidence of the Natchez people living along the Natchez Bluffs in southwestern Mississippi as early as 700 CE. By about 1200 CE, their main political and religious center was at Grand Village of the Natchez in present-day Natchez, Mississippi, about 50 miles southwest of the Shaifer House.[3] To the northeast lived the ancestors of the Choctaw people. Both groups developed extensive regional trade networks along the Natchez Trace, a trail following a geologic ridge line between Natchez and Nashville, Tennessee that also linked the Mississippi to the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers. The Natchez Trace passes approximately three miles east of the Shaifer House.

Around the mid-1500s, there was a decline in population in the region for reasons that are unclear in tribal histories and the archeological record. Archeologists have not been able to establish where Mississippian people went during this period, but tribal historians of the Choctaw acknowledge Mississippian people as their ancestors, noting that the Choctaw were living in

1 Mississippi Department of History and Archives, "Mississippi History Timeline," accessed June 2021, https://www.mdah.ms.gov/timeline/.

2 Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Federal Highway Administration, and Mississippi Department of Transportation, "Mississippi Mound Trail," accessed June 2021, http://trails.mdah.ms.gov/mmt/index.html.

3 Jim Barnett, "The Natchez Indians," *Mississippi History Now*, October 2007, http://www.mshistorynow.mdah.ms.gov/articles/4/the-natchez-indians.



FIGURE 2–1. Fielding's 1815 Map of the Mississippi Territory (Mississippi Department of Archives and History).

the region when Europeans first began exploring and settling the southeastern United States. As Euroamericans ventured into Choctaw lands, the Choctaw expanded their trade economy to sell goods and livestock to the explorers and settlers.[4]

The first permanent Euroamerican settlements in the Mississippi region were established in the early eighteenth century by the French, who maintained political control of the region until 1762. After the French established Fort Rosalie at Natchez in 1716, tensions between the two groups led to a series of conflicts culminating in a Natchez rebellion against the French colony in 1729 and a subsequent war. Following their defeat by the French, the Natchez lost their homeland and were forced to seek refuge with other tribes in the region.[5]

The French also brought the first enslaved Black people to Mississippi in the early 1700s. Following the end of the French and Indian War, France relinquished its claims to land east of the Mississippi to the British, who formed the territory of West Florida, of which the western portion became known as the Natchez District. Britain ceded West Florida to Spain following the Revolutionary War, but both Spain and the United States claimed the land between latitudes 31° N and 32° 22'N, including the present-day area of Claiborne County. Pinckney's Treaty of 1795 settled the claim in favor of the United States.

The Mississippi Territory was formed in 1798, encompassing areas of present-day Alabama and Mississippi (Figure 2–1). Mississippi and Alabama were divided into separate states and admitted to the Union in 1817. Meanwhile, the Choctaw people in Mississippi were coming under increasing pressure from Euroamerican settlement in the southeast during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth

4 "History," Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, accessed June 2021, http://www.choctaw.org/aboutmbci/history/index.html.

5 Barnett, "The Natchez Indians."

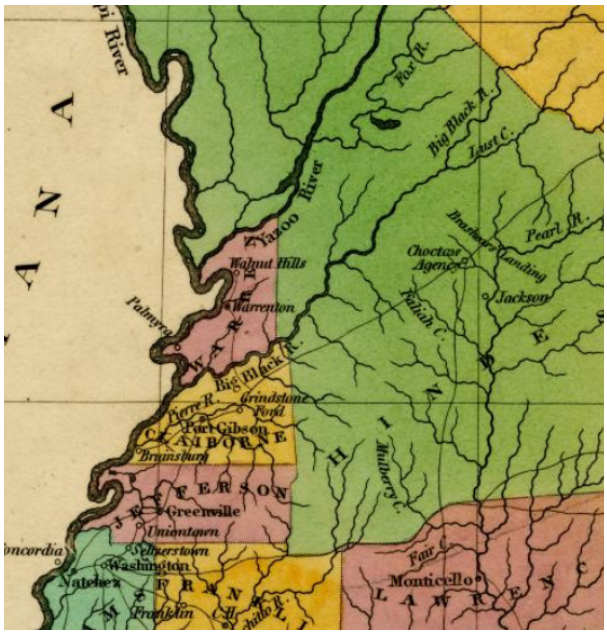


FIGURE 2–2. Detail of Claiborne County and the Vicksburg area from A. Finley's map of Mississippi, 1824 (Mississippi Department of History and Archives).

centuries, and the United States government was eager to acquire their land. From 1801 to 1830, the Choctaw people were forced to cede more than 23 million acres of their lands in Mississippi. The Choctaw lost the Natchez District (including Claiborne County) in the Treaty of Fort Adams in 1801, which also provided for the improvement of the Natchez Trace through Choctaw lands. The final cession of Choctaw lands came with the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek in 1830, after which approximately two-thirds of the Choctaw people were forced to move to Oklahoma.[6]

Claiborne County, the territory's fourth county, formed in 1802 and that same year Port Gibson, the county seat, was founded (Figure 2–2). The county's western boundary is the Mississippi River and its northern boundary is the Big Black River. Bayou Pierre is a tributary of the Mississippi River that winds through the center of the county and brought Euroamerican settlers to the site of Port Gibson in the early nineteenth century. In addition to the ancient Natchez Trace, which connected Natchez and Port Gibson, several other key roads developed in early nineteenth century Claiborne County to connect Port Gibson with the Mississippi River, including the Rodney Road, which ran from the port town of Rodney past the Shaifer House to Port Gibson (present-day Shaifer Road/Bessie Weathers Road), and the Bruinsburg Road, which connected another port town, Bruinsburg, to Port Gibson; both Rodney and Bruinsburg are now extinct, (Figure 2–11).

This area of Mississippi is dominated by loess soil, a geological feature that is highly erodible yet very fertile.[7] This soil was ideal for the cultivation of cotton, which was in growing demand by the textile mills of England. Cotton production grew from 20 million pounds in 1820 to over 193 million pounds in 1839, making the state the largest producer of cotton in the United States during this period. By the eve of the Civil War, that figure had grown to over 535 million pounds. This explosive growth was made possible by the labor of enslaved Black workers. An estimated 100,000 enslaved men and women were shipped from southern states in the east and through the markets in New Orleans and Natchez during the 1830s. At the first census of Claiborne County in 1810, about half of the county's 3,102 people were enslaved Blacks. By 1860, the white population was only about a third of that of the enslaved, which numbered over 12,000. Port Gibson served as a trading center for the county, which developed some of the largest cotton plantations in the state, and many wealthy cotton planters built town homes in Port Gibson.[8]

The Civil War and the Vicksburg Campaign

By 1860, Mississippi was the United States' leading producer of cotton, and the state's cotton economy depended on enslaved labor. Mississippi was the second state to secede from the Union in January 1861, and the following month it joined the Confederate States of America. In April 1861 Confederate forces opened fire on Fort Sumter in Charleston, South Carolina, beginning the Civil War. The former United States Senator for Mississippi, Jefferson Davis, was elected president of the Confederate States of America in November 1861.

6 "Mississippi History Timeline"; "History" (Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians).

7 Jim Woodrick, *National Historic Landmark Nomination*, Port Gibson Battlefield, (Washington DC: National Park Service, 2002), 4.

8 Max Grivno, "Antebellum Mississippi," *Mississippi History Now,* July 2015, http://www.mshistorynow.mdah.ms.gov/articles/395/antebellum-mississippi; "Claiborne County," *Mississippi Encyclopedia*, accessed June 2021, https://mississippiencyclopedia.org/entries/claiborne-county/.

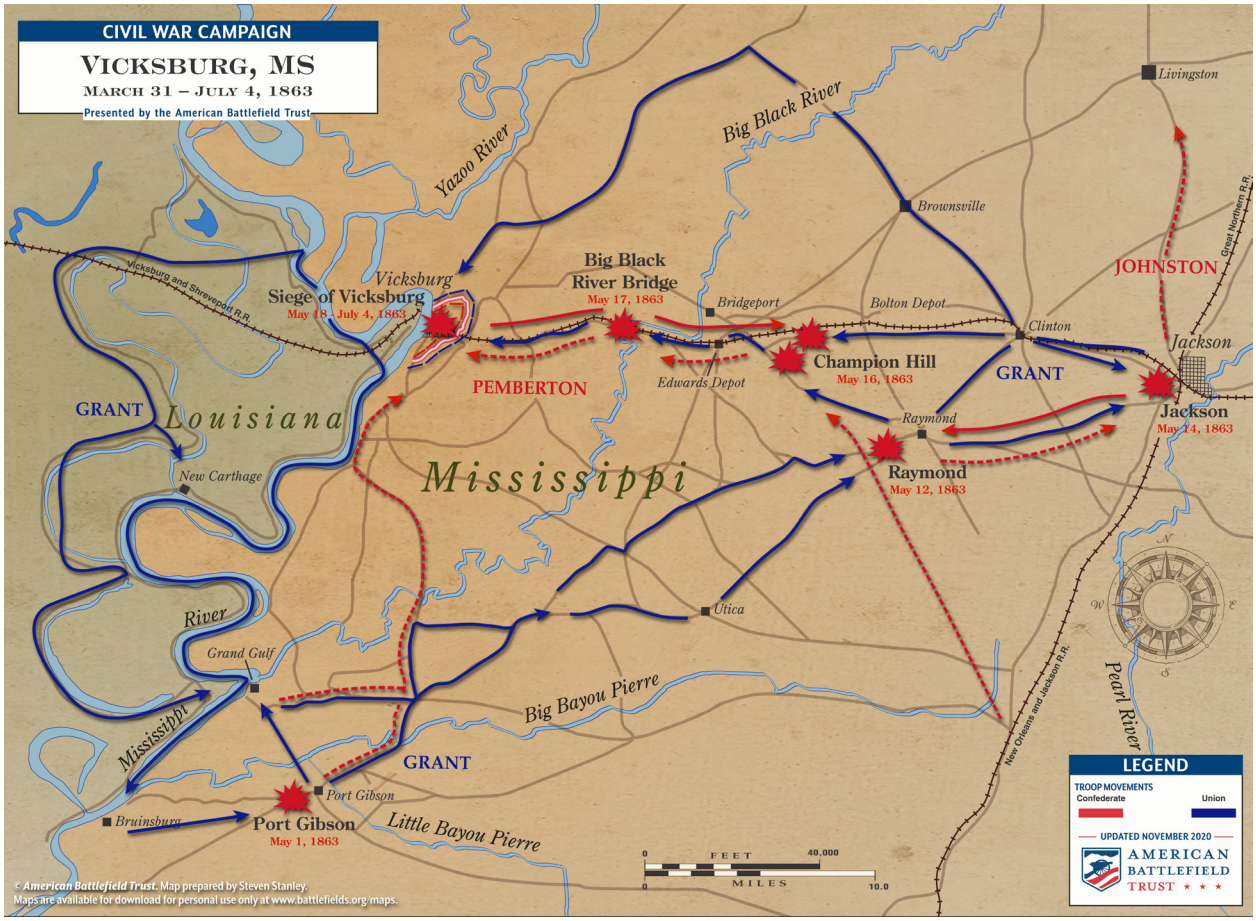


FIGURE 2–3. Map of the Vicksburg Campaign (American Battlefield Trust).

By late 1862, United States General Ulysses S. Grant had captured transportation routes along the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, and Union forces had captured the key railroad junction at Corinth, Mississippi. The Mississippi River was under Federal control north of Vicksburg and south of Port Hudson, leaving the stretch between as the only link between the eastern and western states of the Confederacy; this was especially important as the Union also had the Confederacy's eastern sea ports blockaded. United States President Abraham Lincoln considered the capture of this final stretch of river as key to winning the Civil War (Figure 2–3).

Grant's initial approaches to Vicksburg in December 1862 and the first few months of 1863 ended in failure. In late March and early April, Grant marched his Army of the Tennessee down the west side of the Mississippi River in Louisiana, bypassing Vicksburg, while Rear Admiral David Porter executed a daring run of the Union fleet's gunboats past the batteries at Vicksburg late in the evenings of April 16 and 22. After first unsuccessfully attempting to cross the Mississippi River at Grand Gulf, Grant moved farther south and crossed at Bruinsburg on April 30 and May 1.

The Union Army immediately began moving inland, meeting the first Confederate outposts shortly after daybreak on May 1st, resulting in the Battle of Port Gibson (see Chronology, below, for details of the battle). After the Confederates abandoned the Grand Gulf, the corridor between the Big Black River and the Mississippi River was open to the north, leading to fortress Vicksburg. However, rather than continuing straight north, Grant sent his forces along the east side of the Big Black River, intending to cut the Confederate railroad connection between Jackson and Vicksburg, then turn west and trap Vicksburg. Confederate forces in Jackson attempted to stop the Union advance at the Battle of Raymond, prompting Grant to divide his army, sending two corps under Major General James B. McPherson and Major General William T. Sherman to secure what would become the army's rear when it turned to Vicksburg, while a smaller force led by Major General John A. McClernand

moved north to hold the rail line and prevent reinforcements from Vicksburg reaching Jackson, the Mississippi capital.

After taking Jackson, and in order to avoid leaving troops to occupy the city, Grant ordered factories burned, railroad tracks destroyed, and telegraph lines cut. McPherson then turned west to join McClernand and advance on Vicksburg. Meanwhile, Confederate Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton advanced west from Vicksburg to unite his forces with those of General Joseph E. Johnston and looked for opportunities to cut Grant's supply route. While in motion, Pemberton's army met Grant's forces at Champion Hill near Edwards. In what is considered by many historians as the decisive engagement of the Vicksburg Campaign, the Union Army succeeded in breaking the Confederate defense at Champion Hill, pushing the remnants of Pemberton's army back across Baker's Creek. The following day, May 17, the Confederate Army attempted to hold the Big Black River Bridge, but was quickly routed and had to fall back to Vicksburg. The decimated and demoralized Confederate forces retreated into the defensive works at Vicksburg. After repelling two assaults by Grant's army and enduring 47 days of siege operations, Pemberton surrendered, turning over the city and his remaining forces on July 4, 1863. When Port Hudson surrendered on July 9, the Union gained control of the Mississippi River. The Vicksburg campaign, along with the Union victory at Gettysburg that took place at the same time, was considered a major turning point in the Civil War.

Mississippi and Claiborne County After the Civil War

Mississippi's economic, social, and political structure underwent enormous upheaval following the Civil War. For several years after the war, Mississippi was administered by a military government, and Union troops occupied Jackson and Vicksburg. The state was the last to be readmitted to the Union, in 1870. The Reconstruction period in Mississippi was long and characterized by intense struggles between newly freed Black people who sought economic independence, political power, and social equality (as well some whites who supported them), and many white planters who, accustomed to complete control over their enslaved workers, attempted to reassert their supremacy through legal codes, intimidation, and violence. By 1875, most of the political gains made by Black Republicans had been overturned, marking the end of Reconstruction in Mississippi.[9] In 1888 Mississippi enacted "Jim Crow" laws to enforce racial segregation, and the state's 1890 constitution used poll taxes and literacy tests to disenfranchise many Blacks and poor whites.

Economically, Mississippi's cotton plantations suffered from the upheaval following the war. Land prices declined and the market for cotton struggled to recover. Black people wanted independence and their own land to farm, but found it very difficult to purchase land from white landowners who wanted to keep them economically subservient. Out of this tension developed the sharecropping system, where landowners rented land to tenant farmers, often Black people, in exchange for a share of the crop. Since this tied the tenant farmers to the land and white landowners frequently imposed conditions that kept sharecroppers in debt, the system often resulted in slavery by another name.[10]

Despite these struggles, cotton production rebounded and continued to grow in the latter half of the nineteenth century, although prices fluctuated over the decades. Claiborne County's population grew slowly in the late nineteenth century, and Black people remained nearly three-quarters of the total population during this period. Unlike nearby Hinds County, which experienced substantial industrial growth in the late 1800s, Claiborne County remained largely rural and agricultural in character. Over half the county's farmers owned their own land by 1900, but only seven percent of land owners were Black, with the rest rented or engaged in sharecropping (Figure 2–4).[11]

Although agriculture, especially cotton farming, remained an important element of Mississippi's economy in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, it was increasingly impacted by larger economic trends in the state and the country.

9 Jason Phillips, "Reconstruction in Mississippi, 1865-1876," *Mississippi History Now,* May 2006, http://www.mshistorynow.mdah.ms.gov/articles/204/reconstruction-in-mississippi-1865-1876.

10 Phillips, "Reconstruction in Mississippi."

11 "Claiborne County," *Mississippi Encyclopedia*, accessed June 2021, https://mississippiencyclopedia.org/entries/claiborne-county/



FIGURE 2–4. Harvesting cotton, ca. late 19th century, Mississippi or Louisiana (William Henry Jackson, Library of Congress)

Cotton prices declined during the late nineteenth century, and the industry further suffered from boll weevil infestations across the south in the early twentieth century that decimated cotton crops. Timber boomed from 1904 to 1915, with the state ranking third in production in the US. In Claiborne County, agricultural production included cotton, corn, soybeans, wheat and livestock, and hog farming became a significant industry by 1960.[12]

The nineteenth century pattern of sharecropping and tenant farming in Mississippi continued into the early decades of the twentieth century. Most sharecroppers were Black and many were chronically in debt due to the inequities of the sharecropping system. The New Deal agricultural relief programs instituted by President Franklin D. Roosevelt encouraged landowners to reduce crop production and mechanize operations. As a result, many sharecroppers and tenant farmers were evicted and large mechanized agribusinesses gradually supplanted family and tenant farms over the next few decades. Displaced laborers and their families moved to Jackson to find work in the factories or joined the Great Migration of Black southerners to the industrial cities of the north.[13] Claiborne County's loess soils were not suited for mechanized agriculture, and as a result farming declined and formerly open farm fields began to revert to forest. The county's population declined early in the twentieth century, from a high of 20,787 in 1900 (nearly 80% Black) to 12,152 in 1930. However, population levels were relatively unchanged after that; the county lost only about 1,000 people between 1930 and 1960, and the three-to-one ratio of Blacks to whites remained similar. By 1960 employment in agriculture had declined to about one third of the population, with another third employed in manufacturing and a significant number of Black women employed as domestic workers.[14]

Vicksburg National Military Park

In 1866, a National Cemetery was established in Vicksburg, and more than 17,000 Union soldiers were disinterred from various locations, including temporary battlefield graves, and reburied in

12 "Claiborne County," *Mississippi Encyclopedia*

13 "Sharecropping," *Mississippi Encyclopedia*, accessed June 2021, https://mississippiencyclopedia.org/entries/sharecropping/, ; Fred C. Smith, "Cooperative Farming in Mississippi," *Mississippi History Now*, November 2004, http://www.mshistorynow.mdah.ms.gov/articles/219/cooperative-farming-in-mississippi.

14 Woodrick, NHL Port Gibson Battlefield, 4;"Claiborne County," *Mississippi Encyclopedia.*



FIGURE 2–5. Dedication of the Illinois Monument at Vicksburg National Military Park, 1906 (National Park Service).

the National Cemetery. Toward the end of the nineteenth century, Union and Confederate veterans began to hold joint reunions, sometimes at the battlefields where they had fought each other. These gatherings led to a movement to commemorate and preserve Civil War battlefields. In the 1890s, a number of national military parks were established, including Chickamauga and Chattanooga (1890), Antietam (1890), Shiloh (1894), and Gettysburg (1895). In 1899, Vicksburg National Military Park was established to commemorate the campaign, siege, and defense of Vicksburg (Figure 2–5). The enabling legislation for the 1,200-acre park, which was administered by the War Department, authorized the restoration of forts and fortifications, marking of battle lines and points of interest, and the erection of monuments.[15] At this time, the park was located within and around the city of Vicksburg; other Vicksburg campaign locations such as Champion Hill, Raymond, and Port Gibson were not included. The administration of Vicksburg National Military Park was transferred from the War Department to the National Park Service in 1933.

In 1990, the park's interpretive mandate was expanded to encompass the period from April 1862 to July 4, 1863, as well as the history of Vicksburg under Union occupation during the Civil War and Reconstruction.[16] The Vicksburg Campaign Trail Battlefields Preservation Act of 2000 directed the National Park Service to examine and evaluate sites in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee associated with the Vicksburg campaign, noting that "the preservation of these battlefields would vitally contribute to the understanding of the heritage of the United States." Among these were cited "the battlefield at Port Gibson (including Shaifer House, Bethel Church, and the ruins of Windsor), Claiborne County, Mississippi."[17] A feasibility study for the Vicksburg Campaign Trail in 2003–2004 categorized sites into three tiers, including Decisive/Major sites, Formative sites, and Limited sites. The Battle of Port Gibson was designated as Tier 1:

> Sites associated with a general engagement involving field armies in which a commander achieved a vital strategic objective. Such a result might include an indisputable victory on the field or be limited to the success or termination of the campaign offensive. Decisive battles had a direct, observable impact on the direction, duration, conduct, or outcome of the Civil War. Major battles had a direct, observable impact on the direction, duration, conduct, or outcome of the campaign.[18]

Vicksburg National Military Park was expanded in 2014, when three new units were added.

15 *An Act to Establish a National Military Park to Commemorate the Campaign, Siege, and Defense of Vicksburg*, February 21, 1899 (30 Stat. 841), https://www.nps.gov/vick/learn/management/enablelegis.htm.

16 *An Act to Authorize the Acquisition of Certain Lands in the States of Louisiana and Mississippi for Inclusion in the Vicksburg National Military Park, to improve the Management of Certain Public lands in the State of Minnesota, and for Other Purposes*, Public Law 101-442, October 18, 1990, 104 Stat. 1019.

17 *An Act to Authorize a Feasibility Study on the Preservation of Certain Civil War Battlefields Along the Vicksburg Campaign Trail, Public Law* 106-487, November 9, 2000, 114 Stat. 2202.

18 "Vicksburg Campaign Trail Feasibility Study Draft Environmental Impact Statement," United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, March 2004, ii, 2-2.



FIGURE 2–6. Detail from Retracement Survey of Township 11N, Range 2E, 1846. Section 12 circled (General Land Office).

Chronology of Development and Use

Pre-Civil War Occupancy: 1798–1863

The Shaifer House lies in Section 12 of Township 11 North, Range 2 East of Claiborne County. Like much of this area of Claiborne County, this 640-acre section was established prior to the founding of the Mississippi Territory in 1798, and the irregular section boundaries reflect the existing land tracts at the time the county was surveyed in the 1820s (Figure 2–6). An Act of Congress in 1804 entitled residents of the territory as of October 27, 1795 to confirmation of land they held or resided on, not exceeding 640 acres. In 1806, a certificate entered with the Register of the Land Office for the district west of Pearl River recorded that the Section 12 tract had been granted to and was owned by Dempsey White. Title to the 640-acre tract was dated March 30, 1798, and derived from White's occupancy.[19] Because Dempsey's ownership of the tract predated the General Land Office's original survey of the property, no land patent is on file with the U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records.[20]

It is not clear how or when Dempsey White first acquired and/or settled on this land. White petitioned for land for Revolutionary War service in Georgia in 1784, but was denied because his war service could not be proven. Family records

19 *First Settlers of the Mississippi Territory: Grants Taken from the American State Papers - Class VIII, Public Lands, Volume I, 1789-1809* (Nacogdoches, Texas: Ericson Books [198?]), iv-v, 85.

20 Bureau of Land Management, "Land Patent Search: Original Survey (Claiborne County, MS), DM ID 73401," digital images, General Land Office Records, accessed June 2021, https://glorecords.blm.gov/PatentSearch; Bureau of Land Management, "Land Patent Search: Other (Claiborne County, MS), DM ID 73454," digital images, General Land Office Records, accessed June 2021, https://glorecords.blm.gov/PatentSearch.

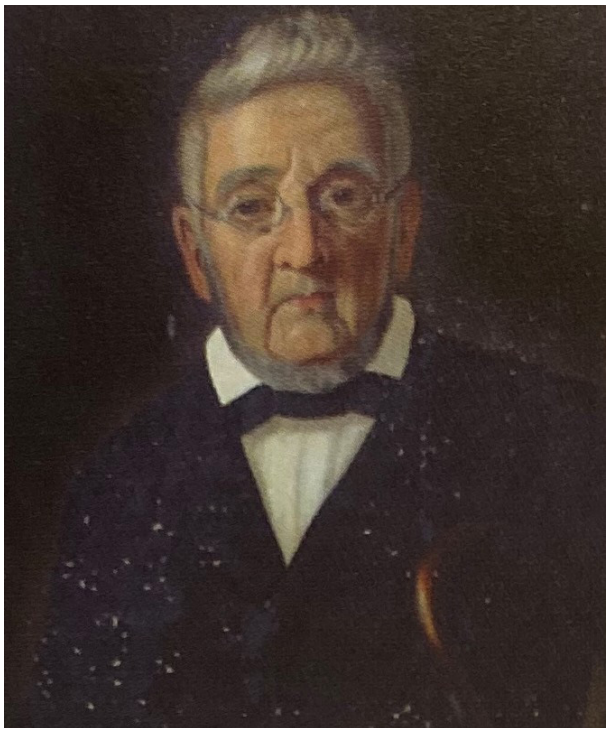




FIGURE 2–7. Portraits of Abram Keller Shaifer, Sr., and Elizabeth Hannah (Betsey) Humphreys (Mary Elizabeth Johnson and Carol Vickers, *Threading the Generations: A Mississippi Family's Quilt Legacy*).

indicate that White may have moved to the Natchez District in 1795 following the acquisition of the land by the United States in Pinckney's Treaty. The patents notation that White derived his ownership from occupancy suggests he was living on the property by that time. White was listed on tax and census records in Claiborne County up to 1816; by 1820 the census records him living in neighboring Warren County.[21]

It is also not clear how ownership of the property was transferred to the Shaifer family, although it likely took place in the ten-year period between 1816, White's last documented residence, and 1826, when family history records the construction of the Shaifer House. Curiously, in the 1840s the 640-acre tract of Section 12 was listed as jointly owned by David S. Humphreys (who was killed in an accident that year) and Henry F. Shaifer, who was the son of Abram Keller (A. K.) Shaifer and Elizabeth Hannah Humphreys, who reportedly built the house. David S. Humphreys was Elizabeth's brother, and their father, George W. Humphreys, was a neighbor of Dempsey White and owned over 750 acres of land in Claiborne County in 1825 and 850 acres in 1831. In 1831, A. K. Shaifer is only listed as owning several town lots in Port Gibson; neither he nor Elizabeth are listed as paying taxes for other land in the county. This suggests that the land on which the Shaifer House sits came through Elizabeth Humphreys Shaifer's family and for some reason was passed to the joint ownership of her eldest son and younger brother before 1845.[22] Another of Elizabeth Humphreys Shaifer's brothers was Benjamin G. Humphreys (1808–1882) who represented Claiborne County in the state senate from 1839 to 1844, served as a Brigadier General in the Confederate States

21 Vicki Barron Kruschwitz and Donna Haygood Sachet, "James Smith of Wilkes County, GA, and Allied Families of Barron, Foster, White, Thompson, Chaffin, and Collum," March 2006, http://freepages.rootsweb.com/~barronfamily/genealogy/Barron/jamessmithfamily.pdf. This family history is well-sourced with citations to primary documents.

22 "Guardians' Notice," *Port Gibson Herald*, August 7, 1845, 3; Mississippi State Archives, Various Records, 1820-1951, Claiborne County Tax Rolls 1825, Box 3620,9; 1831, Box 3620, digitized copies at www.familysearch.org.

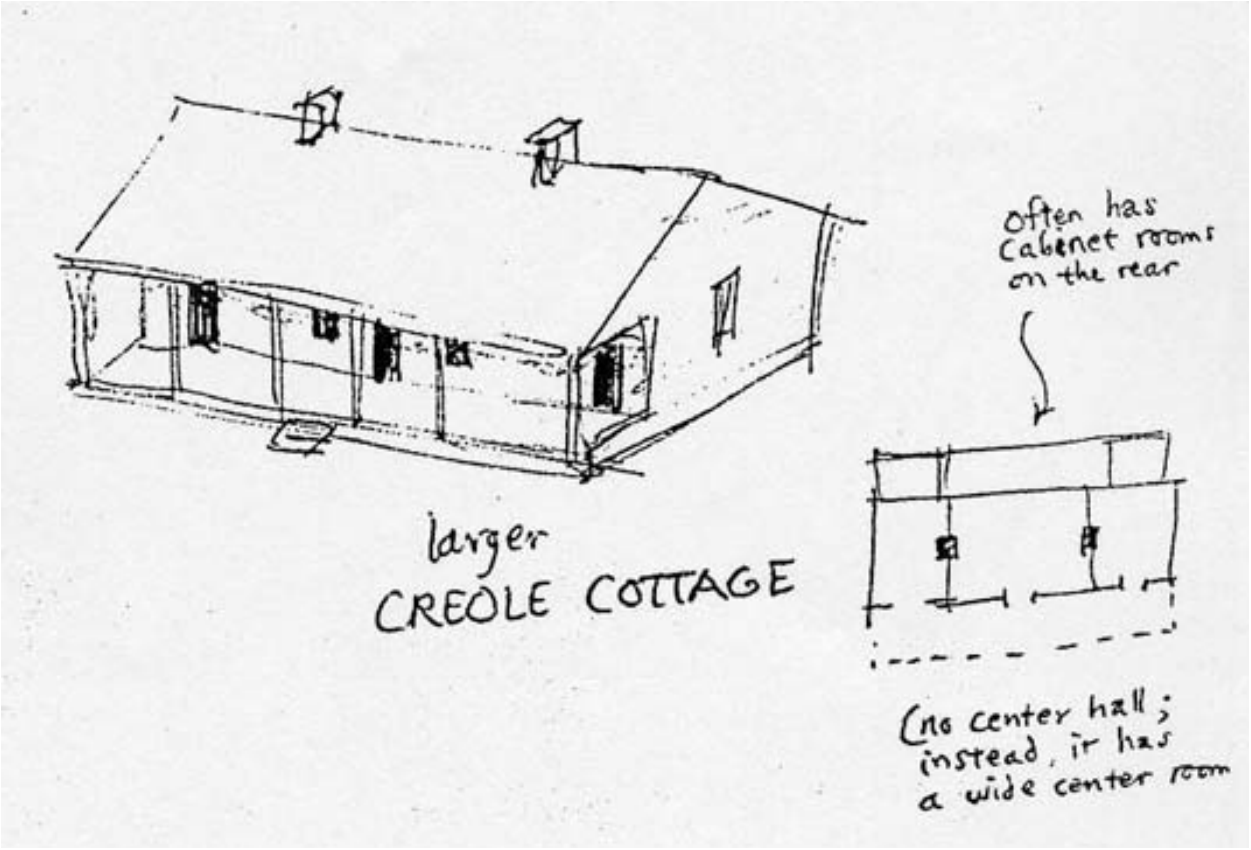


FIGURE 2–8. Sketch of Creole cottage form (Richard Cawthorn, Mississippi Department of History and Archives).

Army until 1864, and was the civilian Governor of Mississippi from 1865–1868.[23]

Abram Keller Shaifer, Sr., was born in Frederick, Maryland in 1774. According to family history, Shaifer attempted to speculate in tobacco trading, which brought him to Mississippi. Although that venture was unsuccessful, Shaifer stayed in Claiborne County, began a business in Port Gibson, and married Elizabeth Hannah (Betsey) Humphreys in 1817 (Figure 2–7). Elizabeth's father reportedly gave the young couple a number of enslaved Black people from his estate upon their marriage. Most of the family's eight children (six survived to adulthood) were born in the town of Port Gibson.[24]

A. K. Shaifer, Sr., began building the Shaifer House in 1826 on the plantation later known as Holly Hill. According to family history, his intent was to build a larger home in the future on a neighboring hill and the Shaifer House would then become the overseer's residence, but the larger house was never built.[25] It is unknown if any additional builders or laborers where involved in the construction of the Shaifer House.

The Shaifer House was built in the form of what is often called in Mississippi a "Creole cottage." The Creole cottage was based on French building traditions, which would have been prevalent in the early nineteenth century in the Natchez District.

23 David G. Sansing, "Benjamin Grubb Humphreys: Twenty-Sixth Governor of Mississippi: 1865-1868," *Mississippi History Now*, December 2003, http://www.mshistorynow.mdah.ms.gov/articles/265/index.php?s=extra&id=129. Humphreys was elected in 1865, but because Mississippi failed to adhere to Reconstruction, it was placed under military law and administered by military governors. Humphreys and Mississippi's military governor clashed until Humphreys was physically removed from office by occupying U.S. forces in 1868. Humphrey endorsed legal discrimination against free Black people following the Civil War, stating that while he recognized that Black people were free, they were not entitled to political or social equality with white people.

24 Mary Elizabeth Johnson and Carol Vickers, *Threading the Generations: A Mississippi Family's Quilt Legacy*, (Jackson, MS: University Press of Mississippi Jackson, 2005),13-18.

25 Johnson and Vickers, *Threading the Generations,* 19; Leslie Criss, "The Shaifer House Advisory Commission Studies Future of Historic Homesite," *Vicksburg Post,* April 11, 1993.

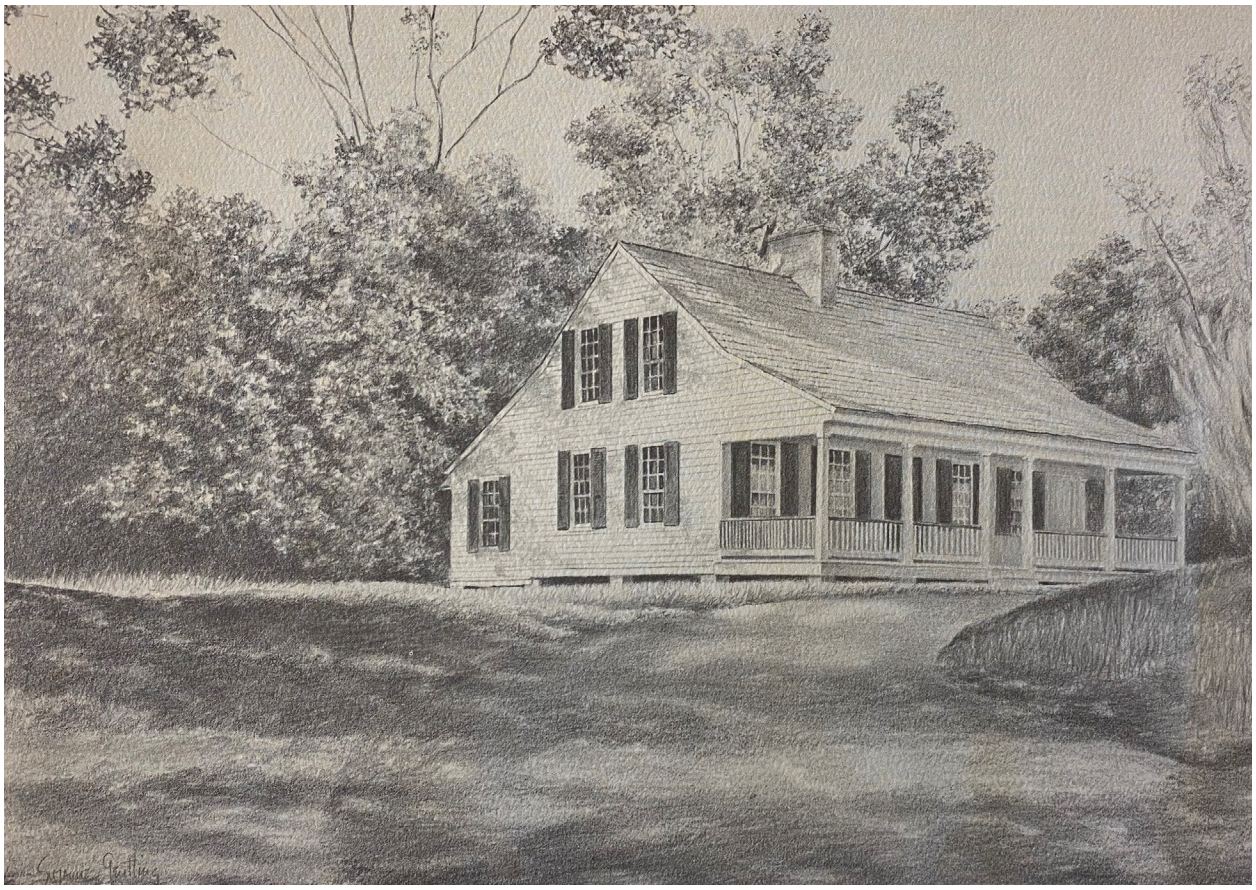


FIGURE 2–9. Drawing of the Shaifer House dated ca. 1840 (Mississippi Department of History and Archives).

It is typically a one to one-and-one-half story frame building, single pile (one room deep) and two to three rooms wide (Figure 2–8). Because of the hot and humid climate, the building is usually on a raised foundation, and on the front has a deep overhanging roof sheltering an undercut front gallery (full-width porch). Also common to the form is, along the back elevation, a centered recessed loggia open on one side, flanked by smaller rooms called "cabinet" rooms.[26]

The Shaifer House is very similar to the Creole cottage form, being one-and-one-half stories, constructed of cypress on a brick pier foundation. The asymmetrical gabled roof extends to shelter the deep front gallery. The exterior elevations and gable ends are finished in wood clapboard siding and the windows consist of nine-over-six and six-over-six double-hung wood units flanked by shutters. The gallery is supported by square columns. In a drawing of the Shaifer House dated to ca. 1840, the front porch includes a simple wood balustrade (Figure 2–9). The interior floor plan differs slightly from the usual Mississippi Creole cottage, which typically had a wide center room. Instead, the Shaifer House plan is closer to the "saddlebag" typology consisting of two rooms, one on either side of the fireplace, with small foyers placed at the front and the rear of the house adjacent to the fireplace. Between 1826 and ca. 1840, an addition was built on the entire length of the rear of the house and including a central loggia and cabinet rooms to either side (the loggia is currently fully enclosed). An enclosed staircase with access from the interior and exterior leads from the living room, northeast of the central fireplace, to the half story, which contains two bedrooms. A neighbor's diary described the house as white and covered with grapevines.[27] It is speculated that exterior access to the half-story staircase was provided to give house servants separate entry/exit to the potential half story living quarters of the Shaifer House. No primary or

26 Todd Sanders, "Architecture in Mississippi: From Prehistoric to 1900," *Mississippi History Now*, December 2009, http://www.mshistorynow.mdah.ms.gov/articles/327/architecture-in-mississippi-from-prehistoric-to-1900.

27 Cited in Johnson and Vickers, *Threading the Generations*, 19.

secondary source information has been found to substantiate this speculation.

North of the Shaifer House was a kitchen/dining room outbuilding with a covered walkway to the southwest and a porch to the northeast. A freestanding kitchen/dining room was also common in the region due to the extreme heat and humidity. The kitchen/dining room outbuilding rests on a brick foundation with a square access opening at the north side and louvered openings. The covered walkway and porch of the outbuilding rest on a brick pier foundation. The exterior elevations of the kitchen/dining room outbuilding are also finished in wood clapboard siding. Multiple outbuildings were constructed on the property prior to the Civil War, including a barn potentially located northeast of the Shaifer House on the east side of Plantation Road, a chicken house located northwest of the Shaifer House, a smoke house, a gin house, press, sawmill, outhouse, and living quarters for approximately 40 enslaved persons.[28] The buildings on the property were most likely built using enslaved labor.

At some point prior to 1863 but after ca. 1840, single angled member brackets were installed at either side of the front porch columns and the balustrade on the front porch was removed.

Unlike the Shaifer House's neighboring plantations that primarily farmed cotton, A. K. Shaifer, Sr., decided to grow a variety of produce including corn, sweet potatoes, beans, peaches, and melons, though he did also plant some cotton. According to family diaries, the Shaifer plantation and neighbors raised a majority of the fruit and vegetables for a large area of southwest Mississippi, resulting in the Shaifer family prospering financially and becoming a prominent family in the area prior to the Civil War.[29] The Shaifers reportedly built and/or used a "plantation road" extending north from the property to a landing on Bayou Pierre to transport their produce to market.[30]

A. K. and Elizabeth Shaifer had four sons: Henry Faulk Shaifer, George Wilson Humphreys Shaifer, Stephen Pillsworth Shaifer, and Abram Keller (Kell) Shaifer, Jr., and four daughters: Sarah Ann Shaifer, Ester D. Shaifer, Elizabeth Keller Burnet, and Margaret Johnson.[31] All four of the sons and two of the daughters lived to adulthood, while Esther died at 5 years of age and Sarah Ann died at 14 years old. Margaret lived to age 25 before contracting yellow fever in 1855 and succumbing to the illness.[32]

Although family histories do not mention it, members of Elizabeth's family may have been living with the Shaifers in 1830. The 1830 census lists six males and five females living with "Abraham K. Shaiffer," including a male born between 1800 and 1810, before the Shaifers were married. By 1840, the people living in the A. K. Shaifer household can be accounted for by the Shaifers and their children. Living in the household in 1850 were A. K. Shaifer, Sr. and Elizabeth Shaifer, their daughter Margaret J. Shaifer, their son Henry F. Shaifer, Henry's wife Clarissa J. Shaifer, and their three children Mary E. (born 1846), Henry F. Shaifer Jr. (born 1848), and Kate B. Shaifer (born October 1849). Both A. K. Shaifer and Henry F. Shaifer are listed as planters, with Henry F. Shaifer having 5,000 acres in real estate; again, suggesting that Henry F. Shaifer owned the Shaifer property.

A. K. Shaifer is not listed as owning enslaved people in the 1850 census. However, it may be that some or all of the 31 enslaved Blacks listed under Henry F. Shaifer were working the Shaifer plantation. Henry F. was noted as owning/occupying the 640-acre tract encompassing the Shaifer plantation following the death of his uncle, David S. Humphreys, in 1845. A probate court notice in November of that year advertised the public sale of Humphreys's interest in the estate (he died intestate), including "28 negro slaves, 5 yoke of oxen, 40 head of cattle, 12 head of horses, 100 head of hogs, 1 waggon, a lot of farming utensils, etc."[33]

28 Jennifer Bradford, "Trying to save the past: State financing sought to restore Claiborne home," *Vicksburg Post*, February 4, 1998; Criss, "Shaifer House Advisory Commission."

29 Johnson and Vickers, *Threading the Generations*, 21.

30 "The Shaifer Farmstead" unattributed interpretive sign previously located on the property.

31 Find a Grave, database and images (www.findagrave.com/memorial/54903386/abram-keller-shaifer : accessed 07 July 2021), memorial page for Abram Keller Shaifer Sr. (9 Oct 1774–26 Apr 1860), Find a Grave Memorial ID 54903386, citing Wintergreen Cemetery, Port Gibson, Claiborne County, Mississippi, USA ; Maintained by William Sanders (contributor 47277092); Ancestry.com, "A K Shaifer," *1850 U.S. Federal Census* [database on-line] (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009).

32 Johnson, *Threading the Generations*, 23-24.

33 "Administrators' Sale," *Port Gibson Herald*, November 6, 1845, 2.



FIGURE 2–10. Portraits of A.K. Shaifer, Jr., and Elizabeth Girault Shaifer (Mary Elizabeth Johnson and Carol Vickers, *Threading the Generations: A Mississippi Family's Quilt Legacy*).

By 1860, A. K. Shaifer (likely A. K. Shaifer, Jr., as A. K. senior died earlier that year) was listed as owning a total of 20 enslaved Black people, many of them with ages similar to those listed with Henry F. Shaifer in 1850 (i.e., ten years older). This census also recorded that there were eight houses for enslaved people on the property. A later source suggested these were located northeast of the house, on the west side of Plantation Road. The exact location of the outbuildings is unknown, although potential building foundations have also been identified west and southwest of the house (Figure 2–28).[34] Several of the enslaved Black people on the Shaifer plantation attempted to and/or succeeded in self-emancipating. The 1860 Slave Inhabitants in Police District 21, in the County of Clairborne State of Mississippi listed a 20-year-old Black woman as a "fugitive from the state." In 1851 Henry F. Shaifer placed an advertisement in the Port Gibson paper noting that a 26- or 27-year-old Black man named Ben had escaped from the plantation. Ben was described as a man who was about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches tall, could read well, perhaps write, and was expected to secure passage on a steamboat to a free state. Ben was claimed to be enslaved by Mrs. E. H. Shaifer, likely Henry's mother, Elizabeth.[35]

It appears that sometime between 1854 and 1857, the 640-acre Shaifer tract was transferred from Henry F. to Abram K. Shaifer. Claiborne County tax rolls for 1850 list the entire Section 12 as owned by Henry F. Shaifer and "Person and Mary E (Trust)"; the latter may be the minor children of David S. Humphreys. By 1853, Henry alone owned the entire tract, and then in 1857 Abram K. Shaifer is listed as the owner. It is likely that this is A. K., Sr., as the 1866 tax roll lists Elizabeth H. Shaifer as owner, suggesting it passed from her husband to her on his death.[36]

On April 26, 1860, A. K. Shaifer, Sr., passed away and according to the 1860 U.S. Federal Census, the only family members residing in the Shaifer House were Kell Shaifer, his wife Elizabeth Girault Shaifer

34 Ancestry.com, "A. K. Shaiffer," *1860 U.S. Federal Census - Slave Schedules* [database on-line] (Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010); Jim Barnett, *Shaifer House NRCS erosion repair plans and specification memo*, Mississippi Department of Archives and History, October 23, 2003.

35 "$50 Reward," *Port Gibson Herald and Correspondent*, August 22, 1851, 2.

36 Mississippi State Archives, Various Records, 1820-1951, Claiborne County Tax Rolls 1850, 1853, 1857, and 1866, digitized copies at www.familysearch.org.

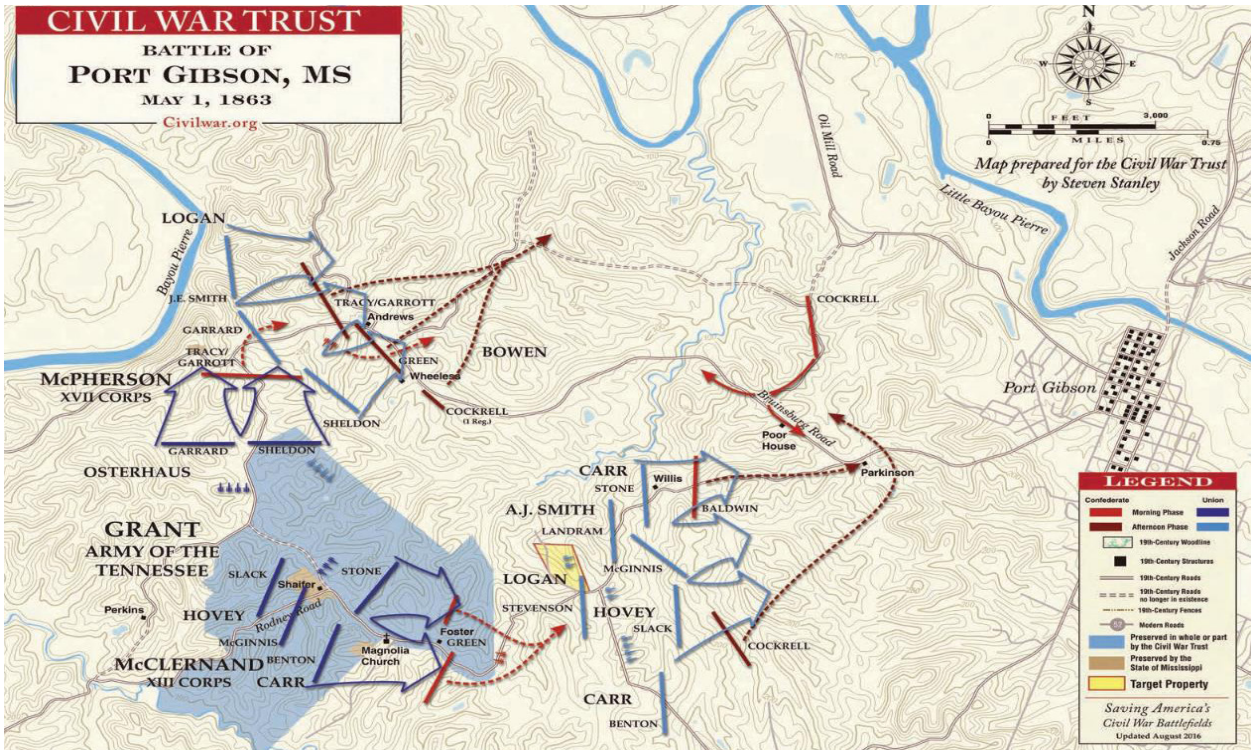


FIGURE 2–11. Map of the Battle of Port Gibson (Civilwar.org).

(Figure 2–10), their two children Benjamin H. and A. K. III, and his mother Betsey Shaifer.[37]

Since the 1860 census shows Henry F. Shaifer living in Tensas, Louisiana (Tensas Parish is directly across the Mississippi River west of Claiborne County), this may explain why he transferred the Shaifer House property to his father. Henry Shaifer was listed as a planter, living with his wife Clarissa (Clara) Jane Briscoe Shaifer, their daughters: Mary Elizabeth Shaifer, Kate B. Shaifer, Sallie S. Shaifer, and Clara H. Shaifer, and their sons: Henry F. Shaifer, Jr., and William P. Shaifer.[38] On March 17, 1861, a few weeks before the Civil War began, Henry joined the Tensas Cavalry near St. Joseph, Louisiana and was employed to drill the cavalry troops. Henry was also on the Rolls of Bondurant's Company, 15th Battalion of Harrison's Louisiana Cavalry and reportedly helped move dispatches across the Mississippi River.

A. K., Sr., and Elizabeth's son, Stephen Pillsworth Shaifer, attended the University of Pennsylvania for Medicine, graduating in 1845, and was a doctor in Claiborne County until he gave up his practice and married Esther (or Ester) W. Patten (or Paton or Paten) on November 19, 1845.[39] Stephen joined Company G, 16th Mississippi Infantry (also known as the Fairview Rifles or Claiborne Rangers) during the Civil War, but did not stay long due to his health. He remained active in the war effort at his plantation, known as Edgehill, by providing his medical and surgical skills for the wounded.[40]

A. K., Sr., and Elizabeth's son George W. H. Shaifer was a soldier in the Mexican-American War, enlisting in Vicksburg on June 9, 1846, as a Private in the Fifth Infantry. [41] After returning from the Mexican-American War, he became a clerk and lived in the household of Absolom N. Bobo in Port Gibson, Claiborne, MS according to the

37 Find a Grave, Abram Keller Shaifer; Ancestry.com, "A K Shaiffer," *1860 United States Federal Census* [database on-line] (Provo, Ut, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009).

38 Ancestry.com, "Henry F Shaifer," *1860 Unites States Federal Census* [database on-line] (Provo, Ut, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009).

39 University of Pennsylvania General Alumni Society, *General Alumni Catalogue of the University of Pennsylvania, 1917*, 632, accessed July 2021, https://bit.ly/3xpAbOy; Ancestry.com, "Stephen P. Shaifer," *Mississippi, U.S., Compiled Marriage Index, 1776-1935* [database on-line] (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2004).

40 Johnson and Vickers, *Threading the Generations,* 24.

41 Ancestry.com, "George W Shaifer," *U.S., Compiled Military Service Records for American Volunteer Soldiers, Mexican War, 1845-1848*, [database on-line] (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2013).



FIGURE 2–12. Portrait of Mary, the enslaved woman who may have been with the Shaifer Family during the Battle of Port Gibson (Mary Elizabeth Johnson and Carol Vickers, *Threading the Generations: A Mississippi Family's Quilt Legacy*).

1850 U.S. Federal Census.[42] He married Charlotte Clark (or Clarke) on May 13, 1854, and in 1860, the U.S. Federal Census shows him living in District 4, Claiborne County, MS with his wife and two children, Mary Shaiffer (born 1857) and Charles Shaiffer (born 1859).[43]

On September 11, 1863, approximately four years after the birth of his son, George W. H. Shaifer enlisted in the Confederate Army.[44] He was placed in the Claiborne Guards, Company H, 12th Regiment Mississippi Infantry, Army of Northern Virginia under Colonel William H. Taylor.[45]

42 Ancestry.com, "G W H Shaifer," *1850 United States Federal Census* [database on-line] (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009).

43 Ancestry.com, "George W. H. Shaifer," *Mississippi, U.S., Compiled Marriages, 1826-1900* [database on-line] (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.con Operations Inc., 2000).

44 Ancestry, "George W H Shaifer," *U.S., Confederate Soldiers Compiled Service Records, 1861-1865* [database on-line] ((Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011).

45 Johnson and Vickers, *Threading the Generations,* 23; Ancestry.com, "Geo W. H. Shaifer," *Mississippi, U.S. State Archives, Various Records, 1820-1951* [database on-line] (Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2021).

Kell Shaifer continued farming fruits and vegetables at the Shaifer House and Holly Hill plantation after his father's death, but in January 1862 he joined Company K, 1st Mississippi Light Artillery and was serving as a sergeant at Port Hudson in May 1863.[46]

The Civil War and the Battle of Port Gibson: May 1, 1863

By late April 1863, Confederate Brigadier General John S. Bowen suspected that Union General Ulysses S. Grant was planning to cross the Mississippi below Vicksburg and initiate a major assault from the south. Unsure where Grant would cross, Bowen sent Brigadier General Martin E. Green' brigade of Arkansas and Mississippi troops to secure the Rodney Road leading into Port Gibson. On April 30, Green established his main defensive line at Magnolia Church on the Rodney Road, and sent a smaller group, including Lieutenant William D. Tisdale and men of the Twelfth Arkansas Sharpshooter Battalion, to form an outpost about half a mile to the west, near where the Shaifer House sat at the intersection of the Rodney Road and the plantation road. As historian Timothy B. Smith observed:

> It would have been difficult to find better ground upon which to wage a delaying action. This section of Mississippi was crisscrossed with cleared flat-topped ridges and steep gullies filled with just about every form of growth imaginable, making movement off the few roads in the area extremely difficult. From the top of the ridges, however, visibility was good and the high ground provided the Southerners with a platform to watch for the approaching Federals.[47]

Grant's forces began crossing the Mississippi in the early morning hours of April 30 and were pushing inland along the Rodney Road by late in the day. One of Grant's soldiers described moving through the terrain that evening:

> At 9 o'clock that night we start away and, climbing the steep hill, push on toward Port Gibson...In many places, the road

46 Johnson and Vickers, *Threading the Generations*, 24.

47 Timothy B. Smith, *Champion Hill: Decisive Battle for Vicksburg* (New York, NY: Savas Beatie, 2006), 44.

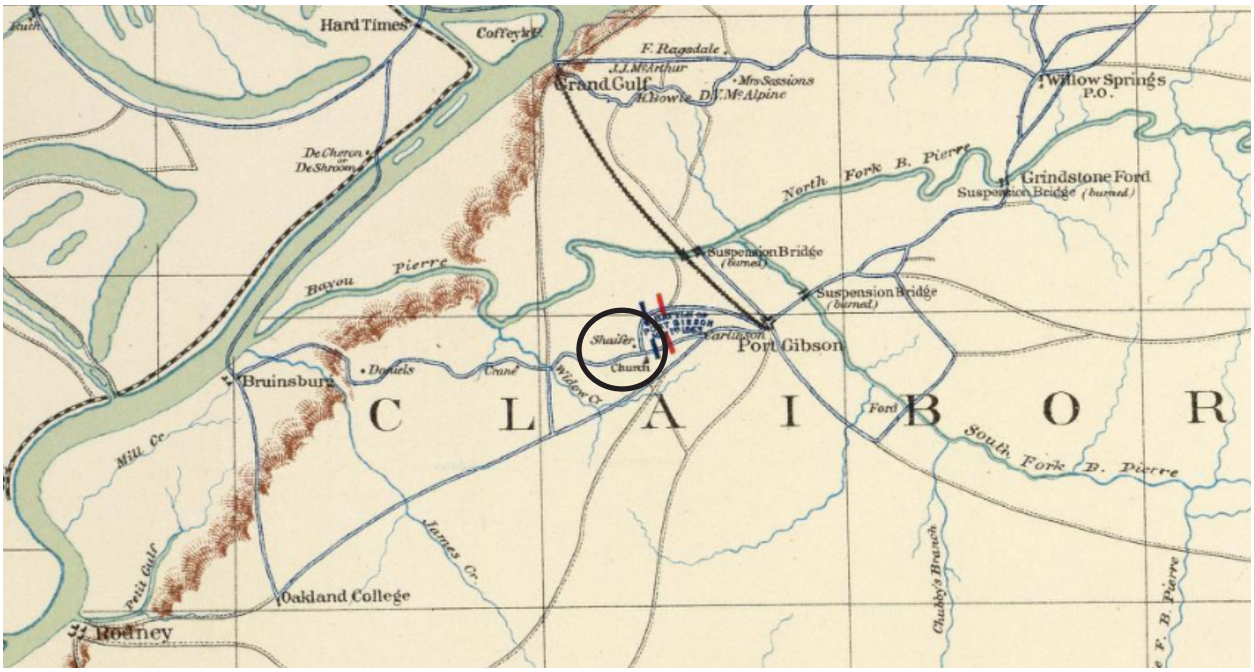


FIGURE 2–13. Detail from the Map of the Country Between Miliken's Bend, LA and Jackson, Miss. The Shaifer House is circled (1895 *Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies 1863-1865*).

> seems to end abruptly, but when we come to the place, we find it turning at right angles, passing through narrow valleys, sometimes through hills, and presenting the best opportunity to the Rebels for defense if they had but known our purpose.[48]

Although Green initially believed that Federal forces were taking the Bruinsburg Road, not the Rodney Road, he nevertheless rode to the outpost near the Shaifer House at 12:30 am on May 1 to ensure that Lieutenant Tisdale and his men were alert to the impending advance.[49] Upon arriving in the Shaifer House yard, Green found Elizabeth Shaifer and the women of the house, alarmed by the presence of Tisdale's sharpshooters, loading a wagon to flee to Port Gibson. Green assured the women that the Union troops would not arrive before late morning. However, minutes later Confederate scouts posted outside the Shaifer House heard the sounds of a Union patrol and opened fire; thus, the first shots of the Battle of Port Gibson occurred on the Shaifer property (Figure 2–11). In the subsequent skirmish, the Shaifer House and the wagon were hit by gunfire, including a lead ball on the southwestern elevation between the southernmost window and the porch. The Shaifer family, including Elizabeth Girault Shaifer, her two children, Benjamin H. and A. K. III, Betsey Shaifer, and Kell's sister-in-law and her two children Mary and George, left behind possessions that were not already loaded and fled to Port Gibson. Family tradition records that an enslaved woman named Mary and her two children, Americus and Mary Ann, were helping load the wagon and left with the Shaifers as they escaped to Port Gibson (Figure 2–12).[50] Another source states that the Sholars family of Louisiana, relatives of the Shaifers, took refuge with the family just before the battle, putting themselves in the path of the army they thought they had escaped in Louisiana.[51]

48 Edwin C. Bearss, *The Campaign for Vicksburg, Volume II: Grant Strikes a Fatal Blow* (Dayton, OH: Morningside House, 1986), 345..

49 Jim Woodrick, "Port Gibson Battle Site National Register of Historic Places Registration Form," *United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service*, April 5, 2005, Page 16.

50 Frawley, "In the Enemy's Country," 56; Joseph Russell Perkins, Shaifer House Restoration drawings, copy in the subject file at the Mississippi State Historic Preservation Office; Criss, "Shaifer House Advisory Commission,"; Johnson and Vickers, *Threading the Generations*, 25-28.

51 Timothy B. Smith, *Mississippi in the Civil War: The Home Front* (Jackson, MS: University Press of Mississippi, 2010), 110. It is unclear from the source if the Sholars were present when the battle commenced. It is also not known how the Sholars were related. Henry F. Shaifer's daughter, Kate Briscoe Shaifer, married a Sholar, but she was only thirteen or fourteen in 1863.



FIGURE 2–14. Photograph of the Minie ball holes in the Shaifer House siding ca. 1970 (Mississippi Department of Archives and History).

As the main Union force advanced at dawn, Tisdale and the Arkansas sharpshooters retreated to Magnolia Church, leaving the Federals in control of the Shaifer House. Union General McClernand established his headquarters in the Shaifer House. From that vantage point, he observed Confederate Brigadier General Edward D. Tracy's brigade blocking the Bruinsburg Road to the north, and sent a division to engage Tracy and protect his left flank as they advanced along the Rodney Road and engaged Green's forces at Magnolia Church (Figure 2–13). Bowen had arrived with reinforcements around 7:30 am and, realizing he was facing Grant's main force, sent for more from Vicksburg. As Union pressure mounted, Green's troops were forced back from the Magnolia Church and Bowen ordered Green to regroup and retreat to the relief of Tracy's brigade, now heavily engaged in the Confederate right flank. Tracy was killed in action during the battle. As Confederate reinforcements arrived from Grand Gulf and Vicksburg, Bowen established a new line and attempted to stall the Union advance, even launching a flank attack against McClerand's troops on the Rodney Road. However, by late afternoon, the outnumbered Confederate forces were driven back beyond Bayou Pierre and Port Gibson, leaving the Union Army victorious in the first major engagement of the final phase of the Vicksburg campaign on Mississippi soil. Grant took possession of Port Gibson the following day (May 2). Nearly two hundred men were killed, over a thousand were wounded, and several hundred more were missing on both sides as a result of the battle.

In addition to serving as McClernand's and Grant's headquarters for part of the battle, the Shaifer House was also used as a hospital for Union soldiers during the battle and for about ten days to a month after. Amputations reportedly took place on benches and tables on the porches around the house. During this time, Union forces utilized the Shaifer's possessions, including bedding for bandages and wounded soldiers.[52] A. K. Shaifer, who was in Port Hudson at the time of the battle, later commented while speaking to a group of Union veterans who had fought on his property that

> A lot of you fellows came to my house without any invitation and all of you had guns. I had just laid in a supply of provisions. You fellows proceeded to help yourselves without saying a word. Mr.

52 Sarah Fowler, "Theft harms Shaifer House," *Clarion-Ledger*, April 14, 2017; Harry Abernathy, "Port Gibson Civil War home holds ties to Clarksdalian," *Press Register*, November 17, 1987, Johnson and Vickers, *Threading the Generations, 28*; "Field Surgery on the Porch," Interpretive sign posted near the Shaifer House, unknown attribution.

> Phipps over there, not being satisfied with what he could eat, took my fiddle, cut off the top, filled it with sugar and carried it off; and today he had the gaul [sic] to entertain me with music from my own fiddle. He had repaired it and thought I would not recognize it. But if I could not meet you, from the amount of blood on the floor of my house, and the way the grounds and trees were tore up, somebody met you and you did not have a picnic.[53]

Post-Civil War Occupancy: 1863–1979

When the Shaifer family returned to the house after the battle, they found the house damaged (Figure 2–14), bloodstained, and stripped of their possessions and provisions. One shot was said to have made its way through the walls of the house and embedded itself into a framed portrait of Betsey Shaifer. Half-buried bodies were reportedly scattered around the grounds, and many trees were destroyed. [54]

With Kell Shaifer wounded and taken prisoner at Port Hudson, Elizabeth Girault Shaifer managed the entire plantation after returning home. She passed away in June 1864 after a difficult pregnancy.[55] Historical accounts attribute her death to "... the shock of the battle near Magnolia Church..." and the trauma of cleaning up the house upon returning after the battle.[56] Two days after Elizabeth's death, her infant son Edwin Thomas also passed away.[57]

Kell Shaifer returned to the Shaifer House in 1865 and remarried that same year to Amanda Caroline Guice. The next year, Kell and Amanda had a son, Percy Leon Shaifer, born October 15, 1866. Following the war, Kell Shaifer continued farming fruits and vegetables including beans, potatoes, pumpkins, apples, oranges, peaches, figs, pomegranates, and other fruits.[58] The Mississippi census for 1866 also documents a total of 37 free Black men and women living at the Shaifer House, presumably working as laborers on the plantation.[59]

Betsey Shaifer, who was reportedly in poor health during the Battle of Port Gibson, passed away on October 25, 1867.[60] Upon Betsey's death, her last will and testament stated that all her property and her estate were given to:

> My sons Abraham Keller Shaifers wife Amanda C. Shaifer, and her children that she may have by my son A. K, Shaifer and Ben Humphreys Shaifer and Abraham Keller Shaifer the children by his A. K. Shaifers former wife Elizabeth C. Shaifer

53 Quoted in Abernathy, "Port Gibson Civil War home holds ties to Clarksdalian."

54 Criss, "Shaifer House Advisory Commission"; Johnson and Vickers, *Threading the Generations*, 30.

55 Carl McIntire, "Grand Gulf to incorporate history-rich Shaifer home," *The Clarion-Ledger*, March 9, 1980; Find a Grave, database and images (www.findagrave.com/memorial/54906681/elizabeth-chamberlain-shaifer : accessed 07 July 2021), memorial page for Elizabeth Chamberlain Girault Shaifer (15 Apr 1839–16 Jun 1864), Find a Grave Memorial ID 54906681, citing Wintergreen Cemetery, Port Gibson, Claiborne County, Mississippi, USA ; Maintained by William Sanders (contributor 47277092).

56 Criss, "Shaifer House Advisory Commission."

57 Johnson and Vickers, *Threading the Generations*, 30.

58 Johnson and Vickers, *Threading the Generations,* 31.

59 "Enumeration of Inhabitants in the County of Claiborne State of Mississippi. for year, 1866," Mississippi Department of Archives and History, page 11. Names of the inhabitants were not provided, only gender and age ranges .

60 Johnson and Vickers, *Threading the Generations,* 22.



FIGURE 2–15. Photograph the rocking chair crafted by William Duffner as a gift for A. K. Shaifer, Jr. (Kell) and Amanda Shaifer during the 2007 Shaifer House Dedication (Mississippi Department of Archives and History).



FIGURE 2–16. Photograph of A.K. (Kell) Shaifer, Jr. and Amanda Shaifer hosting a reunion of Union Soldiers at the Shaifer House (Mary Elizabeth Johnson and Carol Vickers, *Threading the Generations: A Mississippi Family's Quilt Legacy*).

> shall forever be equal heirs to all my property....[61]

It is unclear how the Shaifer real estate was transferred. It was not specifically mentioned in her will, and an inventory associated with her probate file listed only personal property, including furniture, bedding, kitchen utensils, farming implements, and livestock including mules, horses, oxen, and cattle, valued at $1595.25.[62]

The 1870 census was the first to list free people of color by name. In addition to Kell Shaifer, his wife Amanda, and their three children Benjamin, A. K. Jr., and Perry L., the Shaifer family entry listed a biracial woman named Hester Calvin, employed as a cook, and her two biracial children Richard Calvin and Anna Johnson. Also listed in the household was a white 14-year-old orphan, Richard Odem.

By 1880 the only people listed in the Kell Shaifer household were Kell, his wife Amanda, and son Percy. However, living next door to the family were his son Benjamin, Benjamin's wife, Josephine, and Kell's brother, George Shaifer. Kell, Benjamin, and George were listed as farmers, and were likely working the farm together. Also listed in Benjamin's household were Ida Green, a 26-year-old Black woman listed as a laborer; a Black male infant, likely her son, named Posy Johnson; a 14-year-old Black girl named Phylis Wilson, working as a servant; and a 6-year-old Black girl named Gerton Clayton.[63]

By the late nineteenth century, Kell Shaifer had developed an unusual relationship with a number of the Union veterans who had fought on his property at the Battle of Port Gibson. While relations between Union and Confederate veterans gradually eased toward the end of the century as they aged and began attending joint reunions, Kell's friendship with the men who had destroyed so much of his property began shortly after the end of the Civil War. In the late 1860s, Kell Shaifer received a letter through the Port Gibson postmaster written by William Duffner, a Union soldier from Indiana who fought in the Battle of Port Gibson, asking for a map of the battlefield. Kell sent him a map of the Shaifer farm, and he and William stayed in contact for more than 50 years

61 Ancestry.com, "Elizabeth H Shaifer," *Mississippi, U.S., Wills and Probate Records, 1780-1982* [database on-line] (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015). Translating, she bequeathed her estate in equal parts to Kell's wife Amanda, Kell and Amanda's children, and the children of Kell and his first wife..

62 "Estate of Mrs. E. H. Shaifer," February 1868, 256-258, Mississippi Probate Records 1781-1930, www.familysearch.org.

63 Ancestry.com, "A. K. Shaeffer," *1880 United States Federal Census* [database on-lin] (Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2021).



FIGURE 2–17. Photograph of Shaifer House south and east elevations in disrepair ca. 1970 (Mississippi State Historic Preservation Office).



FIGURE 2–18. Photograph of Shaifer House east elevation in disrepair ca. 1970 (Mississippi State Historic Preservation Office).



FIGURE 2–20. Photograph of kitchen/dining room outbuilding porch in disrepair ca. 1970 (Mississippi State Historic Preservation Office).



FIGURE 2–19. Photograph of Shaifer House east elevation and lattice-sided cistern house in disrepair ca. 1970 (Mississippi State Historic Preservation Office).



FIGURE 2–21. Photograph of Shaifer House east kitchen/dining room elevation in disrepair ca. 1970 (Mississippi State Historic Preservation Office).



FIGURE 2–24. Photograph of project south and east elevations during renovations in the 1980s (Mississippi State Historic Preservation Office).



FIGURE 2–22. Photograph of Shaifer House west elevation of the kitchen/dining room outbuilding in disrepair ca. 1970 (Mississippi State Historic Preservation Office).



FIGURE 2–23. Photograph of Shaifer House porch looking north ca. 1970 (Mississippi State Historic Preservation Office).

through letters, gifts, and visits that eventually included other veterans from Indiana, Iowa, and Ohio. The Union veterans visited the Shaifer House many times, with one documented visit in 1901 where Kell and Amanda hosted a reunion of Civil War veterans for Union soldiers of Mitchell, Indiana at the Shaifer House. Duffner crafted a rocking chair with four rockers, one for each leg, with the back of the chair adorned with a map of the Port Gibson battlefield and a map of the Vicksburg campaign on the seat (Figure 2–15).[64]

64 Criss, "Shaifer House Advisory Commission,"; Johnson, *Threading the Generations*, 44-48; Abernathy, "Port Gibson Civil War home holds ties to Clarksdalian."



FIGURE 2–25. Photograph of project south and west elevations during renovations in the 1980s (Mississippi State Historic Preservation Office).



FIGURE 2–26. Photograph of project south and west elevations after renovations in the 1980s (Mississippi Department of Archives and History).



FIGURE 2–27. Photograph of project south and east elevations after renovations in the 1980s (Mississippi Department of Archives and History).

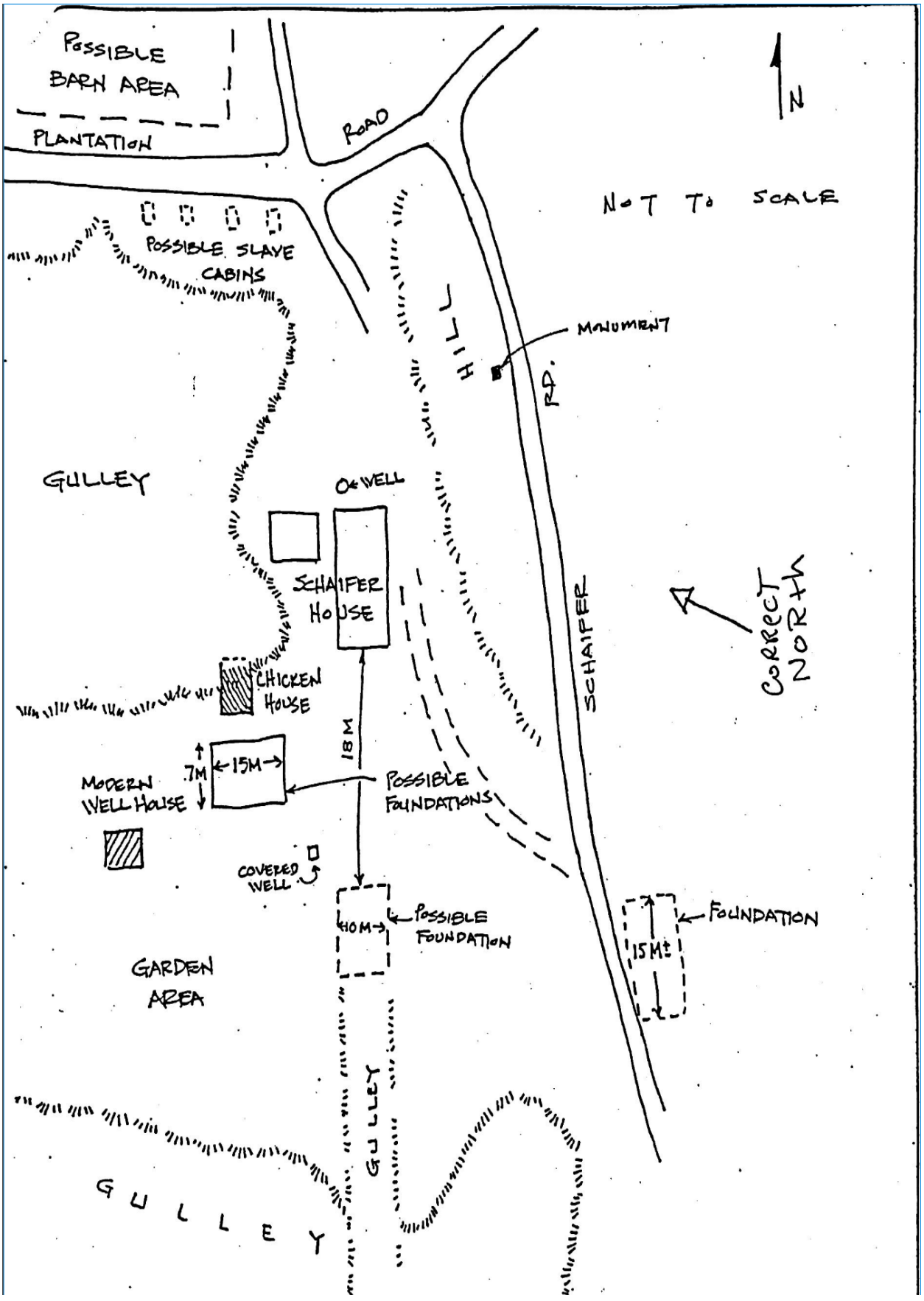


FIGURE 2–28. Sketch plan ca. 1996 of possible foundations and missing outbuildings, copy from the Shaifer House NRCS erosion repair plans and specifications memo to Robert Parker Adams (Mississippi Department of Archives and History).

A photograph of the 1901 reunion documents that sometime prior to this date, the single angled member brackets adorning the front (southeast) porch columns were removed and replaced with more decorative angled brackets, and the front porch was extended around the corner to run the full length of the northeast elevation of the house (Figure 2–16).

According to the Shaifer family, Kell and Amanda continued to live on the Shaifer farm for the remainder of their lives. A letter written by a visitor to Holly Hill in 1907 noted that "His [Kell's] farm consist of 500 acres of red soil which requires much fertilizer and intense farming to make it productive and which he considers almost worthless because of the impossibility of getting help." In his final years, Kell reportedly was crippled by a back injury and spent time sitting on a porch swing talking for hours about "the war" [i.e., the Civil War] while Amanda sat on the porch peeling figs for preserves.[65] Interestingly, in the 1900 census Kell Shaifer is listed as a "trucker" and was renting his farm instead of owning it. "Trucker" likely refers to truck farming, as Kell Shaifer is listed as such in the 1910 census; but the reference to renting was probably a mistake, as he is listed as owning the farm in 1910 and 1920.[66] Several items in the local newspapers in the early 1900s document that Kell and Amanda Shaifer were preserving and selling fruit and vegetables, including peach and fig preserves, pickles, tomato and pepper catsup, and wild plum jelly; in addition to the "home market," these were shipped to New Orleans, Mobile, Memphis, Louisville, Chicago, and New York.[67]

Kell Shaifer died on May 30, 1921, at the Shaifer property, and Amanda C. Shaifer passed away on February 22, 1930. It appears that the estate passed to Kell and Amanda's son, Percy L. Shaifer, following her death.[68] According to family tradition, confirmed by census records, Percy Shaifer and his family did not live on the Shaifer farm after Amanda's death, instead residing in a house in Port Gibson, where he worked at the Port Gibson Oil Works. The Shaifer House, however, remained within the Shaifer family for fifty years, although it is unclear who was living in the house during this period.[69] Research has not yet determined if the property continued to be farmed after Kell Shaifer's death. At some point, the house was used as a clubhouse for the Shaifer Hunting Club, but by the late 1970s, it had fallen into disrepair and had reportedly been unoccupied for decades.[70] Percy L. Shaifer died on December 16, 1952.[71] His estate, including the Shaifer House, then passed to his children.[72]

Photographs from the 1970s show that by this time the porch along the northeast side of the house had been extended and connected to the kitchen/dining outbuilding. No documentation was found to verify the original configurations of the porches on the northeast side of the Shaifer House and kitchen. Additional changes made to the Shaifer House in the 1970s included installation of a metal panel roof on the house, removal of the decorative angled brackets on the porches, enclosure of a portion of the northeast porch of the kitchen/dining room outbuilding towards the central northern end of the building, and extension of the roofs of the porches past the porches, supported

65 Quoted in Johnson, *Threading the Generations*, 51-52.

66 Ancestry.com, "Abraham S Shaifer," *1900 United States Federal Census* [database on-line] (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2004); Ancestry.com, "A K Shaifer," *1910 United States Federal Census* [database on-line] (Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006); Ancestry.com, "A Keller Shaifer," *1920 United States Federal Census* [database on-line] (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010).

67 "To the Public," *Port Gibson Reveille*, June 28, 1906; "Local Goods the Best," *The Vicksburg American*, July 28, 1906.

68 Find a Grave, database and images (www.findagrave.com/memorial/54906834/amanda-caroline-shaifer : accessed 07 July 2021), memorial page for Amanda Caroline Guice Shaifer (11 Dec 1844–22 Feb 1930), Find a Grave Memorial ID 54906834, citing Wintergreen Cemetery, Port Gibson, Claiborne County, Mississippi, USA ; Maintained by William Sanders (contributor 47277092); Ancestry.com, "Amanda C. Shaifer," *Mississippi U.S. Wills and Probate Records, 1780-1982* [database on-line] (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015).

69 Bradford, "Trying to save the past."

70 "Mississippi Scene," *Roadways*, October 1973, 2; Carl McIntire, "Grand Gulf to incorporate history-rich Shaifer home," *Clarion-Ledger*, March 9, 1980.

71 Find a Grave, database and images (www.findagrave.com/memorial/50086709/percy-leon-shaifer : accessed 07 July 2021), memorial page for Percy Leon Shaifer (15 Oct 1866–16 Dec 1952), Find a Grave Memorial ID 50086709, citing Wintergreen Cemetery, Port Gibson, Claiborne County, Mississippi, USA ; Maintained by Ms. Michael Elaine Calvin- Salisbury (contributor 48613097).

72 Ancestry.com, "Percy L Shaifer," *Mississippi, U.S., Wills and Probate Records, 1780-1982* [database on-line] (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, INc., 2015).



FIGURE 2–29. Libby Shaifer Hollingsworth giving the closing remarks at the Shaifer House dedication on November 20, 2007 (Mississippi Department of Archives and History).

by single member angle brackets attached to the columns. The cistern had a wood frame structure constructed over it and covered with latticework, and the covered porch was extended south from the northeast porch extension in between the two buildings on the northwest elevation of the house (Figure 2–17 to Figure 2–23). Timing of the changes to the cistern wood frame structure and the porch extension has not yet been determined.

The Grand Gulf Military Monument Park and Mississippi Department of Archives and History Ownership: 1979–2021

The children of Percy Leon Shaifer—Estelle Montgomery, A. K. Shaifer, and S. B. Shaifer—donated the Shaifer House and thirteen acres of land, including the site of the Magnolia Church (which had by then been destroyed by fire), to the State of Mississippi as an addition to the Grand Gulf Military Monument Park around 1979–1980, with a clause stating the house would revert to the family if work to restore the house did not begin within a year.[73]

With the Shaifer House in disrepair, renovation work was undertaken by Joseph Russell Perkins, Architect, in 1982.[74] Renovation work on the exterior of the Shaifer House included removal of the northeast house porch and porch connection between the house and the kitchen/dining room outbuilding, removal of the lattice cistern house, installation of herringbone-patterned brick paving, removal of the southeast front porch, construction of new stairs and landings on the east and north side of the house and north and south side of the kitchen/dining room outbuilding, removal of the metal roofing to be replaced with wood shakes, foundation repairs of the kitchen/dining room outbuilding, installation of new flashing around the chimney, repointing of brickwork at the chimney, repair and replacement of all damaged woodwork and siding (Figure 2–24 and Figure 2–25), installation of new columns and railings at the kitchen/dining room outbuilding west porch, replacement of the house porch flooring and missing ceiling boards, and replacement of the house porch railings and columns (Figure 2–26 and Figure 2–27). Interior renovation work on the Shaifer House included replacement of moulding and refinishing of the living room mantel, installation of a new mantel in the parlor, cleaning of the brick in all fireplaces, repair and replacement

73 McIntire, "Grand Gulf to incorporate history-rich Shaifer home."

74 Bradford, "Trying to save the past."

of damaged flooring, and replacement of missing ceiling boards. A site plan shows an existing barn still in place to the rear (north) of the house; a new well house and caretaker's trailer were indicated north of the barn, and a comfort station and gravel parking area were to be added to the west of the house, see Appendix A.[75]

Perkins sent a window sash from the front porch to be color matched by a Jackson paint store. This was a "light grey color" that he believed to be the original color, while he noted the green ceiling on the porch was not original. Perkins specified for the house:

> All exterior wood with the exception of the shutters and handrail as 1 coat of Moorwhite Oil Primer and 2 coats MoorGlo special mixed house paint.
>
> Shutters, shutter doors, and round handrails painted 3 coats Moore's Essex Green.
>
> Porch flooring sanded and painted with a first coat of Penetrating Phenolic Tung Oil Modified Linseed Oil, second coat of Moorwood Penetrating Clear Wood Finish, applied "wet on wet"; and the third coat of Moorwood Penetrating Clear Wood Finish, applied "wet on wet."[76]

Over the next ten years, the Shaifer House fell into disrepair due to a lack of maintenance, funding, and personnel, and vandals reportedly removed the original mantels and some of the foundation bricks.[77] An assessment of sites associated with the Vicksburg Campaign in 1995 reported that the Shaifer House

> *...is not managed in a manner befitting its national significance*. The building is empty and open to all comers. While the house was stabilized, outdoor paint was used in a room where none had previously existed, and a bullet hole whose perpetrator still resides in a picture frame was plastered over. Some boards have begun to rot and will need replacement. The reasons for these deficiencies include a lack of funding, staffing, and planning. An interview with descendants revealed that most of the original furnishings are in storage and would be available if the homesite were restored and made secure.[78]

In early 1998, the Mississippi State Senate initiated a bill to transfer management of the house to the Mississippi Department of Archives and History (MDAH) for restoration and interpretation. Long-range plans included an interpretive center, parking, and public restrooms. At the time, Grand Gulf Military Park was considering returning the property to the family under the reversion clause in the original donation. Although the house's roof was intact, there was leaking around the chimney, and the windows and shutters were broken or missing.[79] The transfer to the MDAH was completed in 1999 through House Bill No. 1251 of the Mississippi Legislature.[80]

In August 2002, Robert Parker Adams, Architect, was chosen to lead the restoration work of the Shaifer House, estimated to cost $1.2 to 1.3 million and partially funded by a Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) federal grant.[81] The restoration would take place in two phases with the first phase consisting of soil erosion repair and the second phase consisting of exterior stabilization and repair.[82] The extent of the erosion control project is not clear, but damage from washouts appeared to be a periodic

75 Joseph Russell Perkins, *Restoration of Shaifer House drawings*, copy in the subject file at the Mississippi State Historic Preservation Office..

76 Joseph Russell Perkins, letter to Kenneth Joyner, J&J Construction Company, December 9, 1982, copy in the subject file at the Mississippi State Historic Preservation Office.

77 Criss, "Shaifer House Advisory Commission,"

78 The Blue and Gray Education Society, "Vicksburg Campaign Preservation Conference Report: Grant's 1863 Vicksburg Campaign Sites Enrich Mississippi's Heritage, A Report of the Issues and Recommendations resulting from a 14-15 Feb 1995 Conference in Jackson, Mississippi," Prepared for the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites, Mississippi Department of Archives and History, and American Battlefield Protection Program, July 1995, copy held at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Emphasis in original.

79 Bradford, "Trying to save the past."

80 Representative Middleton, *House Bill No. 1251*, Mississippi Legislature, 1999.

81 "Coker House Status Report for Architecture," April 5, 2006, copy in the subject file at the Mississippi State Historic Preservation Office.

82 Bob Franks, "Historic Shaifer House Dedication Near Port Gibson," Itawamba History Review, 2007, http://itawambahistory.blogspot.com/2007/10/historic-shaifer-house-dedication-near.html.

issue due to the topography of the area. A 1996 site plan documented the topography of the area surrounding the house, including the hill at the intersection of Shaifer (Rodney) Road and Plantation Road and gullies to the north and west. This sketch plan also indicates the location of possible foundations and missing outbuildings, although it does not document how these were identified (Figure 2–28).[83] The erosion control project took place in 2003–2004.

Second phase restoration activities at the Shaifer House began in 2006. Exterior work consisted of repair/replacement of the soffits, floorboards, and columns on the front porch; repair/replacement of floorboards, railings, and steps to the kitchen/dining room outbuilding porches; raising the north corner of the east kitchen/dining room porch and replacing any damaged members; removal of the patterned brick paving between the house and the kitchen/dining room outbuilding; installing a gutter above the rear hall exterior door; removing the stoop at the north exterior of the house; repair and replacement of shutters; replacing the missing front door of the house; restoration of a portion of windows; installation of a new wood shingle roof; replacement of rotting fascia and soffit of the kitchen/dining room outbuilding; replacing missing bricks and repointing the chimney; installing a new chimney flue cap; cleaning, sanding, reaffixing, and repainting siding and trim; and replacing mismatched and damaged trim on the house.[84]

On November 20, 2007, a dedication ceremony was held at the Shaifer House to showcase the completion of the restoration work (Figure 2–29). During the dedication, tours of the historic house were given to attendees along with speeches by Terry Winschel, a historian at Vicksburg National Military Park; Libby Shaifer Hollingsworth, a descendant of the Shaifer family; and Jim Barnett, the Director of MDAH.[85] Following the dedication, interpretive signage was installed, and the house was open to the public at no charge seven days per week.[86]

Around late March of 2017, before NPS acquired the property, vandals removed and carried away four of the Shaifer House's wooden support beams, damaging the interior walls and floors at the same time. The house was temporarily stabilized and closed to the public until permanent repairs were made.[87] These repairs were completed in 2017-2018.

At the time of this report, the Shaifer House was still owned by the State of Mississippi and under the administration of MDAH. The National Park Service (NPS) is currently in the process of acquiring the Shaifer House for Vicksburg National Military Park.

Timeline

1798	Title to a 640-acre tract including the future site of the Shaifer House is recorded by Dempsey White.
Ca. 1820s	640-acre tract is transferred to the Humphreys-Shaifer family.
1826	Shaifer House constructed and occupied by A. K. Shaifer, Sr., and his family.
Ca. 1854–57	Title to the 640-acre Shaifer tract passes from Henry F. Shaifer to Abram Keller Shaifer, Sr.
April 1860	A . K. Shaifer, Sr., dies April 10th and ownership of the property is transferred to his wife Elizabeth H. Shaifer.
May 1863	The Battle of Port Gibson takes place May 1, 1863. The Shaifer House is used as a Union hospital and General John A. McClernand's general headquarters during the battle and for a few days to a month afterwards.

83 "Shaifer House NRCS erosion repair plans and specifications," memo to Robert Parker Adams from Jim Barnett, Mississippi Department of Archives and History, October 23, 2003, copy in the subject file at the Mississippi State Historic Preservation Office.

84 Robert Parker Adams, *Restoration on the Shaifer House drawings*, March 24, 2005, copy in the subject file at the Mississippi State Historic Preservation Office.

85 Bob Franks, "Historic Shaifer House."

86 "Historic Civil War Site outside Port Gibson to Be Dedicated on Nov. 20th," *Port Gibson Reveille*, November 15, 2007.

87 Fowler, "Theft harms Shaifer House."

1867	Elizabeth Humphreys Shaifer passes away; property passes to A. K. (Kell) Shaifer, Jr.
1901	Kell and Amanda Shaifer host a reunion of Civil War veterans at Shaifer House for Union solders of Mitchell, Indiana.
1921	Kell Shaifer passes away at the Shaifer House.
1930	Amanda Shaifer, widow of Kell Shaifer, passes away; ownership of the house and land passes to their son, Percy Shaifer.
1952	Percy Shaifer dies; his estate, including the house, passes to his children.
Ca. 1950s–60s	Members of the Shaifer family live in the Shaifer House until the late 1950s or early 1960s when the house is vacated.
Ca. 1970	The Shaifer House is used as the Shaifer Hunting Club.
Ca. 1979–80	The Shaifer house is deeded by the Shaifer heirs to the State of Mississippi, to be restored and managed by Grand Gulf Military Monument Park.
1982	Renovation work is completed on the Shaifer House
Ca. 1995	The Shaifer House falls into disrepair due to lack of maintenance, funding, and personnel.
1999	The Shaifer House is transferred to the management of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History.
Early 2000s	Robert Parker Adams, Architect, leads restoration work of the Shaifer House.
2003–2006	Erosion control and restoration work occurs at the Shaifer House.
Nov. 2007	Dedication for the completion of restoration work is held.
2014	Vicksburg National Military Park expands with three new park units.
March 2017	Four wooden support beams stolen and the interior walls and floors damaged in a theft.
2017–2018	Repair work from theft is completed.

Physical Description and Condition Assessment



FIGURE 3–1. View of Shaifer House from south corner (QE 4/2021 - typical for all photos in this section).

Shaifer House

Site

The Shaifer House (Figure 3–1) is located in Port Gibson, Mississippi, part of the Vicksburg National Military Park and related to the Civil War Battle of Port Gibson.

The Shaifer House is located north of Shaifer Road on a heavily wooded site with a mown lawn. Shaifer Road is located off Bessie Weathers Road and Rodney Road, west of the town of Port Gibson. The Shaifer House is a folk architecture style, one-and-a-half-story house with a separate single story kitchen/dining room building located behind the main house. A large, manicured lawn surrounds the buildings on all sides with heavily forested areas to the north, east, and west and Shaifer Road to the south. An access drive beyond a metal gate leads to the house from Shaifer Road. The remnants of the plantation road that ran in the north and south direction are located to the east.

The topography of the site slopes upward from the entry road to the house, with a gentle slope down towards the front (south) porch, level grade around the house, and then with steep sloping in the back (north) of the house to the forest beyond.

Additional site features include a large standing dead tree at the perimeter of the tree line to the south of the house and another located near the entry gate (Figure 3–2). A tree stump remains near the front of the house where a tree was removed.

At the east is a cistern that had previously been enclosed but is now open to the elements. To the north is a small shed that houses an abandoned water tank. The shed, while not original, is in poor condition with a collapsed roof. At the west of the house is a split-log fence that was installed in the 1980s renovation.

A pavilion-covered kiosk is located next to a gravel parking area south of Shaifer Road opposite the house. The kiosk includes interpretive panels on the history of the building and site.

Exterior Description and Conditions

The Shaifer House is a one-and-a-half-story wood-framed Creole cottage house clad with horizontal wood siding. The house consists of two buildings: the main house and a kitchen building located behind the main house. The two buildings are connected by an exterior wood-framed walkway. The main house features a front porch positioned under the roof and spanning the full width of the building. Full-width undercut porches are also located on both the east and west of the kitchen building.

A wood shingle-clad asymmetrical gable roof covers the main house. The roof pitch over both the front porch and rear addition is shallower than the area over the second floor of the house. A brick masonry chimney rises from the center of the roof. The kitchen building also features a gable roof covered in wood shingles. The roof continues over the porches but at a shallower pitch over the east porch.

A central door opening leads from the front porch into the ground level of the house. A second door on the front porch provides direct access to the stair to the second floor. Additional entries to the ground level are located on the east and north elevations. Access to the kitchen building is provided by doors on both the east and west porches. Window openings vary in size and include full-height shutters.

Foundation

The main house is set on brick pier foundations. Support for ground floor framing at the center of the house is provided by various means, including brick piers, timbers, and logs.

The foundations are described further in the structural section of this report.

Elevation South

The front of the house faces southeast, but for the purposes of this report, the direction will be considered project south. The south or front elevation of the Shaifer House faces Shaifer Road and the entrance to the property. The south elevation is highlighted by an undercut porch spanning the full width of the elevation. There are brick pier foundations below that are described further in the structural section of this report.

The porch roof is supported by six wood columns with simple capitals and no additional detailing. A wood stair spanning the distance between the two central porch columns provides access to the porch from grade. As the main entry facade, the south elevation incorporates more decorative elements than the other elevations. The siding on the north elevation is a horizontal wood shiplap



FIGURE 3–2. Dead tree at the front (south) of the house.



FIGURE 3–3. View from northwest corner looking south.

siding approximately 4” wide at the lower few feet of the wall and then 6” wide at the upper wall. Exterior door and window trim incorporates wood casing that is mitered at the corners. Wood louvered shutters are in place at the windows. A wood baseboard that includes a beveled wood cap extends the length of the elevation. An entablature consisting of a flat frieze and cornice with simple beveled trim detail spans the perimeter of the porch. Pilasters matching the style of the columns are located at the building wall and aligned with the porch end columns (Figure 3–4).

The south elevation has two entry doors, one centered on the elevation and the other at the east end of the elevation. The central entry consists of a double door opening. The door is no longer in place, but the former hinge locations are evident on the door frame. The second opening leads directly to the interior stair to the upper floor and features a flat door composed of multiple boards. Four windows, two on each side of the central entry, are positioned on this elevation. The wood siding, doors, windows, and detailing are painted white. Shutters are painted a dark green. The porch ceiling, floor, and stair are painted gray.

Elevation East

The east elevation of the Shaifer House faces the former plantation road. This elevation features two upper-floor windows and a single ground floor window located toward the rear of the house. Wood louvered shutters are in place at the windows. A single flat panel wood door on this elevation leads to the ground floor and opens into Room 102 (living room) behind the stairwell up to the second story. There was a porch that was constructed post-Civil War that extended to this entrance. The front porch is open on this elevation. There are brick pier foundations below that are described further in the structural section of this report.

The east elevation is clad in wood lap siding with a 5-1/2” exposure that steps along the slope in grade. The siding below the upper floor windowsills was replaced during a renovation effort in the 1980s. The siding is trimmed with a flat rake board at the roof and flat corner boards at the ends of the wall. A flat 2” wide wood trim surrounds the windows and door, and the door is capped by a sloped wood trim at the head of the opening. The door and window trim predates the 1980s siding



FIGURE 3–4. House south elevation.



FIGURE 3–5. House east elevation.



FIGURE 3–6. House west elevation.

replacement. The wood siding, door, windows, and trim are painted white. Shutters are painted a dark green (Figure 3–6).

Elevation North

The north or rear elevation faces the kitchen building and the berm beyond. This elevation features four windows and a central door. The door leads to an open wood walkway that connects to the west porch of the kitchen building. The walkway includes wood-framed stairs to both the east and the west, providing access to grade. A half-round gutter with a downspout directs water off the wood walkway. There are brick pier foundations below that are described further in the structural section of this report.

The siding on the north elevation is wood lap siding with a 5-1/4" exposure matching the east elevation. Flat wood corner boards trim the ends of the wall, and the roof is trimmed with a simple flat wood fascia. Exterior door and window trim is a simple 2" wood trim matching the east and west elevations. The wood siding, door, windows, and trim are painted white. Shutters are painted a dark green (Figure 3–5).

Elevation West

The west elevation of the Shaifer House faces the split wood fence and forested area beyond. The elevation features two upper floor windows and three windows at the ground floor. The ground floor windows include two windows positioned below the upper level windows and another smaller window at the rear addition. Wood louvered shutters are in place at the windows. The front porch is open on this elevation. There are brick pier foundations below that are described further in the structural section of this report.

The west elevation is clad in wood lap siding with a 5-1/2" exposure that steps down at the rear addition. Most of the siding is original with some areas of replacement. Bullet hole remainders were not visible as that siding had been replaced. A 1" diameter hole adjacent to the rear window appears to have been drilled in the siding. A second similar hole is located in the siding between the lower level windows. The siding is trimmed with a flat rake board at the roof and flat corner boards at the ends of the wall. A flat 2" wide wood trim surrounds the window jambs and head (Figure 3–10).

Exterior Features

Many of the exterior features were rebuilt during the two repair efforts in the 1980s and 2000s. Replaced features include the components of the walls (siding and fascia), porches, roofing, windows, window trim, shutters, door trim, columns and pilasters.

Original elements include the brick pier foundation, the brick chimneys, some of the siding, and some of the exterior doors.

Exterior Walls

The exterior walls of the house are wood frame construction clad in horizontal wood siding. Overall, the height of the house exterior wall is approximately 23' - 9" from the bottom of the siding to the peak of the roof.

The horizontal siding on the south elevation of the house is shiplap siding approximately 4" and 6" wide. The smaller siding width is located toward the bottom half of the wall and siding transitions to the larger width at the top of the wall. All other exterior walls at the house are wood lap siding installed with a 5-1/2" exposure. A rake board follows the line of the roof. Corner boards trim the



FIGURE 3–7. Typical exterior wall construction. West wall was noted in the 1980s restoration plans for having bullet holes. Not currently visible.



FIGURE 3–8. West house elevation showing drilled hole for previous conduit.



FIGURE 3–9. Typical nine-over-six window.

building walls providing an element for the siding to but into (Figure 3–7, Figure 3–8).

Condition

The exterior walls, including siding and decorative elements, are in good to fair condition overall. Paint is generally intact on the north, east, and south elevations with some small areas of paint peeling. There is significant paint peeling on the west elevation. In all instances, the wood substrates appear to be solid. Biological growth has formed on all elevations, particularly on projecting elements such as window sills and the water table cap, and is also present on siding boards.

Windows

The house has two window designs: six-over-six wood double-hung windows and nine-over-six double-hung windows. The only six-over-six window is on the east elevation, at the one-story addition at the rear of the house.

The majority of the windows are the same size, approximately 2'-10" wide by 5'-7-1/2" tall. The windows on the north elevation deviate from the typical size and are 2'-10-1/2" wide by 5'-4" tall. The solitary six-over-six window on the east elevation is 2'-11-1/2" wide by 4'-6-3/4" tall. The windows have full-height wood shutters that were in the closed position during the team site visit. The shutters are wood stile and rail construction with two louvered panels each, and vary in size according to their corresponding window. The shutters have two metal hinges connecting to the window trim at each shutter. There is no exterior lock and the shutters remain closed.



FIGURE 3–10. Six-over-six window at east elevation.

There are two different styles of window trim, the front (south) having a more elaborate trim while the remaining three sides have a simpler style. The south window trim consists of four pieces: a sill and a 3-piece colonial style casing with mitered corners. The style of the exterior window trim on the south elevation matches the door surrounds and interior trim of the front two rooms. The remaining windows of the house feature a sill and a flat wood trim at the jambs and head (Figure 3–9, Figure 3–10).

Condition

The exterior condition of the windows was not observed, as the shutters were mostly closed during

the site visit. The windows were observed from the interior, and all exterior elements visible through the glass from the interior appeared to be in good condition. The condition of exterior paint and glazing should be reviewed.

Where they are protected by the porch overhangs at the south of the house, the windowsills and trim are in good condition and exhibit minimal peeling paint. On the north, east, and west elevations of the house, the windowsills and trim are in fair condition. Paint is peeling from the wood substrate and many of the sills are damaged. The damage is severe in some locations with significant loss of material.

The shutters are in good condition overall. One shutter is missing on the south elevation. A few louver slats are missing or displaced and there is some peeling paint on the shutters on the remaining elevations.

Doors

The house building has four exterior door openings. Three of the doors are in place, but the door at the central opening on the south elevation has been removed. The doors on the east and south elevations are wood board and batten doors. These doors are constructed of multiple boards held together by horizontal bracing and the top, middle, and bottom of the door panel on the interior of the door. Remnants of rim locksets are in place on the interior. A flat plywood panel has been installed on the exterior face of the east door. The door on the north elevation of the house is a flat wood door constructed of multiple boards held together by horizontal bracing at the top and bottom of the door panel on the exterior of the door. Door hardware consists of a hook and eye latch and a cylinder lockset. The south and east doors are painted white on the exterior and are not painted on the interior. The north door is painted white on the interior and exterior faces (Figure 3–11).



FIGURE 3–11. Typical exterior door, decorative trim at south elevation.



FIGURE 3–12. Typical exterior door, interior condition.



FIGURE 3–13. Room 107, door hardware.

Condition

The doors are in good to fair condition overall. Typical issues include peeling paint on the doors, frames, and trim, and deterioration of the wood at the bottom of the doors. The plywood panel installed over the exterior face of the east door on the house is delaminating at the door bottom. Porch doors on the kitchen building have a large gap at the threshold. Some pieces of the rim locksets are missing, and no doorknobs exist.

Porches

A full-width undercut porch is the prominent feature of the south or front elevation of the Shaifer House (Figure 3–14). Although the overall character of the porch aligns with past documentation, most of the porch elements, including columns, decking, and framing, are not original. A photograph from the 1970s shows turned wood columns with decorative brackets to the porch interior and bracing to the south. This same photograph shows the porch wrapping around the east side of the house, and documentation indicates this was removed in the 1980s. No evidence of the turned columns, brackets, or wrapped porch configuration remains (Figure 3–15).



FIGURE 3–14. Front porch, looking west.

The porch roof is supported by six wood columns with simple capitals and no additional detailing. The columns are not equally spaced across the elevation. The columns are supported by brick masonry piers that sit on concrete foundations. Painted wood porch decking is oriented in the north–south direction and is supported by wood framing. Decking continues slightly beyond a wood faceboard that extends around the perimeter of the porch. A wood-framed stair painted to match the decking is located between the central columns and provides access to the porch from grade.

Porch roof beams feature a simple panel trim on the underside. The porch ceiling is made up of painted wood boards oriented in the east–west direction. The porch features wood benches positioned on either side of the central entry.

Condition

The front porch is in good condition overall. Paint is generally intact with few areas of peeling, primarily concentrated at the porch floor decking, ceiling, and stairs. Areas of deterioration of the porch decking are concentrated at the east and



FIGURE 3–15. 1970s photo of the front porch and previous configuration.



FIGURE 3–16. Roof peak and chimney of Shaifer House.

west ends and along the south edge, particularly at the top of the stair. The lower few inches of the columns, immediately adjacent to the porch decking, show signs of deterioration. On the west side of the porch, the faceboard is split and some of the wood material is missing. The exterior face of the porch beam shows signs of deteriorated wood below peeling paint. On the east side, biological growth has developed on the trim elements, including the column.

Roofs

The house has an asymmetrical gable roof clad with wood shingles. It features a comb ridge detail. The porch is covered by wood shingles. Metal flashing is located at the chimney cap and where the chimney penetrates the main roof. The only location where gutters or downspouts are installed is at the south connector between the buildings.

There is one brick chimney centered on the hip roof. The chimney is rectangular with the long axis perpendicular to the roof ridge. It is approximately 5'-4" long by 1'-8" wide. Metal flashing is installed at the chimneys where they penetrate the roof. There is a sheet metal cap at the top.

Condition

The roof is in good condition overall. There are some areas of shingles that are lifted or missing, but these are limited to approximately 25% of the total roof area. The roof does exhibit some staining and biological growth.

The chimney is also in good condition overall (Figure 3–16).

Interior Description and Conditions

Interior finishes at the house are a mixture of historic material and reconstructed in either the 1980s or the 2000s renovations. Historic interior items include most of the floor except for isolated repairs, interior walls and finishes, ceilings, fireplaces, stairs and some of the interior doors. Items that have been reconstructed are the windows as well as some interior doors.

Room-by-Room Description

The layout of the house interior consists of a four-room plan with two closet/entry spaces and an additional two-room rear addition with a center hall (Room 104–106). The second floor consists of a two-room plan. This floor plan is historically accurate to the original construction layout.

Room 101/Entry

Room 101 (entry) is centered on the front of the house and has two entry doors on both the west and east side that lead into the front rooms. It is approximately 4'-0" east–west by 5'-11" north–south with a floor-to-ceiling height of about 8'-4" (Figure 3–17).

The flooring is wood tongue and groove running in the east–west direction.

The walls and ceilings are flat horizontal wood boards. The walls and ceiling are painted white.

The hall has three doorways, one each on the east and west walls and another on the north wall that accesses a small closet. The doors are flat boards joined together by interior-facing horizontal members and wood handles. The doors are around 3'-1" wide by 7'-4" tall. The third door is only 1'-5-1/2" wide.



FIGURE 3–17. Room 101/entry looking north.



FIGURE 3–18. Room 101/entry exterior door to Room 102/ living room.

The two main interior doors have wood trim that is composed of three flat pieces with a beveled edge and mitered corners. All of the doors and trim are painted white.

Condition

The materials, both new and original, are in good condition overall. The flooring, walls and ceiling are all painted, with the paint on the floor showing the most sign of weathering. Walls and ceilings throughout the ground level of the house building are painted white while the floor is either painted a dark color or unpainted.

The doors and doorway in the entry room are in good condition and the paint is intact. The door hardware is in place with a modern dead bolt to secure the house. All the doors have been painted white (Figure 3–18).

Room 102/Living Room

Room 102 (living room) is the front east room. It is accessed from the entry and is also connected to the rear entry, Room 104 (vestibule). Room 102 also has the enclosed stairwell that accesses the second level. It is approximately 19'-4" north–south by 14'-4" east–west with a floor-to-ceiling height of about 8'-9". A stair closet that is accessed



FIGURE 3–19. Room 102/living room looking northwest.

from Room 102 is at the east side of the room and is approximately 10'-2" deep by 4'-1-1/2" wide (Figure 3–23). There is a door to access the closet at the north wall of the stair enclosure (Figure 3–19, Figure 3–20, Figure 3–21).

The flooring is existing tongue and groove wood running in the east–west direction, installed directly to floor framing. Localized areas of the flooring have been reconstructed in recent years due to theft and damage. There is no baseboard trim.

The walls and ceilings are flat horizontal wood boards. The walls and ceiling have since been painted white.

The living room has five doorways, one on the west wall that connects to Room 101 (entry vestibule), one on the north wall that connects to the rear vestibule (104), one on the east wall that connects to the exterior, the closet stair door, and another doorway on the stair bump out that connects to the landing. The doors vary in size but are all flat doors composed of vertical boards connected by horizontal members. The doorway leading to the stair is 2'-6" wide by 6'-5" tall and the closet door is 2'-4-1/2" wide (Figure 3–22).

The main entry door and the doorway to the rear part of the building have matching door trim. It is composed of a colonial style with mitered corners, similar to the front elevation. The other doors have simple 1" flat trim with mitered corners that is in-plane with the interior finish.

There are two nine-over-six-light wood double-hung windows in the living room. The windows are both on the south wall.



FIGURE 3–20. Room 102/living room, looking southeast.



FIGURE 3–21. Room 102/living room, looking east.



FIGURE 3–22. Room 102/living room, exterior door at east wall.

The windows have matching trim that mimics the style of the doors, including a three-piece trim, sill, and apron. The trim is all painted and appears to have been reconstructed during the renovation.

There is a brick fireplace centered on the west wall. The fireplace has no decorative wood trim or mantel and the horizontal boards run in plane with the brick. There is a brick hearth on the floor.

Condition

The materials, both new and original, are in good condition overall. The flooring, walls, and ceiling are all painted, with the paint on the floor showing the most sign of weathering. There are visible areas of repair at the floor that were recently done (ca. 2017) after damage caused by theft (Figure 3–24). There are some instances of biological growth and insect buildup at the walls and ceiling.

The doors and doorways in the living room are in good condition and the paint is intact. The door hardware is in place. All the doors have been painted white, except the interior side of the east exterior door is unfinished.



FIGURE 3–23. Room 102/living room closet under the stairs.



FIGURE 3–24. Existing and new floorboards in Room 102.



FIGURE 3–25. Room 102/living room fireplace.

The windows and trim are in good condition and the paint is intact. The windows and trim are painted white. There are some instances of biological growth and insect buildup at the windows.

Surface rust is present on the lintel at the fireplace opening. There are thick mortar joints around the fireplace that may be repairs. Bat guano deposits are present at the hearth (Figure 3–25).

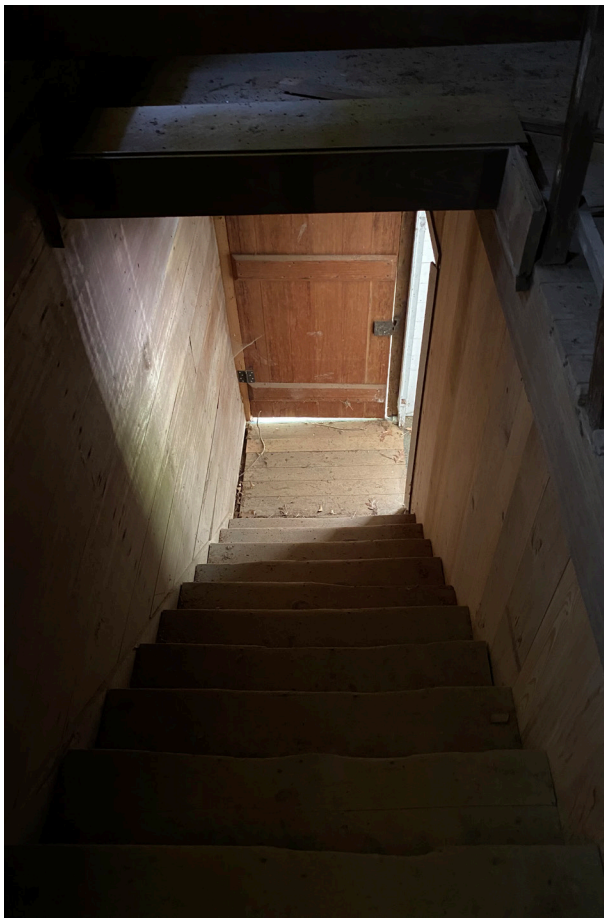


FIGURE 3–26. Room 103/stair, looking towards exterior door and door connecting to Room 102.



FIGURE 3–27. Room 104/vestibule, looking south.

Room 103/Stair

Room 103 (stair) is an enclosed stair located at the east end of Room 102 (living room). It is approximately 4'-1-1/2" wide with a 3'-6-1/2" landing. There is an exterior door that opens from the front porch to the bottom landing (Figure 3–26).

The flooring is wood tongue and groove running in the east–west direction and then 12 wooden stairs leading up to the second level.

The walls are horizontal wood boards and vertical wood boards at the interior wall. None of the surfaces in the stair are painted.

Condition

The stair is unfinished flooring, walls, and steps. It is in good condition with some visible gaps.

Room 104/Vestibule

Room 104 (vestibule) is the north rear vestibule room and is accessed from the exterior of the house, the two side rear rooms, the living room, and a smaller closet. It is approximately 11' north–south by 9'-2" east-west with a floor-to-ceiling height of about 7'-10" (Figure 3–30, Figure 3–27, Figure 3–28, Figure 3–29).

The flooring is tongue and groove wood running in the north–south direction installed directly to floor framing and is not finished. There is baseboard trim only at the north wall. The floor slopes downward from the south to the north. It is also 7" below the level of the front original part of the house.

The walls and ceilings are flat horizontal and vertical wood boards. The walls and ceiling have since been painted white.

The vestibule has two doorways with no doors, both on the south wall, and give access to the front rooms. Evidence of hinges at the west opening remains. There are also two doors, one each on the west and east walls, that provide access to the rear rooms (one door has since been removed) and there is an exterior door on the north wall to the wooden walkway. The two remaining doors are flat boards joined together by horizontal members. The door to the west rear room is cut in half with a top sill piece, but it is not known when this change happened.



FIGURE 3–28. Room 104/vestibule, looking east.



FIGURE 3–29. Room 104/vestibule, looking west.



FIGURE 3–30. Room 104/vestibule, looking north.

The exterior door has 1" flat trim that is in plane with the wall, and the west rear room door has flat trim with mitered corners. All of the doors and trim have been painted white.

Condition

The materials, both new and original, are in good condition overall. The walls and ceiling are all painted, while the floor is unfinished. The dividing walls in the vestibule to the east and west rear rooms are in fair condition with signs of displacement. The entire rear of the main house is sloping downwards. There are some instances of biological growth and insect buildup at the walls and ceiling.

The doors and doorway in the vestibule are in good to fair condition. The door hardware is in place. All the doors have been painted white except the interior of the rear exterior door, which is painted brown.

Room 104A

Room 104A is located at the rear (north) end of the front west room (107/parlor) and is now connected to the rear vestibule, Room 104. It acts as a closet as well as a passageway for the front of the house. It is approximately 4'-3" north–south by 4'-1-1/2" east–west with a floor-to-ceiling height of about 8'-10" (Figure 3–31).

The flooring is wood tongue and groove running in the east–west direction.

The walls and ceilings are flat horizontal and vertical wood boards. The walls and ceiling have since been painted white.

The hall has two doorways, one on the west wall that connects to Room 107 (parlor) and the other on the north wall that connects to Room 104 (vestibule). There is also a small closet on the south wall that has two cupboard doors. The doors are flat boards joined together by interior-facing horizontal members and are 2'-2-1/2" wide. The doorway to Room 107 is 3'-1" wide by 7'-3" tall and the doorway to Room 104 is 3'-2" wide by 7'-3" tall.

The doorway into Room 107 has flat trim boards butt jointed. All of the doors and the trim have been painted white.



FIGURE 3–31. Room 104A, looking south.



FIGURE 3–32. Room 105/east rear room, looking east.

Condition

The materials, both new and original, are in good condition overall. The walls and ceiling are all painted, while the floor is unfinished. There are instances of biological growth and insect buildup at the walls and ceiling.

The doors and doorway in Room 104A are in good condition and the paint is intact. The door hardware is in place and both closet doors have been painted white.

The masonry chimney inside the closet is in good condition with visible mortar repairs.

Room 105/East Rear Room

Room 105 (east rear room) is located at the rear (north) of the house, east of Room 104 (vestibule). It has one doorway connecting to Room 104 and three windows. It is approximately 11' north–south by 14'-4" east–west with a floor-to-ceiling height of about 7'-10". There is a 1" base trim on the west, north and east walls as well as a corner trim board at the southeast corner (Figure 3–34, Figure 3–32).

The flooring is wood tongue and groove running in the north–south direction.



FIGURE 3–33. Room 105/east rear room, looking northeast.

The walls and ceilings are flat horizontal and vertical wood boards. The dividing wall is composed of vertical boards with horizontal members at the top, bottom, and in the middle. The walls and ceiling are painted white.

Room 105 has one doorway on the west wall that is 3'-7" wide and runs up to the ceiling. The door has no trim.

There are three windows in Room 105, two on the north wall and one on the east wall. The two windows on the north wall are nine-over-six-light wood double-hung. The window on the east wall is the only window that is six-over-six-light wood double hung (Figure 3–33).



FIGURE 3–34. Room 105/east rear room, looking west.



FIGURE 3–35. Room 106/west rear room, looking east.

The windows have a simple three-piece trim, sill, and apron. The window trim is unpainted.

Condition

The materials, both new and original, are in good to fair condition overall. The walls and ceiling are all painted, while the floor is unfinished. There are gaps in the horizontal siding. The dividing wall is in fair condition with signs of displacement. The entire rear of the main house is sloping downwards. There are instances of biological growth and insect buildup at the walls and ceiling.

The doorway is in fair condition with sign of displacement.

The windows and trim are in good condition. The windows and trim are unfinished with some white paint and evidence of previous attachments. There are instances of biological growth and insect buildup at the windows.

Room 106/West Rear Room

Room 106 (west rear room) is located at the rear (north) of the house, west of Room 104 (vestibule). It has one doorway connecting to Room 104 and three windows. It is approximately 11’ north–south by 14’-6 1/2” east–west with a floor-to-ceiling height of about 7’-10”. There is a baseboard on the west and north wall (Figure 3–35, Figure 3–36).

The flooring is wood tongue and groove running in the north–south direction.

The walls and ceilings are flat horizontal and vertical wood boards. The dividing wall is composed of vertical boards with horizontal members at the top. The walls and ceiling are painted white.



FIGURE 3–36. Room 106/west rear room, looking west.



FIGURE 3–37. Room 106/west rear room, typical window.

Room 106 has one door on the east wall that is 3'-2" wide and is 7'-3" tall. The door has no trim and is separated in half, similar to a Dutch door.

There are three windows in Room 106, two on the north wall and one on the west wall. All of the windows are nine-over-six-light wood double hung (Figure 3–37).

The windows have a simple three-piece trim, sill, and apron. The window trim is unpainted.

Condition

The materials, both new and original, are in good to fair condition overall. The walls and ceiling are all painted, while the floor is unfinished. There are gaps in the horizontal siding The dividing wall is in fair condition with signs of displacement. The entire rear of the main house is sloping downwards. There are instances of biological growth and insect buildup at the walls and ceiling.

The door is in fair condition with signs of displacement and has had its upper half removed.

The windows and trim are in good condition. The windows and trim are unfinished with evidence of previous attachments. There are instances of biological growth and insect buildup at the windows.

Room 107/Parlor

Room 107 (parlor) is the front west room and is accessed from the entry and also connected to rear closet, Room 104A. It is approximately 19'-4" north–south by 14'-11" east–west with a floor-to-ceiling height of about 8'-9" (Figure 3–38, Figure 3–39, Figure 3–41).



FIGURE 3–38. Room 107/parlor, looking southwest.



FIGURE 3–39. Room 107/parlor, looking southeast.

The flooring is existing tongue and groove wood running in the east–west direction installed directly to floor framing. There is no baseboard trim.

The walls and ceilings are flat horizontal wood boards. The walls and ceiling are painted white.

The parlor has two doorways, and both are on the east wall that connects to Room 101 (entry vestibule) and the rear closet (104A). The front (south) door is composed of vertical boards connected by horizontal members.

The main entry door and the doorway to the rear part of the building have matching door trim. It is composed colonial style with mitered corners, similar to the front elevation.

There are four nine-over-six-light wood double-hung windows in the parlor. There are two windows on the south wall and two on the west wall.

The windows have matching trim that mimics the style of the doors, including a three-piece trim, sill, and apron. The trim is all painted and appears to have been reconstructed during the renovation.

There is a brick fireplace centered on the east wall. The fireplace has no decorative wood trim or mantel and the horizontal boards run in plane with the brick. There is a brick hearth on the floor (Figure 3–40).

Condition

The materials, both new and original, are in good to fair condition overall. The walls and ceiling are all painted, while the flooring is unfinished. At the floor there are areas of gaps and deterioration going through to the space below. There are instances of biological growth and insect buildup at the walls and ceiling.

The door and doorway in the parlor are in good condition and the paint is intact. The door hardware is in place with a modern dead bolt for securing the building.

The windows and trim are in good condition and unfinished. There are instances of biological growth and insect buildup at the windows.

Surface rust is present on the lintel at the fireplace opening. There are thicker mortar joints around the fireplace that may be repairs. Bat guano deposits are present at the hearth.



FIGURE 3–40. Room 107/parlor fireplace.



FIGURE 3–41. Room 107/parlor, looking north.

Room 201/Bedroom

Room 201 (bedroom) is the east room of the second level in the main house building. It is approximately 19’-4” north–south by 21’-1” east–west with a floor-to-ceiling height of about 7’-11 1/2” at the high part of the gable. At the low part of



FIGURE 3–42. Room 201/bedroom, looking west.

the gable the ceiling is 3'-6". There is an opening on the east side of the room for the stair that connects to the lower level. A simple wood railing that is not original encloses the stair (Figure 3–42, Figure 3–45).

The flooring is existing tongue and groove wood running in the east–west direction installed directly to floor framing. There is no baseboard trim.

The walls and ceilings are flat horizontal wood boards. The walls and ceiling are unpainted.

The bedroom has two doorways, both on the inner separation wall at the west end of the bedroom. One doorway opens up to a small closet while the other connects to the second bedroom. Both doorways are on either side of the center fireplace. The doorways are 2'-7" wide and 6'-2" tall.

There are two nine-over-six-light wood double-hung windows on the east wall. There are two square former window openings with missing sashes at the low portion of the rear (north) wall that open into the attic space. This wall was the exterior face of the house until the three-room addition was built. The square openings are 2'-3-1/2" wide (Figure 3–44, Figure 3–46).

The windows have simple trim composed of a three-piece trim, sill, and apron. The trim is unpainted.

There is a brick fireplace centered on the west wall. The fireplace has no decorative wood trim or mantel but a stepped profile in the brick. There is a brick hearth on the floor.

Condition

The materials, both new and original, are in good to fair condition overall. The flooring, walls and ceiling are all unfinished. Visible gaps and holes are on all surfaces of the room while signs of moisture are present on the ceiling. There are instances of biological growth and insect buildup at the walls and ceiling. Bat guano deposits are visible throughout the room but mainly by the attic area.

The doorways in the bedroom are in fair condition. They appear to have been roughly cut from the dividing wall and show signs of displacement.



FIGURE 3–43. Room 201/bedroom, stairs leading to lower level.



FIGURE 3–45. Room 201/bedroom, looking south.



FIGURE 3–44. Room 201/bedroom, nine-over-six windows.



FIGURE 3–46. Room 201/bedroom, looking north at attic window.

The exterior windows are in fair condition and are unfinished. The north window has broken glass panes. There are instances of biological growth and insect buildup at the windows and trim. The square window openings at the attic are in good condition and the casing paint is intact.

Surface rust is present on the lintel at the fireplace opening. The parge coating is deteriorating and some new repairs are visible. Bat guano deposits are present at the hearth.

Room 202/Bedroom

Room 202 (bedroom) is the west room of the second level in the main house building. It is approximately 19'-4" north-south by 16'-10 1/2" east–west with a floor-to-ceiling height of about 7'-11 1/2" at the high part of the gable. At the low part of the gable the ceiling is 3'-6" (Figure 3–47, Figure 3–48, Figure 3–50).

The flooring is existing tongue and groove wood running in the east–west direction installed directly to floor framing. There is no baseboard trim.

The walls and ceilings are flat horizontal wood boards. The walls and ceiling are unpainted.

The bedroom has one doorway connecting to Room 201 (bedroom).

There are two nine-over-six-light wood double-hung windows on the west wall. There is one square window opening with a missing sash at the low portion of the rear (north) wall that opens into the attic space. This wall was the exterior face of



FIGURE 3–49. Room 202/bedroom, attic window.



FIGURE 3–47. Room 202/bedroom, looking south.



FIGURE 3–50. Room 202/bedroom, looking northwest.



FIGURE 3–48. Room 202/bedroom, looking east.



FIGURE 3–51. Room 202/bedroom, looking west.

the house until the three-room addition was added. The square opening is 2'-3-1/2" wide (Figure 3–51, Figure 3–49).

The windows have simple trim composed of a three-piece trim, sill, and apron. The trim is unpainted.

There is a brick fireplace centered on the east wall. The fireplace has no decorative wood trim or mantel but a stepped profile in the brick. There is a brick hearth on the floor.

Condition

The materials, both new and original, are in good to fair condition overall. The flooring, walls, and ceiling are all unfinished. Visible gaps and holes are on all surfaces of the room while signs of moisture are present on the ceiling. There are instances of biological growth and insect buildup at the walls and ceiling. Bat guano deposits are visible throughout the room but mainly by the attic area.

The doorways in the bedroom are in fair condition. They appear to have been roughly cut from the dividing wall and show signs of displacement.

The exterior windows are in fair condition and are unfinished. Both windows have broken glass panes. There are instances of biological growth and insect building at the windows and trim. The square window opening at the attic is in good condition.

Surface rust is present on the lintel at the fireplace opening. The parge coating is deteriorating with visible moisture damage above the fireplace. Bat guano deposits are present at the hearth.

Structural Systems

Structure Description

The main house is a one-and-a-half-story wood-framed structure over a crawl space. There is a front porch, and the back of the house is framed as a lean-to addition between the main house and the kitchen building (Figure 3–52).

First Floor Framing

Access to the underside of the central part of the structure was limited by the short height of the crawl space. Observations, measurements, and photographs of the underside of the first floor were



FIGURE 3–52. Main house in foreground and kitchen building in background (McMullan 4/2021 - typical for all photos in this section)



FIGURE 3–53. Underside of the first floor, northeast corner.



FIGURE 3–54. Typical notched floor joist connection to timber beam. Combination of brick piers and log placed on grade supports the beam.



FIGURE 3–55. Exterior beam on the east side.

taken by lying on the ground around the sides of the main house.

The framing is a combination of older timber beams and wood joists with some newer wood joists that have been added on the east end. There are timber beams under the exterior walls of the main house that run east–west in the center of the house. The older timber beams and joists appear to be circular sawn, with no pit sawn or adze marks observed. The older timbers vary in size. Most of the floor joists are notched at the bearings on the timber beams. Galvanized timber connectors between the joists and beams were not observed. Many of the older timbers have insect damage.

The first-floor timber beam framing is supported on a variety of brick masonry piers, logs, and timber, with several types of shims used. The original support framing appears to have been heavily modified, which was likely necessitated by insect damage to the wood framing. There is evidence of some concrete pads under a few of the brick piers but the base condition of many of the piers remains hidden by the ground surface.

At the northeast corner, there is a 7.5" x 10" beam that supports the floor joists with insect damage at the original bearing and temporary supports have been installed to prop the beam. The temporary supports are poorly placed on grade (Figure 3–53). One of the brick piers is no longer used as a support. The interior timber beam is not connected to the edge timber beam.

The floor joists that are supported by the timber beam are 2-3/4" x 7" at 19" on center, and several of these exhibit insect damage. Floor joists at the central part of the house typically span in a north–south direction about 10' in length. Floor joists in the north lean-to part and the south porch span east to west with a length of about 14'.

Most of the floor joists are notched at the bearing on the beams (Figure 3–54)

There are timber beams around the perimeter and most of these exhibit some degree of insect damage (Figure 3–55).

At the south end below the porch, one of the interior timber beams stops short of the exterior and is propped up on wood shims that rest on grade. The beam and supporting wood shims exhibit insect damage (Figure 3–56).

At another location, the beam is supported by wood shims on a log (Figure 3–57).

From the central fireplace to the east side, the floor is framed with 3" x 10" joists at 22" on center. These appear to be newer than other framing and span about 20', except for those located near the center, which are supported by a timber beam near the fireplace that is supported on solid concrete masonry blocks (Figure 3–59) and that stops short of the east end. This beam may be a replacement for an original beam that presumably spanned from the central fireplace to the east edge of the structure and provided mid-span support for the joists, such as is found on the west end.

The posts at the front porch exhibit serious rot and insect damage at the bases. The condition of the interior posts could not be determined (Figure 3–60).

There are shallow brick piers below the porch posts that sit on a concrete pad (Figure 3–61). The



FIGURE 3–56. Interior timber beam supported by wood shims on grade.



FIGURE 3–57. Interior timber beam supported on log.

porch floorboards are laid with tongue and groove joints and appear to be in fair condition.

Load-Bearing Walls

The bearing walls between the first and second floor are framed with wood studs. The studs are hidden by sheathing and were not observed. No obvious deflection or deterioration of the sheathing that may result from issues with the wall framing was noted.

Second Floor Framing

The second-floor framing is well hidden by the floor planking (Figure 3–62). There are a few small holes in the planking that allowed access to the joists for measurement. Joist size was measured in two locations as 2-3/4" by 8-1/2." Spacing of the floor joists was measured by the distance between rows of nails in the planking. The spacing between joists varies, but averaged about 24" on center. Without a central bearing wall in the house, these joists are anticipated to span about 20' across the open first floor rooms to the north and south walls. The framing for the stair leading to the second floor was covered by sheathing and not accessed.

Roof Framing

The roof over the north lean-to framing has ceiling joists that are 3"x 4-3/4" spaced at 20" on center and span about 10'-6" and these correspond to roof rafters that are 3" x 3-1/2" in size and also at a 20" spacing (Figure 3–58).

The roof framing over the main part of the house is largely inaccessible due to sheathing (Figure 3–58 and Figure 3–63).



FIGURE 3–58. Typical ceiling and roof framing over north addition.



FIGURE 3–59. Floor joist framing on the east side.



FIGURE 3–60. Rot and insect damage at porch post base.



FIGURE 3–61. South porch post and brick pier.



FIGURE 3–62. Floor planking at interior.

There is a flat portion of the ceiling above the center of the room framed by collar ties between the roof rafters (Figure 3–64). The roof rafters were measured through a small opening to be 3" x 4-1/2" with widely variable spacing between 18" and 28" based on the nailing patterns observed in the sheathing.

It is possible to see some daylight in the small opening through the roof, which may indicate that it is not watertight. There is evidence of some bat guano or other animal waste on the second floor.



FIGURE 3–63. Sheathing covers the main house roof framing.



FIGURE 3–64. Ceiling above the center of the room, obscuring framing.



FIGURE 3–65. Exterior stair from grade to rear landing

Exterior Stair Framing

There is a wooden walkway and stair between the north side of the main house and the kitchen building that is in very poor condition due to deterioration of the material (Figure 3–65).

There is a partial-length gutter over the doorway into the main house. There are no other gutters at the south side of the house or the north side of the house to prevent water runoff, leading to saturated ground at the crawl space.

Preliminary Structural Load Assessment

Due to the poor condition of the supports under the first floor as a result of deterioration of the wood and shimming of supports, this floor is not suitable for public occupancy without repair of those supports. A more detailed assessment of the loss of cross sections of individual joists and beams is also needed.

Preliminary calculations were conducted on typical first- and second-floor framing to determine probable capacities if supporting conditions in the crawl space were repaired. A wood species of southern pine with grading no. 2 was assumed for the material strengths. A dead load of 10 psf was assumed.

Shaifer House	
Estimated Live Load Capacity (*)	
1st Floor	40–50 psf
2nd Floor	30 psf
(*) - capacity estimate based on typical framing measurements and the assumption that repairs have been made	
Kitchen Building	
Estimated Live Load Capacity (*)	
1st Floor	40 psf
(*) - capacity estimate based on typical framing measurements and the assumption that repairs and strengthening completed	

The analysis indicates that if the beams were properly supported and the effects of insect damage on the joists and beams were repaired, that the floor would support between 40 and 50 psf, or a load similar to a residential occupancy loading in the International Building Code.

Should a more detailed assessment be performed, it should include accounting for the notching of the joists or beam ends at supports by either analysis or, more likely, strengthening with metal fasteners such as joist hangers.

For the second floor, a residential 30 psf loading applied to the approximate 20' span of the floor joists would likely result in excessive deflection for any plaster ceilings unless the joists were strengthened.

This analysis is based on limited accessible conditions and should be considered preliminary. Repairs are required to be performed in order to make the building adequate for public use and it is assumed that a more detailed assessment would be conducted as part of that effort.

At the time of this field investigation, the structure appeared to be adequate for access by limited staff.



FIGURE 3–67. Existing electrical service and load center.



FIGURE 3–66. Existing pole mounted transformer.



FIGURE 3–68. Existing meter.

Building Systems

Building Systems Description

The building does not currently include any building systems. Electrical, plumbing, heating, ventilation and air conditioning, communication, fire protection, and security were not installed.

Electrical

An electrical service to the site was observed to be from an overhead pole-mounted transformer adjacent to an existing pole-mounted meter and load center (Figure 3–66 to Figure 3–69). The only loads that appear to be served from this service is for two pole-mounted flood lights located on site as well as an abandoned well pump. No electrical service to the building was observed.

Plumbing

The existing plumbing system consists of an abandoned well pump and storage tank located in a shed adjacent to the building (Figure 3–70 to Figure 3–73). The only plumbing fixtures observed for the building were exterior ground-mounted hose bibbs (Figure 3–72).



FIGURE 3–70. Abandoned well water pump adjacent to shed with well water tank.



FIGURE 3–69. Existing load center.



FIGURE 3–71. Close-up of abandoned well water pump.

Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning

There are no heating or air conditioning systems installed for the building.



FIGURE 3–72. Abandoned hose bibb under house.



FIGURE 3–73. Abandoned well water tank located in shed.

Communication, Fire Protection, and Security

There are no communication, fire protection, or security systems installed for the building.

Materials Analysis

Materials Analysis Summary

Mortar and paint samples were taken from the Shaifer House for testing and analysis.

Mortar

One mortar sample was obtained from the interior second floor fireplace upper chimney. The mortar joints in this area exhibited original mortar that was still exposed.

The mortar from the second floor fireplace chimney is a very soft, sandy reddish grout most likely mixed from on-site materials. It is a lime-based mortar with carbonated lime nodules up to 1/8-inch in size. The sand in the mortar consists predominantly of sub-rounded to sub-angular quartz, with subordinate igneous rocks and a trace amount of heavy minerals. Maximum grain size appears to be #8 sieve size.

Other mortar joints on the building interior were modern grout materials gray in color and very hard.

Paint

Nine paint samples were obtained from interior and exterior building elements. Elemental analysis indicates that all of the samples consist of a modern titanium/zinc/cadmium based paint. The color of all samples is a standard muted white exterior paint.

In addition to sampling and elemental analysis, paint coating thickness analysis was done utilizing a Tooke scratch gauge on site. The thickness analysis generally noted that paint coatings consisted of one or two coats of white paint on most surfaces.

Additional information regarding the samples and analysis is found in the materials analysis reports included in the Appendix.

Shaifer Kitchen

Site

The topography at the rear was adjusted in 2002–2003 to address drainage issues that were occurring at the kitchen building. The grade was modified to incorporate a berm to the north to stabilize the slope and protect the kitchen building (Figure 3–74). It is unknown if archeology was done prior to the re-grading.

Exterior Description and Conditions

The Shaifer House kitchen is a one-story, wood-framed vernacular house clad with horizontal wood siding. Full-width undercut porches are also located on both the east and west of the kitchen building.

The kitchen building also features a gable roof covered in wood shingles. The roof continues over the porches but at a shallower pitch over the east porch.

Access to the kitchen building is provided by doors on both the east and west porches. Window openings vary in size and include full-height shutters.

Foundation

The kitchen building is set on a brick masonry wall foundation with brick piers supporting the porches. The piers are approximately 1'-5" wide by 8" deep at the north end and 1'-5" wide by 1'-5" deep at the south end of the porches.

The foundation is described further in the structural section of this report.

Elevation South

The south elevation of the kitchen building faces the house. An exterior wood walkway connects the house to the west porch of the kitchen building. The east porch is accessed on this elevation by a wood stair. Both porches are positioned below the roof of the building. Additional description of the porches is included in a separate section in this chapter. The siding is wood lap siding with a 5-1/2" exposure. The siding below the west porch ceiling elevation was replaced during a renovation effort in the 1980s. Wood trim on this elevation includes flat corner boards and a flat rake board at the roof. The building is supported by a brick foundation wall. A wood louver is centered in the brick foundation. Brick piers support the porches. The wood siding, trim, and louver are painted white. The walkway and porch stair are painted gray (Figure 3–75).

Elevation East

An undercut porch spans the full width of the east elevation of the kitchen building. The porch is a wood-framed structure supported by a brick foundation wall and three brick piers at the exterior. Five equally spaced wood posts support the roof. A porch railing sits between the posts. The east wall of the kitchen building is clad in wood lap siding with a 5-1/2" exposure. The siding is trimmed with flat corner boards and a wood baseboard with a beveled wood cap extends the length of the elevation. The elevation features a single window with wood louvered shutters and



FIGURE 3–74. View of berm from east porch.



FIGURE 3–75. South elevation (kitchen building).



FIGURE 3–76. East elevation (kitchen building).



FIGURE 3–77. North elevation (kitchen building).

two doors providing access from the porch. Simple flat wood casing surrounds the window and doors.

The wood siding, railing balusters, trim, window, and doors are painted white. The shutters and porch railing cap are painted dark green. The porch floor is painted gray, and the porch ceiling is painted pale blue (Figure 3–76).

Elevation North

The north elevation of the kitchen building faces the berm and forested area beyond. Porch railings span the distance from the corner posts to the building wall at both the east and west porches on this elevation. Additional description of the porches is included in a separate section in this chapter. The siding is wood lap siding with a 5-1/2" exposure. Wood trim on this elevation includes flat corner boards and a flat rake board at the roof. The building is supported by a brick foundation wall and brick piers support the corners of each porch. The foundation is described further in the structural section of this report. A wood-framed opening is centered on the brick foundation and allows access to the crawl space. A wood louver that provides ventilation to the crawl space is located to the west of the opening. The wood siding, trim, and louver are painted white. The porch rail cap is painted a dark green (Figure 3–77).

Elevation West

An undercut porch spans the full width of the west elevation. The porch is a wood-framed structure supported by a brick foundation wall and three brick piers at the exterior. A wood louver that provides ventilation to the crawl space is located at the north end. Five equally spaced wood posts support the roof. A porch railing sits between the posts. The entry walkway that connects to the house is located at the north end of the porch. The west wall of the west elevation is clad in wood lap siding with a 5-1/2" exposure. A wood baseboard that includes a beveled wood cap extends the length of the elevation. There are two windows with wood louvered shutters and two doors on the west elevation. Simple flat wood casing surrounds the window and doors. The wood siding, trim, window, and doors are painted white. The shutters and porch railing cap are painted dark green. The porch floor is painted gray, and the porch ceiling is painted pale blue (Figure 3–78).



FIGURE 3–78. West elevation (kitchen building).

Exterior Features

Many of the exterior features were rebuilt during the two repair efforts in the 1980s and 2000s. Replaced features include the components of the walls (siding and fascia), porches, roofing, windows, window trim, shutters, door trim, posts, and pilasters.

Original elements include the brick foundation, some of the siding, and some of the exterior doors.

Exterior Walls

The exterior walls of the kitchen building are wood frame construction clad in horizontal wood siding. The height of the kitchen exterior wall is approximately 17'-4" from the bottom of the siding to the peak of the roof.

All exterior walls at the kitchen building are wood lap siding installed with a 5-1/2" exposure. A rake board follows the line of the roof. Corner boards trim the building walls, providing an element for the siding to abut (Figure 3–79).

Condition

The exterior walls, including siding and decorative elements, are in good to fair condition overall. Paint is generally intact on the north, east, and south elevations, with some small areas of paint peeling. There is significant paint peeling on the west elevation. In all instances, the wood substrates appear to be solid. Biological growth has formed on all elevations, particularly on projecting elements such as window sills and the water table cap, and is also present on siding boards.

Windows

The kitchen has nine-over-six double-hung windows. The majority of the windows are the same size, approximately 2'-10" wide by 5'-7-1/2" tall. The windows have full-height wood shutters that were in the closed position during the team site visit. The shutters are wood stile and rail construction with two louvered panels each and vary in size according to their corresponding window.

The kitchen building has a simpler style of a sill and a flat wood trim at the jambs and head (Figure 3–9, Figure 3–10).



FIGURE 3–79. Typical wall construction at kitchen building.



FIGURE 3–80. Typical window condition at kitchen building.

Condition

The exterior condition of the windows was not observed, as the shutters were mostly closed during the site visit. The windows were observed from the interior, and all exterior elements visible through the glass from the interior appeared to be in good condition. The condition of exterior paint and glazing should be reviewed.

Where protected by the porch overhangs at the east and west of the kitchen building, the windowsills and trim are in good condition and exhibit minimal peeling paint.

The shutters are in good condition overall. There is some peeling paint on the shutters on the remaining elevations.

Doors

The kitchen building has four exterior doors. The doors provide access from the east and west porches to each of the two interior rooms. The doors on the kitchen building are six-panel stile and rail wood doors. The door panels are flat. Each door has two hinges and remnants of rim locksets are in place on the interior of the doors. The doors are painted white on the exterior and unpainted on the interior faces (Figure 3–81).



FIGURE 3–81. Typical door condition at kitchen building.

Condition

The doors are in good to fair condition overall. Typical issues include peeling paint on the doors, frames and trim. The doors have a large gap at the threshold. Some pieces of the rim locksets are missing, and no doorknobs exist.

Porches

Full-width undercut porches are featured on the east and west elevations of the kitchen building. Each of these porches are supported by five square 4” x 4” wood posts. A porch railing with cap, bottom rail, and rectangular balusters spans between the posts on all but the south side of the porches. The posts feature a chamfered corner detail above the railing. The south side of the west porch is open to the walkway to the main house. Square newel posts located on either side of the stair leading to the porch from grade interrupt the railing on the south side of the east porch (Figure 3–82).

The porch deck framing is supported by brick masonry piers. Painted wood decking is oriented in



FIGURE 3–82. View from east porch looking south.

the east–west direction and is supported by wood framing. The decking and faceboard details match the front porch on the house.

Porch roof beams feature flat trim without additional detailing. Porch ceiling framing is exposed on both kitchen building porches. The east porch ceiling framing is flat, and decking is installed in the north–south direction on top of the framing. The west porch framing slopes and supports the roof. Nailing strips for the roof shingles are installed above the framing, and the undersides of the shingles are visible. Wood-framed dropped panels at the north and south ends of the west porch enclose the triangular space between the porch roof beam and the roof.

Condition

The east porch on the kitchen building is in good to fair condition overall. Paint is peeling on the decking and trim elements. Deterioration at the exterior edges of the porch decking is continuous with missing material in some areas on the south and east. Porch boards are warped along the east edge. The faceboard is displaced and split at the south end of the porch. The center porch post is out of plumb and the adjacent porch railings and bottom trim of the porch beam are displaced (Figure 3–84, Figure 3–85).

The west porch on the kitchen building is in good to fair condition overall. Paint is peeling on all porch elements. Deterioration is typical at the exterior half of the porch decking. The faceboard is deteriorated, warped, and displaced. The central brick pier is not plumb.

Roofs

The kitchen has an asymmetrical gable roof clad with wood shingles. It features a wood shake ridge cap. All of the porches are covered by wood shingles as well.

The roof slope over the east porch changes to a lower slope in order to accommodate the depth of the east porch.

Condition

The roof is in good condition overall. There are some areas of shingles that are lifted or missing, but these are limited to approximately 25% of the total



FIGURE 3–83. Wood walkway between the Shaifer House and the kitchen building.



FIGURE 3–84. In between the Shaifer House and the kitchen building looking west.



FIGURE 3–85. Deteriorated wood decking at east porch.

roof area. The roof does exhibit some staining and biological growth.

Interior Description and Conditions

Interior finishes at the kitchen building are a mixture of historic material and reconstructed in either the 1980s or the 2000s renovations. Historic interior items are most of the floor except for isolated repairs, interior walls and finishes, ceilings, some of the interior doors, and fixed shelving pieces in the kitchen building. Items that have been reconstructed are the windows as well as some interior doors.

Room-by-Room Description

The kitchen is a two-room plan connected by the exterior porches. This floor plan is historically accurate to the original construction layout.

Room 110/Dining Room

Room 110 (dining room) is the front (south) room of the kitchen building and is accessed from the two porches on the west and east sides. It is approximately 17'-9" north–south by 13' east–west with a floor-to-ceiling height of about 8'-9" (Figure 3–87, Figure 3–89, Figure 3–88).

The flooring is existing tongue and groove wood running in the north–south direction installed directly to floor framing. There is a baseboard trim on all walls.

The walls and ceilings are flat horizontal wood boards. Limewash on the walls and ceiling remains but is inconsistent and in poor condition. There are remnants of previous wallpaper cladding that are visible only in the built-in shelving unit.

The dining room has two doors, one on the west side and the other on the east. Both doors connect to the exterior porches. The doors are wood stile and rail six-panel doors. The two doors have simple flat trim with mitered corners.

There are two nine-over-six-light wood double-hung windows in the dining room. One window is on the north end of the west wall and the other is on the south end of the east wall.



FIGURE 3–86. Room 110/dining room, built-in shelving unit.

The windows have matching trim that mimics the style of the doors, including a three-piece trim, sill, and apron. The trim is unpainted.

At the north wall of the dining room is a built-in cabinet that has remnants of historic wallpaper attached to the horizontal boards. It is approximately 10'-4" long and 1'-10-1/2" deep. It has a decorative crown molding at its top (Figure 3–86 and Figure 3–90).

Condition

The materials, both new and original, are in good to fair condition overall. The flooring, walls, and ceiling are all unfinished. Visible gaps occur on all surfaces of the room. There are instances of biological growth and insect buildup at the walls and ceiling.

The doors in the dining room are in good condition with natural varnish. They are different in style from the main house's doors but still have all hardware intact. The windows and window trim are in good condition and unfinished.

The built-in shelving unit is in good condition with remaining wood pieces intact and some damage to the lower members. There are missing elements at the face of the unit.

Room 111/Kitchen

Room 111 (kitchen) is the rear (north) room of the kitchen building and is accessed from the two porches on the west and east sides. It is approximately 13'-2" north–south by 13' east–west with a floor-to-ceiling height of about 8'-9" (Figure 3–91, Figure 3–91, Figure 3–93).

The flooring is existing tongue and groove wood running in the north-south direction installed directly to floor framing. There is no baseboard trim.

The walls and ceilings are flat horizontal wood boards. The walls and ceiling are unpainted.

The kitchen has two doors, one on the west side and the other on the east. Both doors connect to the exterior porches. The doors are wood stile and



FIGURE 3–87. Room 110/dining room, looking east.



FIGURE 3–89. Room 110/dining room, looking west.



FIGURE 3–88. Room 110/dining room, looking north.



FIGURE 3–90. Close-up of wallpaper at the built-in shelving unit.



FIGURE 3–91. Room 111/kitchen, looking west.



FIGURE 3–92. Room 111/kitchen, looking east.



FIGURE 3–93. Room 111/kitchen, typical window.



FIGURE 3–94. Room 111/kitchen, looking north.



FIGURE 3–95. Room 111/kitchen, looking west.

rail six-panel doors. The two doors have simple flat trim with butt joints.

There is one nine-over-six-light wood double-hung window in the kitchen on the west wall (Figure 3–93). The window has matching trim that mimics the style of the doors, including a three-piece trim, sill, and apron. The trim is unpainted.

Condition

The materials, both new and original, are in good to fair condition overall. The flooring, walls, and ceiling are all unfinished. Visible gaps and missing boards occur at the walls, while there are gaps on all surfaces of the room. A hole is in the rear (north) end of the ceiling and bat guano deposits are visible. There are instances of biological growth and insect buildup at the walls and ceiling.

The doors in the kitchen are in good condition with natural varnish. They are different in style from those in the main house but still have all hardware intact. The window and window trim are in good condition and unfinished.

Structural Systems

Structure Description

The kitchen building is located on a slight downslope to the north and is a one-story wood-framed structure with a partial basement.

First-Floor Framing

The first-floor framing is supported on brick piers at the porches and brick walls under the central part of the house. The brick piers on the west



FIGURE 3–96. North brick wall under central part of house has settled 3″ to 4″.

porch have displaced, have cracked mortar joints, and are not plumb (Figure 3–101).

The north wall under the central part of the house has settled significantly, about 3” to 4” at the northeast corner (Figure 3–96). The east and west brick walls exhibit cracking and deteriorated mortar joints. It appears that many of the bricks near the upper part of the walls and piers are newer than the bricks below.

There are three areas of wood framing for the first-floor structure, one under the east porch, one in the center of the building, and one under the west porch. The first-floor framing in the central part was measured as 1-1/2” x 7-1/4” (2”x 8”) with a span of about 15’ between the east and west brick walls. The ends of the joists have been fastened to the edge beams with steel joist hangers (Figure 3–97).



FIGURE 3–97. Joists fastened to edge beam with steel joist hangers.



FIGURE 3–98. East porch framing.



FIGURE 3–99. Porch joist notched to bear on central beam.

At the east and west porches, the 2-1/2” x 11-1/4” joists spaced at 24” on center frame north–south between a 3” x 7-1/2” central wood beam and the beams at the north and south ends (Figure 3–98).

These joists are notched to a 3” depth for bearing on the central wood beam (Figure 3–99). The central wood beam on the west side has a reinforcing piece of lumber at a split in the wood.

At the west porch, the westernmost edge beam is badly deteriorated from insect damage.

The 10” x 10-1/4” edge beam on the west side of the central hall is spliced with a rusted plate over a louver opening and is sagging, likely the result of lack of bearing on the brick walls that forces the edge beams to cantilever beyond the edge of the wall opening (Figure 3–100).



FIGURE 3–100. Edge beam on west side spliced over wall opening.



FIGURE 3–101. Brick piers at east porch have damaged mortar joints and are not plumb.

The timber posts that support the porch have some insect damage at the base of the posts. The railing that attaches to the post is deteriorating and the connection of the railing on the north side was weak when hand pressure was applied (Figure 3–102) and appeared to have rot damage. The porch decking boards have some deterioration and rot damage.

Concrete blocks bearing on grade have been used as supports for the walkway framing between buildings (Figure 3–103). The wood stairs are in poor condition due to rot and insect damage.

Wall Framing

The wall studs are hidden by sheathing boards, but based on nailing patterns, they are spaced about 20” to 27” apart. In the gaps between sheathing boards, the presence of timber diagonal corner braces was observed at the west wall. The presence of such framing suggests that the original building was framed as a “post and beam” type of construction (Figure 3–104).

The ceiling joists are covered with sheathing but a 6” depth was measured in one location through a gap between boards. The width of the joist could not be accessed. The spacing between joists is 24” on center. The top of the joists is sheathed, which suggests that the space between the ceiling joists and roof rafters could have been used as an attic space. The roof rafters above the central part of the house were not accessible. It appeared that the



FIGURE 3–104. Interior wall with yellow lines indicating location of diagonal framing in the stud wall.



FIGURE 3–102. West side porch railing connection to porch post.



FIGURE 3–105. West porch ceiling framing.



FIGURE 3–103. West porch framing and concrete block supports for walkway.



FIGURE 3–106. East porch rafter framing.

ceiling joists may extend over the west wall to the edge of the porch on the west side (Figure 3–105).

The roof rafters at the east porch measured 3" x 3-1/2" at 27" on center. At the north end, where the rafters bear on the central part of the house, there is some displacement of the edge framing that may suggest deterioration of wood framing that is hidden by the cladding boards (Figure 3–106).

Preliminary Structural Load Assessment

The condition of the kitchen building's support structure as a result of settlement of the brick piers and walls, in addition to deterioration of the porch framing, make this structure unsuitable for public occupancy without repairs.

Preliminary calculations were performed for the first-floor joists in the central part of the structure. A dead load of 10 psf and live load of 40 psf were assumed along with a southern pine no. 1 species. Even if repairs to the support structure were made, the joists would not support a 40 psf residential loading. This is likely due to the 27" spacing between joists, which is wider than common floor framing (such as 16" on center) spacing for 1-1/2"-wide joists. If joists were added between the existing ones, the floor live load could be increased to 40 psf.

In order for the porch framing to support a 40 psf live loading, it would require strengthening of the end connections at the notches, which could be done using light gauge angles. In addition, brick supports would need to be repaired.

This analysis is based on limited accessible conditions and should be considered preliminary. Repairs are required to be performed in order to make the building adequate for public use and it is assumed that a more detailed assessment would be conducted as part of that effort.

At the time of this field investigation, the interior of the house appeared adequate for access but caution is recommended when accessing the porches due to the state of deterioration.

Building Systems

Building Systems Description

The building does not currently include any building systems. Electrical, plumbing, heating, ventilation and air conditioning, communication, fire protection, and security were not installed.

Electrical

There are no electrical systems installed for the building.

Plumbing

There are no plumbing systems installed for the building.

Air Conditioning

There are no heating or air conditioning systems installed for the building.

Communication, Fire Protection, and Security

There are no communication, fire protection, or security systems installed for the building.

Materials Analysis

Materials Analysis Summary

Mortar, paint, and wallpaper samples were obtained from the building for testing and analysis.

Mortar

One mortar sample was obtained from the interior face of the brick foundation wall.

The mortar from the foundation wall is a very soft, sandy reddish grout most likely mixed from on-site materials. It is a lime-based mortar with carbonated lime nodules up to 1/8-inch in size. The sand in the mortar consists predominantly of sub-rounded to sub-angular quartz, with subordinate igneous rocks and a trace amount of heavy minerals. Maximum grain size appears to be #8 sieve size.

Paint

Six paint samples were obtained from interior and exterior building elements. Elemental analysis indicates that all of the samples consist

of a modern titanium/zinc/cadmium based paint. All but two samples are a standard muted white exterior paint. The two samples from the east wall of the building are a light yellow supported by the primary constituent being Cadmium.

In addition to sampling and elemental analysis, paint coating thickness analysis was done utilizing a Tooke scratch gauge on site. The thickness analysis generally noted that paint coatings consisted of one or two coats of white paint on most surfaces. Porch railings were found to be initially painted a dark gray or black and later painted a medium green color. The undersides of the eaves exhibited some evidence of an underlying bright green paint that was later painted light blue.

Wallpaper

One wallpaper sample was obtained. It was determined not to proceed with chemical analysis of the wallpaper at this time. This can be done if requested.

Additional information regarding the samples and analysis is found in the materials analysis reports included in the Appendix.

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Significance & Integrity

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the nation's historic places worthy of preservation. Authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register of Historic Places is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect America's historic and archeological resources.[1]

To be eligible for inclusion in the National Register, a property must possess significance under at least one of four criteria. The criteria apply to properties

> A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
>
> C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
>
> D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.[2]

National Historic Landmarks

National Historic Landmarks are historic properties that are nationally significant and illustrate the heritage of the United States. Today, over 2,600 properties are designated National Historic Landmarks.[3]

To be eligible for designation as a National Historic Landmark, a property must possess significance under one of six criteria. The National Historic Landmark criteria apply to properties

1. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to, and are identified with or that outstandingly represent, the broad national patterns of United States history and from which an understanding and appreciation of those patterns may be gained; or
2. That are associated importantly with the lives of persons nationally significant in the history of the United States; or
3. That represent some great idea or ideal of the American people; or
4. That embody the distinguishing characteristics or an architectural type specimen exceptionally valuable for the study of a period, style, or method of construction, or that represent a significant, distinctive, and exceptional entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
5. That are composed of integral parts of the environment not sufficiently significant by reason of historical association or artistic merit to warrant individual recognition but collectively compose an entity or exceptional historical or artistic significance, or outstandingly commemorate or illustrate a way of life or culture; or

1 National Park Service, "National Register of Historic Places," https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/index.htm, accessed June 2021.

2 Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 60, "The National Register Criteria for Evaluation" (36 CFR Part 60).

3 National Park Service, "National Historic Landmarks," https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalhistoriclandmarks/index.htm, accessed June 2021.

6. That have yielded or may be likely to yield information of major scientific importance by revealing new cultures, or by shedding light upon periods of occupation of large areas of the United States. Such sites are those which have yielded, or which may reasonably be expected to yield, data affecting theories, concepts, and ideas to a major degree.

Status of the Shaifer House

The Port Gibson Battlefield was designated a National Historic Landmark (NHL) in September 2005 (05000461) and listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in November 1972 (72000690). The 2005 NHL documentation focuses on the entire battlefield at Port Gibson and lists the Shaifer House as a contributing building, stating:

> The only existing nineteenth century house on the battlefield is the antebellum Shaifer House located on Rodney Road. It was here that the first shots of the battle were fired. The house is a one and a half story, vernacular, frame structure built of cypress. Currently in fair condition, it is owned and maintained by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Initial archaeological investigations have identified the remains of a number of outbuildings associated with the Shaifer plantation, as well as other archaeological sites associated with non-extant historic structures.[4]

The Port Gibson Battlefield NHL is eligible under NHL Criteria 1. The area of significance is cited as Military, with a period of significance of May 1, 1863.[5] The statement of significance details:

> ...the battle of Port Gibson marked the beginning of the final phase of the Vicksburg Campaign, a complex, offensive movement which propelled the Union commander, Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, into national prominence, and was a key battle to final Union victory. The surrender of Vicksburg on July 4, 1863, and the opening of the Mississippi River to Union commerce and military traffic had a profound effect on the outcome of the Civil War...Port Gibson is nationally significant due to the battle's "direct and decisive influence" on the Vicksburg Campaign.[6]

The 1972 NRHP documentation also focuses on the entire battlefield at Port Gibson and briefly mentions the Shaifer house by stating:

> The Shaifer house is still in use, serving as the clubhouse of the Shaifer Hunting Club. It is a two-story frame structure made almost entirely of cypress, with walls showing scars from missiles fired during the battle.[7]

The Port Gibson Battlefield is eligible under National Register Criteria A and B. The area of significance is cited as Military, with a period of significance cited as the nineteenth century, specifically May 1–2, 1863. The nomination notes that "This Union victory at Port Gibson gave Grant the foothold on the Mississippi side of the river that terminated a year of failures and subsequently led to the capture of Vicksburg, his ultimate goal."[8]

Recommended Significance

Based on the findings of this study, the recommended area of significance is Military and the recommended period of significance for the Shaifer House is 1863, the time in which the Battle of Port Gibson took place and in which the Shaifer House was used as a field hospital for Union soldiers during and after the battle. While the Shaifer House is significant as a contributing feature of the larger Port Gibson Battlefield, it may not be significant as a stand-alone property. This period and area of significance aligns with the Port Gibson Battlefield NRHP and NHL listings in which the Shaifer House is included as a contributing resource to the Port Gibson Battlefield.

The Shaifer House demonstrates significance in NRHP Criterion A and NHL Criterion 1 through its association with the Battle of Port Gibson as stated above. There are no comparable properties to the Shaifer House, as it is the sole remaining house on the battlefield. The other significant

4 Jim Woodrick, *National Historic Landmark Nomination*, Port Gibson Battlefield, (Washington DC: National Park Service, 2002), 5.

5 Woodrick, NHL Port Gibson Battlefield, 8.

6 Woodrick, NHL Port Gibson Battlefield, 9.

7 William C. Wright, *National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Port Gibson Battlefield*, (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1972). 2

8 Wright, NRHP Port Gibson Battlefield, 3, 6.

building associated with this phase of the battle, Magnolia Church, burned down and is no longer extant. The Shaifer House underwent extensive restoration with new materials in 1982 and 2006 to return it to its presumed appearance at the time of the battle. Some materials that are known to be original to the period of significance include the nine-over-six and six-over-six double-hung windows, the brick fireplaces, some interior doors, built-in shelving in the dining room, a portion of the brick pier foundation, potentially some gable end siding, some window shutters, portions of the interior floor, wall, and ceiling finishes, portions of the interior window trim, and interior floor plan layout of the main house and the kitchen/dining room outbuilding. The historic property boundary of the Shaifer House is Section 12 of Township 11 North, Range 2 East of Claiborne County. The Shaifer House is eligible as a contributing resource to the Port Gibson Battlefield NHL but it is not individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or as a National Historic Landmark.

Significance of the Shaifer House was assessed under Criterion C to understand if the structure met one of the four requirements. The Shaifer House does not represent the work of a master, nor does it possess high artistic value. With the surrounding structures related to the Battle of Port Gibson and the outbuildings associated with the Shaifer House no longer extant, a historic district related to the battle cannot be created and the Shaifer House therefore does not represent a significant or distinguishable entity within a district under Criterion C. The Shaifer House does embody the distinctive characteristics of the Creole cottage with one missing distinctive feature of separate entries into each of the front rooms. Additionally, the Shaifer House has gone through two separate restoration projects that required the removal and replacement of original materials, both of which diminish the architectural integrity under Criterion C. The original outbuildings associated with the plantation use of the Shaifer House, minus the kitchen outbuilding, are also no longer extant and further diminishes the architectural integrity of the property through Creole cottage type, which usually included outbuildings at the rear of the property. Therefore, the Shaifer House does not qualify under Criterion C.

Character-Defining Features

The historic nature of significant buildings and structures is defined by their character, which is embodied in their identifying physical features. Character-defining features can include the shape of a building; its materials, craftsmanship, interior spaces, and features; and the different components of its surroundings.[9]

The following list identifies existing character-defining features found on the exterior and interior of the Shaifer House:

- One-and-a-half-story construction
- Brick pier foundation**
- Wood clapboard siding**
- Nine-over-six and six-over-six double-hung windows*
- Flanking window shutters**
- Hexastyle front porch with central stairs at the southeast house elevation***
- Central wide brick chimney**
- Asymmetrical gable roof with extended porch roof**
- First floor plan consisting of two rooms, one on either side of the fireplace, foyers at the front and rear of the fireplace, and three rooms along the rear of the house with the central room used as a rear hall
- Second floor plan consisting of two bedrooms
- Brick fireplaces*
- Enclosed stairs to half-story with interior and exterior porch access to stairs
- Wood floors, walls, and ceilings**
- Decorative window trim in the front of the house and simple window trim in the back of the house**

9 Lee H. Nelson, FAIA, *Preservation Brief 17: Architectural Character: Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving Their Character* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, Technical Preservation Services, 1988).

- Interior doors**
- Built-in shelving in the dining room*
- One-story kitchen/dining room outbuilding with covered porches to the northeast and southwest
- Exterior access to the space under the kitchen/dining room outbuilding*
- Stone well/cistern with side door on the house**

* indicates original materials.

** indicates both original and restored/reconstructed materials.

*** indicates wholly reconstructed materials.

Assessment of Integrity

Assessment of integrity is based on an evaluation of the existence and condition of the physical features that date to a property's period of significance, taking into consideration the degree to which the individual qualities of integrity are present. The seven aspects of integrity as defined in the National Register Criteria for Evaluation are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The property must retain the essential physical features that enable it to convey its historical significance. The essential physical features are those features that define both why a property is significant (National Register Criteria) and when it was significant (period of significance). The National Register Bulletin, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, defines integrity as "the ability of a property to convey its significance."[10]

The historical integrity of the Shaifer House is assessed as follows:

Integrity of Location. Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.

The Shaifer House maintains its integrity of location, as it remains in the place of its original construction in the early nineteenth century.

Integrity of Design. Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.

The building maintains integrity of design. Character-defining elements of the Shaifer House design, such as the massing, plan, entry and window locations, fireplaces and chimney, full-width gallery, and separate kitchen/dining building, remain as originally designed and constructed. Character-defining features that were reconstructed used in-kind material to the originals. Some elements, such as the gallery columns, were not replaced to their original design, but are generally compatible with the character of the building.

Integrity of Setting. Setting is the physical environment of a historic property.

Integrity of setting of the Shaifer House as part of the historic plantation and Battle of Port Gibson has been somewhat diminished. While the setting retains its rural character and is not affected by any nearby development, at the time of the battle the area around the house would have been more open and would have included cleared agricultural fields. Farm outbuildings (barns, chicken house, cabins for enslaved people, etc.) would also have been visible or nearby. Successional growth and the removal/deterioration of the outbuildings has impacted setting. Additionally, the Plantation Road running northwest from the bend at Shaifer Road past the House was a key feature for both the farm (it was used for internal circulation and to carry produce to Bayou Pierre) and the battle (Gen. McClernand used this road to send a division to engage Confederate forces blocking the Bruinsburg Road). This road currently extends several hundred feet to a gate, and then eventually is lost in the woods.

Integrity of Material and Workmanship. Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property, while workmanship is

10 National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 44-45..

the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

Integrity of materials and workmanship of the Shaifer House has been diminished due to two separate restoration projects that replaced deteriorated original materials, although most were replaced in kind and are compatible.

Integrity of Feeling. Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.

The Shaifer House maintains integrity of feeling. The building conveys its historic character and contributes to the sense of place of the plantation at the time of the Battle of Port Gibson.

Integrity of Association. Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

The Shaifer House maintains integrity of association, although some aspects are diminished. The building itself retains a direct link to the Battle of Port Gibson due to restoration to its presumed appearance during the Battle. Association has been somewhat impacted by the replacement of original materials and the loss of aspects of its nineteenth-century setting.

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Treatment and Use

Requirements for Treatment

Several laws, regulations, and functional requirements delineate treatment and use of historic structures in the National Park System. In addition to protecting the cultural resource, these requirements also address issues of human safety, fire protection, energy conservation, abatement of hazardous materials, and accessibility. Some of these requirements may contradict or be at cross purposes with one another if they are rigidly interpreted. Any treatment must be carefully considered in order that the historic fabric of the structure is preserved:

National Historic Preservation Act

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended, mandates federal protection of significant cultural resources. As the Shaifer House is a contributing building within the Port Gibson Battlefield, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and designated as a National Historic Landmark, major work undertaken at the site is required to undergo review under Section 106 of the NHPA, which requires federal agencies to "take into account the effect" of any undertaking affecting properties listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. This process may require consultation with local governments, State and Tribal Historic Preservations Offices, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

Secretary of Interior's Standards

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (Standards) provide a philosophy to underpin historic preservation that is widely understood and almost universally accepted in the United States. By separate regulation, the Secretary has required the application of the Standards in certain programs that the Secretary administers through the National Park Service. They have also been widely adopted by state and local governments and by the private sector and are intended to be applied to a wide variety of resource types, including buildings, sites, structures, objects, and districts. The Standards are neither technical nor prescriptive but are intended to promote responsible preservation practices that help protect the nation's irreplaceable cultural resources.

The Standards describe four broad approaches to the treatment and use of historic properties. These are: Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration, and Reconstruction. The NPS has assigned the Shaifer House a preliminary Ultimate Treatment of Preservation.

Architectural Barriers Act (ABA)

Passed in 1968, the ABA is one of the first laws to address access to the built environment. The law applies to federal buildings including post offices, social security offices, federal courthouses and prisons, and national parks. As of May 9, 2006, the National Park Service's implementing standard for accessibility in new construction and alterations is the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standard (ABAAS). As with other federal codes, full compliance with accessibility regulations may significantly impact the integrity of historic resources. In such cases, alternative methods of access may be negotiated to provide reasonable access while still maintaining the character-defining features of the historic resource.

International Building Code (IBC)

The National Park Service policy is guided by the International Building Code IBC), which is applicable to both historic and non-historic buildings. The NPS is not legally bound to local or state building codes. The NPS Denver Service Center references the 2021 IBC and its appendices and the 2021 IEBC (International Existing Building Code) and its appendices for design and construction. Additionally, the NFPA 101 Life Safety Code (National Fire Protection Association) is referenced for conditions where the IBC is silent.

National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA)

NFPA Codes for historic buildings include NFPA 909, "Code for Protection of Cultural Resources Properties – Museums, Libraries, and Places of Worship," and NFPA 914, "Code for Fire Protection of Historic Structures".

National Park Service Management Policies

The NPS General Management Policies (2006) guide overall management of historic properties. The introduction to Section 5: "Cultural Resource Management" states that:

> The National Park Service will protect, preserve, and foster appreciation of the cultural resources in its custody and demonstrate its respect for the peoples traditionally associated with those resources through appropriate programs of research, planning, and stewardship.

These goals are achieved through research and documentation of cultural resources, application of integrative and collaborative planning procedures, and appropriate treatment and stewardship to make cultural resources available for public understanding and enjoyment. Section 5 also explicitly states that preservation of cultural resources in their existing states should receive priority, and that alternatives should be considered before undertaking treatments of greater intervention.

Director's Order 28

Director's Order 28 is the NPS Cultural Resource Management Guideline. It requires that the NPS plan for the protection of cultural resources such as the Shaifer House. The research and investigation phases of this project and subsequent development of this report address research and planning to protect and manage the Shaifer House.

Hazardous Materials

A hazardous materials survey was not included in the scope of work for this HSR. Mortar, paint, and wallpaper samples were obtained from the Shaifer House. Because the property is still owned and managed by the State of Mississippi, permission to take and process materials samples is required from MDAH. This permission was granted and final reports are in progress at the time of this 95% submission. Materials testing results will be provided in a future submission.

Building Code Summary

Treatment and use of the Shaifer House is affected by federal laws and regulations including but not limited to the following:

- International Building Code (IBC) and its appendices
- 2021 International Existing Building Code (IEBC) and its appendices
- 2021 International Mechanical Code (IMC)
- 2021 International Plumbing Code (IPC)
- 2021 International Fire Code (IFC)
- National Fire Protection Association Codes (NFPA) current edition including, but not limited to the following:
    - NFPA 101 Life Safety Code
    - NFPA 70 National Electrical Code
    - NFPA 72 National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code
    - NFPA 914 Code for Fire Protection of Existing Structures
- NPS Reference Manual 58 - Structural Fire
- Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS)
- Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) 2010 Design Guidelines
- 2003 ANSI A117.1-09 Accessible and Useable Buildings and Facilities
- Uniform Accessibility Standards (UFAS)

The following summary is an initial analysis to inform alternatives that might be explored during the design of any proposed work to the Shaifer House. This analysis is not comprehensive and will need to be updated and expanded throughout the design process.

Occupancy Type:

(Chapter 3 IBC: Use and Occupancy Classification)
B – Business

Although the potential use of the building is as an unconditioned exhibit space, which would typically be considered Assembly Group A, Chapter 3 of IBC notes that assembly use buildings with an occupant

load of less than 50 people shall be classified as Group B occupancy. The Shaifer House is not expected to have an occupant load over 50 people.

Construction Type:

(Chapter 6 IBC: Types of Construction)

The existing construction is made up of wood framing with a 0-hour fire-resistance rating including the primary structural frame, non-bearing walls and partitions, floor construction, secondary structural members, and roof construction. The existing building height and area are within the allowable limits for Type VB construction, non-sprinklered.

Fire-Resistance-Rated Construction:

(Chapter 7 IBC: Fire and Smoke Protection Features)

The Shaifer House is made up of two small (approximately 1,650 sf total), uninsulated, one-story buildings. There are no fire-resistance-rated construction requirements applicable, considering the existing construction and current use.

Fire Protection Systems:

(Chapter 9 IBC: Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems)

There are no fire protection or life safety systems installed in the buildings. An automatic sprinkler system is not required for B occupancy, which represents the current interpretive use of the buildings. If the buildings use or occupancy changes, review by the AHJ is recommended to confirm sprinkler and alarm requirements.

Occupancy Load Factor:

(Chapter 10 IBC: Means of Egress)

The occupant load of the Shaifer House is limited to less than 50 occupants. Although there are at least two means of egress from each building, the occupant load is limited because of door swing and hardware configuration.

Accessibility:

(Chapter 11 IBC: Accessibility)

Treatment alternatives consider the addition of an accessible route from grade to the building interior elevation in the form of a ramp on the building exterior. Exterior doors meet width requirements but not requirements for maneuvering clearance at the entries from the front porch. The door from the walkway connection to the kitchen and dining building and the doors from the east porch of the kitchen and dining building meet both width and clearance requirements. Interior doors meet accessibility requirements for opening widths. There are elevation changes on the interior that limit access to all spaces. This will need to be addressed if building use and interpretation are expanded throughout the structure.

International Existing Building Code (IEBC):

The Shaifer House is a contributing building within the Port Gibson Battlefield, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places; therefore, Chapter 12: Historic Buildings applies to the Shaifer House. Chapter 12 of the IEBC considers the significance of historic buildings and provides a means for addressing life safety while preserving historic buildings being repaired, altered, relocated, or undergoing and change of occupancy.

Planning for Resiliency

Resilience to Natural Hazards considers application of the goals set out in the 2016 National Park Service Cultural Resources Climate Change Strategy. The goals for cultural resources and climate change as described in the strategy are:

- Connect Impacts and Information: connect cultural resources to the four pillars of climate change response: science, adaptation, mitigation, and communication.
- Understand the Scope: Identify and improve understanding of the effects of climate change on cultural resources.
- Integrate Practice: Incorporate climate change into cultural resources research, planning and stewardship.
- Learn and Share: Collaborate with partners to grow and use the body of knowledge and practice for cultural resources and climate change.

The recommendations for the Shaifer House that include repairs to the structural system as well as the building envelope (roofing, walls, floor/crawl space, windows, and doors) are intended to improve those systems and their expected life

and serviceability. If the building materials are in good condition and are maintained in good condition, the resiliency of the Shaifer House will be improved particularly against strong winds and rain events.

Recommendations also include maintenance to site features such as lawn and trees that can be impacted by high winds and increased rainwater runoff. A 2006 modification to the site created a berm and drain structures at the north of the site that have reportedly been performing well to minimize erosion.

Ultimate Treatment and Use

Alternative for Treatment and Use

The Secretary of the Interior has established standards and guidelines for the appropriate treatment of historic properties. These standards identify four approaches that might be considered for treatment and use of the Shaifer House: preservation, restoration, rehabilitation, and reconstruction. These treatments are defined by the NPS as follows:

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. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project."

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 function is appropriate within a restoration project."

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 of features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values."

Reconstruction is defined as "the act of process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location."

Ultimate Treatment and Use

The National Park Service has not yet completed a planning process to establish the administratively determined Management Category and Ultimate Treatment, and no objectives for the property have been established in the park's General Management Plan. However, because the Shaifer House property contributes to the national significance of Vicksburg National Military Park under themes related to the park's legislated significance, the Management Category "Must Be Preserved and Maintained" and Ultimate Treatment of Preservation is preliminarily assigned to the Shaifer House pending completion of a planning effort and administrative determination.

Preservation of the Shaifer House is currently ongoing through repair and maintenance work that takes place as needed. Although the Ultimate Treatment of Preservation is preliminarily assigned to the Shaifer House, it is somewhat constraining as an overall treatment since this approach focuses on maintenance and repair and limits modifications that may be necessary to achieve the park's vision for the building and site.

Similarly, an overall *Restoration* approach is somewhat limiting as modifications would focus on returning the building to its configuration during the period of significance. Restoration of the Shaifer House would mainly be conjecture due to limited documentation prior to the 1970s , and therefore would be inappropriate as a treatment approach.

A *Rehabilitation* approach to treatment could be considered as planning continues and a final administrative determination is made. Like those for Preservation, the standards for Rehabilitation focus attention on the preservation of those

materials, features, finishes, spaces, and spatial relationships that, together, give a property its historic character, but unlike Preservation, Rehabilitation allows for repairs, alterations, and additions that may be required for alternate uses for the property. Rehabilitation also allows for modifications to add visitor amenities such as restrooms and accessibility improvements if future programming supports these changes.

Reconstruction is not an appropriate approach to treatment for future work as the Shaifer House is in place. Missing structures and features, such as the wrap around porch and cistern building would be inappropriate to reconstruct since the documentation describing these features is limited.

The following is a summary of the recommended ultimate treatment and use:

- The NPS has preliminarily assigned the Ultimate Treatment of Preservation to the Shaifer House. The Treatment Recommendations following this section focus on Preservation treatments including recommendations necessary to complete the building envelope and stabilize the building.

- Although Preservation is an appropriate preliminary treatment for stabilizing the building, protection and stabilization of the Shaifer House including maintenance and repair of historic materials and features are all also appropriate for Rehabilitation. Additionally, rehabilitation allows future modifications to the Shaifer House to support visitor access and interpretation and could be considered as planning efforts are completed and an administrative determination for the property is made. Therefore, the park may want to pursue establishing a rehabilitation treatment approach in place of the preliminarily assigned preservation approach.

Proposed Use

The Shaifer House currently has no defined use. The structure is not secured, resulting in unofficial self-guided visitation. There is no accessible route to the building interior elevation. Structural live load capacity is limited by the existing framing.

The proposed use for the Shaifer House is to maintain the historic structure, repair damage that results in unsafe conditions, and utilize the Shaifer House to interpret the Battle of Port Gibson. In the short term, interpretation will be limited to the building exterior. Future planning may consider including interpretation at the building interior. The long-term vision for use of the Shaifer House is a minimally invasive approach that supports the interpretation of the Battle of Port Gibson while also interpreting the timeline of the building including its restoration of historic features. The vision for the Shaifer House includes only the building systems required to maintain the building in good condition. Cost-effective and low maintenance interventions are important for this remote site.

Alternatives to Treatment and Analysis

Through discussions during the treatment workshop, the following options for ultimate use were determined:

- Option 1: Maintain the Shaifer House as a historic site with minimal, unsupported self-guided visitation. Implementation of this option focuses on maintenance of the existing building and improvements necessary to protect the structure. This would include continued maintenance of the building and repairs to the building exterior envelope and interior finishes to prolong the life of the historic resource. This option also includes structural improvements addressing inadequacies existing at the floor framing and porch structural elements as discussed in the Structural System Recommendations section, see page 93 and 95-96.

- Option 2: Allow for public use of the Shaifer House porches and interior as interpretive exhibit spaces. Implementation of this option would include the work noted in Option 1 as well as accessibility and structural upgrades necessary to support visitor access, such as construction of a ramp to the interior elevation levels and improving the live load capacity of the floor structure. Visitor engagement would primarily be self-guided, and any interpretive materials should consider the minimal security of the site. The addition of HVAC systems or other utilities beyond those required for building maintenance is not expected.

Site Modifications: The addition of defined site parking, including accessible site parking, and a new compliant approach to the building from the parking area would improve visitor access. Access to the Shaifer House site is impacted by the remote location of the property and the varied condition of the road to the site. It was noted during the treatment workshop that one approach to access that could be considered is to identify a gathering location where visitors could meet a shuttle that would provide access to the Shaifer House site. This would still rely on county road maintenance to keep the road safe and passable.

Site modifications for interpretive purposes, such as identifying the locations of former outbuildings important to the period of significance, could also be considered. Any site work that would require modifications to the site cannot be completely evaluated without a Cultural Landscape Report.

Treatment Recommendations

Architectural Recommendations

Treatment recommendations presented in this document support the "Must Be Preserved and Maintained" management category. The Shaifer House includes two separate structures, the main house and the kitchen building, connected by an exterior walkway. Because the buildings are functionally related and immediately adjacent to one another, the following site recommendations refer to both structures. The remainder of the treatment recommendations section is separated into Shaifer House and Shaifer Kitchen narratives. .

Site

A Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) for the Shaifer property is recommended to research and document site history, record and assess existing site conditions, and provide treatment recommendations appropriate to the historic landscape. If a CLR of the Port Gibson Battlefield is undertaken, that CLR should include the Shaifer property as an area of focus, including site treatments. Trees should be assessed by a certified arborist to develop a maintenance plan and direct removal of hazard trees, particularly the standing dead trees to the south of the house and near the entry gate.

Archeological studies should also be performed prior to any ground disturbance. These studies would include the site and be used for research purposes.

The lawn should be maintained regularly to manage weeds, insects, and erosion. The recent construction of the berm and drainage structures should be maintained regularly to ensure the installation is working as intended.

The open cistern should be protected for visitor safety. Options include filling and capping the cistern or providing a barricade leaving the cistern open. Since there is no indication that the cistern contributes to site drainage, it could be filled and capped. If there is a desire by the park to collect and utilize rainwater, the cistern could remain open and a secure metal grate could be installed as a cap to protect visitors but still allow water collection. The collapsed shed and abandoned water tank should be removed or secured with a barrier, as the partially collapsed structure is a safety concern.

Shaifer House

Foundation

The building is set on a combination of brick piers, timbers, and logs. Treatment recommendations for the brick piers and other supporting structures are included in the structural section of this report, see page 93.

Exterior Elevations

General

Continued periodic maintenance of the building exterior is recommended to prolong the life of exterior materials. This includes maintaining paint on exterior painted wood features including siding, doors, windows, shutters, trim, porch deck and ceiling, stairs, and columns. It also includes attic inspections to identify roof leaks before damage is significant.

Removal of biological growth is recommended for multiple building features in the following text. Removal should consider utilization of a product formulated for the removal of biological growth at the cellular level and not only address surface growth. Prior to implementation of any

cleaning campaign, cleaning solutions should be tested for effectiveness and minimal negative impact on historic building features. Additional recommendations organized by exterior feature are noted in the following text.

Exterior Walls

Remove biological growth from siding, window sills, and water table cap. Biological growth tends to develop in shaded, damp areas and projecting elements. Although the landscape around the house is free of shrubs and close trees, the overall setting of the house is within a wooded area with tall trees that may increase shaded areas on the house. This can be minimized by reducing shade on the building through maintenance of trees where possible.

Peeling paint on painted exterior features should be scraped to remove loose paint and then repainted.

Windows

Maintain windows and shutters including paint finish, hardware, and glazing. Replace the broken glass panes in the second floor windows on the west elevation. Repair deteriorated sills, including the sill at the ground floor window on the east elevation. Additional assessment of the exterior paint and glazing on windows obscured by shutters is required.

Replace the missing shutter on the south elevation. The replacement shutter should match the existing shutter that remains on the same window opening. Shutters that exhibit areas of deterioration, including the easternmost shutter on the north elevation, should be replaced. Replace the damaged shutters on the east elevation. Replacement shutters should match the species, dimensions, profiles and painted finish of the existing elements. Shutter hardware should be refurbished and shutters should be painted as part of ongoing maintenance. Provide adequate latching mechanism on shutters for hurricane and storm preparedness.

Doors

Maintain doors and frames, including paint finish and hardware. Remove and replace the plywood panel installed over the exterior face of the east door.

Refurbish door hardware and replace missing door knobs. Doors knobs to be simple cast style matching metal and finish of existing rim locksets.

Porch

Remove biological growth from east-facing porch elements. Biological growth tends to develop in shaded, damp areas. Replace deteriorated porch decking. Replace split porch fascia board. Replacement elements should match the species, dimensions, profiles and painted finish of the existing elements. Repair the deteriorated sections of the porch beam. Repair the bottom section of porch columns. Refer to the structural section of this report for recommendations regarding further investigation at the porch columns, see page 93. Peeling paint should be scraped to remove loose paint and then the painted wood elements should be repainted.

Roofing

Maintain masonry chimney and associated flashing, currently all in good condition. Considering the age of the roof and that approximately 25% of the roof shingles are lifted or deteriorated, the roof should be replaced, along with any underlayment and edge flashing. Replacement elements should match the species, dimensions, profiles and finish of the existing elements.

Roof drainage is a concern at the building perimeter, particularly on the north elevation where the grade slopes down toward the crawl space below the ground-floor framing. Because there is only a gutter and downspout installed over the north door, rainwater runs off the roof directly to grade below. This contributes to deterioration of ground-floor framing, since the grade at the south of the building slopes slightly toward the crawl space where water can collect and is slow to dry out. Moisture encourages deterioration of wood elements and increases the potential for insect damage. Recommend installation of a gutter and two downspouts on the south side of the building to collect rainwater runoff from the roof and direct the water away from the building and crawl space.

Interior

The Shaifer House is a combination of historic and replacement materials from renovations in the 1980s and 2000s. Treatment recommendations are organized by interior room where specific conditions were observed. Interior floor and ceiling finishes may require removal, salvage, and reinstallation in some areas to allow structural work to be implemented.

Room 101/Entry

Repair the deteriorating paint finish on the floor of the entry. Protect the remnants of abandoned hardware at the main entry from the porch. Remove insect nests from walls and ceiling.

Room 102/Living Room

Remove biological growth from walls, ceiling, windows, and trim and restore finish in these areas. Repair the deteriorated paint finish on the floor.

Remove bat guano from fireplace area. Surface rust present on the fireplace opening lintel should be removed and the lintel treated to prevent further deterioration. Replace the missing mantel.

Room 103/Stair

Repair gaps in floor treads to remove any tripping hazards from the stair. Replace missing railing at top of stair in Room 201/bedroom.

Room 104/Vestibule

Remove biological growth and insect nests from floor, walls, and ceiling and restore finish on these surfaces. Replace missing trim at base of west wall.

Room 104A

Remove biological growth and insect nests from floor, walls, and ceiling and restore finish on these surfaces. Replace the missing door between Room 104A and Room 104/vestibule. Evidence of hinges remains on the west side of the opening.

Room 105/East Rear Room

Remove biological growth and insect nests from walls and ceiling and restore finish on these surfaces. Repair gaps in the horizontal siding at the interior face of the exterior wall. Reset displaced wall and replace missing trim at ceiling. Repair interior door to eliminate displacement and allow proper operation.

Room 106/West Rear Room

Remove biological growth and insect nests from windows, walls, and ceiling and restore finish on these surfaces. Repair gaps in the horizontal siding at the interior face of the exterior wall.

Repair interior door to eliminate displacement and allow proper operation and replace missing upper half of door leaf.

Remove furring and plastic sheeting attached to interior of window trim.

Room 107/Parlor

Remove biological growth and insect nests from walls and ceiling and restore finish on these surfaces. Remove and salvage wood flooring to access and repair framing and structure below. Reinstall salvaged wood flooring.

Remove biological growth and insect nests from windows and restore finish. Remove furring and plastic sheeting attached to interior of window trim.

Remove bat guano from fireplace area. Surface rust present on the fireplace opening lintel should be removed and the lintel treated to prevent further deterioration. Replace the missing mantel.

Room 201/Bedroom

Additional investigation is recommended for the area above the ceiling to review the cause of moisture staining on the ceiling. This investigation will require removal of ceiling boards in order to access attic space and review the underside of the roof. It is possible the moisture staining is from old leaks that have been repaired.

Remove biological growth and insect nests from the walls and ceiling. Remove bat guano from the room. There were bats present in the attic space during the site survey. Consult with a bat removal expert to support safe removal of bats from structure.

Install access panels in the existing window frames on the north walls.

Surface rust present on the fireplace opening lintel should be removed and the lintel treated to prevent further deterioration. Repair mortar joints on the chimney and restore plaster parge coating over masonry.

Room 202/Bedroom

Recommendations for Room 202/bedroom are the same as noted for Room 201/bedroom.

Structural Recommendations

Brick Piers

Minimum treatment is to consider spread footings beneath piers or a concrete grade-beam foundation system with brick facing.

The brick piers should be repaired by pointing cracked mortar joints, replacing cracked brick, and adjusting the verticality to plumb. This may require temporary jacks below the floor to unweight the piers.

Timber shims that bear on grade should be replaced with brick piers.

The bearing pressure at the base of the piers should be distributed to the soil with precast concrete blocks or similar materials.

Floor Framing

The first-floor framing should be strengthened by either replacing deteriorated lumber or adding strengthening joists or beams adjacent to existing ones, often called sistering. This may require removal of some of the first floorboards for access since the crawl space is very tight in many areas.

The second-floor joists could be strengthened by adding new joists adjacent to existing ones to stiffen the floor framing.

Periodic inspections and treatments for insects are recommended at least on an annual basis.

Roof Framing

Although access to the roof framing was limited, there was no evidence of metal connectors at the bearing of the joists in the lean-to framed area. Hurricane clips or other direct nailed type connections are recommended for light wood structures as the original nailing is often inadequate for strong wind loads.

Porch Framing

The wood covering around the porch columns should be removed to allow for inspection of all posts. Posts that are found to be deteriorated should be replaced. Replacement elements should match the species, dimensions, profiles and painted finish of the existing elements.

Wood stairs and the walkway between buildings should be replaced as the lumber is in too poor a condition to be repaired. Replacement elements should match the species, dimensions, profiles and painted finish of the existing elements.

The installation of gutters would limit the amount of water that falls to the ground adjacent to the crawl space and might be leading to higher moisture contents in the wood framing and subsequent insect damage.

Building Systems Recommendations

The extension of mechanical, electrical, or plumbing systems onto the site or within the house is not desired due to the need for ongoing maintenance and inspection of building systems. The site is remote and is unoccupied creating a condition where minor issues with building systems can go unnoticed and become major issues. The requirements to maintain building systems in good condition are not sustainable for the park at this time. Additionally, the extension of building systems does not result in benefits to visitor engagement with the Shaifer House as currently envisioned. The following recommendations could be helpful as planning for the Shaifer House is developed and a permanent Management Category and Ultimate Treatment are determined.

If restroom facilities are desired, a percolation test should be performed to determine the suitability of an on-site septic system. The existing abandoned water supply should also be tested and confirmed to be adequate. Solar hot water and rainwater harvesting should be evaluated for life cycle cost effectiveness.

A site survey should be performed to investigate subsurface obstacles, abandoned piping, etc.

Shaifer Kitchen

Foundation

The building is set on a combination of a brick masonry wall foundation and brick piers. Treatment recommendations for the brick piers and other supporting structures are included in the structural section of this report, see page 95-96.

Exterior Elevations

General

Continued periodic maintenance of the building exterior is recommended to prolong the life of exterior materials. This includes maintaining paint on exterior painted wood features including siding, doors, windows, shutters, trim, porch deck and ceiling, stairs, and columns. It also includes attic inspections to identify roof leaks before damage is significant. Additional recommendations organized by exterior feature are noted in the following text.

Exterior Walls

Remove biological growth from siding, window sills, railings, and porch columns. Biological growth tends to develop in shaded, damp areas, and projecting elements. Although landscape around the house is free of shrubs and close trees, the overall setting of the house is within a wooded area with tall trees that may increase shaded areas on the house. This can be minimized by reducing shade on the building through maintenance of trees where possible.

Peeling paint on painted exterior features should be scraped to remove loose paint and then repainted.

Windows

Maintain windows and shutters including paint finish, hardware, and glazing. Additional assessment of the exterior paint and glazing on windows obscured by shutters is required.

Shutter hardware should be refurbished and shutters should be painted as part of ongoing maintenance.

Doors

Maintain doors and frames, including paint finish and hardware. Refurbish door hardware and replace missing door knobs. Consider the addition of weatherstripping at the doors or the addition of additional wood material at the bottom of the doors to minimize the gap to the exterior. This would help to minimize insect and rodent entry into the building.

Porches

East porch: Replace deteriorated porch deck boards. Replacement deck should match the species, dimensions, profiles and painted finish of the existing. Repair the damaged porch fascia board at the south end of the porch. Coordinate repair and reconstruction of the porch elements required to adjust to complete structural repairs noted in the structural section of this report, see page 95-96.

Replace deteriorated elements of porch railing. Replacement elements to match profiles and dimensions of existing. Modify railing as required to meet structural requirements to improve safety This may include additional supports attaching railing to structure. Additional supports should visually blend with the existing railing.

Peeling paint should be scraped to remove loose paint and then the painted wood elements should be repainted.

Replace wood walkway connecting Shaifer House to Shaifer Kitchen. Replace stairs from walkway down to east and west.

West porch: The west porch conditions and recommendations are similar to those described for the east porch. Replace deteriorated porch deck boards. Replacement deck should match the species, dimensions, profiles and painted finish of the existing. Repair the damaged porch fascia board. Coordinate repair and reconstruction of the porch elements required to adjust to complete structural repairs noted in the structural section of this report, see page 95-96.

Replace deteriorated elements of porch railing. Replacement elements to match profiles and dimensions of existing. Modify railing as required

to meet structural requirements to improve safety This may include additional supports attaching railing to structure. Additional supports should visually blend with the existing railing.

Peeling paint should be scraped to remove loose paint and then the painted wood elements should be repainted.

Roofing

Considering the age of the roof and that approximately 25% of the roof shingles are lifted or deteriorated, the roof should be replaced, along with any underlayment and edge flashing. Replacement elements should match the species, dimensions, profiles and painted finish of the existing elements.

Interior

The Shaifer House is a combination of historic and replacement materials from renovations in the 1980s and 2000s. Treatment recommendations are organized by interior room where specific conditions were observed. Interior floor and ceiling finishes may require removal, salvage, and reinstallation in some areas to allow structural work to be implemented.

Room 110/Dining Room

Remove biological growth from the walls and ceiling. Replace the missing trim at the lower section of the dining room shelving. Replacement elements should match the species, dimensions, profiles and painted finish of the existing elements.

Retain the wallpaper remnants present on the shelving walls and the limewash finish on the remaining walls. Conservation and/or replication of the wallpaper requires the expertise of a conservator. A section of the wallpaper, ideally one large enough to understand the full pattern, could be removed from the building and archived for documentation and replication purposes. One treatment option for the limewash finish is application of a conservative wax to preserve the limewash finish. Alternatively, a new limewash finish matching the existing colors could be applied.

Room 111/Kitchen

Remove biological growth from the walls and ceiling. Replace the missing boards located low on the west wall. Replacement elements should match the species, dimensions, profiles and painted finish of the existing elements.

Retain the wallpaper remnants present on the walls. Conservation and/or replication of the wallpaper requires the expertise of a conservator. A section of the wallpaper, ideally one large enough to understand the full pattern, could be removed from the building and archived for documentation and replication purposes.

Repair the hole in the north end of the ceiling. Remove bat guano from surfaces near the hole in the ceiling.

Structural Recommendations

Brick Piers

Brick piers that have cracks or are out of plumb should be repaired. This will likely require excavating a new footing for the piers and either taking down the brick, salvaging existing brick, and rebuilding, or replacing with new brick. The new brick which should match the size, shape and the color of the existing bricks. The new mortar and its consistency and tooling should match the existing.

Brick Walls

The north brick wall could either be jacked back into position and a new foundation placed or the wall could be underpinned with helical piles that are augured into the ground and a bracket placed under the wall. Another option would be to replace the wall. If the existing bricks are damaged and are not usable then use the new brick which should match the size, shape and the color of the existing bricks. The new mortar and its consistency and tooling should match the existing.

The other walls could be repaired using repointing of mortar joints and underpinning of the wall corners at the north end.

Floor Framing

First-floor framing can be repaired by installing joists between the existing floor joists and by

repairing the end connections of the porch joist framing with joist hangers. The central wood beam should be replaced on the west side. The edge beam on west porch should also be replaced. Periodic inspections and treatments for insects are recommended at least on an annual basis. An alternative would be for NPS to perform integrated pest management (IPM) treatments or have an application of borate pesticides and termite shields at the top of the piers.

Roof Framing

Although the roof framing was not accessible for the central part and the west porch, a more detailed assessment could be conducted by removing parts of the sheathing boards. It is likely that the addition of hurricane clips would not be needed for this building due to the smaller plan area of roof and the weight of the ceiling joists and sheathing. Maintaining a watertight roof with gutters to carry water away from the foundation is recommended to prevent further settlements and limit moisture exposure to the underside of the porch framing.

Porch Framing

The railing for the porches on the west side should be replaced as well as all deck boards with rot damage. The porch posts with rot damage should be replaced.

Prior to NPS personnel accessing the porches a quick visual check that the supporting piers and timber beams are in place is recommended.

Building Systems Recommendations

The preliminary assignment of the Management Category "Must Be Preserved and Maintained" does not support the extension of mechanical, electrical, or plumbing systems onto the site or within the house. The following recommendations could be helpful as planning for the Shaifer House is developed and a permanent Management Category and Ultimate Treatment are determined.

If restroom facilities are desired, a percolation test should be performed to determine the suitability of an on-site septic system. The existing abandoned water supply should also be tested and confirmed to be adequate. Solar hot water and rainwater harvesting should be evaluated for life cycle cost effectiveness.

A site survey should be performed to investigate subsurface obstacles, abandoned piping, etc.

Treatment Implementation

Draft PMIS Project Statements

This section summarizes and groups treatment recommendations included in the Treatment Recommendations section with the objective of translating the recommendations into project funding requests. PMIS Project Statements are the statements resulting from the budget call process, which includes a project description, justification, and the amount of funds requested.

The projects listed below recognize that opportunities for collaboration, funding availability, interpretive and programmatic goals, project review and compliance, and other factors may impact implementation.

Project 1. Repair and improve structural deficiencies at floor framing. Reset Shaifer Kitchen

Project Description: This project will repair cracks in existing brick piers and replace piers made from timber and other miscellaneous materials with piers made from brick. The additional piers will provide a more stable base for the building to allow for an increased live load capacity at the building interior. It will also repair the sloped structure in the Shaifer Kitchen building.

The replacement piers and structural stability will be designed by a qualified structural engineer. Site visits and field verification will need to be included to ensure most current conditions are captured. Repair work will be completed by qualified professionals either within or external to NPS.

- The brick piers should be repaired by pointing cracked mortar joints, replacing cracked brick, and adjusting the verticality to plumb.
- Timber shims that bear on grade should be replaced with brick piers.
- The bearing pressure at the base of the piers should be distributed to the soil with precast concrete blocks or similar materials.

- At the kitchen, brick piers that have cracks or are out of plumb should be repaired. Excavate a new footing for the piers and either take down the brick, salvage existing brick, and rebuild, or replace with new brick.
- At the kitchen, the north brick wall could either be jacked back into position and a new foundation placed or the wall could be underpinned with helical piles that are augured into the ground and a bracket placed under the wall. Another option would be to replace the wall.

Justification: Existing live load capacity of the building is currently limited to 10 psf. This is only safe for a few people to be in the house at one time. These modifications would increase safety and result in a live load capacity of 40 psf. At the kitchen building, this effort will eliminate the sloped and displaced building walls and piers, improving the stability and safety.

Project 2. Archeological Studies

Project Description: This project include archeological studies and research at the Shaifer House property or Port Gibson Battlefield. The investigation will be done by a skilled professional or by NPS cultural resources team. It would include various testing methods as well as research and data compiling. Drainage and other site studies would also be conducted to help understand and improve the current drainage conditions.

Justification: Archeological studies have not been conducted at the Shaifer House property and would be a vital research tool. This work is especially important to conduct prior to any proposed treatment recommendations that may disturb the site.

Archeological studies would also benefit future visitors as more information about the use of the house and the site is uncovered. It would help curate a more complete visitor experience and could potentially expand the current research sources.

Project 3. Building Exterior Maintenance

Project Description: This project will repair and maintain building exterior features such as wood shutters, wood siding, and trim.

The routine maintenance work can be completed by NPS staff while more specialized repairs such as replacement shutters will be done by qualified professionals.

- Clean biological growth and staining using approved cleaning system that is the gentlest method possible.
- Repair or replace any damaged or deteriorated exterior features including porch features. Replacements should match existing species, dimensions and profiles. Measurements and profiles will be conducted in field in order to create proper matches.
- Paint the exterior.

Justification: These measures are needed to preserve, protect, and stabilize the building. It would provide a safe and secure building for both visitors as well as staff.

Project 4. Roof replacement

Project Description: This project will result in the replacement of the wood shingle roofing on the Shaifer House and Shaifer Kitchen.

The routine maintenance work can be completed by NPS staff. Full roof replacement will be designed and documented by a qualified design professional. Replacement will be done by qualified professionals.

- Replace the two roofs, along with any underlayment and edge flashing.
- Replacement elements should match the species, dimensions, profiles and finish of the existing elements.
- At the house, install a gutter and two downspouts on the south side of the building to collect rainwater runoff from the roof and direct the water away from the building and crawl space.

Justification: The roofs are toward the end of their serviceable life. 25% of shingles are either loose or deteriorated. By replacing the roof it ensures the building will be safe and secure for future use and programming.

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Appendices

Appendix A: 1970 Restoration of the Shaifer House

Appendix B: 2005 Restoration of the Shaifer House

Appendix C: Existing Drawings

Appendix D: Episode Drawings

Appendix E: Treatment Drawings

Appendix F: Materials Analysis Report

Appendix G: Survey Field Notes

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Appendix A

1970 Restoration of Shaifer House

Sheet 1: Cover Sheet

Sheet 2: Elevations and Site Plan

Sheet 3: First Floor and Second Floor Plan

Sheet 4: Details and Comfort Station Detail

Sheet 5: Comfort Station Details

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RESTORATION OF

SHAIFER HOUSE

CLAIBORNE COUNTY

MISSISSIPPI

SUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL

APPROVED BY_____ DATE_____

DRAWINGS INDEX

1. SITE PLAN, EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS AND DETAILS
2. FLOOR PLANS, DOOR SCHEDULE, WINDOW SCHEDULE, ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE AND DETAILS
3. COMFORT STATION PLAN, ELEVATIONS AND DETAILS, CISTERN HOUSE PLAN, ELEVATION AND DETAILS, RAILING AND STAIR DETAILS
4. WELL HOUSE PLAN, ELEVATION AND DETAILS

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3218 NORTH STATE STREET JACKSON MS

ABBREVIATIONS

AP	ACCESS PANEL	FOC	FACE OF CONCRETE	LL	LIVE LOAD	RAD	RADIUS
A/C	AIR CONDITIONING	FOF	FACE OF FINISH	LVR	LOUVER	REF	REFERENCE
ALT	ALTERNATE	FOM	FACE OF MASONRY			REFR	REFRIGERATOR
ALUM	ALUMINUM	FOS	FACE OF STUDS	MH	MANHOLE	REG	REGISTER
APX	APPROXIMATE	FRP	FIBERGLASS REINFORCED PLASTIC	MFR	MANUFACTURER	RF	REINFORCE
ARCH	ARCHITECTURAL	FGL	FIBERGLASS	MAS	MASONRY	RA	RETURN AIR
ASB	ASBESTOS	FIN	FINISH(ED)	MO	MASONRY OPENING	ROW	RIGHT OF WAY
		FFE	FINISHED FLOOR ELEV	MAT	MATERIAL	RD	ROOF DRAIN
	BENCH MARK	FEC	FIRE EXTINGUISHER CAB	MECH	MECHANICAL	RM	ROOM
BLK	BLOCK	FP	FIREPROOF	MBR	MEMBER	RO	ROUGH OPENING
BD	BOARD	FD	FLOOR DRAIN	MMB	MEMBRANE		
BOT	BOTTOM	FTG	FOOTING	MET	METAL	SCH	SCHEDULE
				MIN	MINIMUM	SC	SOLID CORE
CAB	CABINET	GA	GAGE GAUGE	MISC	MISCELLANEOUS	SPL	SPECIAL
CPT	CARPET	GV	GALVANIZED	MULL	MULLION	SPEC	SPECIFICATION(S)
CI	CAST IRON	GI	GALVANIZED IRON			STD	STANDARD
CB	CATCH BASIN	GC	GENERAL CONTRACTOR	NAT	NATURAL	ST	STEEL
CLG	CEILING	GL	GLASS GLAZING	NOM	NOMINAL	SD	STORM DRAIN
CMT	CEILING MATERIAL	GYP BD	GYPSUM BOARD WALL	NIC	NOT IN CONTACT	STC	STRUCTURAL
CT	CERAMIC TILE	GYP PL	GYPSUM PLASTER			SYS	SYSTEM
COL	COLUMN			OC	ON CENTER(S)		
CONC	CONCRETE	HDW	HARDWARE	OPG	OPENING	TACKBD	TACKBOARD
CMU	CONCRETE MASONRY UNIT	HTG	HEATING	OPP	OPPOSITE	TEL	TELEPHONE
CONST	CONSTRUCTION	HVAC	HEAT VENT AIR COND	OD	OUTSIDE DIAMETER	TV	TELEVISION
CONTR	CONTRACTOR	HGT	HEIGHT			T & G	TONGUE AND GROOVE
CJT	CONTROL JOINT	HC	HOLLOW CORE	PNL	PANEL	TYP	TYPICAL
COPR	COPPER	HOR	HORIZONTAL	PTN	PARTITION		
		HB	HOSE BIBB	PLAM	PLASTIC LAMINATE	UNF	UNFINISHED
DP	DAMPPROOFING	HWH	HOT WATER HEATER	PL	PLATE		
DL	DEAD LOAD			PWD	PLYWOOD	VB	VAPOR BARRIER
DIA	DIAMETER	INT	INTERIOR	PCF	POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT	VRM	VERMICULITE
DIM	DIMENSION			PSF	POUNDS PER SQUARE FOOT	VERT	VERTICAL
DS	DOWNSPOUT	JT	JOINT	PSI	POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH	VIN	VINYL
DWG	DRAWING			PCC	PRECAST CONCRETE	VB	VINYL BASE
DF	DRINKING FOUNTAIN	KPL	KICKPLATE	PSC	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE		
		KO	KNOCKOUT	PL	PROPERTY LINE	WC	WATER CLOSET
						WP	WATERPROOFING
ELEC	ELECTRICAL	LAM	LAMINATE	QT	QUARRY TILE		
EP	ELECTRICAL PANELBOARD	LAV	LAVATORY				
EQP	EQUIPMENT	LWC	LIGHTWEIGHT CONCRETE				
EST	ESTIMATE						

GRAPHIC SYMBOL

- 46.0 NEW POINT ELEVATION
- + 46.0' EXISTING POINT ELEVATION
- 100 EXISTING CONTOURS
- 100 NEW CONTOURS
- TB-1 TEST BORING
- LEVEL LINE
- PERSPECTIVE
- A WINDOW TYPE
- E COLUMN REFERENCE GRIDS
- 130 ROOM SPACE NUMBER
- 354 EQUIPMENT NUMBER
- INDICATES SECTION NUMBER
- C INDICATES DRAWING SHEET ON WHICH SECTION IS SHOWN A-3
- 5 INDICATES DETAIL NUMBER
- A-8 INDICATES DRAWING SHEET ON WHICH DETAILS IS SHOWN

MATERIAL DESIGNATION

- EARTH
- POROUS FILL
- LIGHTWEIGHT CONCRETE
- STRUCTURAL CONCRETE
- BRICK
- CONC. MASONRY UNITS
- MARBLE
- METAL (LARGE SCALE)
- METAL (SMALL SCALE)
- PLYWOOD
- WOOD FINISHED
- WOOD ROUGH
- INSULATION (LOOSE OR BATT)
- GLASS
- CERAMIC TILE
- INSULATION (RIGID)
- PLASTER (GROUT SAND)
- ACOUSTICAL TILE

JOSEPH RUSSELL PERKINS REGISTERED ARCHITECT No. 360 STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

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WEST ELEVATION

EAST ELEVATION

SOUTH ELEVATION

SOUTH ELEV. (KITCHEN)

NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

NORTH ELEV. (KITCHEN)

ELEVATIONS
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

FLASHING AT CHIMNEY

FIREPLACE SECTION
3/4" = 1'-0"

DET #1
FULL SCALE

ELEV. OF FIREPLACE IN LIVING ROOM
3/4" = 1'-0"

NOTE:
PROVIDE & INSTALL NEW MANTEL IN FIREPLACE TO MATCH THE ONE SHOWN ABOVE. REMOVE, CLEAN & RELAY BRICK IN FIREPLACE & HEARTH IN LIVING ROOM, FAMILY, BEDROOM #1 & BEDROOM #2

SITE PLAN
1" = 20'

ROAD TO PORT GIBSON

SHAFER HOUSE RESTORATION

JOSEPH RUSSELL PERKINS
ARCHITECT A.I.A.

DRAWN
CHECKED

1 OF

DATE:

National Park Service

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SHAIFER HOUSE RESTORATION

JOSEPH RUSSELL PERKINS
ARCHITECT ● A.I.A.
2210 NORTH STATE STREET ● JACKSON MISSISSIPPI

REGISTERED ARCHITECT JOSEPH RUSSELL PERKINS 360 STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

DRAWN
CHECKED

2 OF

EXTERIOR DOORS

INTERIOR DOORS

DOOR SCHEDULE

NOTE: (EXISTING DOORWAY (#1, 2, 3, & 5) IN STORAGE AT DEAN OLLIE STATE PARK TO BE REHUNG AS INDICATED
2. ANY EXISTING DOOR THAT CANNOT BE REPAIRED IS TO BE RECONSTRUCTED.

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

WINDOW SCHEDULE

NOTE: 1/4" = 1'-0"
REPLACEMENT WINDOW SASH TO MATCH EXISTING WHO SASH

WINDOW SASH DETAIL

3" = 1'-0"

NOTE: SEE EXISTING DOORS FOR ACTUAL WORK DRY.

DETAIL OF DOORS 2 & 5 DETAIL OF MOULDING
FULL SCALE

FINISH SCHEDULE

FINISH	FLOOR	BASE	WALL	CEILING	CEILING HEIGHT	REMARKS
1	EXISTING TO BE RESTORED AND REFINISHED	EXISTING TO BE REPAIRED AND REFINISHED	EXISTING TO BE REPAIRED AND REPLASTED	EXISTING	EXISTING	HAND DOWN EXISTING WALL AND CEILING AND REPAINT
2	EXISTING TO BE REMOVED AND REPLACED	EXISTING TO BE REPAIRED AND REFINISHED	EXISTING TO BE REPAIRED AND CLEANED	EXISTING	EXISTING	
3	BRICK PAVERS	NONE	SEE MASONRY NOTES ON MAIN FLOOR PLANS (REMOVED)	GYPSUM BD.	8'-0"	
4	CONCRETE	NONE	EXPOSED BRICK FOUNDATION WALL	NONE	10'-0"	

GENERAL NOTES

1. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE ALL THE PLASTER, BRICK MORTAR, OLD PAINT AND DISCOLORATION FROM THE BRICK PIERS OF CONCRETE FOUNDATION (OF WHICH THERE ARE 8 W/ 1 & 2 DOOR EA. WAY. FOOTING SHALL BE EXPOSED AT 3 EACH SIDE OF PIERS.)
2. THE HOUSE SHALL BE LEVELED TO RESTORE THE ELEVATION OF THE ORIGINAL FOUNDATION.
3. THE KITCHEN AND LIVING ROOM SHALL BOTH HAVE TWO FLOOR JOISTS DOUBLED UP AT THE CENTER OF EACH ROOM BY AN EXTERIOR TREATED BEAM RESTED ON B.B. BRICK PIERS @ 6'-0" O.C.
4. RESTORE ALL WINDOW FRAMES TO ORIGINAL CONDITION.
5. REMOVE AND INSTALL NEW WINDOW SASH WHERE REQUIRED.
6. PROVIDE NEW SHUTTERS ON ALL WINDOWS EXCEPT WINDOWS ON THE DINING ROOM.
7. ALL DEFECTIVE EXISTING SIDING SHALL BE REMOVED AND REPLACED WITH NEW 4" REDWOOD BEVEL SIDING OF MATCHING CONTOUR AND APPLIED FLUSH ANOTHER BUILDING OF SIMILAR AGE.
8. RE-MOVE EXISTING TIN ROOF AND REPLACE WITH WOOD SHAKES (SEE SPEC.)
9. ALL WOOD FLOORS TO BE (SCRAPED) SANDED AND FINISHED W/2 COATS WATERPROOF PENETRATING CLEAR WOOD FINISH (FREE ALKALINE) (WILLIAMS MFG. CO.)

DEPENDENCY BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

1/4" = 1'-0"

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

1/4" = 1'-0"

DETAIL

1/2" = 1'-0"

DETAIL OF DOOR (19) (EXISTING)
1/2" = 1'-0"

LIGHTING FIXTURE LOCATION DETAIL (TYP)

1/4" = 1'-0"

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FULL SIZE PROFILE OF CAP

PLAN @ FRONT PORCH
1/4"=1'-0"

SECTION 1/5

PLAN

SECTION 1/5

SECTION
COLUMN & RAILING DETAILS
1 1/2"=1'-0"

SECT A

ELEVATION
RAILING DETAILS AT DEPENDENCY 2/5
3/4" = 1'-0"

SECTION
ELEVATION
TYPICAL STAIR DETAIL
3/4" = 1'-0"

SECT 7/5
1 1/2" = 1'-0"

SECT 8/5
1 1/2" = 1'-0"

ELEVATION WOMEN'S TOILET
1/4" = 1'-0"

TOILET PARTITION DETAIL
1/4" = 1'-0"

ELEVATION 1/4"=1'-0"

PLAN 1/4"=1'-0"
DETAILS OF CISTERN HOUSE

SECTION 2/5
1 1/2"=1'-0"

PARTIAL ELEV.

SECTION 3/5

SECTION 4/5 1 1/2"=1'-0"

LAVATORY DETAIL
1 1/2" = 1'-0"

WALL SECTION
3/4" = 1'-0"

SIDE ELEVATION
1/4" = 1'-0"

FRONT ELEVATION
1/4" = 1'-0"

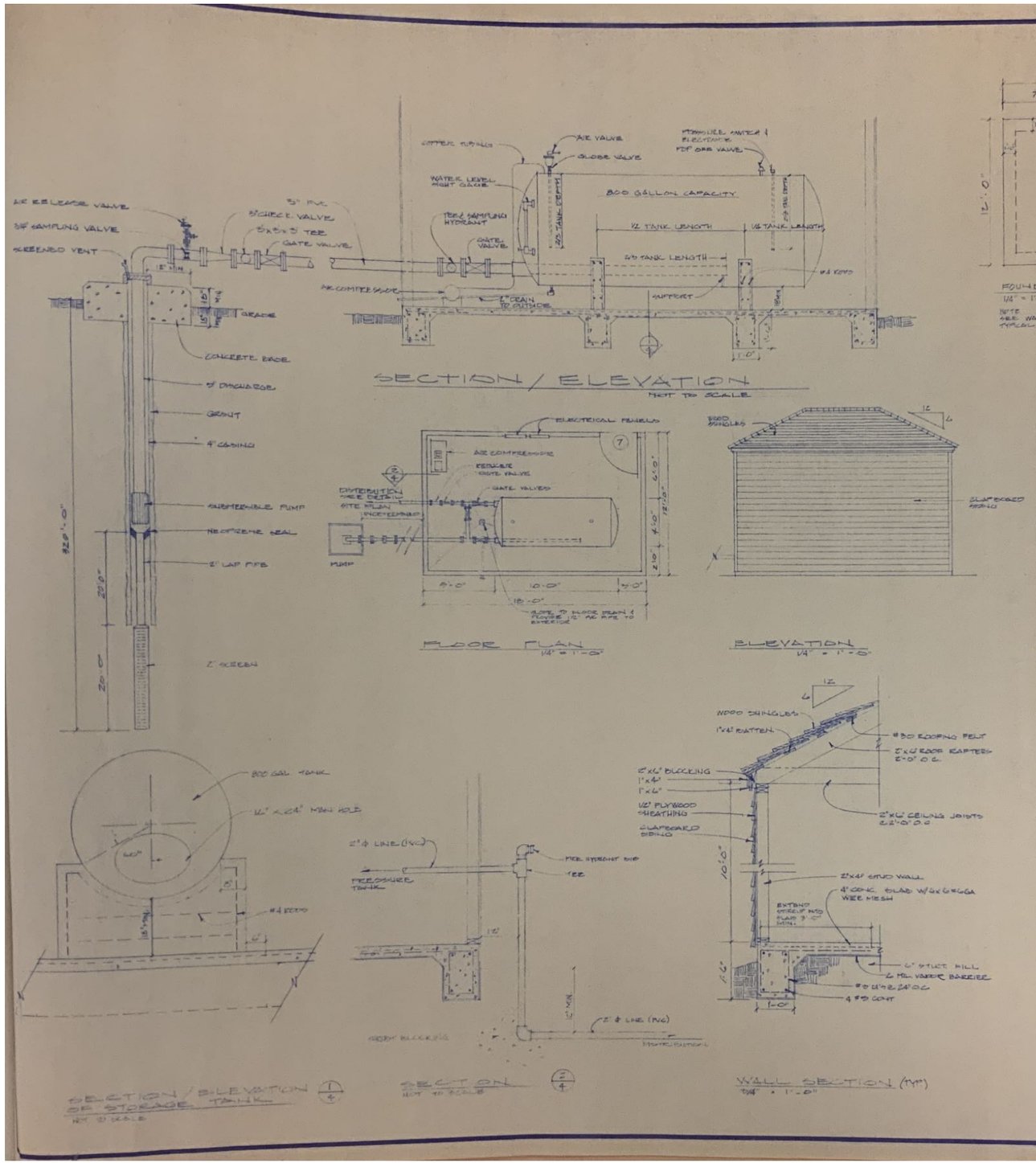
FLOOR PLAN
1/4" = 1'-0"

COMFORT STATION DETAIL

ARCHITECTURAL RESTORATION
SHAFER HOUSE
JOSEPH RUSSELL PERKINS
ARCHITECT A-I-A
2220 NORTH STATE STREET * JACKSON MISSISSIPPI
DRAWN
CHECKED
3 OF
DATE:

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SHAIFER HOUSE RESTORATION

JOSEPH RUSSELL PERKINS

ARCHITECT • A·I·A 3210 NORTH STATE STREET • JACKSON MISSISSIPPI

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DATE:

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Appendix B

2005 Restoration of the Shaifer House

Sheet 1: Cover Sheet

Sheet 2: Site Plan

Sheet 3: Site Plan

Sheet 4: Floor Plans

Sheet 5: Elevations

Sheet 6: Elevations

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Restoration of the

Shaifer House

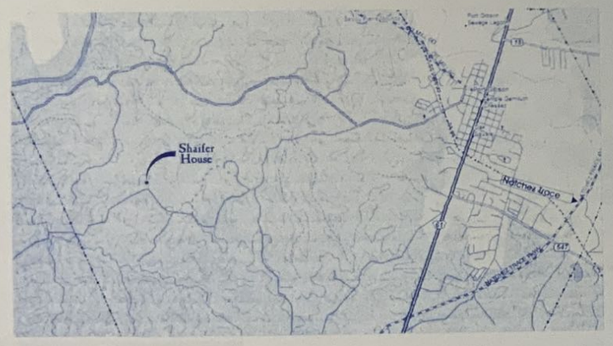
Port Gibson Battlefield
Claiborne County, Mississippi

ROBERT PARKER ADAMS, Architect, P.A.
219 NORTH LAMAR STREET
JACKSON, MS 39201
PROJECT NUMBER: 0331 CSRM
ISSUE DATE: MAY 15, 2005

Drawing Index

Architectural

Sheet 1.1 - Survey
Sheet 1.2 - Site Plan
Sheet 2.1 - Floor Plan
Sheet 3.1 - North & East Elevations
Sheet 3.2 - South & West Elevations

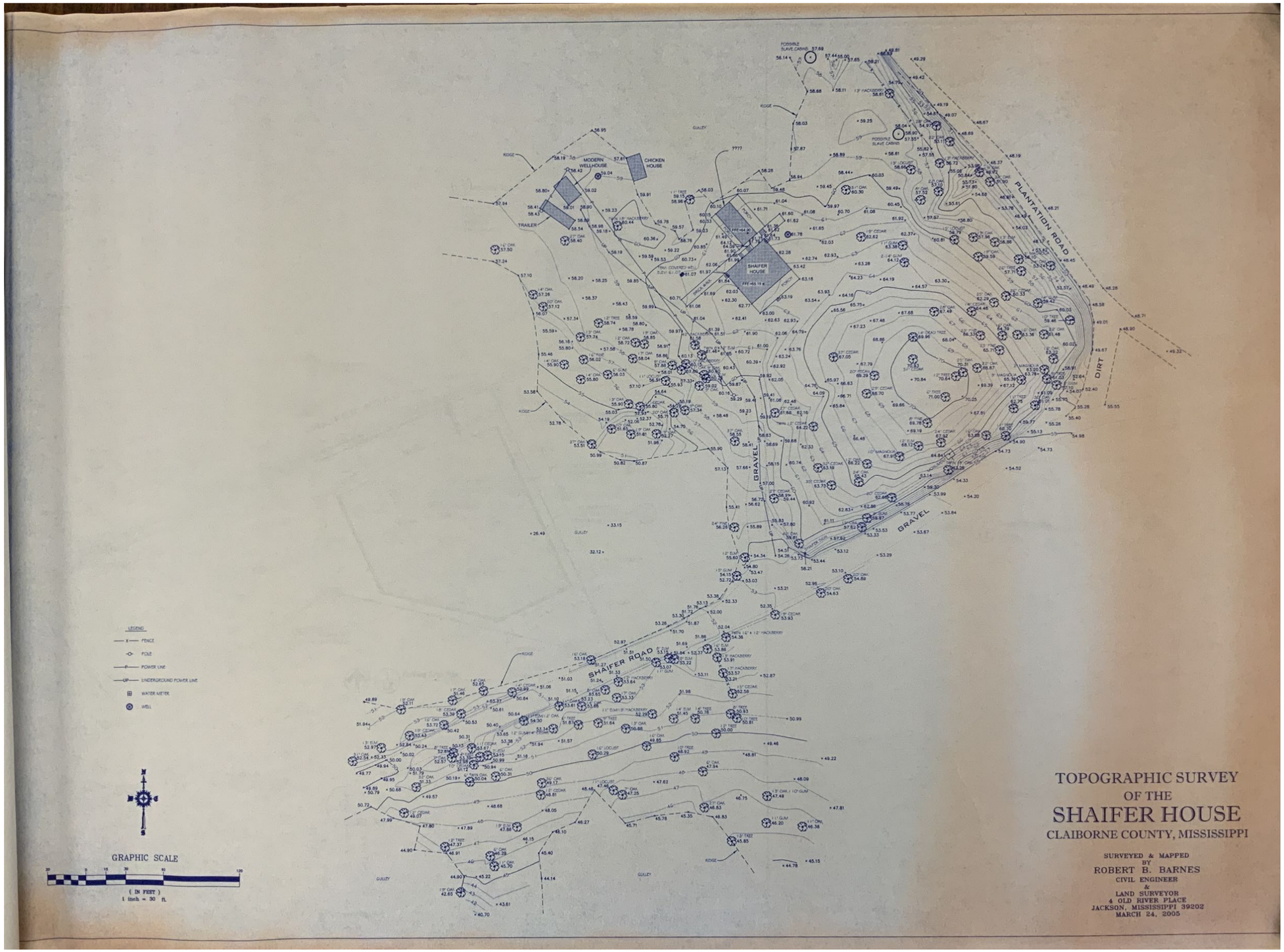


Shaifer House

06-023-05
5/15/2005
Robert P. Adams
1-5-5-2005

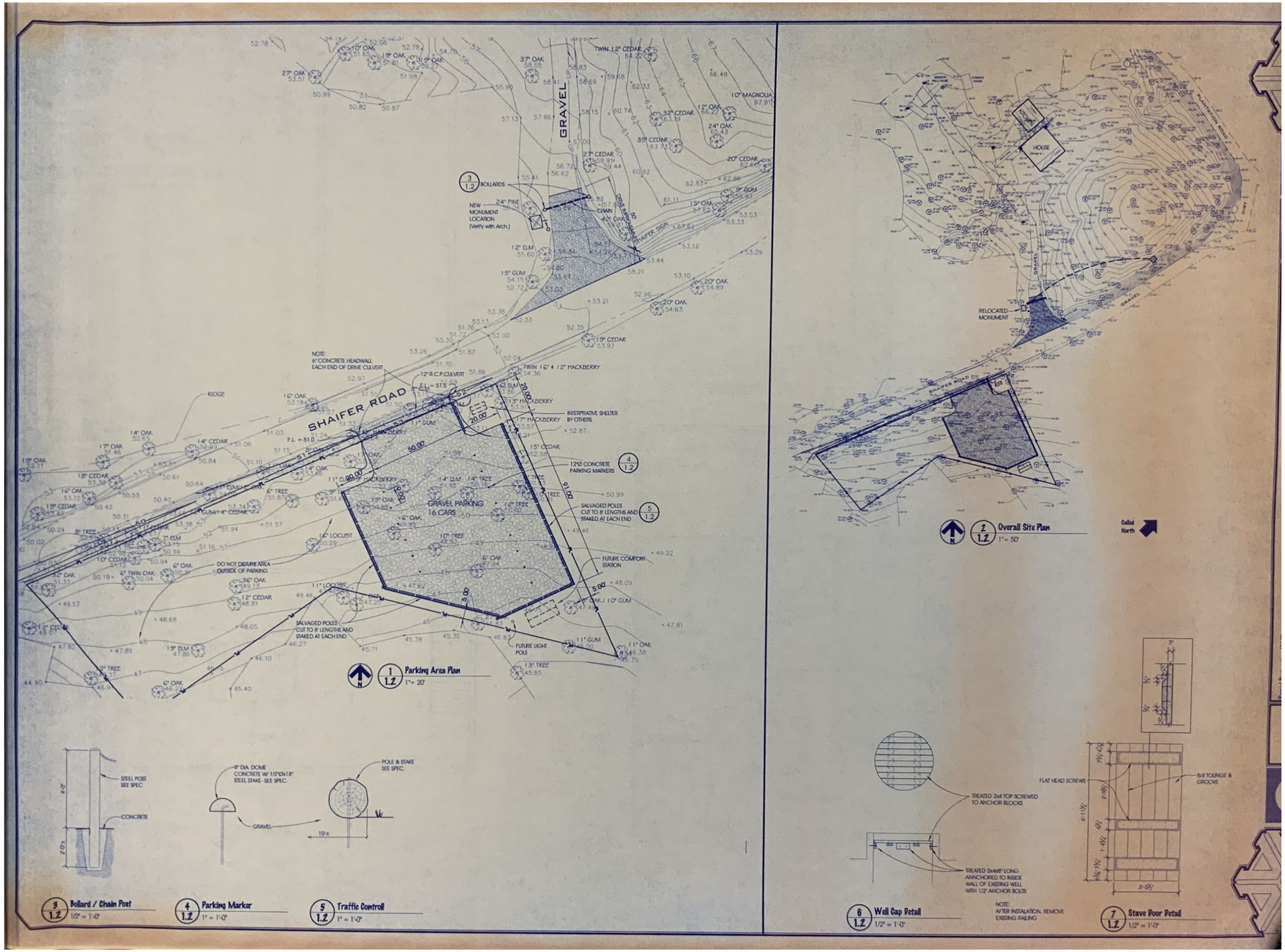
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GRAVEL
SHAIFER ROAD
GRAVEL PARKING
16 CARS
HOUSE
RELOCATED MONUMENT
PLANTATION ROAD
3/1.2 BOLLARDS
NEW MONUMENT LOCATION (Verify with Arch.)
SHAIFER SIGN
INTERPRATIVE SHELTER BY OTHERS
12"ø CONCRETE PARKING MARKERS
4/1.2
SALVAGED POLES CUT TO 8' LENGTHS AND STAKED AT EACH END
5/1.2
FUTURE COMFORT STATION
FUTURE LIGHT POLE
DO NOT DISTURB AREA OUTSIDE OF PARKING
NOTE: 6" CONCRETE HEADWALL EACH END OF DRIVE CULVERT
12" R.C.P. CULVERT
F.L. = 51.0
RIDGE
20.00
50.00
100.00
91.00
1 1.2 Parking Area Plan 1" = 20'
2 1.2 Overall Site Plan 1" = 50'
Called North
STEEL POST SEE SPEC.
CONCRETE
6'-0"
2'-0"±
8" DIA. DOME CONCRETE W/ 1/2"ØX18" STEEL STAKE - SEE SPEC.
GRAVEL
POLE & STAKE SEE SPEC.
10"±
3 1.2 Bollard / Chain Post 1/2" = 1'-0"
4 1.2 Parking Marker 1" = 1'-0"
5 1.2 Traffic Controll 1" = 1'-0"
TREATED 2x4 TOP SCREWED TO ANCHOR BLOCKS
TREATED 2x4x8' LONG ANNCHORED TO INSIDE WALL OF EXISTING WELL WITH 1/2" ANCHOR BOLTS
NOTE: AFTER INSTALATION, REMOVE EXISTING RAILING
6 1.2 Well Cap Detail 1/2" = 1'-0"
FLAT HEAD SCREWS
5/4 TOUNGE & GROOVE
7 1.2 Stave Door Detail 1/2" = 1'-0"

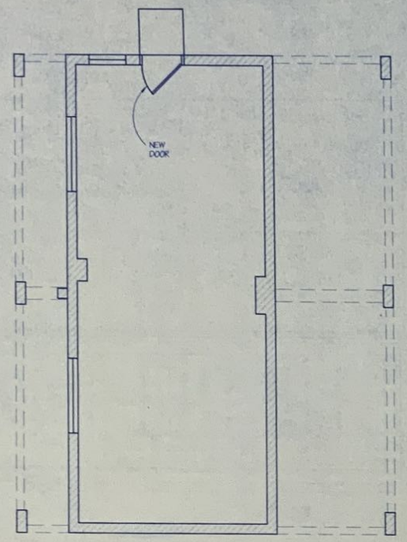
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CONTRACTOR NOTE:

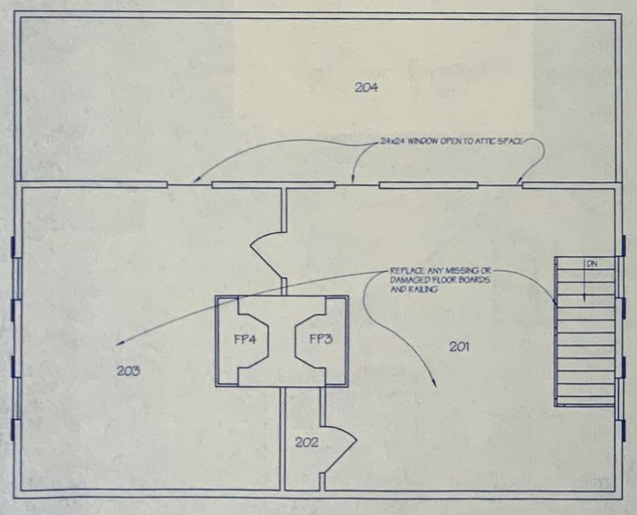
MANY OF THE MISSING, ROTTED OR MISMATCHED MEMBERS DATE FROM THE PREVIOUS RESTORATION. THESE WILL BE REPLACED IN THEIR ENTIRETY, USING NEW MATERIALS AS SPECIFIED AND MATCHING ORIGINAL IN SPECIE, SHAPE, SIZE, AND COLOR.

ORIGINAL MATERIALS MUST BE CONSERVED, IF AT ALL POSSIBLE, USING DUTCHMAN SISTERING, EPOXY CONSOLIDATION OR OTHER APPROVED METHODS.

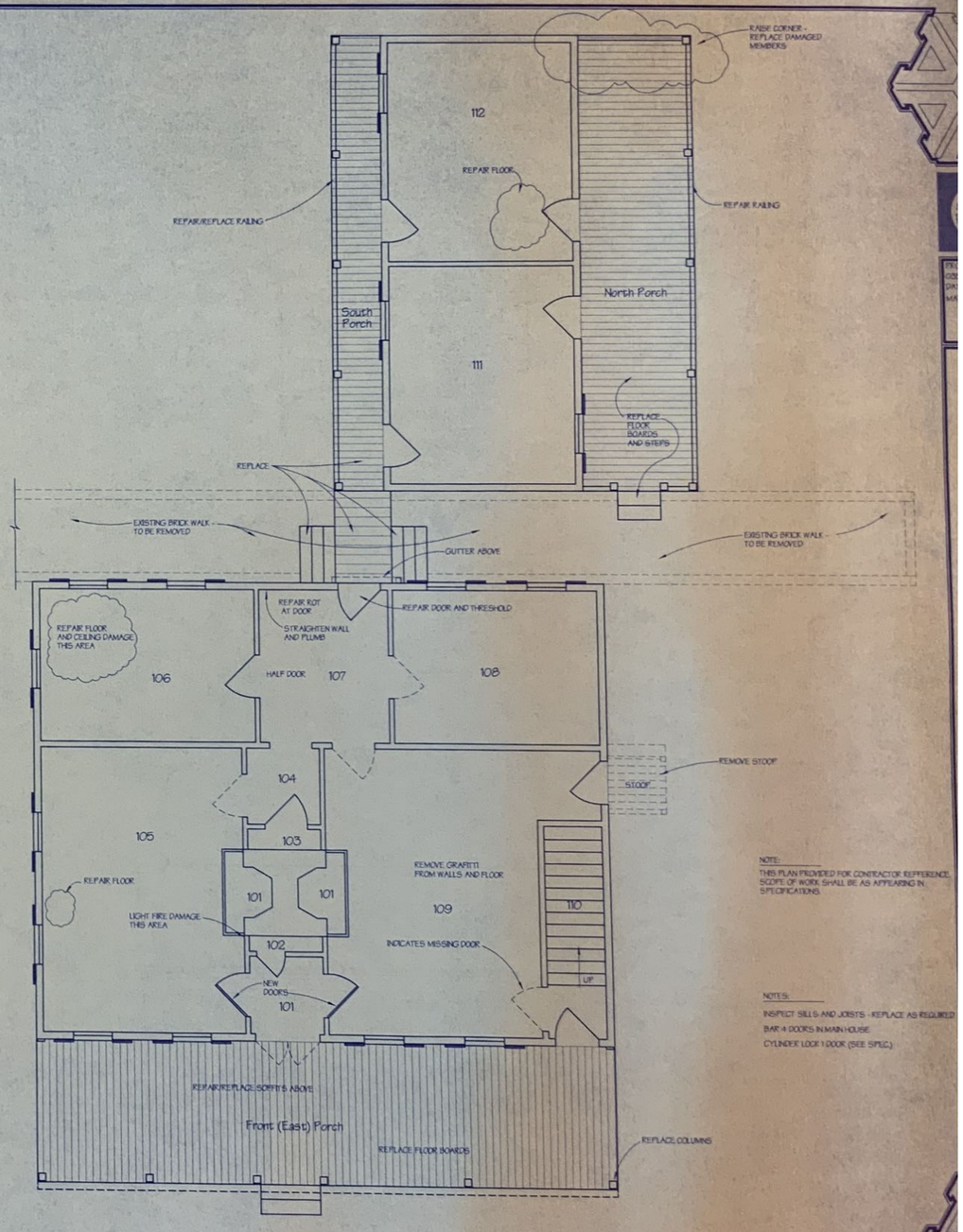
ARCHITECT WILL BE FINAL JUDGE OF WHAT IS ORIGINAL OR LATER CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION.



3 / Z.1 Kitchen Basement Floor Plan
1/4"= 1'-0"



2 / Z.1 Second Floor Plan
1/4"= 1'-0"

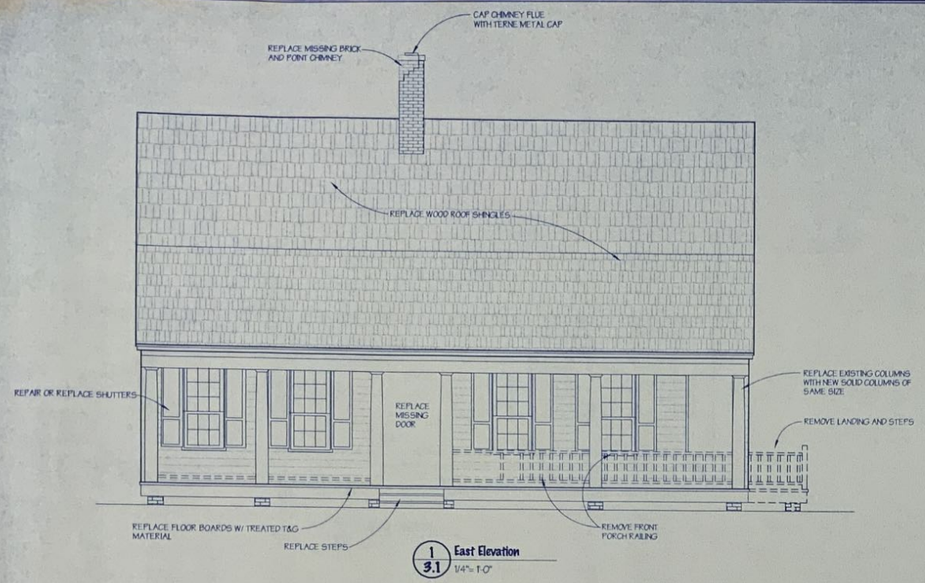


1 / Z.1 First Floor Plan
1/4"= 1'-0"

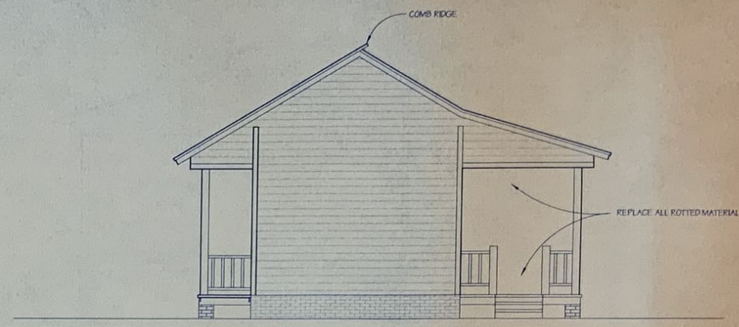
Called North

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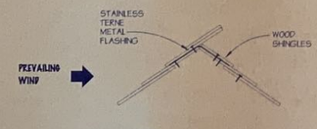
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1 / 3.1 East Elevation
1/4"= 1'-0"

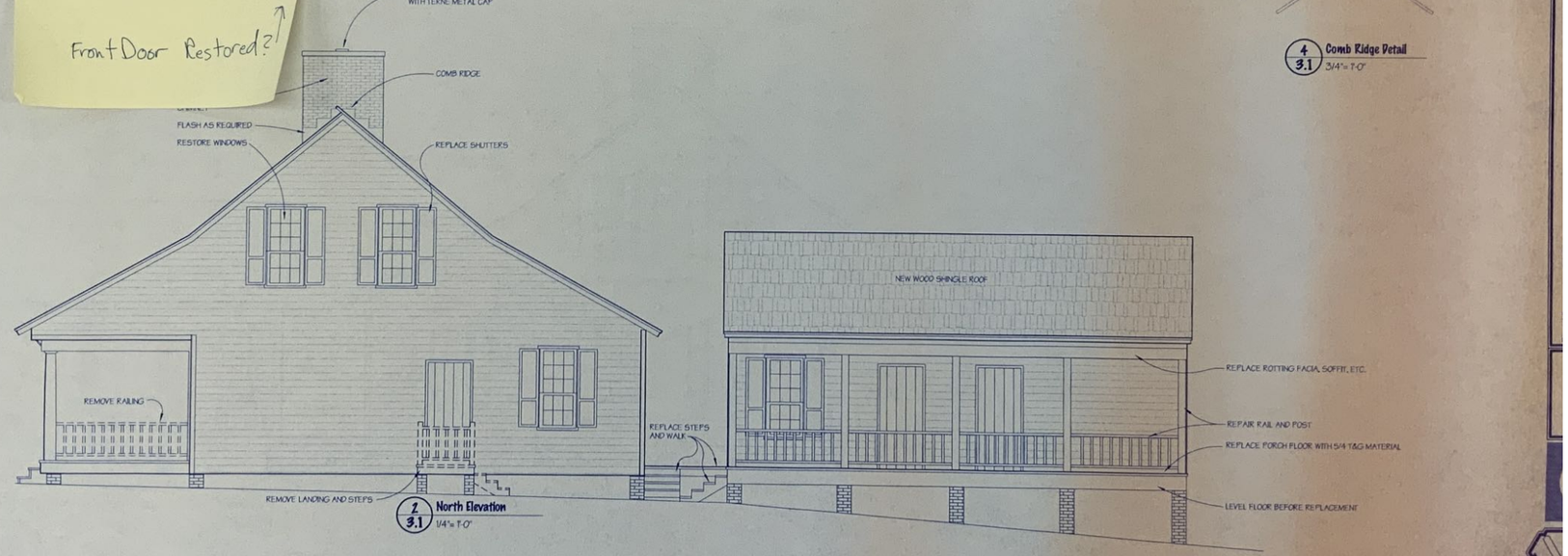


3 / 3.1 Kitchen East Elevation
1/4"= 1'-0"



4 / 3.1 Comb Ridge Detail
3/4"= 1'-0"

Front Door Restored?

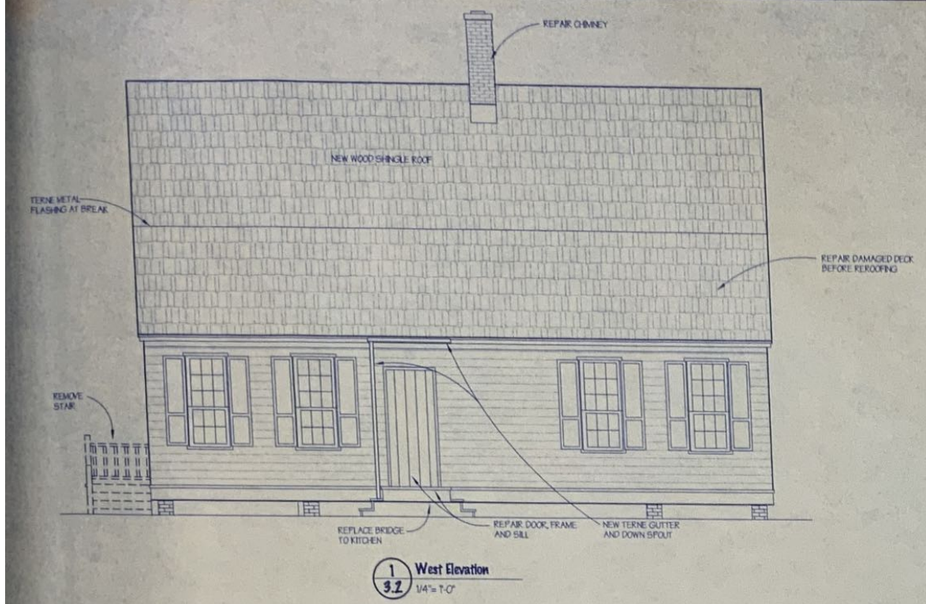


2 / 3.1 North Elevation
1/4"= 1'-0"

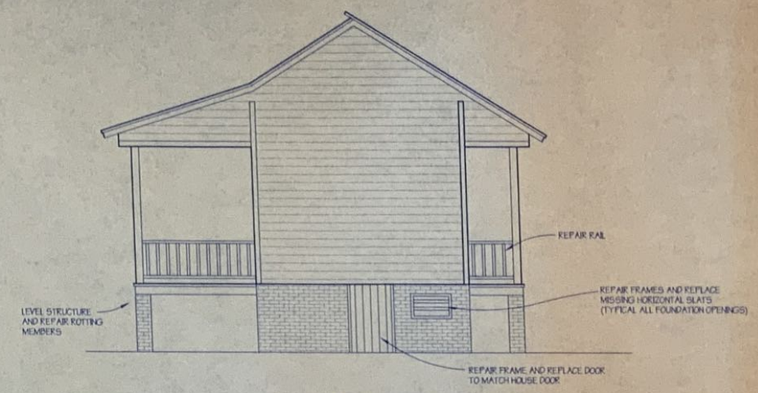
NOTE:
WINDOWS ARE SHOWN WITH OPEN SHUTTERS.
SEE SPECIFICATIONS FOR TEMPORARY WINDOW CLOSURE

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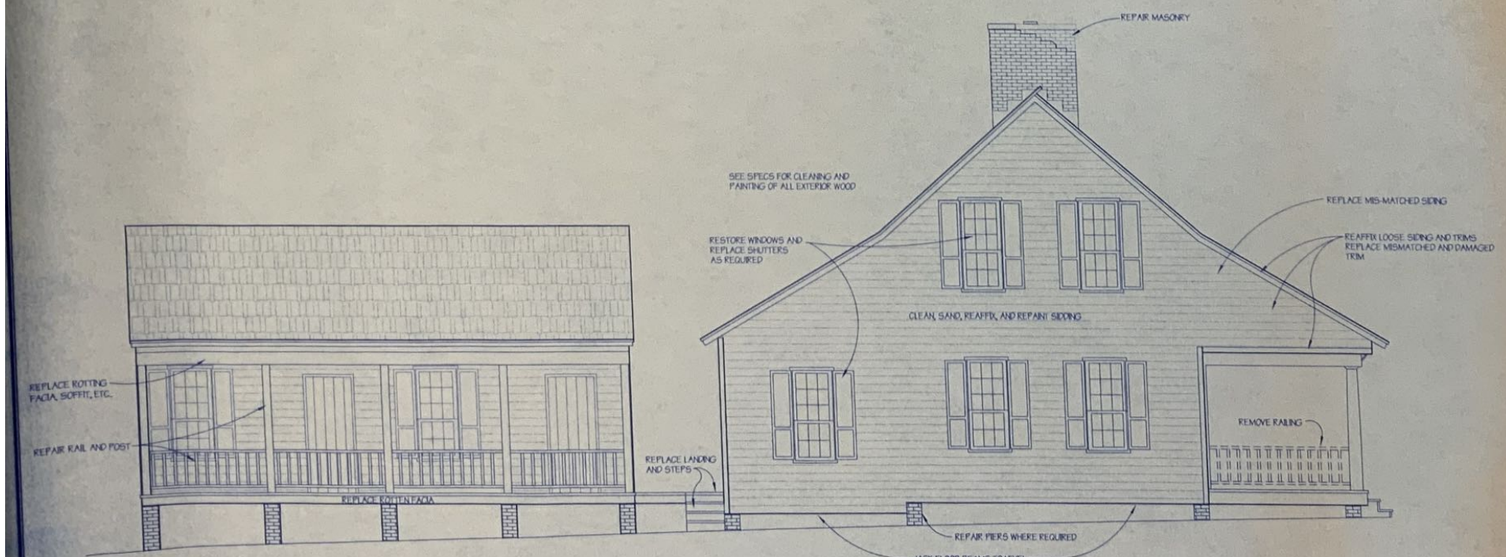
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1/3.2 **West Elevation**
1/4"= 1'-0"



3/3.2 **West Kitchen Elevation**
1/4"= 1'-0"



2/3.2 **Existing West Elevation**
1/4"= 1'-0"

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Appendix C
Existing Drawings

Sheet 1: Ground and Second Level Floor Plan

Sheet 2: House South Exterior Elevation

Sheet 3: House North Exterior Elevation

Sheet 4: House and Kitchen East Exterior Elevation

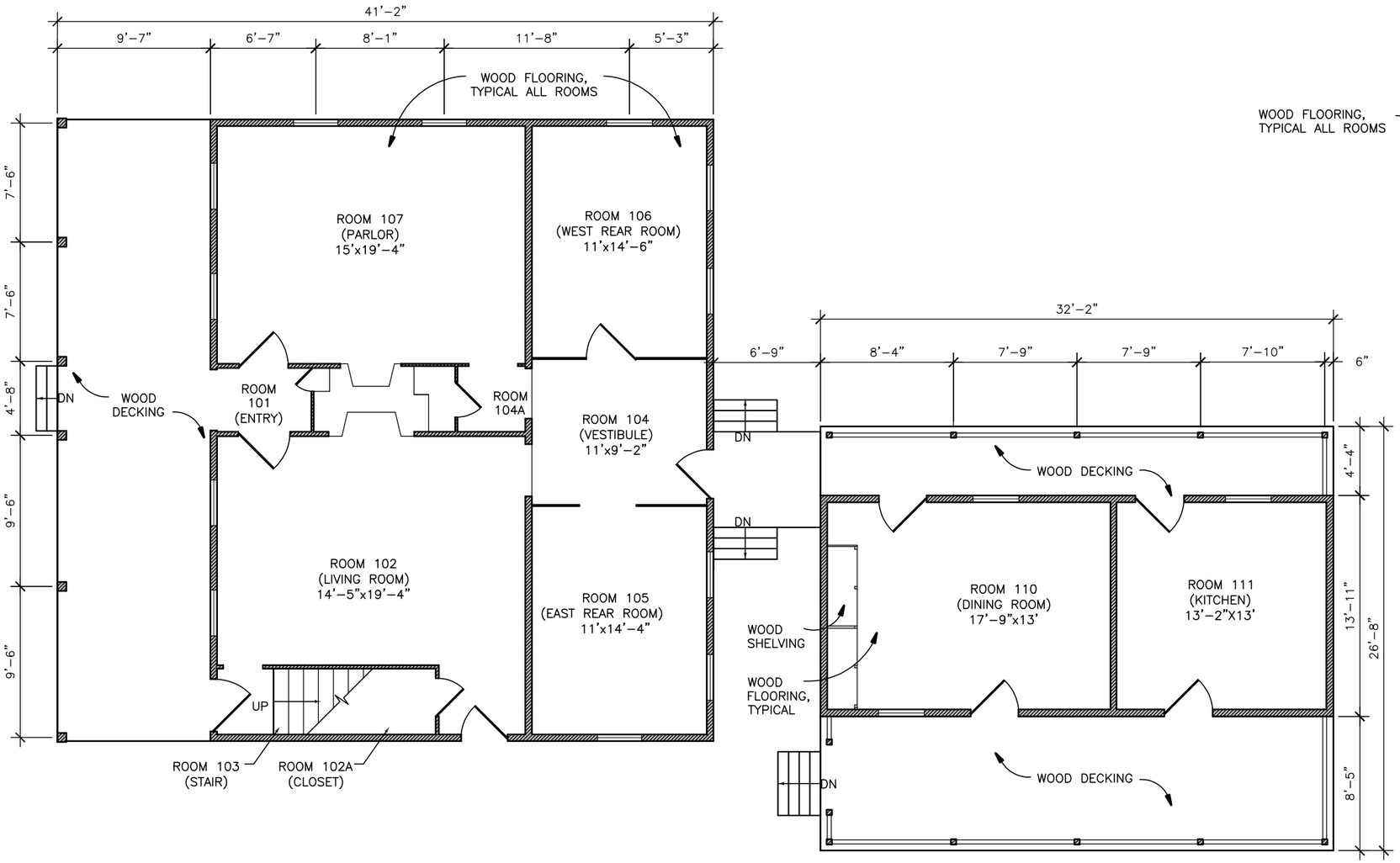
Sheet 5: House and Kitchen West Exterior Elevation

Sheet 6: Kitchen North and South Exterior Elevation

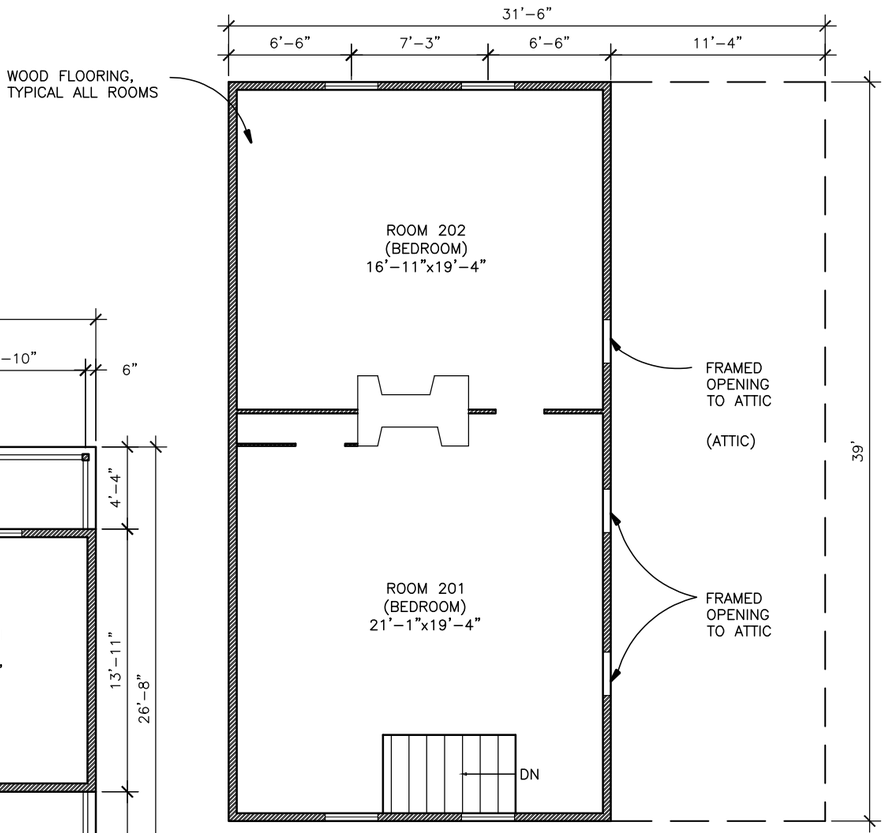
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GENERAL NOTES

1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE APPROXIMATE MEASUREMENTS.
2. DRAWINGS ARE NOT BASED ON DIMENSIONAL SURVEY AND ALL ELEMENTS TO BE VERIFIED IN FIELD.
3. MATERIALS ARE TYPICAL FOR ALL DRAWINGS UNLESS NOTED.
4. HATCHES ARE INCLUDED TO REPRESENT MATERIALS BUT DO NOT DEPICT ACTUAL MATERIAL SIZES AND LAYOUTS.



1 A100 HOUSE AND KITCHEN GROUND FLOOR PLAN



2 A100 HOUSE SECOND LEVEL FLOOR PLAN

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

1/4" = 1'–0"

PLAN NORTH

TRUE NORTH

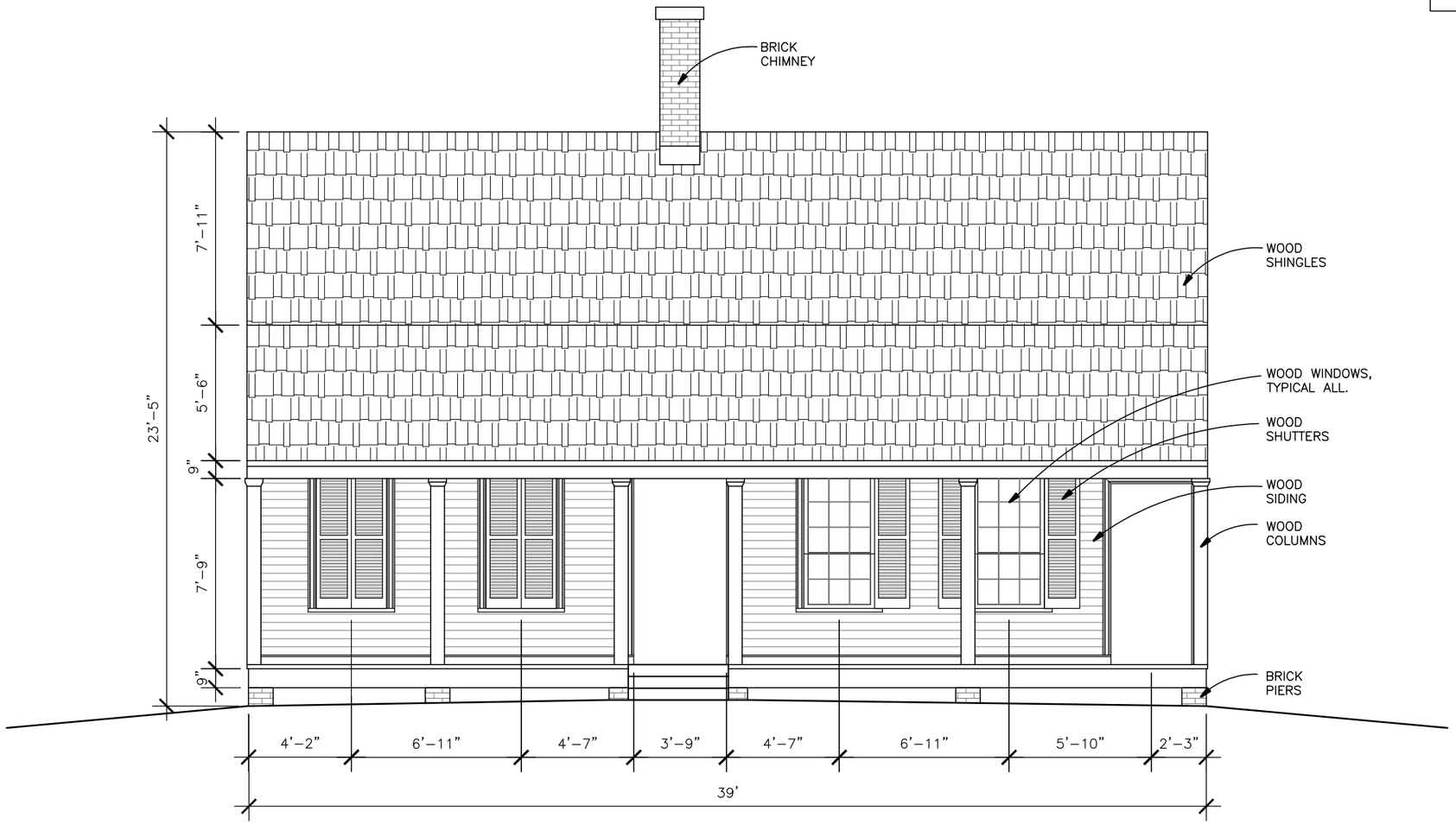
DESIGNED: JH DRAWN: LS TECH. REVIEW: JH DATE: 01/20/2023	SUB SHEET NO. A100	TITLE OF SHEET GROUND AND SECOND LEVEL FLOOR PLAN SHAIFER HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK	DRAWING NO. PKG. NO. SHEET 01 OF 06

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GENERAL NOTES

1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE APPROXIMATE MEASUREMENTS.
2. DRAWINGS ARE NOT BASED ON DIMENSIONAL SURVEY AND ALL ELEMENTS TO BE VERIFIED IN FIELD.
3. MATERIALS ARE TYPICAL FOR ALL DRAWINGS UNLESS NOTED.
4. HATCHES ARE INCLUDED TO REPRESENT MATERIALS BUT DO NOT DEPICT ACTUAL MATERIAL SIZES AND LAYOUTS.



1 / A200 HOUSE SOUTH EXTERIOR ELEVATION

2 0 2 4 6
SCALE OF FEET

3/8" = 1'–0"

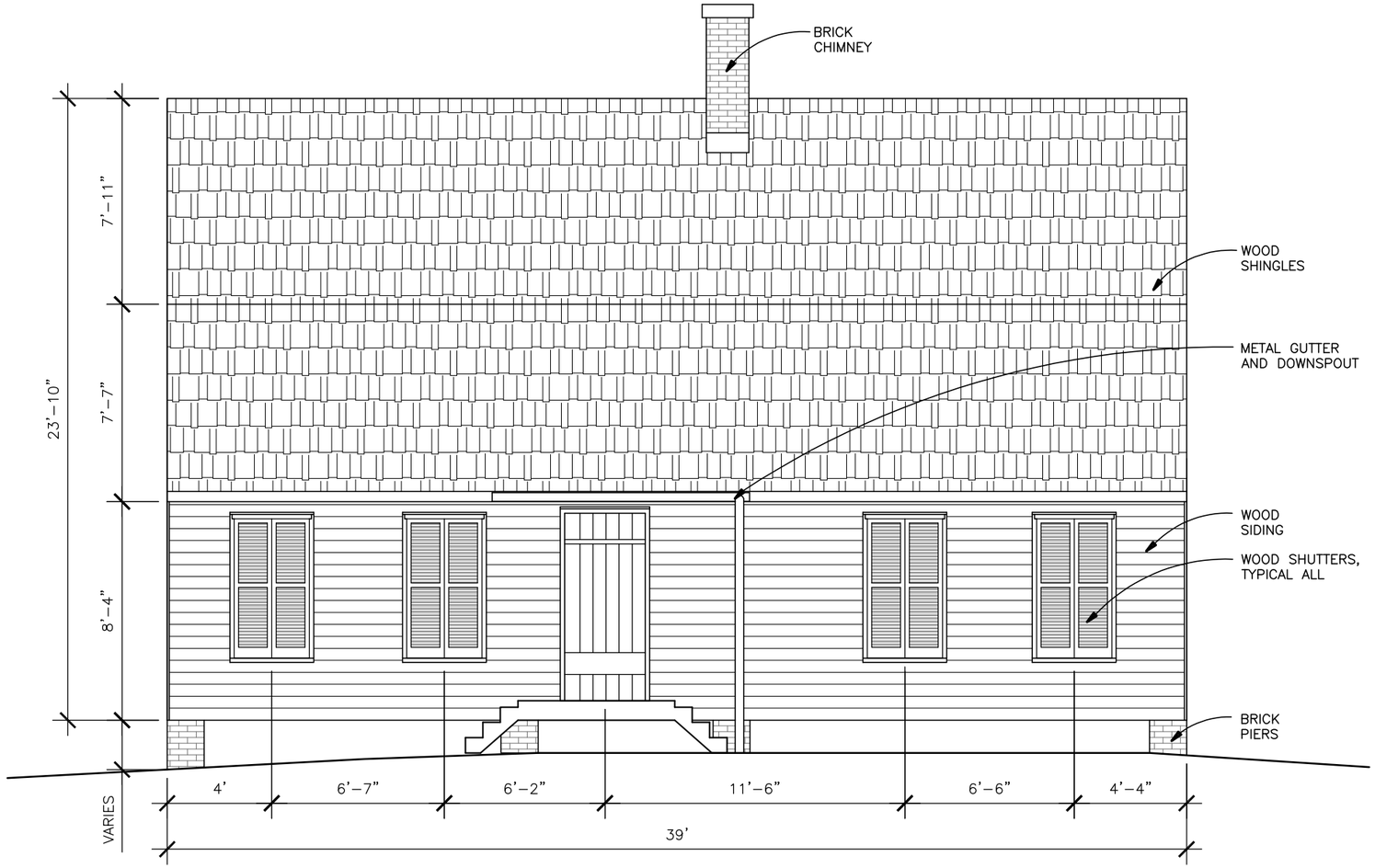
DESIGNED: JH DRAWN: LS TECH. REVIEW: JH DATE: 01/20/2023	SUB SHEET NO. A200	TITLE OF SHEET HOUSE SOUTH EXTERIOR ELEVATION SHAIFER HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK	DRAWING NO. PKG. NO. SHEET 02 OF 06

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GENERAL NOTES

1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE APPROXIMATE MEASUREMENTS.
2. DRAWINGS ARE NOT BASED ON DIMENSIONAL SURVEY AND ALL ELEMENTS TO BE VERIFIED IN FIELD.
3. MATERIALS ARE TYPICAL FOR ALL DRAWINGS UNLESS NOTED.
4. HATCHES ARE INCLUDED TO REPRESENT MATERIALS BUT DO NOT DEPICT ACTUAL MATERIAL SIZES AND LAYOUTS.



1 / A201 HOUSE NORTH EXTERIOR ELEVATION

2 0 2 4 6
SCALE OF FEET

3/8" = 1'–0"

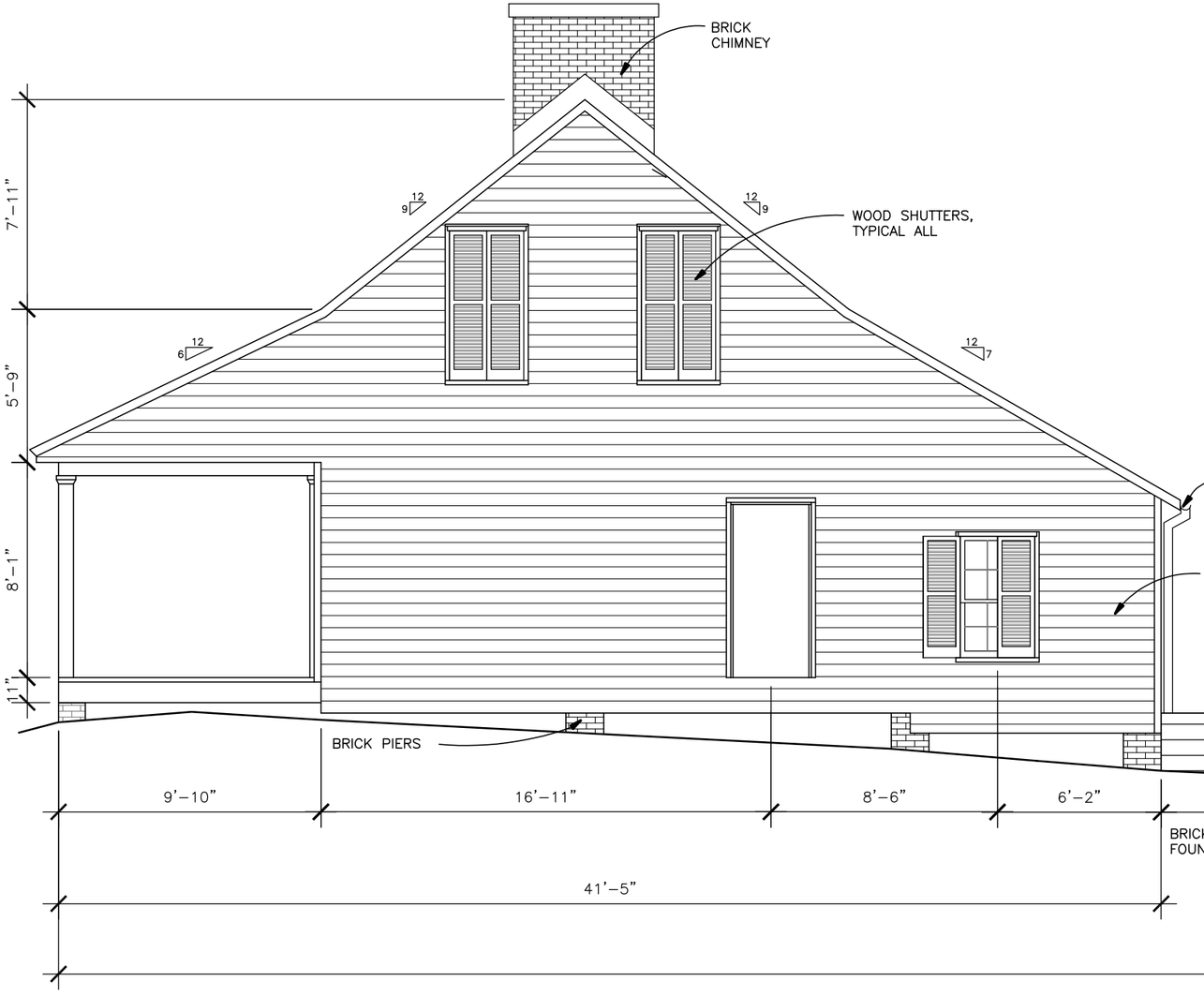
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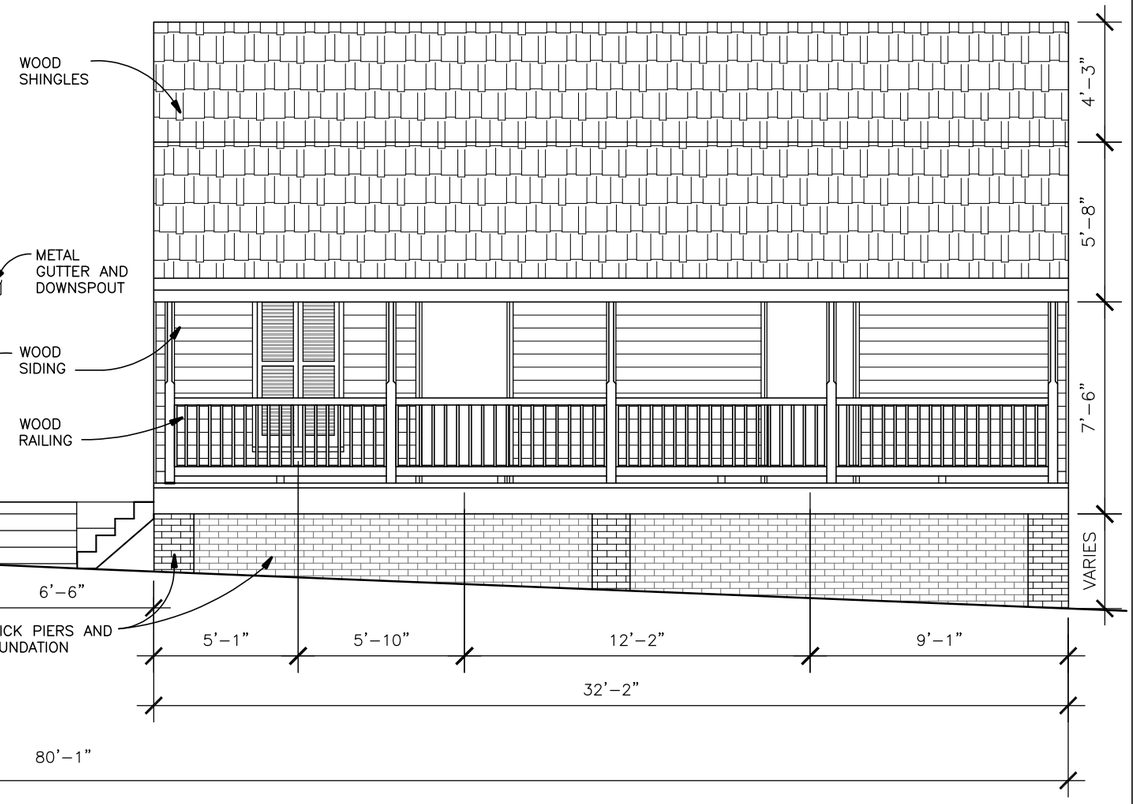
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GENERAL NOTES

1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE APPROXIMATE MEASUREMENTS.
2. DRAWINGS ARE NOT BASED ON DIMENSIONAL SURVEY AND ALL ELEMENTS TO BE VERIFIED IN FIELD.
3. MATERIALS ARE TYPICAL FOR ALL DRAWINGS UNLESS NOTED.
4. HATCHES ARE INCLUDED TO REPRESENT MATERIALS BUT DO NOT DEPICT ACTUAL MATERIAL SIZES AND LAYOUTS.



1 A202 HOUSE EAST EXTERIOR ELEVATION



2 A202 KITCHEN EAST EXTERIOR ELEVATION

2 0 2 4 6
SCALE OF FEET
3/8" = 1'–0"

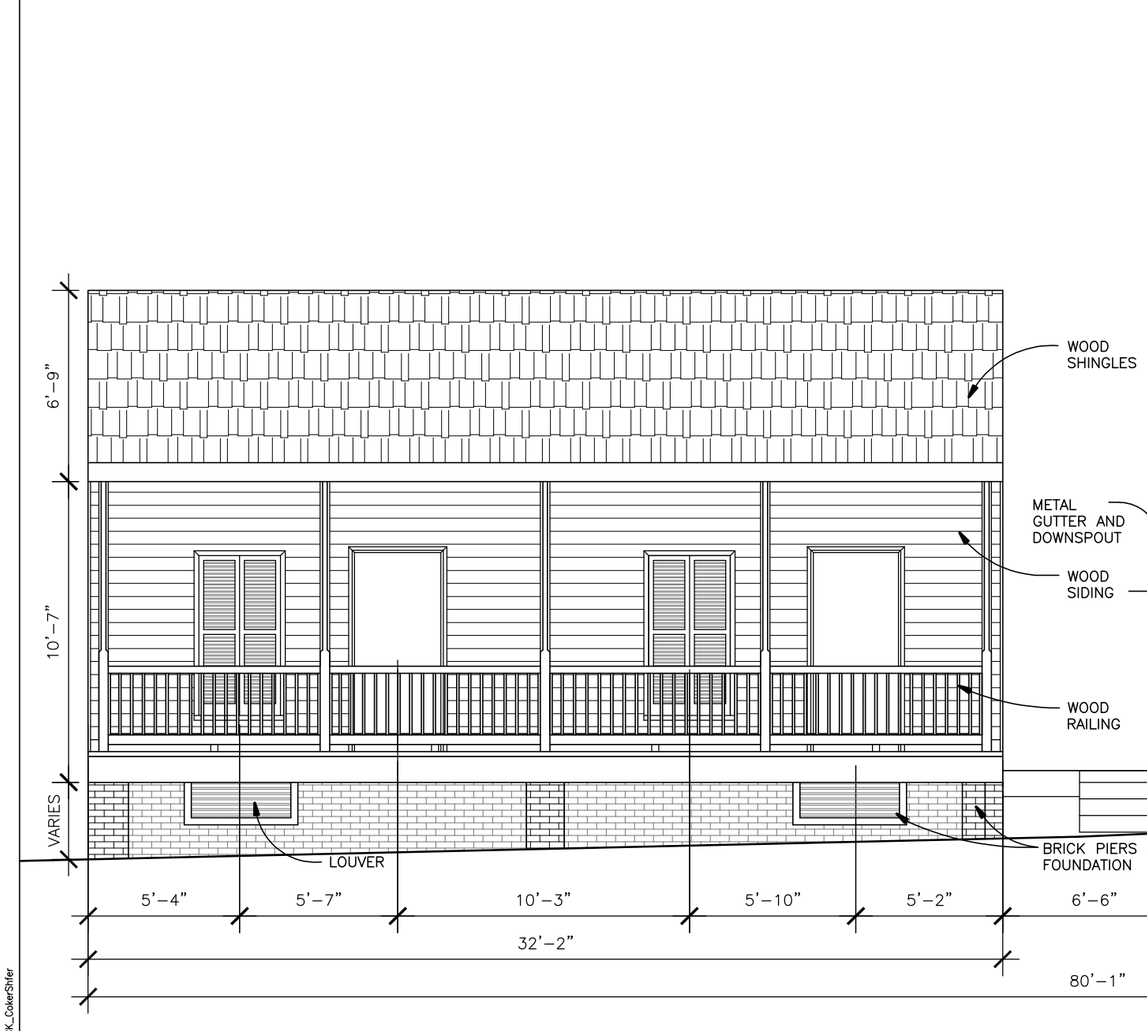
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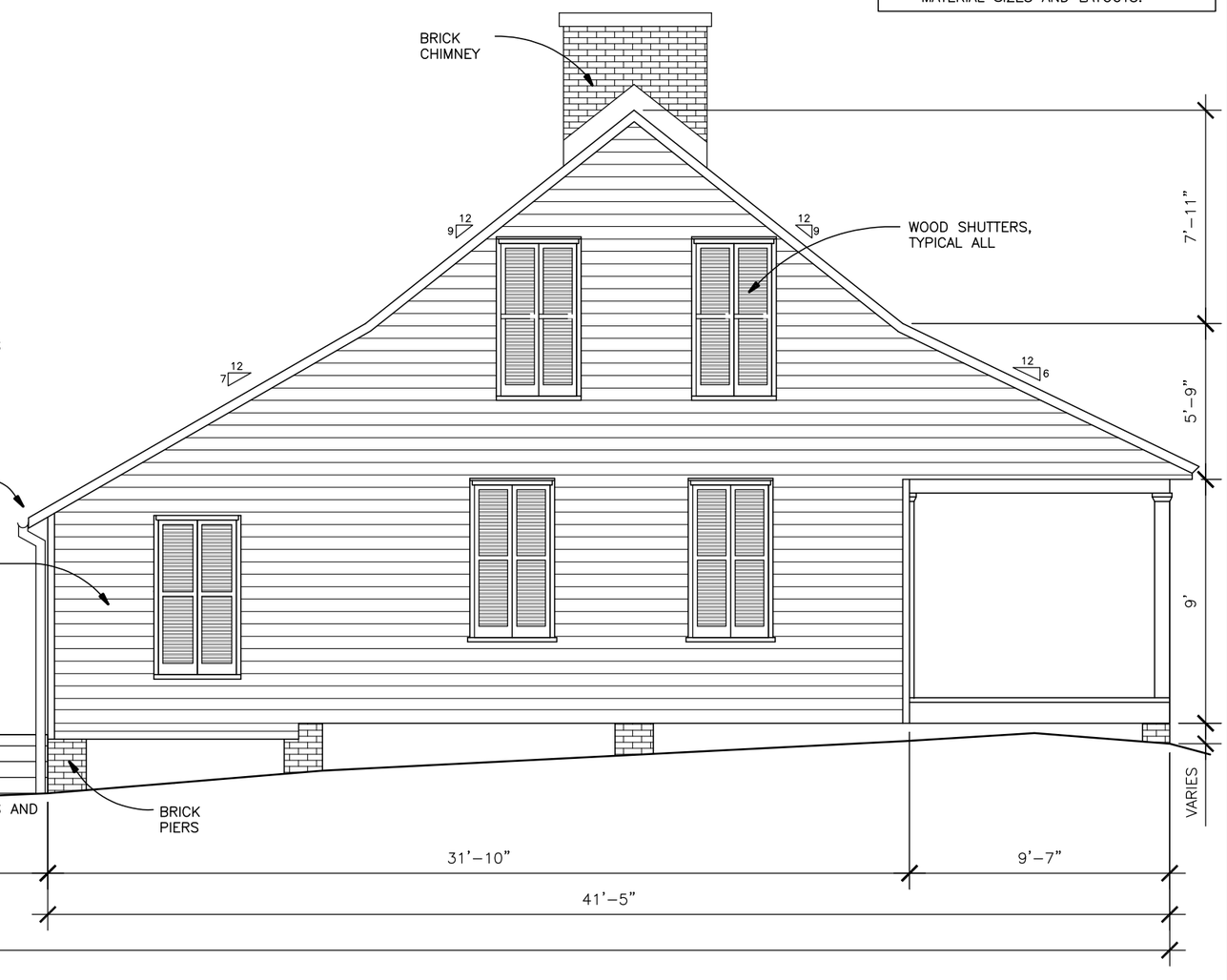
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1 A203 KITCHEN WEST EXTERIOR ELEVATION



2 A203 HOUSE WEST EXTERIOR ELEVATION

2 0 2 4 6
SCALE OF FEET

3/8" = 1'-0"

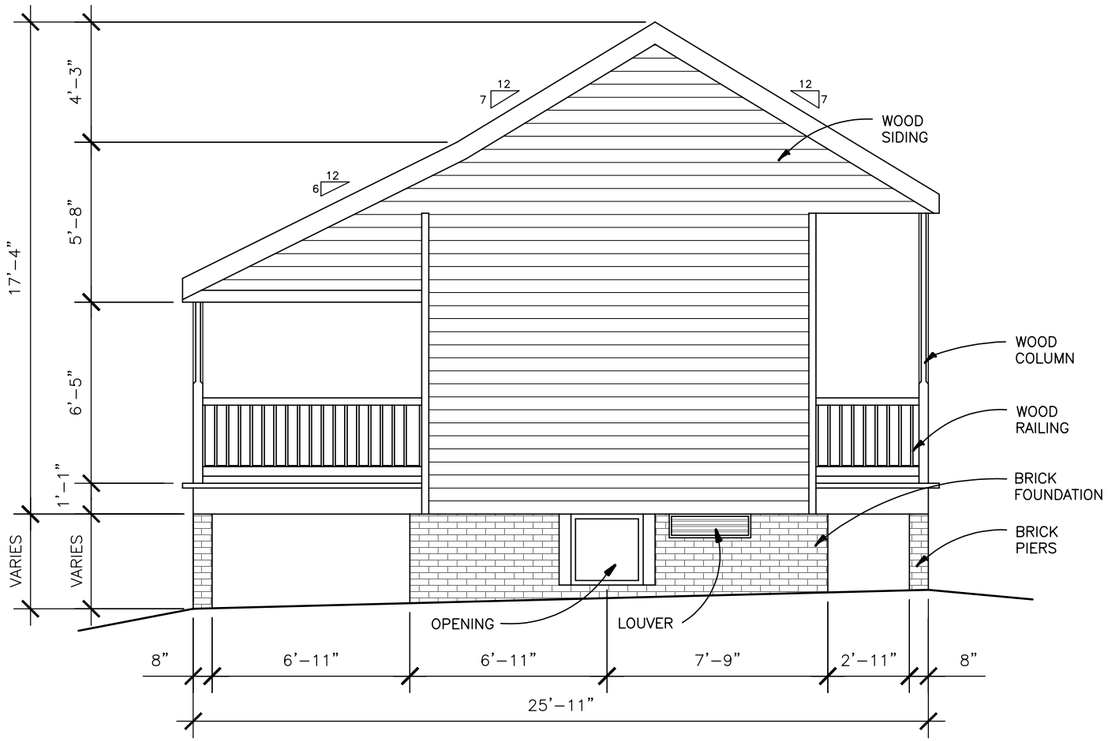
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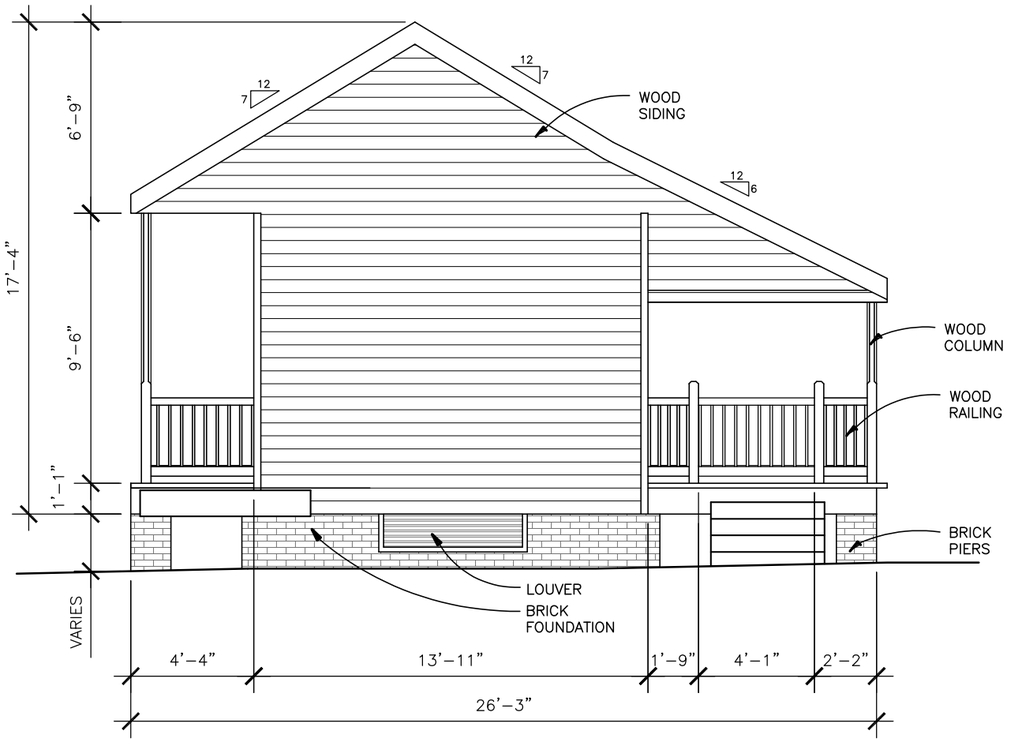
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1 A204 KITCHEN NORTH EXTERIOR ELEVATION



2 A204 KITCHEN SOUTH EXTERIOR ELEVATION

2 0 2 4 6
SCALE OF FEET

3/8" = 1'–0"

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Appendix D

Episode Drawings

Sheet 1: Episode Drawing Floor Plans: Pre-Civil War Occupancy 1798-1826

Sheet 2: Episode Drawing Floor Plans: Pre-Civil War Occupancy Addition 1826-1863

Sheet 3: Episode Drawing Floor Plans: Post-Civil War Occupancy 1863-1979

Sheet 4: Episode Drawing Floor Plans: Grand Gulf Military Monument Park and Mississippi Department of History Ownership 1979-2021

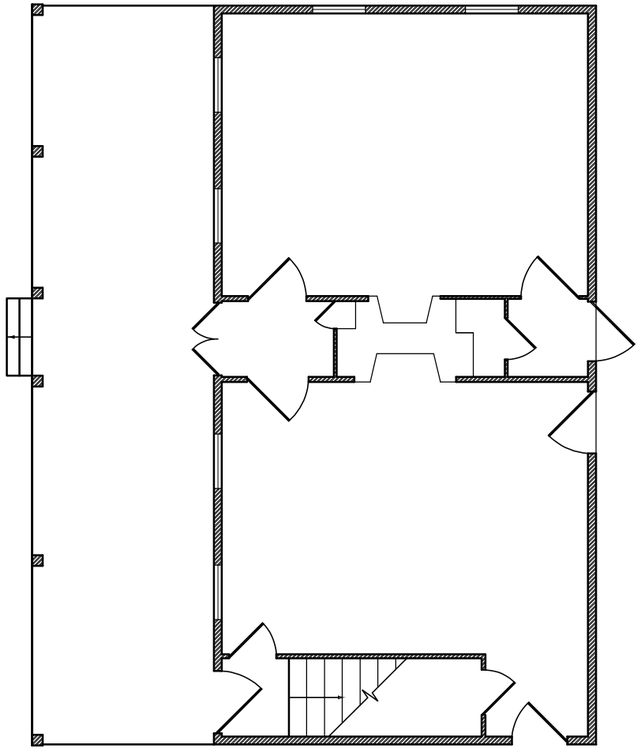
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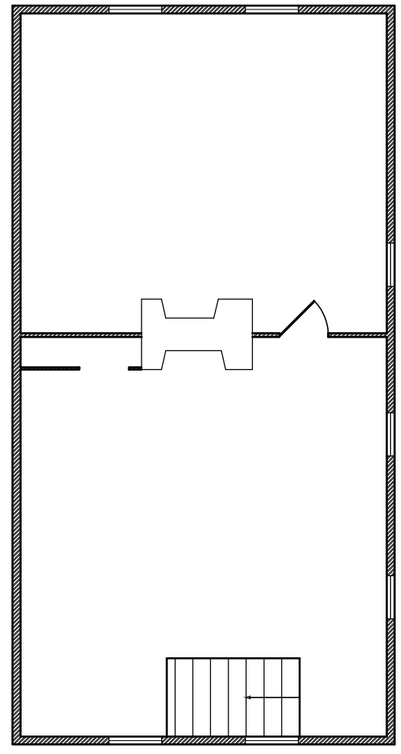
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DRAWING LEGEND

- PRE–CIVIL WAR OCCUPANCY, ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION: 1798–1826
- PRE–CIVIL WAR OCCUPANCY, ADDITION: 1826–1863
- VICKSBURG CAMPAIGN AND AFTERMATH: 1863 (NO DOCUMENTED BUILDING CHANGES)
- POST–CIVIL WAR OCCUPANCY: 1863–1979
- GRAND GULF MILITARY MONUMENT PARK AND MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY OWNERSHIP: 1979–2021



1 A100 HOUSE GROUND FLOOR PLAN



2 A100 HOUSE SECOND LEVEL FLOOR PLAN

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

1/4" = 1'–0"

PLAN NORTH

TRUE NORTH

DESIGNED: JH DRAWN: LS TECH. REVIEW: JH DATE: 01/20/2023	SUB SHEET NO. A100	TITLE OF SHEET EPISODE DRAWING FLOOR PLANS SHAIFER HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK	DRAWING NO. — PKG. NO. — SHEET 01 OF 04

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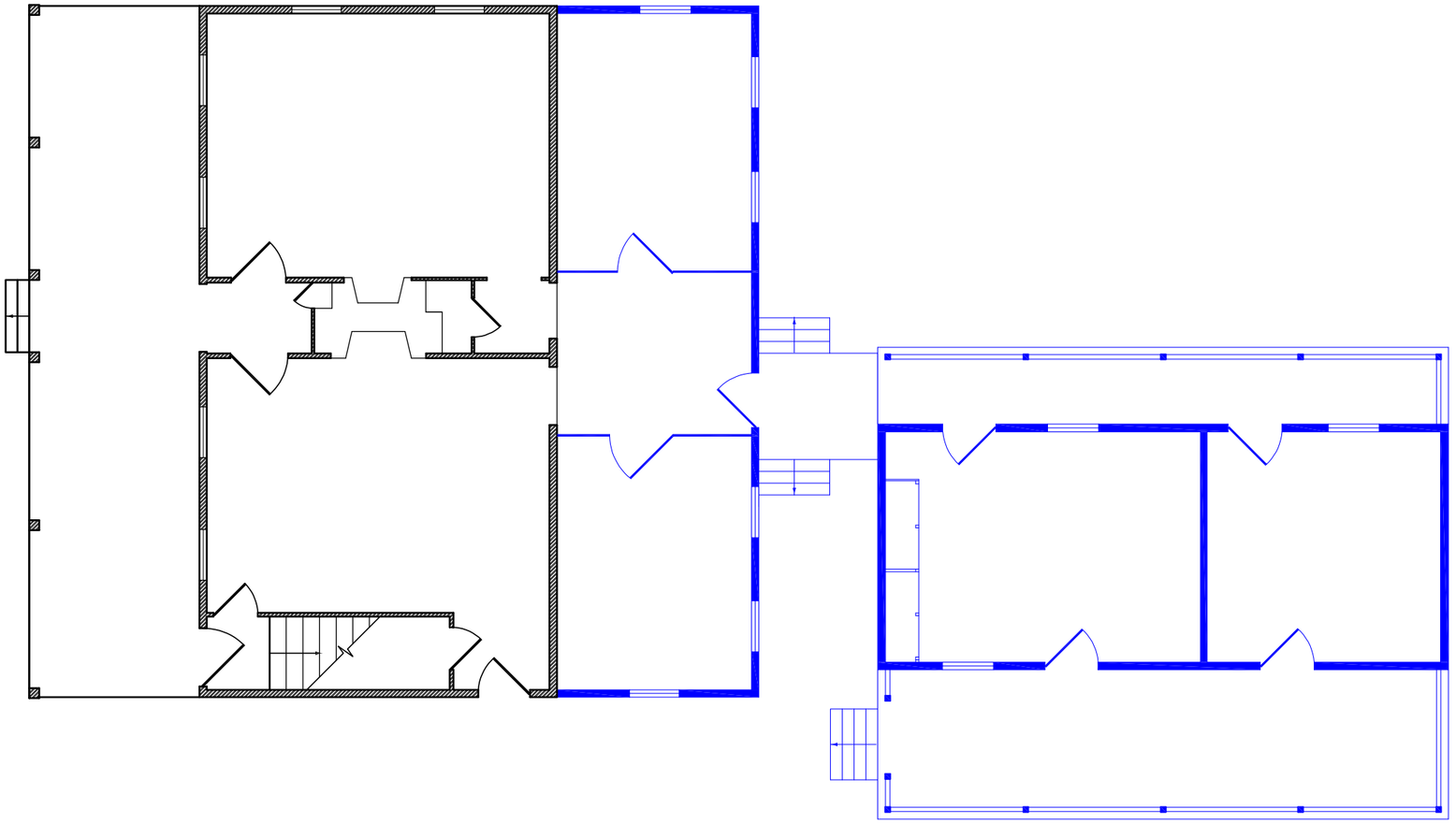
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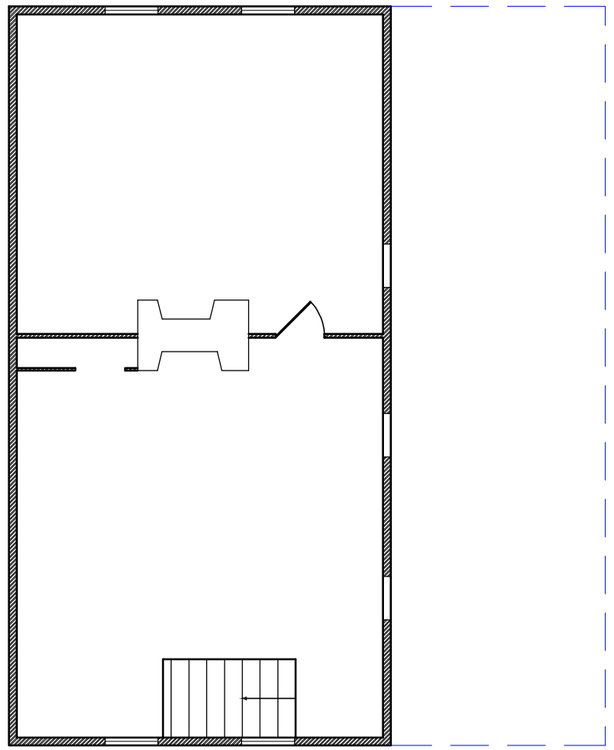
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- GRAND GULF MILITARY MONUMENT PARK AND MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY OWNERSHIP: 1979–2021



1 A100 HOUSE AND KITCHEN GROUND FLOOR PLAN



2 A100 HOUSE SECOND LEVEL FLOOR PLAN

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

1/4" = 1'–0"

PLAN NORTH

TRUE NORTH

DESIGNED: JH / DADD LS / TECH. REVIEW: JH / DATE: 01/20/2023	SUB SHEET NO. A100	TITLE OF SHEET: EPISODE DRAWING FLOOR PLANS — SHAIFER HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT — VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK	DRAWING NO. — / PKG. NO. — / SHEET 02 OF 04

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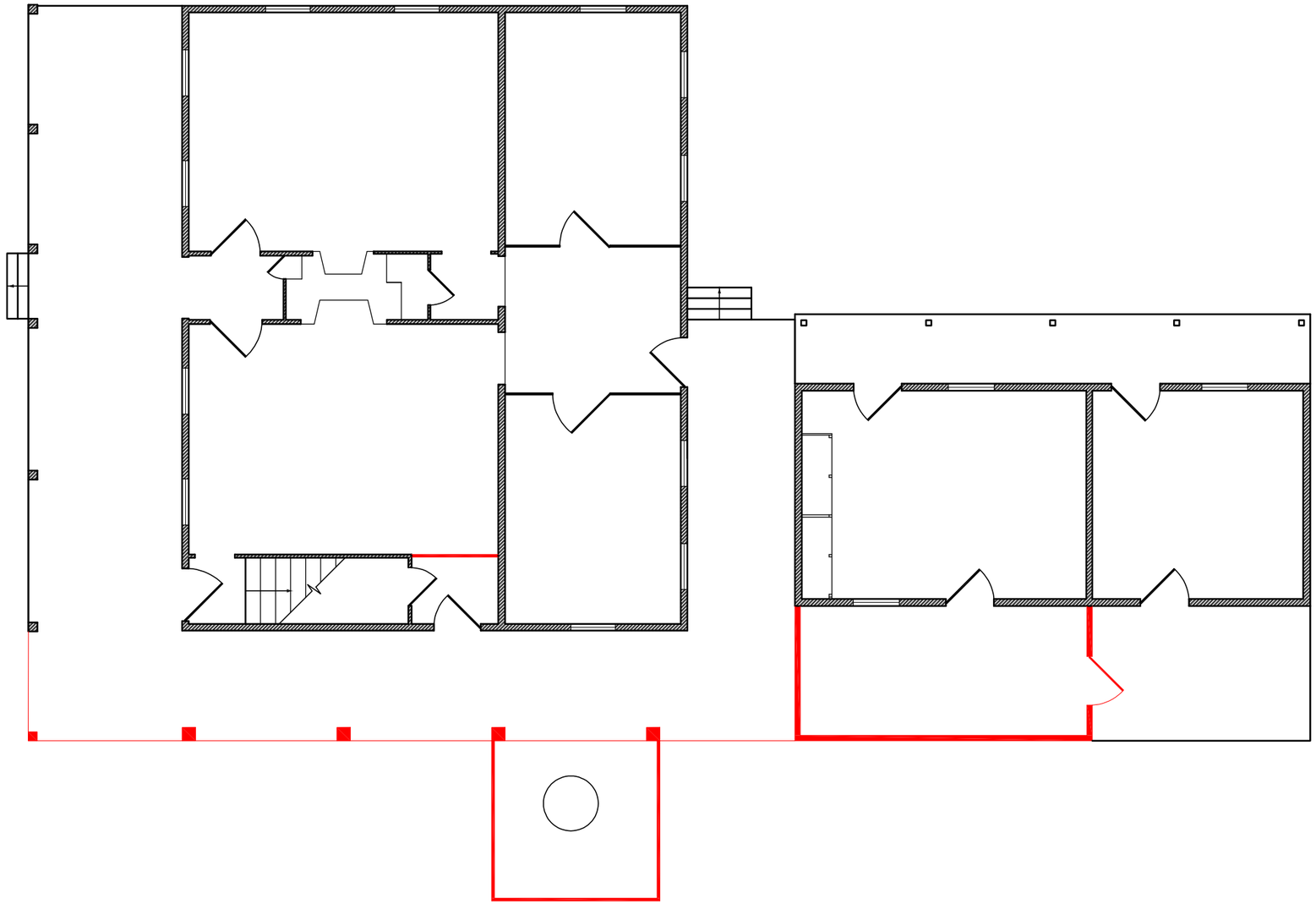
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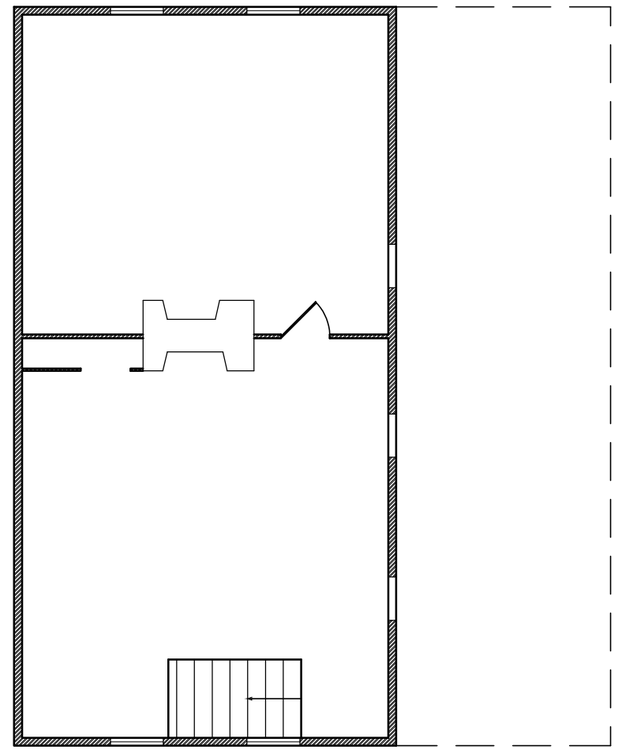
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DRAWING LEGEND

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- PRE–CIVIL WAR OCCUPANCY, ADDITION: 1826–1863
- VICKSBURG CAMPAIGN AND AFTERMATH: 1863 (NO DOCUMENTED BUILDING CHANGES)
- POST–CIVIL WAR OCCUPANCY: 1863–1979
- GRAND GULF MILITARY MONUMENT PARK AND MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY OWNERSHIP: 1979–2021



1 A100 HOUSE AND KITCHEN GROUND FLOOR PLAN



2 A100 HOUSE SECOND LEVEL FLOOR PLAN

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

1/4" = 1'–0"

PLAN NORTH

TRUE NORTH

DESIGNED: JH DRAWN: LS TECH. REVIEW: JH DATE: 01/20/2023	SUB SHEET NO. A100	TITLE OF SHEET EPISODE DRAWING FLOOR PLANS SHAIFER HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK	DRAWING NO. PKG. NO. SHEET 03 OF 04

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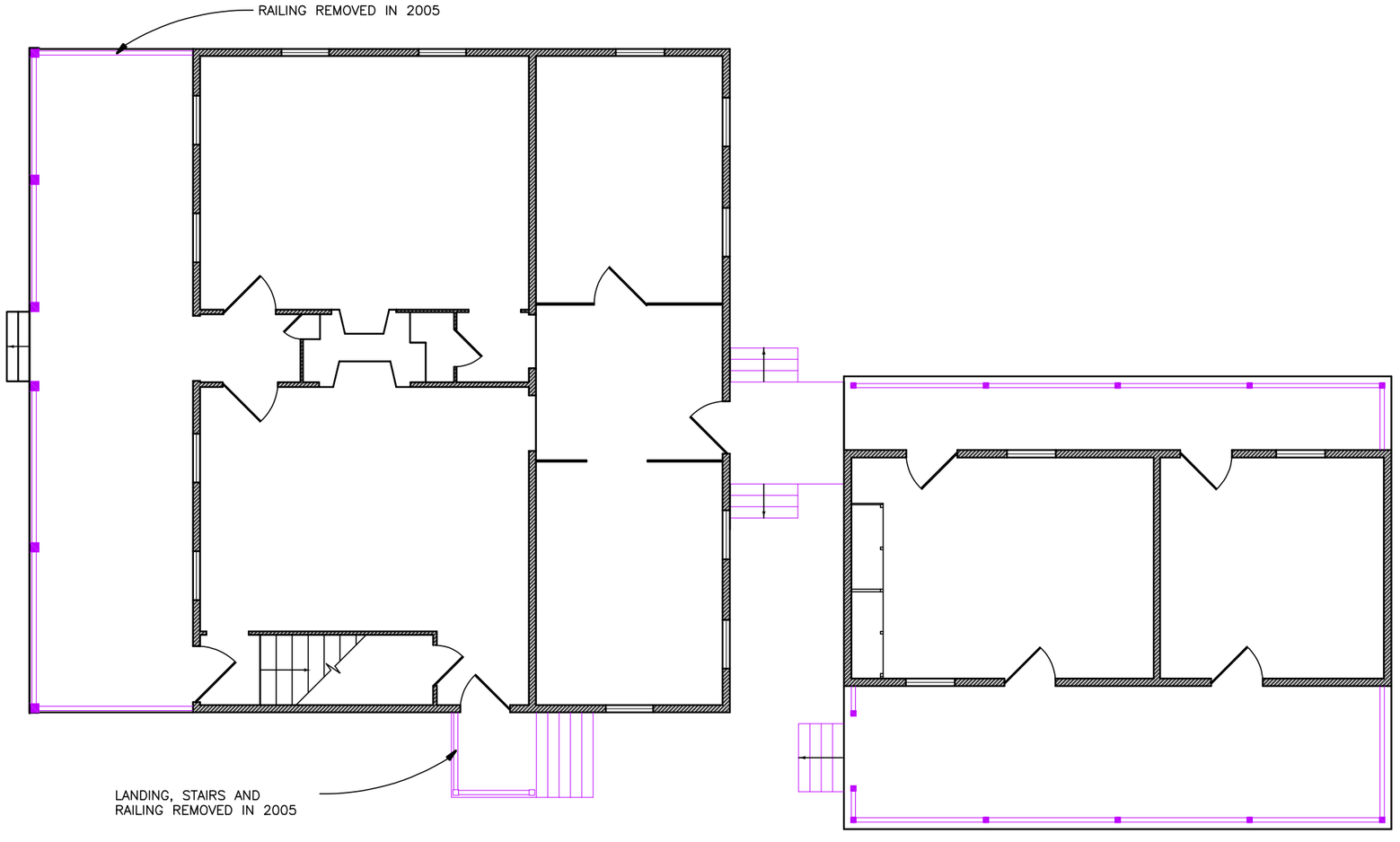
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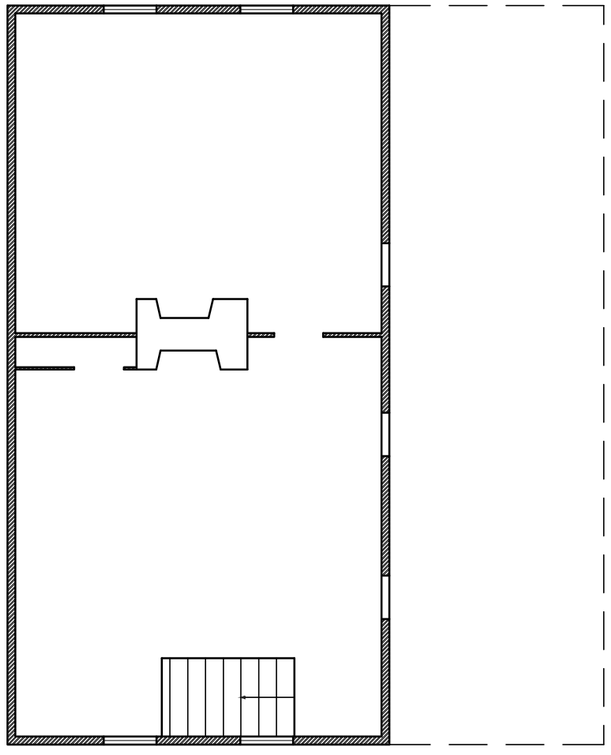
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DRAWING LEGEND

- PRE–CIVIL WAR OCCUPANCY, ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION: 1798–1826
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- POST–CIVIL WAR OCCUPANCY: 1863–1979
- GRAND GULF MILITARY MONUMENT PARK AND MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY OWNERSHIP: 1979–2021



1 A100 HOUSE AND KITCHEN GROUND FLOOR PLAN



2 A100 HOUSE SECOND LEVEL FLOOR PLAN

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

1/4" = 1'-0"

PLAN NORTH

TRUE NORTH

DESIGNED: JH DRAWN: LS TECH. REVIEW: JH DATE: 01/20/2023	SUB SHEET NO. A100	TITLE OF SHEET EPISODE DRAWING FLOOR PLANS SHAIFER HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK	DRAWING NO. — PKG. NO. — SHEET 04 OF 04

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Appendix E

Treatment Drawings

Sheet 1: Ground Level Treatment Plan

Sheet 2: Second Level Treatment Plan

Sheet 3: House South Treatment Elevation

Sheet 4: House North Treatment Elevation

Sheet 5: House East Treatment Elevation

Sheet 6: Kitchen East Treatment Elevation

Sheet 7: House West Treatment Elevation

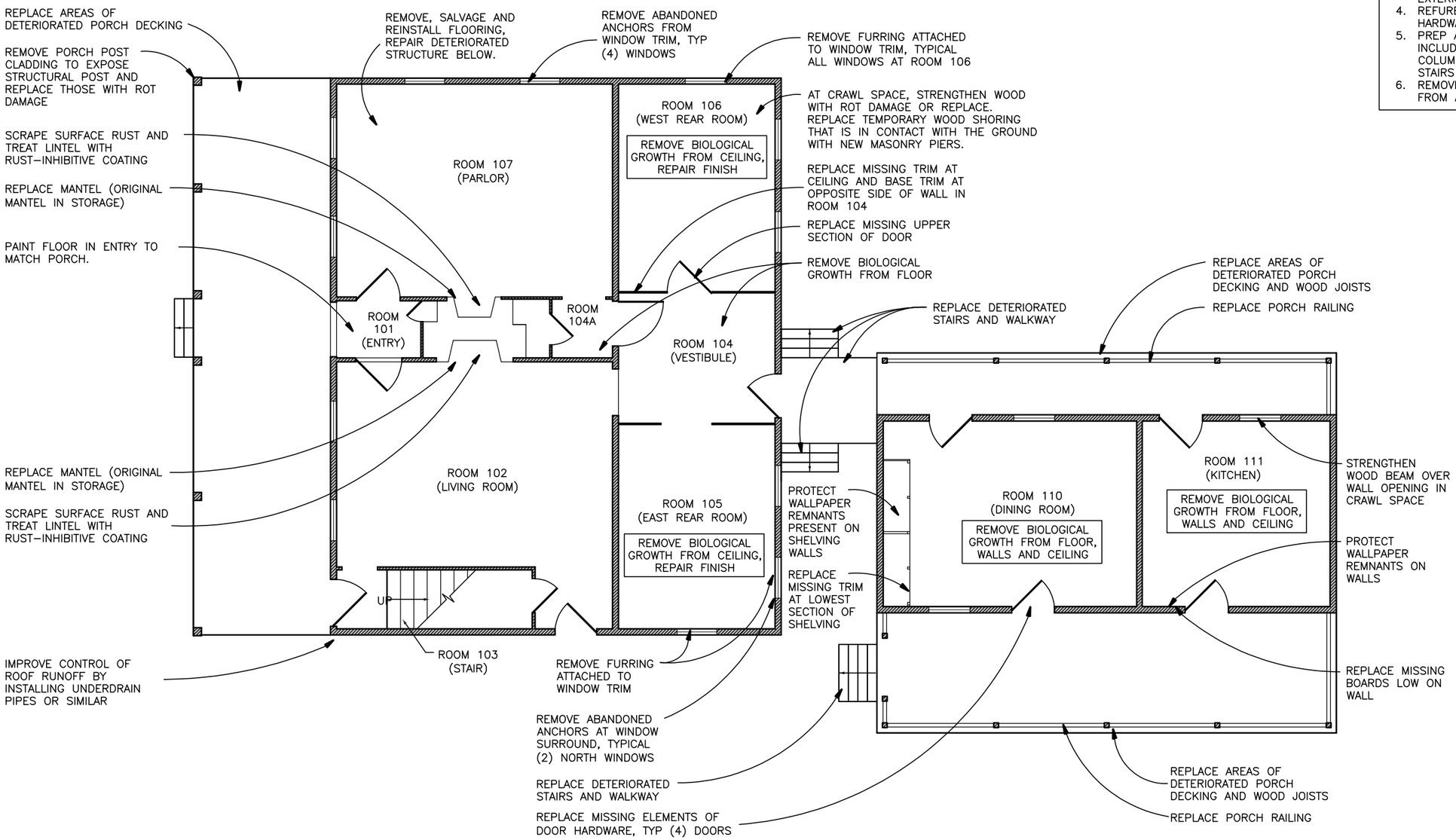
Sheet 8: Kitchen West Treatment Elevation

Sheet 9: Kitchen North and South Treatment Elevations

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GENERAL NOTES

1. MATERIALS ARE TYPICAL FOR ALL DRAWINGS UNLESS NOTED.
2. HATCHES ARE INCLUDED TO REPRESENT MATERIALS BUT DO NOT DEPICT ACTUAL MATERIAL SIZES AND LAYOUTS.
3. REMOVE BIOLOGICAL GROWTH FROM BUILDING EXTERIOR.
4. REFURBISH EXTERIOR DOORS AND HARDWARE, INCLUDE WEATHERSTRIPPING.
5. PREP AND PAINT EXTERIOR WOOD ELEMENTS INCLUDING: SIDING, WINDOWS, SHUTTERS, COLUMNS, PORCH CEILING, PORCH DECKING, STAIRS AND TRIM.
6. REMOVE BAT GUANO AND INSECT NESTS FROM ALL INTERIOR SPACES.



1 / A300 HOUSE AND KITCHEN GROUND LEVEL TREATMENT PLAN

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

1/4" = 1'-0"

PLAN NORTH

TRUE NORTH

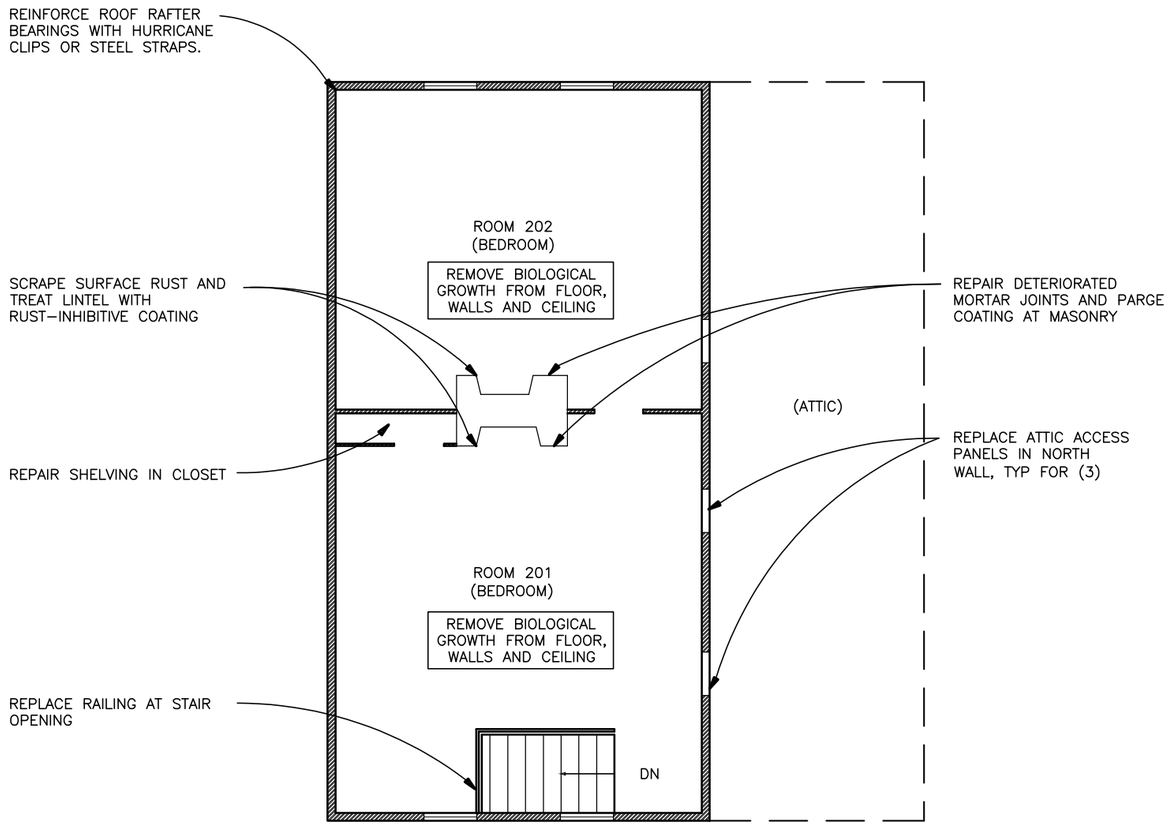
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6. REMOVE BAT GUANO AND INSECT NESTS FROM ALL INTERIOR SPACES.



1 / A301 HOUSE SECOND LEVEL TREATMENT PLAN

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

1/4" = 1'-0"

PLAN NORTH

TRUE NORTH

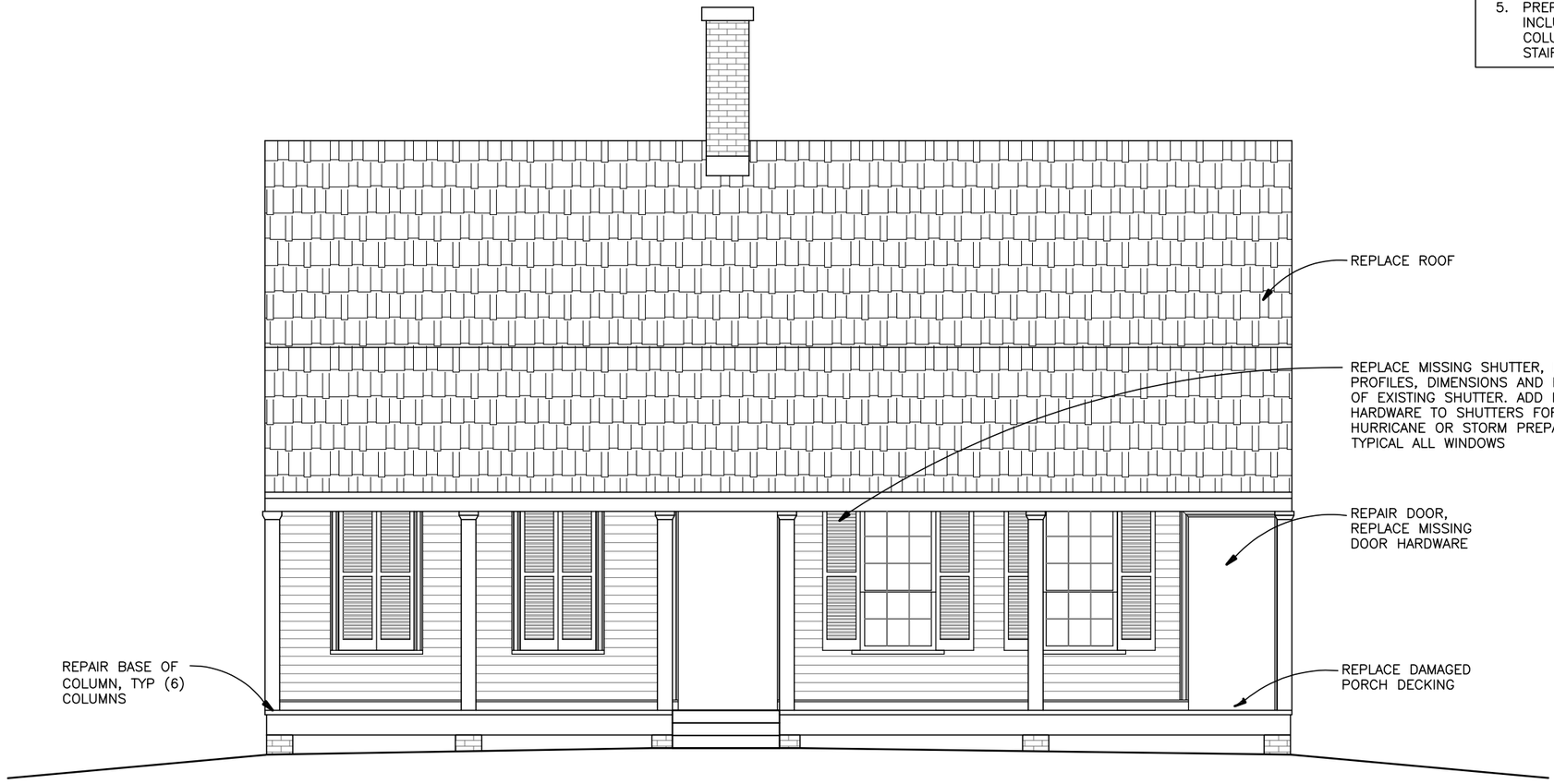
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5. PREP AND PAINT EXTERIOR WOOD ELEMENTS INCLUDING: SIDING, WINDOWS, SHUTTERS, COLUMNS, PORCH CEILING, PORCH DECKING, STAIRS AND TRIM.



1 / A400 HOUSE SOUTH TREATMENT ELEVATION

2 0 2 4 6
SCALE OF FEET

3/8" = 1'-0"

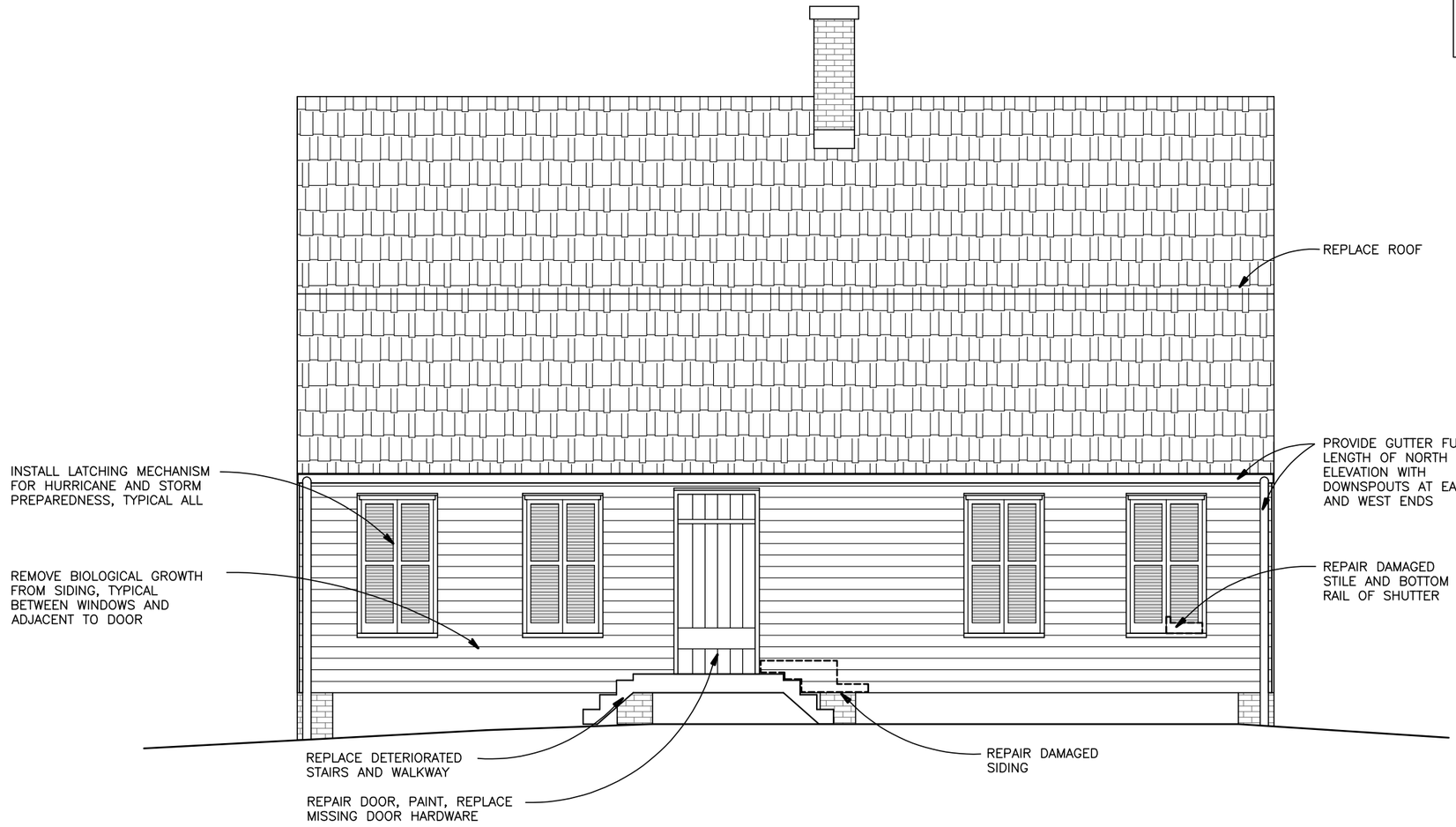
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1 / A401 HOUSE NORTH TREATMENT ELEVATION

2 0 2 4 6
SCALE OF FEET

3/8" = 1'-0"

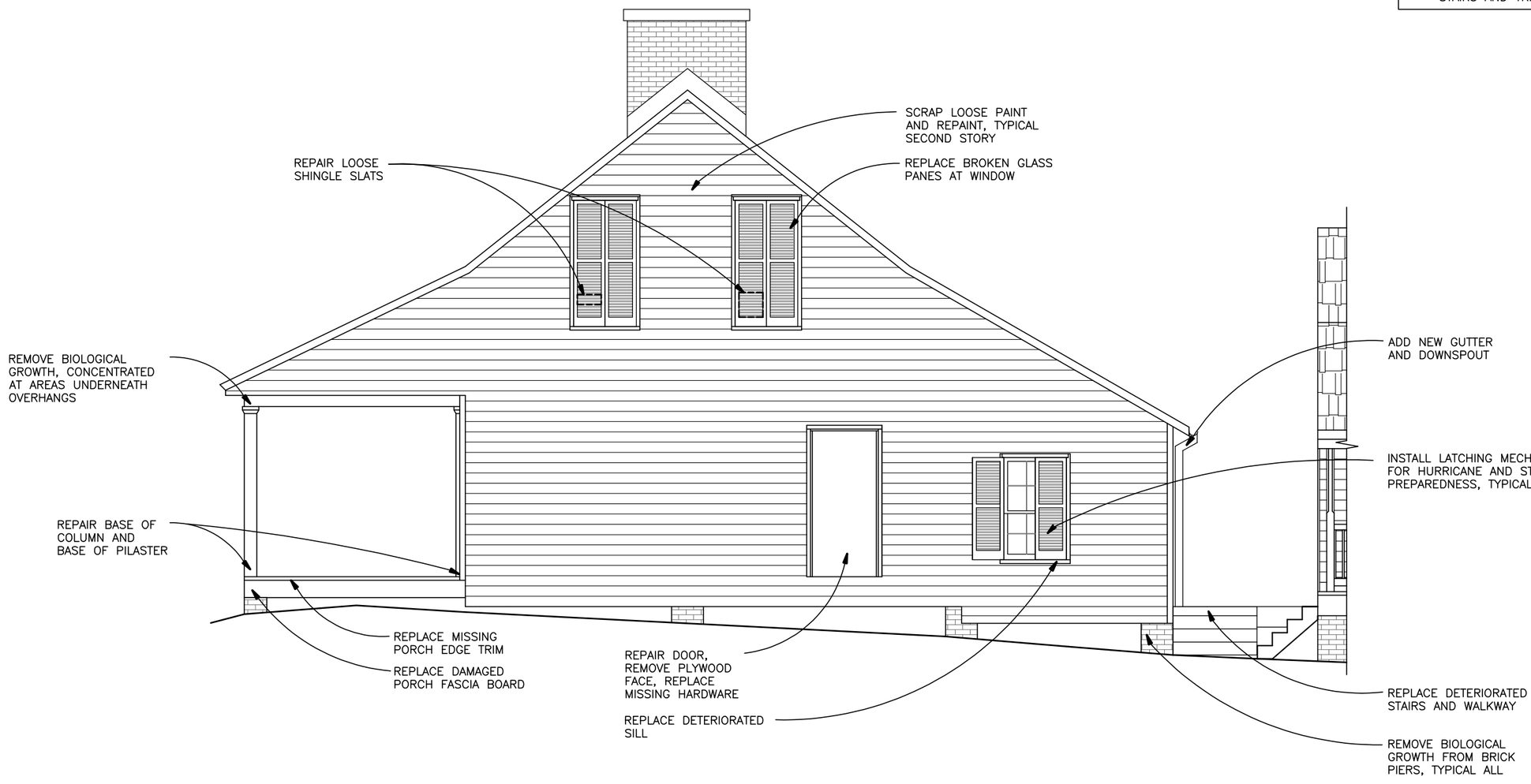
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5. PREP AND PAINT EXTERIOR WOOD ELEMENTS INCLUDING: SIDING, WINDOWS, SHUTTERS, COLUMNS, PORCH CEILING, PORCH DECKING, STAIRS AND TRIM.



1 / A402 HOUSE EAST TREATMENT ELEVATION

2 0 2 4 6
SCALE OF FEET
3/8" = 1'-0"

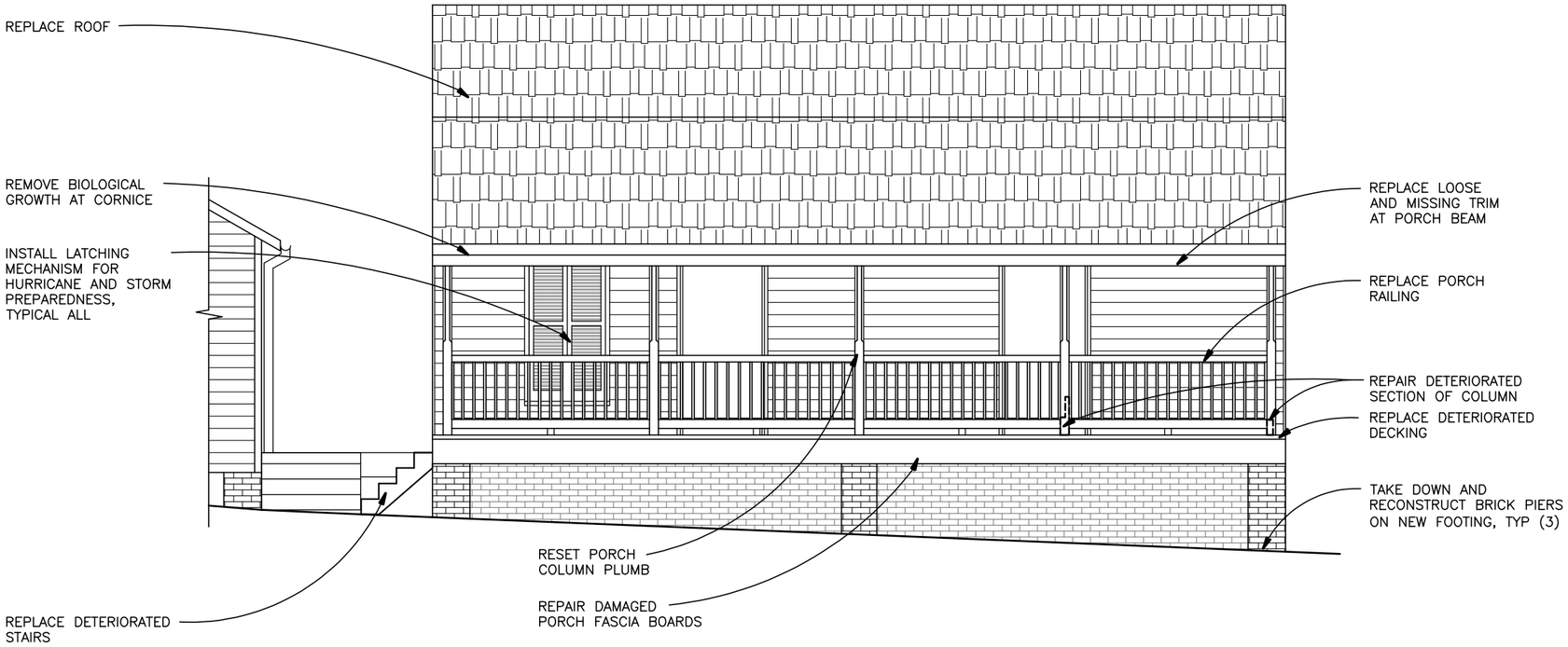
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1 / A403 KITCHEN EAST TREATMENT ELEVATION

2 0 2 4 6
SCALE OF FEET

3/8" = 1'-0"

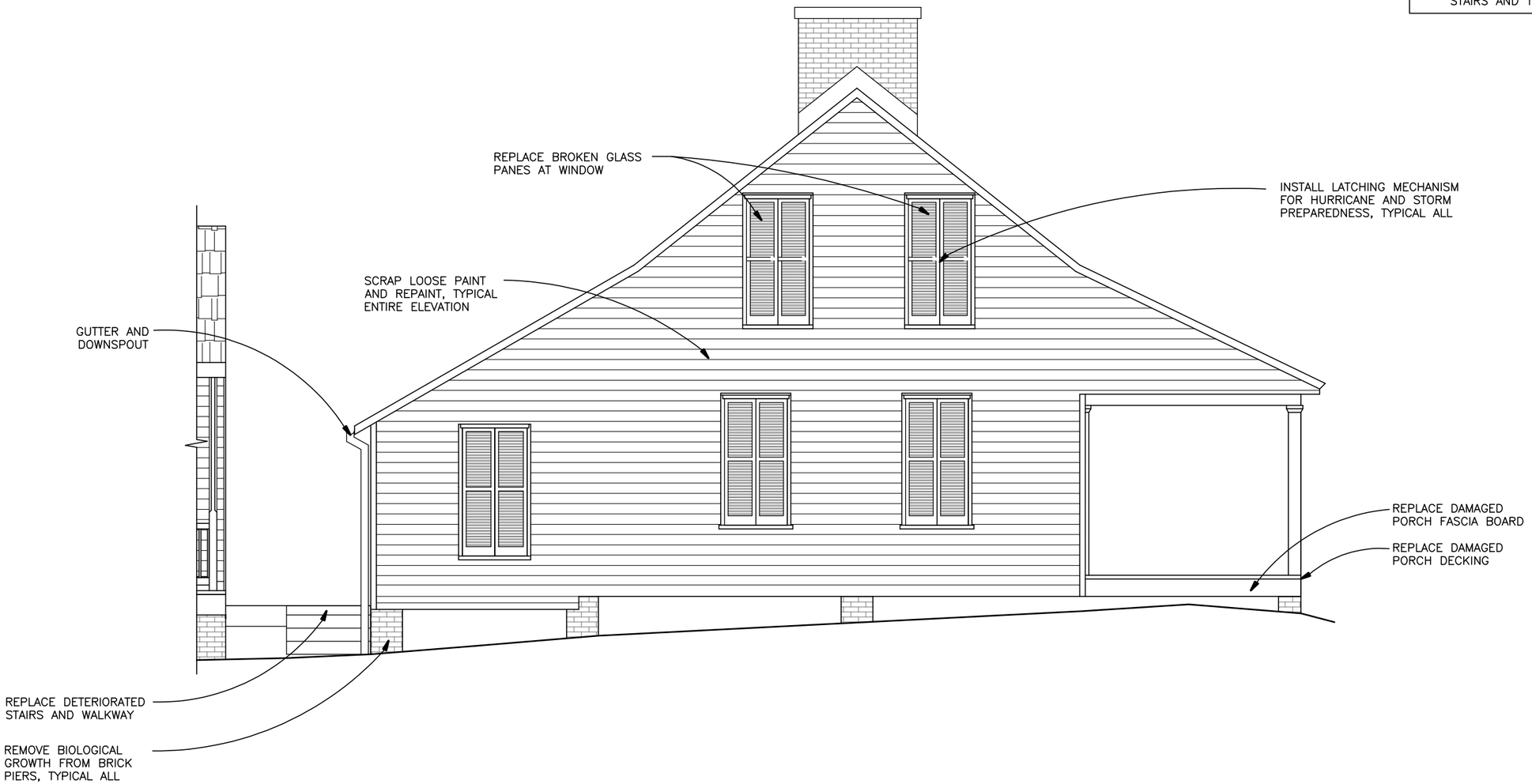
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4. REFURBISH EXTERIOR DOORS AND HARDWARE, INCLUDE WEATHERSTRIPPING.
5. PREP AND PAINT EXTERIOR WOOD ELEMENTS INCLUDING: SIDING, WINDOWS, SHUTTERS, COLUMNS, PORCH CEILING, PORCH DECKING, STAIRS AND TRIM.



1 / A404 HOUSE WEST TREATMENT ELEVATION

2 0 2 4 6
SCALE OF FEET

3/8" = 1'-0"

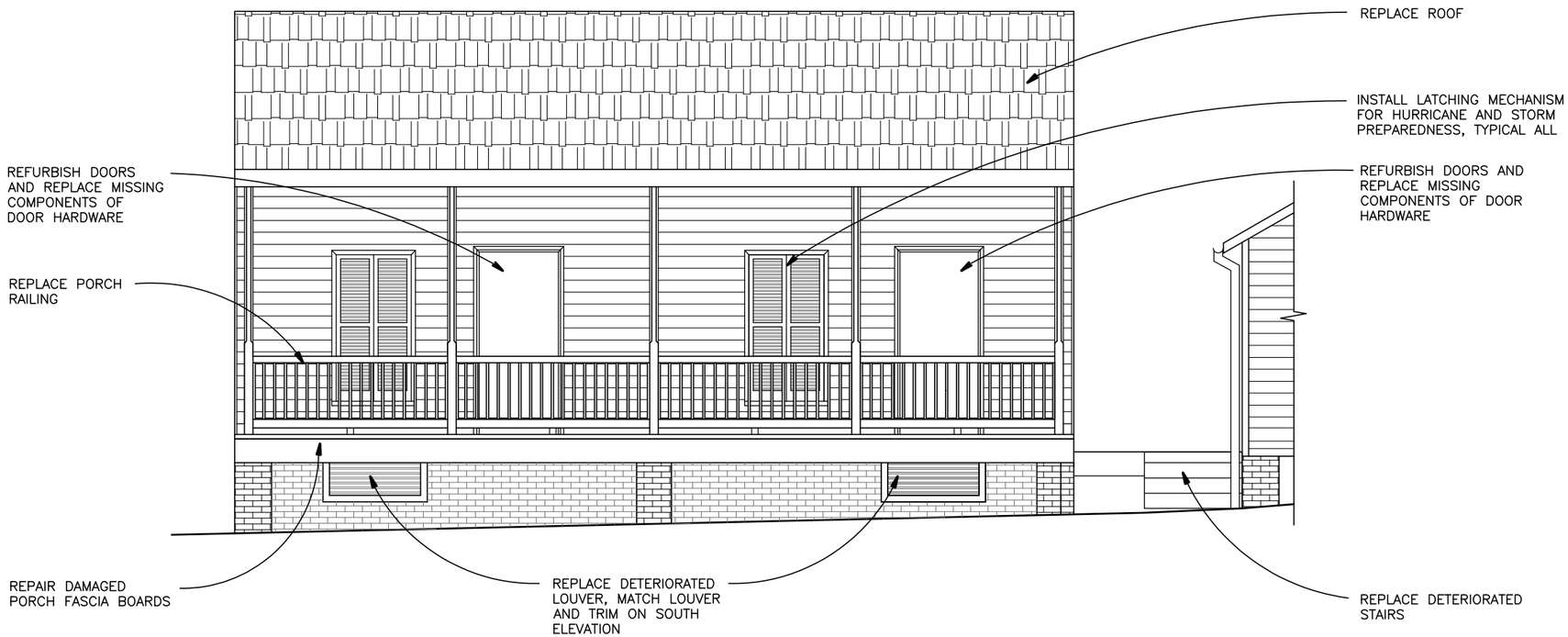
DESIGNED: JH CADD LS TECH. REVIEW: JH DATE: 01/20/2023	SUB SHEET NO. A404	TITLE OF SHEET HOUSE WEST TREATMENT ELEVATION SHAIFER HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK	DRAWING NO. — PKG. NO. — SHEET 07 OF 09

06/31/21 11:45 R20 \\quinnevans.com\x\p\Projects\2020\42023710_VICK_CokerShifer

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GENERAL NOTES

1. MATERIALS ARE TYPICAL FOR ALL DRAWINGS UNLESS NOTED.
2. HATCHES ARE INCLUDED TO REPRESENT MATERIALS BUT DO NOT DEPICT ACTUAL MATERIAL SIZES AND LAYOUTS.
3. REMOVE BIOLOGICAL GROWTH FROM BUILDING EXTERIOR.
4. REFURBISH EXTERIOR DOORS AND HARDWARE, INCLUDE WEATHERSTRIPPING.
5. PREP AND PAINT EXTERIOR WOOD ELEMENTS INCLUDING: SIDING, WINDOWS, SHUTTERS, COLUMNS, PORCH CEILING, PORCH DECKING, STAIRS AND TRIM.



1 / A405 KITCHEN WEST TREATMENT ELEVATION

2 0 2 4 6
SCALE OF FEET
3/8" = 1'-0"

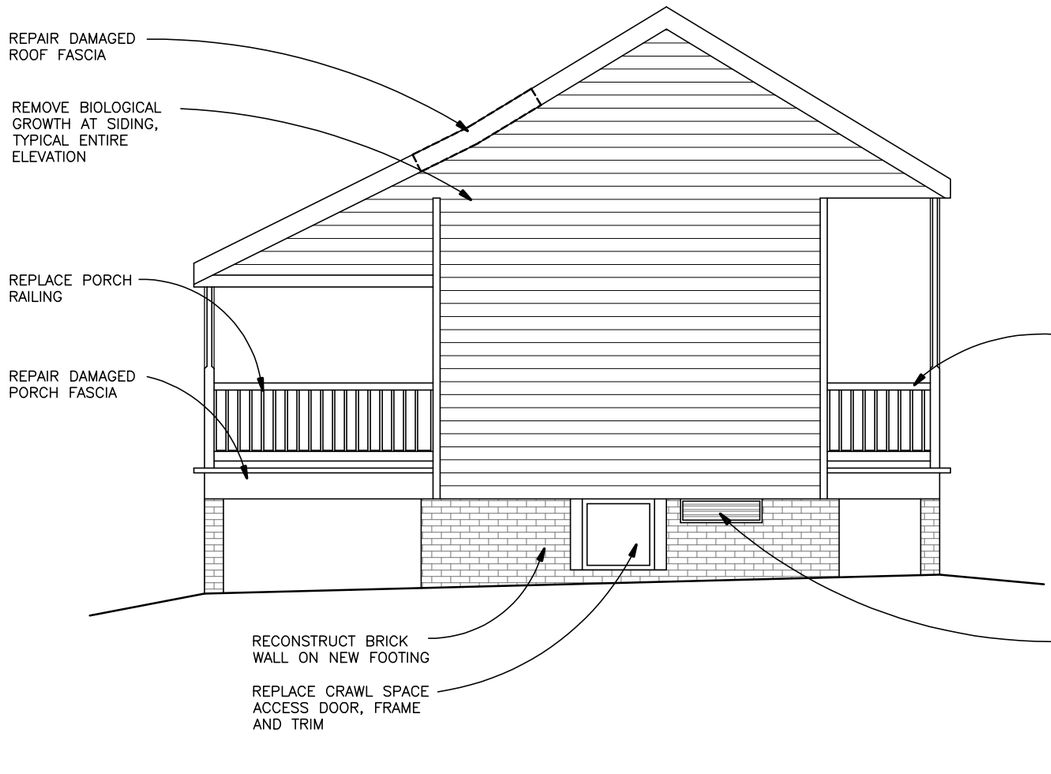
DESIGNED: JH DRAWN: LS TECH. REVIEW: JH DATE: 01/20/2023	SUB SHEET NO. A405	TITLE OF SHEET KITCHEN WEST TREATMENT ELEVATION SHAIFER HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK	DRAWING NO. PKG. NO. SHEET 08 OF 09

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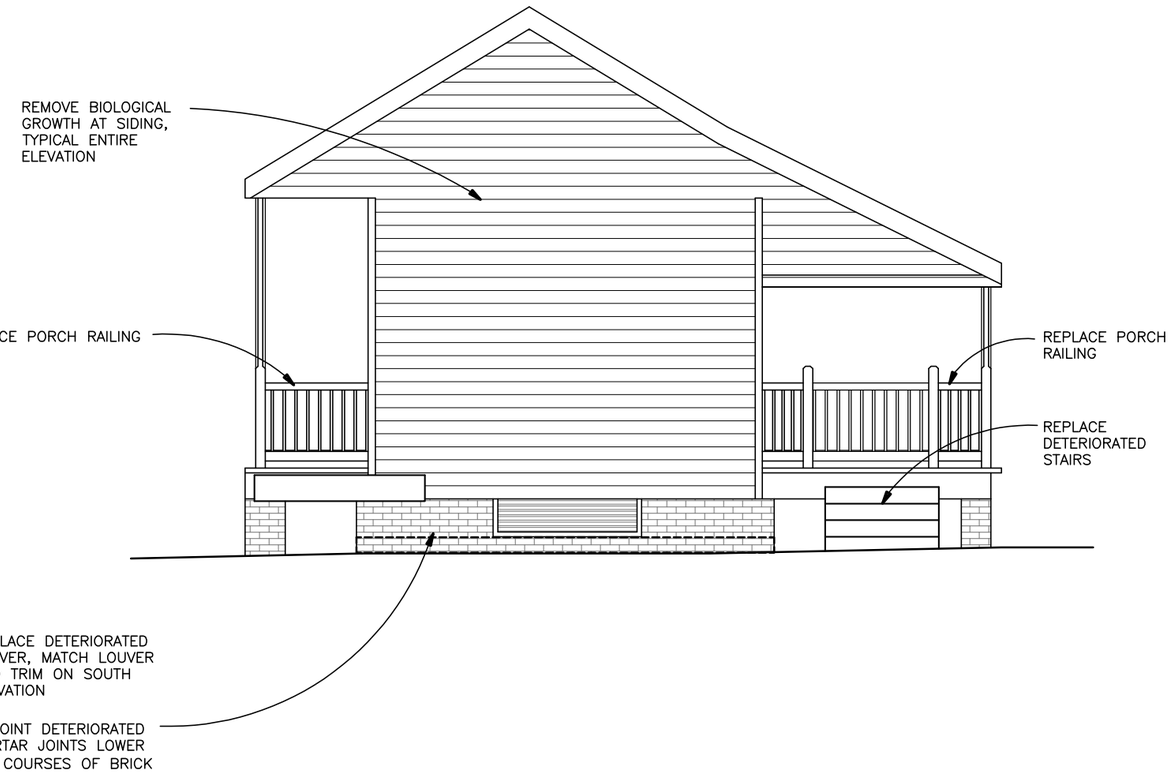
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GENERAL NOTES

1. MATERIALS ARE TYPICAL FOR ALL DRAWINGS UNLESS NOTED.
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1 A406 KITCHEN NORTH TREATMENT ELEVATION



2 A406 KITCHEN SOUTH TREATMENT ELEVATION

2 0 2 4 6
SCALE OF FEET

3/8" = 1'-0"

DESIGNED: JH CADD LS TECH. REVIEW: JH DATE: 01/20/2023	SUB SHEET NO. A406	TITLE OF SHEET KITCHEN N. AND S. TREATMENT ELEVATION SHAIFER HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK	DRAWING NO. —— PKG. NO. —— SHEET 09 OF 09

06/31/21 11:45 R20 \\quinnevans.com\v\p\Projects\2020\42023710_VICK_CokerShifer

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Appendix F

Materials Analysis Report, Terracon

GENERAL OBSERVATION REPORT

Report Number: N1201306.0001
Service Date: 04/14/21
Report Date: 04/22/21

Terracon
611 Lunken Park Dr
Cincinnati, OH 45226-1813
513-321-5816

Client
Quinn Evans Architects
Attn: Ruth Mills
219 1/2 N Main St
Ann Arbor, MI 48104-1412

Project
HSR Coker and Shaifer House
Vicksburg National Military Park
Vicksburg, MS

Project Number: N1201306

The Terracon Consultant's representative was requested by Ms. Ruth Mills of Quinn Evans to provide an initial summary report for the investigation performed on the Schaifer house located on the Port Gibson Battlefield, and the Coker house located on the Champion Hill Battlefield. The investigations were performed by the writer in concert with personnel from Quinn Evans. The following are initial summary findings:

1. The Schaifer house investigation was performed on 4/13/2021. The following findings were observed:
   a. The house consisted of a mixture of extant materials and new materials added during the restoration process. Those areas noted as possibly original materials were subjected to paint coatings thickness analysis utilizing a Tooke scratch gauge, and extant paint samples were obtained from 15 representative locations from both the interior and exterior surfaces of both buildings. These locations will be provided with the final report along with results of the elemental analysis of the paint samples obtained. Paint samples were obtained from regions representative of most of the surfaces. The paint thickness analysis generally noted that paint coatings consisted of one to two coats of white paint on most surfaces excluding the porch railings and the undersides of the roof eaves. The railings were initially painted a dark gray or possibly black color but later were painted a medium green color. The undersides of the eaves exhibited some evidence of an underlying bright green paint that was later painted light blue.
   b. Wallpaper samples were obtained from within the two room outbuilding. The wallpaper was confined to the interior of a built-in pantry shelf unit in the front room closest to the house. The wallpaper consisted of a block printed heavy paper glued to a thin Osnaburg linen backing typical of 19th century wallpaper. The print consists of a floral design that will be documented in the final report. The back room of the two room outbuilding interior walls, at some point were once covered with sheets of newspaper glued to the walls based on fragmentary evidence attached to all of the walls. In addition, a thin pasteboard had once been applied to the ceiling also based on some fragmentary pieces still attached to the ceiling. Samples of the pasteboard were obtained for archival purposes. Only small, fragile fragments of the newspaper remained attached to the interior wall surfaces that could not be removed without destroying the samples and not enough of the printed sections were still legible to determine actual age of the newspaper based on advertisements, header blocks etc.
   c. Mortar samples were obtained from within the 2nd floor fireplace upper chimney mortar joints which exhibited original mortar that was still exposed. The lower fascia and firebox of the fireplaces have been restored with modern grout materials. The extant grout was a very soft, sandy reddish grout most likely mixed from on-site materials. The modern grouts were gray colored and were very hard. An additional grout sample was obtained from the interior face of the brick foundation wall within the cellar of the rear two room building. This grout was also a sandy, reddish grout that was very soft.

The tests were performed in general accordance with applicable ASTM, AASHTO, or DOT test methods. This report is exclusively for the use of the client indicated above and shall not be reproduced except in full without the written consent of our company. Test results transmitted herein are only applicable to the actual samples tested at the location(s) referenced and are not necessarily indicative of the properties of other apparently similar or identical materials.

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d. What were believed to be bullet holes in the building were determined to most likely not actually be bullet holes, but were cleanly drilled, approximately 1-1/2" diameter holes. There was an existing partially buried electrical conduit in the ground with a ground level bib directly in-line with the drilled holes indicating that electric was once installed within the house. The holes showed no splintering of the interior or exterior faces which is typical of thin wood subjected to impacts from period low velocity lead balls and conical bullets. Additional evidence precluding the holes from being bullet holes are the exceptionally large sizes of the holes. Most Civil War small arms consisted of .58-caliber and .69 caliber weapons although some Cavalry and imported European arms could have slightly larger or smaller diameter ammunition. Pistol ammunition would generally be between .36 and .44 caliber. The holes could have been caused by canister, case shot or grapeshot rounds but canister/grapeshot is used for close Infantry assaults and also would have resulted in significant damage to the wood structure. Since the holes are very clean with no evidence of splintering, they are most likely drilled holes.
e. During the collection of paint samples, the writer noted that on the 2nd floor of the main house, there are three low, equally spaced square openings in the wall on the back side of the house. The writer entered into the interstitial space beyond the openings and noted that there was exterior clapboard attached to the opposite face of the wall that was once painted white. This may indicate that the overhang and structure below were later additions to the house to increase the interior footprint. The three low openings have lintels indicating that they may have been windows at one time.

2. Coker House investigation:
The Coker house investigation was performed on 4/14/2021. The following initial findings were noted:
a. Most of the house excluding a few isolated structural elements were most likely modern reconstructions based on microscopic analysis of the paint coatings, condition of the wood surfaces and visible age of the wood microscopically. Some exterior items such as window frames, entry door trims and the outer fascia of the porch columns were noted as most likely original to the house. The entry doors most likely were also original to the house. Most of the interior was modern reconstruction with the exception of the fireplace mantels, doors and door frames and trim, and the extant baseboard trim on one wall in the main central hall.
b. Paint coating analysis indicated that most of the house extant items had a single or possibly two coats of white paint applied to the exterior surfaces with the exclusion of the entry door frames, trim and the doors themselves. Microscopic analysis of the coatings utilizing the Tooke Gauge indicated that the entry doors, sidelights and fascia were once stained and varnished on both the interior and exterior surfaces. All of the extant interior door frames, window fascia and baseboards indicated that they

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GENERAL OBSERVATION REPORT

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Service Date: 04/14/21
Report Date: 04/22/21

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Project
HSR Coker and Shaifer House
Vicksburg National Military Park
Vicksburg, MS

Project Number: N1201306

likewise had once been stained and varnished on the interior surfaces. Tooke Gauge analysis indicated that the fireplace mantels and surrounds were originally painted black, and later were painted white.

c. Investigation of the fireplace and foundation pier brickwork indicated that most of the work had been reconstructed utilizing modern mortar. An isolated location within one of the fireplaces exhibited what appeared to be extant mortar of a sandy, reddish color similar in appearance to the mortar obtained from the Schaefer house. The mortar sample obtained was noted as being extremely soft, also consistent with the samples obtained from the Schaefer house. An additional sample was obtained from one of the piers under the house. This sample was a composite sample and may include modern mortar due to the large scale evidence of reconstruction of the piers.
d. Due to the limited amount of probable original materials that appear to have been used to reconstruct the house, only two paint samples were obtained. One was obtained from the front face of one of the columns on the front porch that appears to have been original to the house. A second sample of black paint was obtained from a fireplace mantel but due to the low mil thickness of the black paint, the sample may not provide much conclusive evidence as to the elemental composition of the paint.
e. Because the investigation revealed that the interior wood surfaces had once been stained and varnished, no paint samples were obtained as any sample obtained would most likely yield modern paint materials post-dating the 19th century.

The grout samples will be examined petrographicly to determine the elements used in mixing the grout. Likewise, collected paint samples will be subjected to chemical analysis to try to determine the types of paint originally used.

The wall paper samples were retained and can be subjected to chemical analysis as well if requested. The patterns on the wallpaper were recorded photographically and will be included in the final report. A more detailed report of the findings will be provided at a later date once chemical analysis of the obtained samples is complete.

Services: Traveled to the project site to provide testing/observation services as requested.

Terracon Rep.: Chris Dumford, CWI
Reported To:
Contractor:
Report Distribution:
(1) Quinn Evans Architects, Ruth Mills

Reviewed By: Wil Beckwith

Wil V. Beckwith, P.E.
Materials Engineering Manager

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GENERAL OBSERVATION REPORT

Report Number: N1201306.0002
Service Date: 04/16/21
Report Date: 04/22/21

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Cincinnati, OH 45226-1813
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Quinn Evans Architects
Attn: Ruth Mills
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Project
HSR Coker and Shaifer House
Vicksburg National Military Park
Vicksburg, MS

Project Number: N1201306

The Terracon Consultant's representative was requested by Ms. Ruth Mills of Quinn-Evans to provide a report outlining collection methodology for the Schaifer House investigation on the Port Gibson Battlefield. The following is a summary of collection methodology:

Paint Sample Collection and Field Testing: The writer utilized a Tooke Scratch gauge that is designed to provide real-time visual observation of paint layers on most solid or semi-solid substrates. The gauge utilizes a small blade that scratches through the paint and lays the layers back at a stated angle that is calibrated to a 1/1000" optical microscope integrated into the unit. In order to utilize the Tooke gauge, a contrast color must be applied to the surface of the coating in order to provide visual contrast as to the actual surface of the substrate. Normally, a permanent marker is used but due to the request of the NPS, a common number 2 lead pencil was used at most locations to facilitate .easy removal of the marks.

Most of the paint samples collected were obtained from areas where paint was chipped and/or peeling. In some isolated cases, samples were collected by cutting small cross hatch marks (standard industry practice for sample removal) and scraping away the sample utilizing a razor knife. In most cases, locations were chosen that either incorporated chipped and peeling paint, visible evidence of more than one layer of paint, and/or visually appeared to represent the overall substrate of the particular area in which samples were obtained. Attached are photographs of drawing notes indicating approximate sample collection locations.

Mortar Sample Collection: Visual observation noted a marked difference between original mortar and modern reconstruction mortar. Modern mortars were very hard and darker gray (Portland Cementitious). The original mortars were very soft, reddish brown and quite granular (evidence that most of the actual cementitious material had leeched out of the mortar over time). The reddish color matched the surrounding soil color on site and most likely represents local materials used in mixing the mortar. The two areas where original mortar was noted as being quite evident, were the chimney above the upstairs fireplace firebox, and the foundation wall interior surface inside the crawl space of the rear detached building structure. As a result, samples were removed from these locations using a geological rock hammer.

Wall Paper: The writer was requested by the NPS to obtain wall paper samples for analysis and possible reconstruction of the original pattern. Observation of the two buildings revealed that extant wallpaper was used in lining the interior of an existing built-in shelf unit within the front room of the back two room building. In order to obtain a sufficiently large enough sample that incorporated a sufficient representative amount of the design elements in the wallpaper pattern, two samples were removed. These were taken from inside the shelf unit rear wall in the topmost region which would be least visible to most average height people. It was noted during the

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removal process that the wallpaper has been exposed to the elements and was quite faded and deteriorated. Most of it is loose from the wall and was quite easy to remove. It was noted during the investigation that several shards of pasteboard were attached to the ceiling in the room that had once been used to line the ceiling. One large shard was found to be hanging loose just above the shelf unit. This shard was removed for analysis.

Attached are the writer's field notes from the investigation indicating sampling locations:

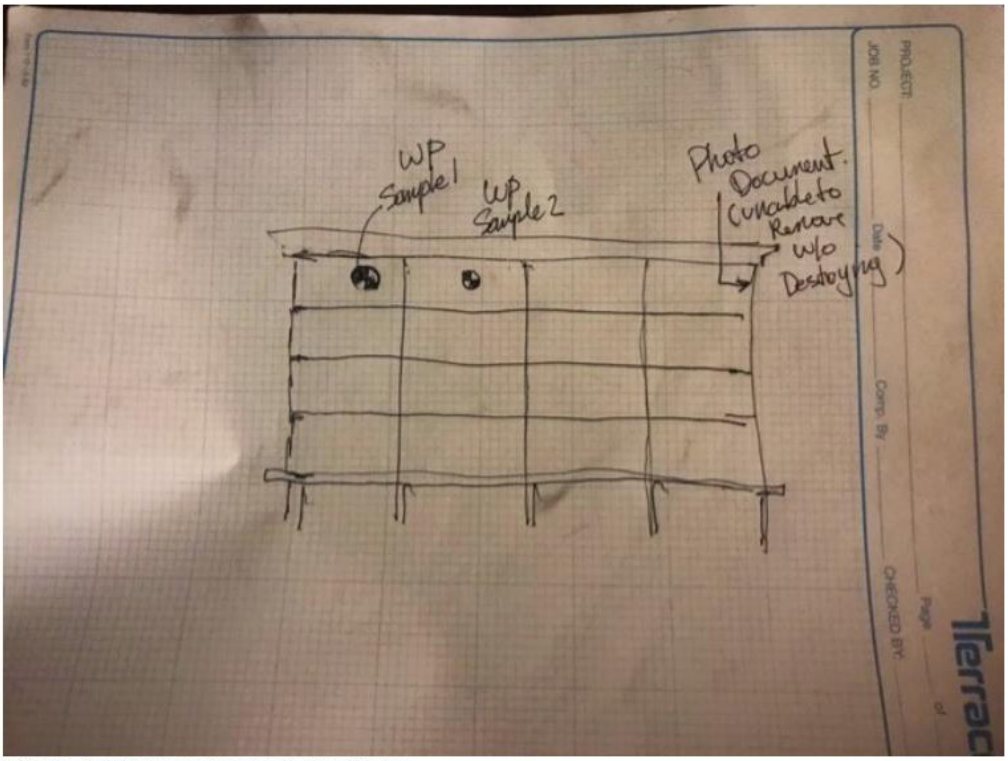


Figure 1: Wallpaper sample locations.

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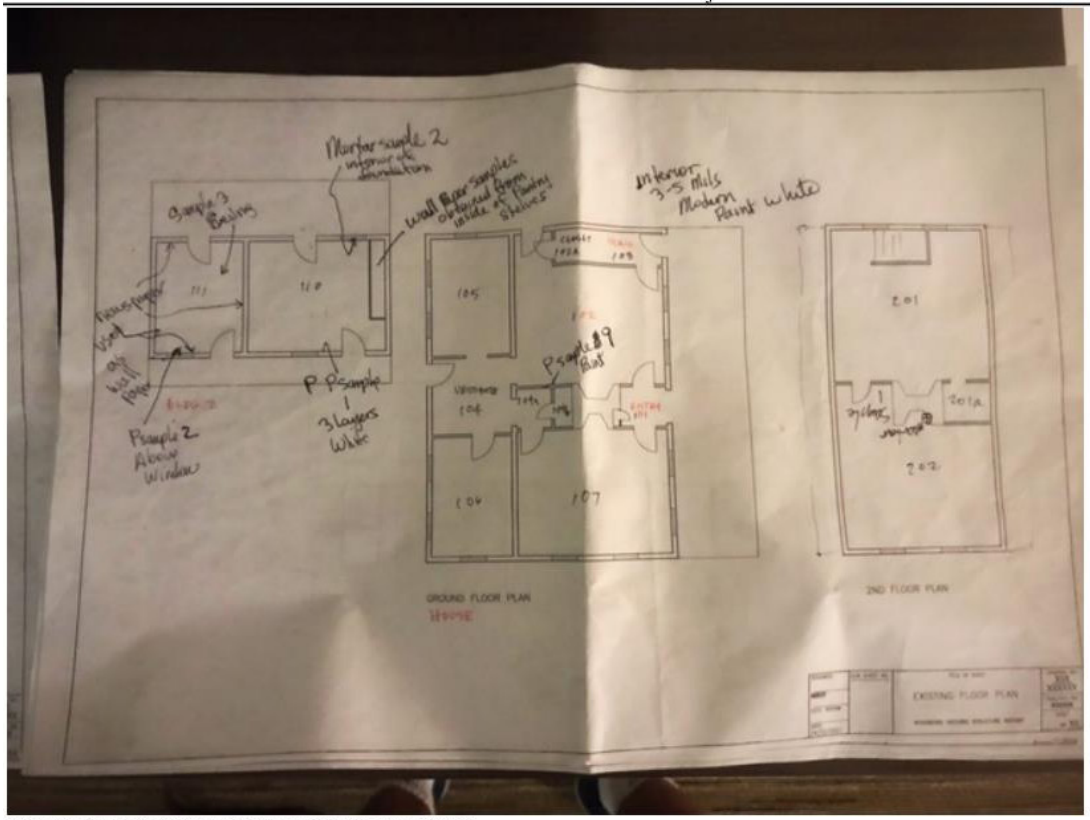


Figure 2: Paint and mortar sample locations.

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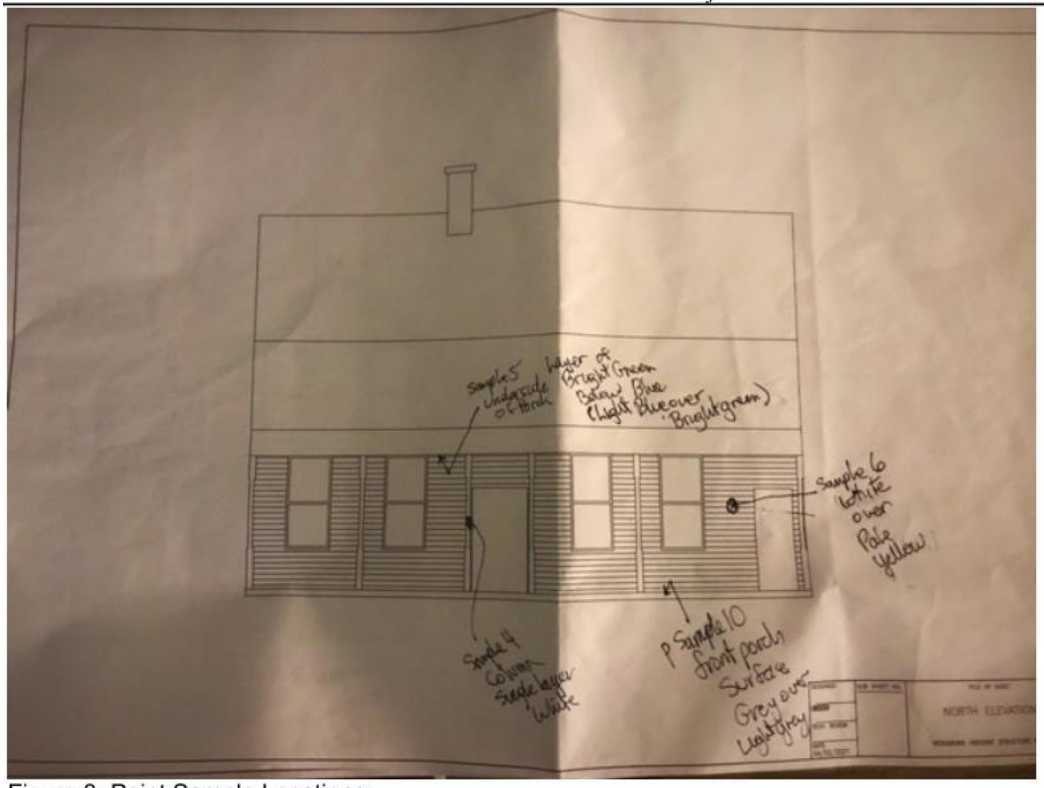


Figure 3: Paint Sample Locations.

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Vicksburg National Military Park
Vicksburg, MS

Project Number: N1201306



Figure 4: Paint Sample Locations.

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Vicksburg National Military Park
Vicksburg, MS

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Figure 5: Paint Sample Locations.

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Figure 6: Paint Sample Locations.

Services: Traveled to the project site to provide testing/observation services as requested.

Terracon Rep.: Chris Dumford, CWI
Reported To:
Contractor:
Report Distribution:
(1) Quinn Evans Architects, Ruth Mills

Reviewed By: Wil Beckwith

Wil V. Beckwith, P.E.
Materials Engineering Manager

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GENERAL OBSERVATION REPORT

Report Number: N1201306.0004
Service Date: 08/31/22
Report Date: 08/31/22
Task: Schaifer House

Terracon
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Project
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Vicksburg National Military Park
Vicksburg, MS

Project Number: N1201306

Terracon has completed elemental analysis of paint samples recovered from the Shaifer House on the Vicksburg Battlefield Park. Elemental analysis indicates that all of the samples consist of a modern titanium/zinc/cadmium based paint. Based on the elemental analysis, the results indicate that the colors of all but two samples are most likely a standard muted white exterior paint. Zinc and Titanium are metals used in white paint and Cadmium is often added as a yellow based color to mute the starkness of the white paint. Samples 1 and 2 may be a light yellow coating based on the primary constituent being Cadmium. Please refer to report number N1201306.0002 for sample locations. Elemental analyses are indicated below:

Sample No.: S-220823-143 Customer ID: Schaifer House on the Vicksburg Battlefield Park, Sample 1

Tests	Results/Units
Al	0.033%
B	0.008%
Ca	9.54%
Fe	0.040%
Mg	0.37%
Mn	0.010%
Pb	0.006%
Si	1.56%
Sr	0.020%
Ti	0.012%
Zn	0.032%

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Project Number: N1201306

Sample No.: S-220823-144 Customer ID: Schaifer House on the Vicksburg Battlefield Park, Sample 2

Tests	Results/Units
Al	0.021%
B	0.010%
Ca	7.75%
Fe	0.022%
Mg	0.22%
Mn	0.011%
Pb	0.003%
Si	1.62%
Sr	0.018%
Ti	0.013%
Zn	0.022%

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Project
HSR Coker and Shaifer House
Vicksburg National Military Park
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Project Number: N1201306

Sample No.: S-220823-160 Customer ID: Schaifer House on the Vicksburg Battlefield Park, Sample 3

Tests	Results/Units
Al	0.63%
Ca	7.92%
Cd	0.001%
Co	0.025%
Cr	0.004%
Cu	0.004%
Fe	0.21%
Mg	0.62%
Mn	0.007%
Ni	0.002%
Pb	0.44%
Si	2.95%
Sn	0.002%
Sr	0.039%
Ti	9.99%
Zn	5.90%
Zr	0.007%

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Project
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Vicksburg National Military Park
Vicksburg, MS

Project Number: N1201306

Sample No.: S-220823-162 Customer ID: Schaifer House on the Vicksburg Battlefield Park, Sample 4

Tests	Results/Units
Al	0.55%
B	0.002%
Ca	9.48%
Co	0.028%
Cu	0.005%
Fe	0.099%
Mg	0.37%
Mn	0.004%
Pb	0.002%
Si	1.33%
Sn	0.003%
Sr	0.004%
Ti	12.49%
Zn	4.73%
Zr	0.002%

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GENERAL OBSERVATION REPORT

Report Number: N1201306.0004
Service Date: 08/31/22
Report Date: 08/31/22
Task: Schaifer House

Terracon
611 Lunken Park Dr
Cincinnati, OH 45226-1813
513-321-5816

Client
Quinn Evans Architects
Attn: Ruth Mills
219 1/2 N Main St
Ann Arbor, MI 48104-1412

Project
HSR Coker and Shaifer House
Vicksburg National Military Park
Vicksburg, MS

Project Number: N1201306

Sample No.: S-220823-164 Customer ID: Schaifer House on the Vicksburg Battlefield Park, Sample 5

Tests	Results/Units
Al	0.43%
Ca	3.90%
Cd	0.003%
Co	0.020%
Cr	0.029%
Cu	0.004%
Fe	0.14%
Mg	0.47%
Mn	0.005%
Ni	0.003%
Pb	0.98%
Si	2.08%
Sn	0.003%
Sr	0.10%
Ti	7.88%
Zn	7.45%
Zr	0.011%

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Project
HSR Coker and Shaifer House
Vicksburg National Military Park
Vicksburg, MS

Project Number: N1201306

Sample No.: S-220823-166 Customer ID: Schaifer House on the Vicksburg Battlefield Park, Sample 6

Tests	Results/Units
Al	0.64%
Ca	5.30%
Co	0.030%
Cr	0.004%
Cu	0.005%
Fe	0.17%
Mg	0.66%
Mn	0.007%
Ni	0.003%
Pb	0.48%
Si	2.78%
Sn	0.003%
Sr	0.043%
Ti	12.07%
Zn	7.11%
Zr	0.012%

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Ann Arbor, MI 48104-1412

Project
HSR Coker and Shaifer House
Vicksburg National Military Park
Vicksburg, MS

Project Number: N1201306

Sample No.: S-220823-168 Customer ID: Schaifer House on the Vicksburg Battlefield Park, Sample 7

Tests	Results/Units
Al	0.64%
Ca	8.52%
Co	0.029%
Cu	0.005%
Fe	0.11%
Mg	0.32%
Mn	0.004%
Pb	0.003%
Si	1.37%
Sn	0.003%
Sr	0.004%
Ti	13.82%
Zn	4.99%
Zr	0.004%

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Task: Schaifer House

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513-321-5816

Client
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Attn: Ruth Mills
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Ann Arbor, MI 48104-1412

Project
HSR Coker and Shaifer House
Vicksburg National Military Park
Vicksburg, MS

Project Number: N1201306

Sample No.: S-220823-188 Customer ID: Schaifer House on the Vicksburg Battlefield Park, Sample 8

Tests	Results/Units
Al	0.64%
Ca	8.27%
Co	0.031%
Cu	0.005%
Fe	0.18%
Mg	0.66%
Mn	0.005%
Pb	0.028%
Si	1.72%
Sn	0.002%
Sr	0.007%
Ti	13.38%
Zn	6.25%
Zr	0.004%

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Project
HSR Coker and Shaifer House
Vicksburg National Military Park
Vicksburg, MS

Project Number: N1201306

Sample No.: S-220823-189 Customer ID: Schaifer House on the Vicksburg Battlefield Park, Sample 9

Tests	Results/Units
Al	2.07%
B	0.002%
Ca	3.82%
Cd	0.004%
Co	0.003%
Cr	0.002%
Cu	0.003%
Fe	0.17%
Mg	1.30%
Mn	0.027%
Nb	0.001%
Pb	3.84%
Sb	0.001%
Si	5.66%
Sr	0.036%
Ti	7.81%
V	0.002%
Zn	7.31%
Zr	0.002%

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Project

HSR Coker and Shaifer House
Vicksburg National Military Park
Vicksburg, MS

Project Number: N1201306

Sample No.: S-220823-194 Customer ID: Schaifer House on the Vicksburg Battlefield Park, Sample 10

Tests	Results/Units
Al	0.68%
Ca	11.68%
Co	0.038%
Cr	0.002%
Cu	0.010%
Fe	0.42%
Mg	0.42%
Mn	0.009%
Pb	0.005%
Si	3.01%
Sn	0.005%
Sr	0.057%
Ti	8.69%
Zn	0.14%
Zr	0.20%

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Client
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Project
HSR Coker and Shaifer House
Vicksburg National Military Park
Vicksburg, MS

Project Number: N1201306

Sample No.: S-220823-197 Customer ID: Schaifer House on the Vicksburg Battlefield Park, Sample 11

Tests	Results/Units
Al	0.69%
Ca	5.71%
Co	0.034%
Cr	0.005%
Cu	0.006%
Fe	0.20%
Mg	0.78%
Mn	0.005%
Ni	0.005%
Pb	0.008%
Si	3.26%
Sn	0.002%
Sr	0.004%
Ti	13.49%
Zn	7.08%
Zr	0.016%

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Client
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Project
HSR Coker and Shaifer House
Vicksburg National Military Park
Vicksburg, MS

Project Number: N1201306

Sample No.: S-220823-198 Customer ID: Schaifer House on the Vicksburg Battlefield Park, Sample 12

Tests	Results/Units
Al	0.54%
B	0.002%
Ca	6.84%
Co	0.014%
Cr	0.038%
Cu	0.024%
Fe	0.36%
Mg	1.73%
Mn	0.005%
Ni	0.001%
Pb	0.006%
Si	4.20%
Sn	0.002%
Sr	0.005%
Ti	8.36%
Zn	1.79%
Zr	0.040%

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Project
HSR Coker and Shaifer House
Vicksburg National Military Park
Vicksburg, MS

Project Number: N1201306

Sample No.: S-220823-209 Customer ID: Schaifer House on the Vicksburg Battlefield Park, Sample 13

Tests	Results/Units
Al	0.66%
Ca	6.41%
Co	0.026%
Cr	0.002%
Cu	0.005%
Fe	0.13%
Mg	0.94%
Mn	0.005%
Ni	0.002%
Pb	0.003%
Si	2.44%
Sn	0.002%
Sr	0.003%
Ti	13.92%
Zn	4.86%
Zr	0.010%

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Project
HSR Coker and Shaifer House
Vicksburg National Military Park
Vicksburg, MS

Project Number: N1201306

Sample No.: S-220823-210 Customer ID: Schaifer House on the Vicksburg Battlefield Park, Sample 14

Tests	Results/Units
Al	0.63%
Ca	7.52%
Co	0.023%
Cu	0.005%
Fe	0.16%
Mg	1.30%
Mn	0.006%
Ni	0.001%
Pb	0.045%
Si	2.89%
Sn	0.002%
Sr	0.008%
Ti	12.96%
Zn	4.24%
Zr	0.004%

Services: Perform laboratory materials testing as requested by client.

Terracon Rep.: Chris Dumford, CWI
Reported To:
Contractor:
Report Distribution:
(1) Quinn Evans Architects, Ruth Mills

Reviewed By: Wil Beckwith

Wil V. Beckwith, P.E.
Materials Engineering Manager

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Appendix G

Survey Field Notes, McMullan

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Modern brick below old brick on top?

Bottom Plumb – top leans outward

Leaning Pier – Bad! near collapse

15'

Stair in poor condition

lays on ground can move by hand

Insect damaged

Badly damaged deck boards

5/8" x 7 1/2"

1111 decking

8" x 7 1/2"

1 1/2" x 2 1/2" @ 24" o.c.

decking on ledger

Joist pocket

notched

notched to 3" at 2 toenails

2"x11 1/4" @ 24"

6 1/2" x 9 1/2" (orig.) Some damage

11 1/2" x 10"

7"x7" posts – roof damaged heavily by insects

lean starts here

Brick wall leans 6'-8"

Big Crack in brick

Brick pier removed

±10"x10 1/4"

Simpson joist hanger

6" o.c.

16" x 14"

6 girts to girder

10'-10"

metal strap plate temporarily bolted

pilaster

10"x10 1/4"

Pier

8 3/4" x 10"

2'-3 1/4" x 1' @ 19" o.c.

punky on tail – insect damage

4" x 10" Chopped off

9 1/2" x 10"

Bad Support

Rotted Sills

7 1/8" x 10"

3 x 10 @ 22" o.c.

12'

12"x12" Brick pile Shallow conc. pad @ grade

8"x17" Pier

split-spliced

decking 15 3/8" x 5/8"

Edge Bm L BAD! Replace

5 1/2" x 7 1/2"

lack of bearing at 10"x10" – Sagging?

3" x 7 1/2"

2 1/2" x 11 1/4"

From fireplace

Rotted Floor Boards

old brick below – New Brick above

notched

Split

2x sister

Stair bad

gutter

Support Log

modern

1 1/2" x 7 1/4" @ 19" o.c.

Notched end

6"x10"

3"x7 1/4" @ 20" o.c.

4'-0"

3"x7 1/2"

6'-0"

Girder

Knees

Girder underside Sandblasted. not accessed.

Notched to 3" end Main Beam 9"x9"

Some Floor boards damaged by rot and insects

mixture of tongue-groove and Flat 1"x5"

7"x12" @ 18" o.c. typical

Beam rots short

Insect damaged end

stacked wood

10"x7 3/4"

7"x10"

not sized

11"x11"

3"x8 1/2" @ 23"

Some insect 5'10" wide?

10"x9 1/4"

Log

10"x10 1/2"

12 1/2" x 12 1/2" Brick Pier

wood 8"x8"

damaged, cracked, bulging brick sagging 10x10 over louver

middle pier

tilted pier

Added on pier

Some access below floor

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

Notched @ Bearing

3" x 8" Brick Pier

split Beam

3"

photo

Photo (A)

Sistered

Heavily Damaged

Interior post heavily damaged by insects

2nd added to strengthen end

2ND FLOOR PLAN

Older Brick Looks orig.

Boards rotted – replace

gutter drains to grade – moist soil – may cause rot

no gutters, except back of house – drains to grade

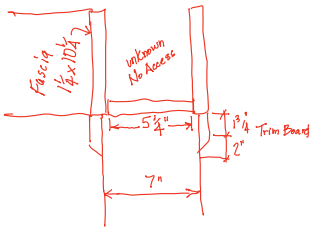
DESIGNED: DAED	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET: EXISTING FLOOR PLAN	DRAWING NO. XXX XXXXXX
TECH. REVIEW:		VICKSBURG HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT	PMIS/PKG NO. XXXXXX
DATE: 04/02/2021			SHEET ___ OF XX

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No access to porch roof









Railing Rotted

decking boards rotted

Stair poor condition

Some rot @ base of posts



Edge of Beam Badly Rotted



notched

2½" x 7½"

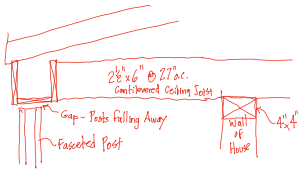


Concrete blocks bearing on grade

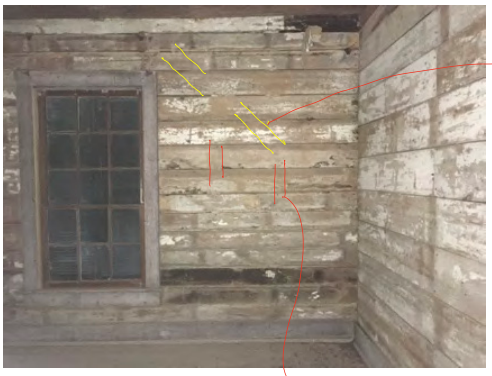
Ledger not nailed properly - displaced



2"x6" @ 27" o.c.

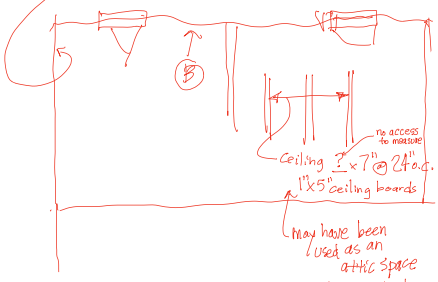


No edge Beam
just Fascia boards



Diag. observed in wall

Diag. in wall



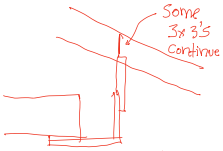
B

Studs 20" o.c.
@
27" to Right End



3"x 3½" @ 27" o.c.

Notched end

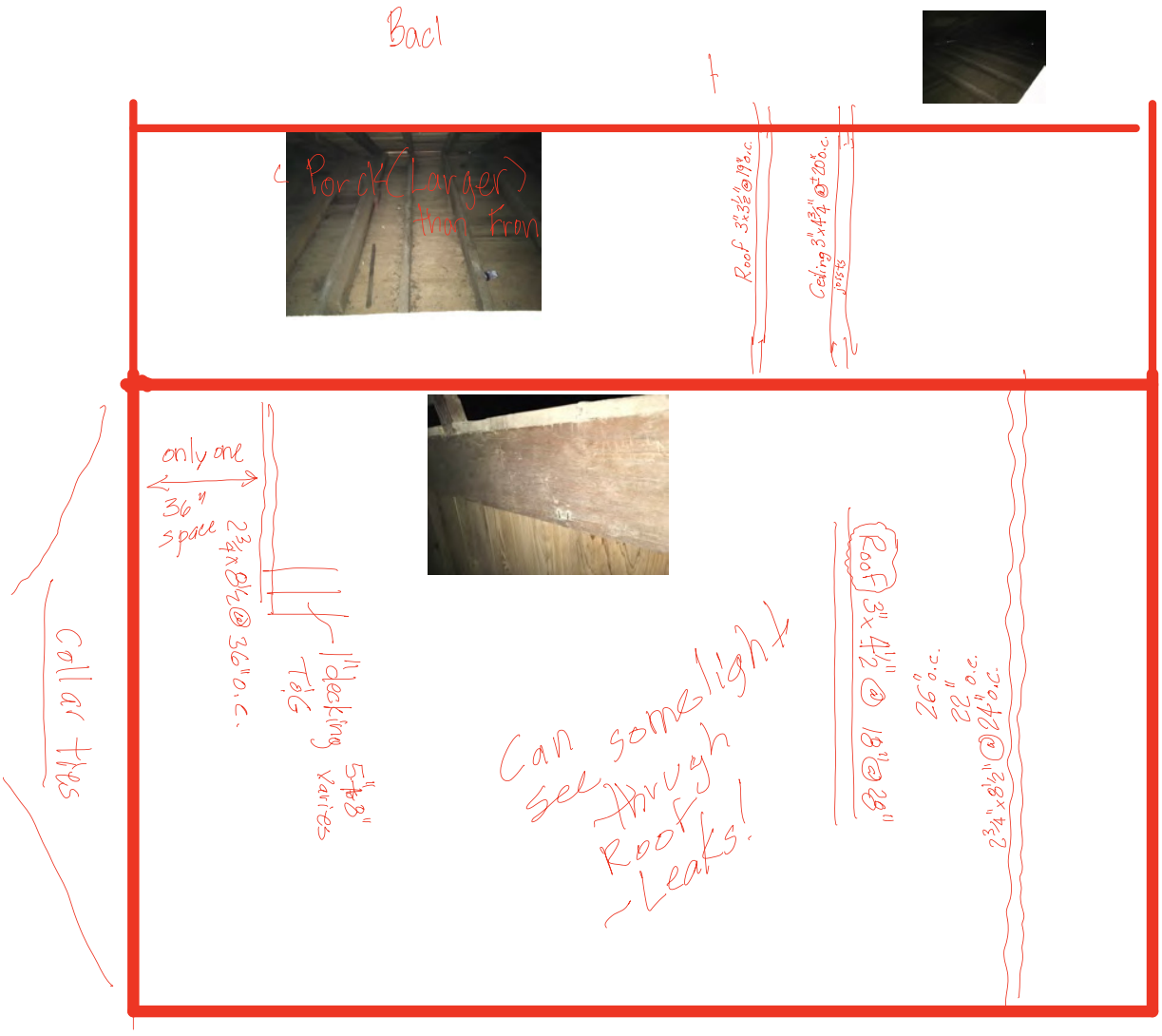




Roof Slats 3/4" x varies

ODD condition

Probably 3"x 3" @ Floor


Back
Porch (Larger than front)
Roof 3"x3½" @ 19" o.c.
Ceiling 3"x4¼" @ 10" o.c.
only one
36" space
2¾"x8½" @ 36" o.c.
1" decking T&G
5"-8" Varies
Collar ties
Can see light through Roof - Leaks!
Roof 3"x4½" @ 16" @ 22"
22" o.c.
2¾"x8½" @ 24" o.c.

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As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.



NPS VICK ETIC# 306/188142, August 2023
Vicksburg National Military Park

Shaifer House
Historic Structure Report

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Vicksburg National Military Park
3201 Clay Street
Vicksburg, MS 39183

www.nps.gov/vick

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