Fort Donelson Cemetery Carriage House/Stable & Pump House
Fort Donelson National Battlefield

Historic Structure Report

May 2011

for

Fort Donelson National Battlefield

Southeast Region, National Park Service

by

Joseph K. Oppermann–Architect, P.A.

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Fort Donelson Cemetery Carriage House/ Stable
LCS#: 007170

Fort Donelson Cemetery Pump House
LCS#: 000066

The historic structure report presented here exists in two formats. A traditional, printed version is available for study at the park, the Southeastern Regional Office of the NPS (SERO), and at a variety of other repositories. For more widespread access, the historic structure report also exists in a web-based format through ParkNet, the website of the National Park Service. Please visit www.nps.gov for more information.

Cover image: Joseph K. Oppermann, 2010

Fort Donelson Cemetery Carriage House/Stable & Pump House
Fort Donelson National Battlefield
Historic Structure Report
2011

Approved by: _____

Superintendent, Fort Donelson National Battlefield Date

Recommended by: _____

Chief, Cultural Resources Division, Southeast Region Date

Recommended by: _____

Deputy Regional Director, Southeast Region Date

Approved by: _____

Regional Director, Southeast Region Date

Foreword

We are pleased to make available this Historic Structure Report, part of our ongoing effort to provide comprehensive documentation for the historic structures and landscapes of National Park Service units in the Southeast Region. A number of individuals contributed to the successful completion of this work, but we would particularly like to thank the Project Team who authored the report, and the staff at Fort Donelson National Battlefield, including Ranger Bill Barley and Historian Jimmy Jobe, for their assistance throughout the process. Special thanks also go to the Jaeger Company for assistance and use of their draft Cultural Landscape Report for Fort Donelson. We hope that this study of the Carriage House/Stable and Pump House at Fort Donelson National Battlefield will prove valuable to park management in ongoing efforts to preserve the buildings and to everyone in understanding and interpreting these unique resources.

Dan Scheidt, Chief
Cultural Resources Division
Southeast Regional Office
2011

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Executive Summary

Soon after Tennessee seceded from the Union in June 1861, efforts were directed to protecting the state from possible invasion from Kentucky to the north. Just west of the small town of Dover, Confederate troops constructed Fort Donelson, strategically set on high banks of the Cumberland River. Indeed, Union forces won an important victory here in February, 1862, opening Confederate land to the south to invasion. Union troops subsequently abandoned the Confederate Fort Donelson to build to the east a more defensible fortification of the same name. The second Fort Donelson remained a Union bastion for the duration of the war.

In April of 1867 the United States War Department established on the site of the second fortification the Fort Donelson National Cemetery. Some 670 Union combatants were reinterred there.

The grassy interment area is atop the crest of a hill and is circled by an early stone wall. Beyond the wall, which rises and recedes according to the topography, are dense woods. Inside the wall are three buildings built for the administration of the cemetery. The oldest and most prominent is the Lodge, an imposing two-story, brick, Second Empire style structure near the center of this parcel of land. It was constructed by the War Department in 1876 to serve as the residence of the cemetery superintendant; it also housed his office.

Immediately south of the Lodge and abutting the stone wall is the Carriage House/Stable. Built in 1911, the building is one story in height with a basement room entered through a passage in the stone wall and a loft storage area beneath the gable roof. Though less tall, smaller in size and less architecturally embellished than the Lodge, it has a heightened presence due to its raised position above the stone wall and its location at the forward (south) end of the cemetery interment area where the public arrives. A primary initial function was to house carriage(s), as indicated by the pair of large sliding doors that dominate the long north façade of the building facing the interment area. Other architectural and site features suggest a role of direct contact with the public; stone steps, probably dating to the construction of the stone wall, lead from the public arrival area up to an original pedestrian doorway on the south end of the building's west façade. Another original pedestrian doorway is on the north end of the east façade, suggesting direct interaction too with the Lodge. Inside, the one primary level was the first floor which was constructed to be one large room, spanned by wood joists set atop two large I-beams and free of structural posts or walls. In this large open space there likely were at least low partition walls designating various work stations and probably creating some horse stalls as well.

Slightly uphill and to the northeast of the Carriage House/Stable and southwest and slightly downhill of the Lodge is the third and most recent building, the Pump House. It was constructed in 1935 by workers of the Public Works Administration for the National Park Service which had become administrator of the National Cemetery two years before. This small gabled building is one story in height, constructed of brick and stylistically complementing the two earlier buildings. It was built atop the deep well dug for the cemetery in 1901-02 as a one-room utility building to house the well's pumping equipment.

All three buildings have had vital roles in the operation of the cemetery since initial construction. All three are important visual components of the cemetery design.

Today, the Lodge serves as administrative offices for the National Cemetery.

The Carriage House/Stable underwent a major modification about 1931 when a basement room was constructed to house animals and parts of the first floor were subdivided for office and public

restrooms. In recent decades the first floor has housed administrative offices and various cemetery orientation/educational functions in a variety of room configurations; the basement has served as a general storage room. The first floor was cleared of these subdividing walls and returned to one large open room in early 2010 in anticipation of new interpretation/education functions intended for the public.

The Pump House was converted to public restrooms in 1955 after the cemetery switched from well to city water in 1953. Probably during this conversion, a doorway was added to the west gable end. The restrooms were upgraded with modern fixtures and finish materials in 2010.

The General Management Plan (GMP) for the Fort Donelson National Military Park, of which the National Cemetery is a part, was compiled in 1983. In the GMP's Facility Analysis, the Pump House is not listed among the park's buildings. The Carriage House is included, however, identified as "Cemetery Shelter;" its role is defined as "… interpretive shelter providing information on the national cemetery." This distinction may have been the result, in part at least, of exclusion of the Pump House from the National Register documentation accepted by the National Park Service in 1977. While subsequent National Register Additional Documentation of 1996 clarified the status of the Carriage House/Stable as contributing and the Pump House as non-contributing. However, the Pump House shares characteristics of the other buildings in the national cemetery and contributes to the historic character of the cemetery and of the park. Changes to the interior of the structure retain the floor plan in use since 1964 if not 1955. The exterior has changed little and possesses historic integrity and embodies the characteristics of construction of the 1930s. This assessment of non-contributing status is unfortunate and should be corrected.

The 2009 – 2018 Long-Range Interpretive Plan, the current planning document, recognizes the Carriage House/Stable to be one of the park's historic buildings; the Pump House is excluded from the list.

This document also states as a park goal the utilization of all its historic buildings. Both buildings are recognized as having important functions in the operation of the cemetery. The Pump House is identified not by its historic name but by its current and projected use as the "Comfort Station" of the cemetery site. Accordingly, the building was remodeled in 2010 as previously mentioned. The exterior of the building was not altered during the 2010 work and retains its historic character and design features, including its masonry walls of Flemish-stretcher bond construction, its contrasting and prominent cast stone sills and lintels, all its casement window units, the original east and 1950s west doorways, its open brick latticework in the upper gable ends, and its gable roof form. For the foreseeable future, the Pump House will likely continue its current function. Additional upgrading or remodeling for a different use should certainly take into consideration the historic importance of the building and the distinctive character-defining features itemized in this report.

For the Carriage House/Stable, the Long-Range Interpretive Plan projects the "restoration of its historic interior" and "installation of new exhibits." The purpose of this effort is to use the first floor (or that of the Lodge) "…to interpret the National Cemetery, United States forces occupation, and the Refugee/Contraband Camp story through exhibits and media, including a genealogy element."

In early 2010, in accordance with the vision articulated in the Interpretive Plan, the first floor of the Carriage House was cleared of all interior partition walls, attached ceiling and floor materials, remnants of electrical and plumbing fixtures and freestanding architectural elements; the original building fabric of the building's perimeter was left intact. The first-floor area is now open from the floors to the underside of the loft framing and deck material and from exterior masonry wall to exterior masonry wall, save for a low temporary protective railing between the raised floor level of the east section and the remainder of the space.

Surviving and clearly visible in this first-floor space, however, are applied finish coatings and other physical markings to the original building fabric that have accumulated during the course of the building's history. Most of this evidence of the building's evolution is present on the interior of the four perimeter masonry walls, though some evidence is present on the floors, the wall that supports the raised floor of the east section, and in

the overhead wooden elements.

In terms of gross amount, paint is the overwhelmingly predominant form of evidence. The great majority of the paint evidence occurs on the surfaces of the walls where multiple layers of applied coatings contrast with sections of bare building materials to form colorful visual patterns.

Much less abundant, though no less important, are the evidentiary notches, tool marks, nail hole patterns, ghost mark discolorations, patches to material, and other markings.

Cumulatively, these forms of tangible evidence in the building fabric provide a comprehensive documentation of the history of the building. It is, in essence, building archaeology and provides information that contributes to an understanding of the building that cannot be gained from historical documents alone.

The exterior of the building was not part of the preparatory campaign of 2010. As a result, the building exterior retains much of its original 1911 character and architectural elements including, among others, its masonry walls of Flemish stretcher brickwork and contrasting stone detailing, boxed roof cornice, all its window units save for one, the massive paired carriage doors and the single-leaf pedestrian doorways on the east and west elevations. The exterior of the building also retains the building fabric of important changes during its evolution in use which have acquired historic importance in their own right. These physical changes include the 1931 installation of a gated entrance to a new basement room and a same era conversion of a west elevation window to a doorway.

The basement room and loft spaces also were excluded from the work of 2010. As a result, the basement room retains its character dating to its creation in 1931. And the loft is much as when the building was initially built in 1911 except for the 1970s interior dividing wall with doorway.

Therefore, in light of these current conditions and in accordance with the objectives and goals of the 2009 - 2018 Long Range Interpretive Plan, the Recommended Ultimate Treatment includes preserving the c. 1931 exterior and rehabilitating the interior, retaining its current appearance. Further, it is recommended that the applied paint finishes and other physical evidence of the building's evolution, such as notches, tool marks, nail hole patterns, ghost mark discolorations, patches to material and other markings, be conserved in situ and displayed as part of the interpretive programs.

By choosing preservation for the treatment of the building's exterior in its current c. 1931 appearance, the building will continue to make a significant contribution to the historic character of the cemetery complex.

By choosing rehabilitation of the interior, sympathetic design modifications can be made to enhance the safe access and enjoyment of the building by the public; at the same time, the evidence of the building's history as embodied in existing building fabric can be retained. If that evidence of building fabric incorporated by way of building archaeology into displays and interpretative programs, an unusual opportunity for expanded interpretation can be realized as well.

Administrative Data

Locational Data

Building Names:	Carriage House/Stable and Pump House at Fort Donelson National Cemetery, Fort Donelson National Battlefield
Building Address:	P. O. Box 434 Dover, Tennessee 37058
Location:	near Dover
County:	Stewart County
State:	Tennessee

Related Studies

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

The Jaeger Company. "Cultural Landscape Report: Fort Donelson National Battlefield." Unpublished draft prepared for National Park Service Southeast Regional Office, October 2010.

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

Real Property Information

Acquisition Date:	August 10, 1933

Numbering Information

LCS ID:	Carriage House: ID-LCS 007170. Record # 8531 "Stable" structure number HS-07 Other Structure names: Visitor Contact Shelter, Shelter, Carriage House[1] Pump House: ID-LCS 000066

Size Information: Carriage House/Stable

1. http://www.hscl.cr.nps.gov/insidenps/report.asp?STATE=&PARK=&STRUCTURE=&SORT=&RECORDNO=8531.

Total Floor Area:	1,464 square feet ±
Basement Floor Area	200 square feet ±
First Floor Area	632 square feet ±
Loft Floor Area	632 square feet ±
Roof Area:	1,012 square feet ±
Number of Stories:	1½
Number of Rooms:	3 (1 on first floor, 2 in loft)
Number of Bathrooms:	0

Size Information: Pump House

Total Floor Area:	140 square feet ±
Roof Area:	250 square feet ±
Number of Stories:	1
Number of Rooms (Bathrooms):	2

Cultural Resource Data

National Register Status:	1966: Listed upon passage of NHPA of 1966. Listed 10/15/1966. 1976-7: Documentation prepared. Accepted 3/4/1977. 1996: Nomination amended with Additional Documentation, no boundary change. Accepted 3/7/1996.

Proposed Treatment

I.A Historical Background and Context

This report addresses the two remaining outbuildings at Fort Donelson National Cemetery. The Carriage House/Stable was built in 1911 and has served various uses over the years. The Pump House was built in 1935 and since 1955 has served as public restrooms. The buildings are on the grounds of the National Cemetery established at the second Fort Donelson, constructed in 1863 by Federal forces shortly after the famous Civil War battle at the earlier Confederate fort nearby. The battle was of strategic importance, opening the Southern Mississippi Valley to Union forces.

Fort Donelson

On the west bank of the Cumberland River is Fort Donelson, built by Tennessee Confederates in 1861-62 during the early days of the Civil War. Although Tennessee was one of the last Southern states to secede from the Union, it nevertheless saw its share of early battles. This was due in part to its geographic position as the Confederacy's northern line of defense, and in part to the strategic value of its waterways. The Tennessee and Cumberland rivers were of particular importance. They crossed from Tennessee into Kentucky, which remained neutral, and by virtue of their size were critical transportation and supply routes attractive to the Union.

The Confederates had long been aware that the rivers were dangerously underprotected from Union attack, yet no Confederate fortifications were in place.[1] Therefore, in May 1861, Governor Isham G. Harris asked General Daniel S. Donelson (1801-1863) to find sites along the rivers for construction of potential fortifications. Donelson was a prominent Tennessee planter and speaker of the Tennessee legislature at the time (Figure 1). With the help of engineer surveyors, Donelson selected two locations, one each on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. Forts were built on the banks, the first named Fort Henry for Tennessee Sen. Gustavus A. Henry; the second, on the Cumberland River, was named for General Donelson. Both forts would be the sites of important Union victories.[2]

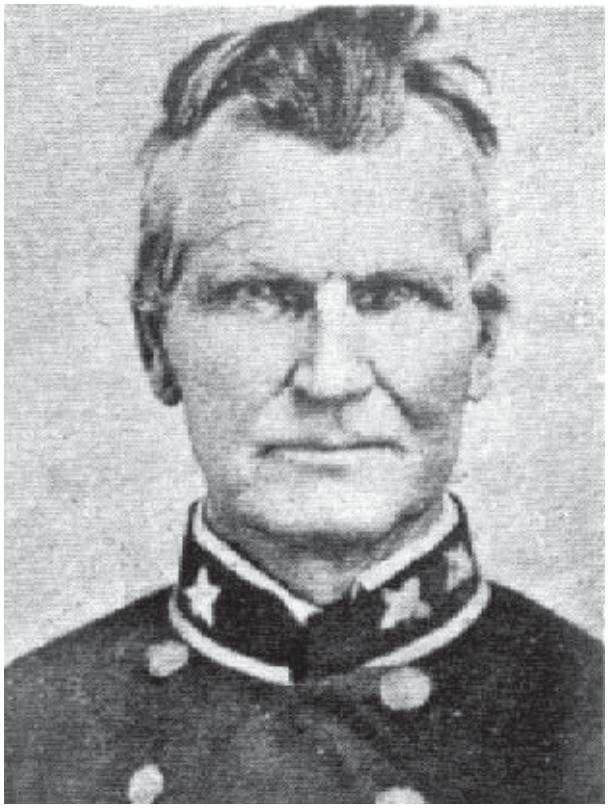


Figure 1. General Daniel S. Donelson. (Library of Congress)

Construction of Fort Donelson began in late 1861 two miles from Dover, Tennessee, and just twelve miles from the Kentucky line.[3] The fort was strategically positioned on a steep bluff overlooking a long straight stretch of river, its purpose to prevent the Union Navy from moving southward upriver toward Clarksville and Nashville.[4] On a fifteen-acre site, Confederate

1. http://www.civilwaralbum.com/donelson

2. Patricia L. Faust, Editor, *Historical Times Illustrated Encyclopedia of the Civil War,* Harper Perennial Publisher, 1991, p. 224.
3. http://www.civilwaralbum.com/donelson
4. Heidler, David Stephen, Jeanne T. Heidler, and David

soldiers and slaves built irregular configurations of earthen fortifications, some reinforced with logs and stacked up to ten feet high. Two river batteries were cut into the slope of the riverbank and armed with heavy artillery to defend the water approach.[5] As a land defense, branches were sharpened and laid in a row around the outside of the fort to create an abatis. Within the fort, four hundred log huts were built to serve as barracks (Figures 2, 3, 4, 6).[6]

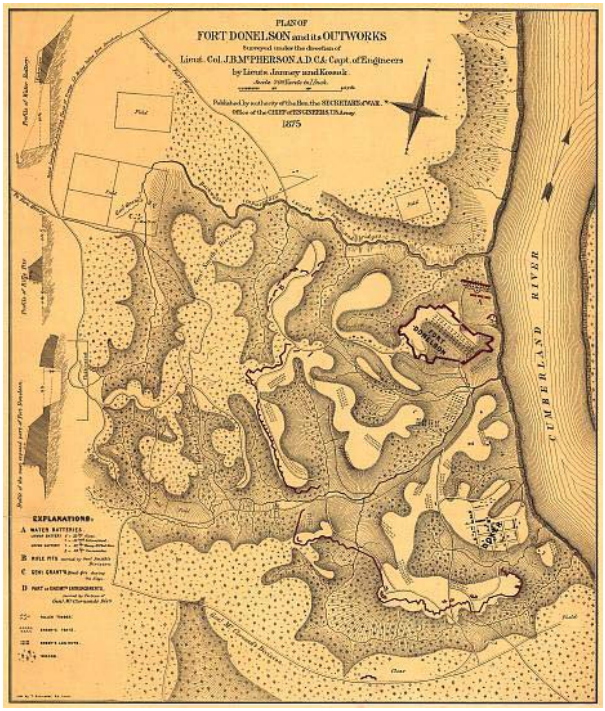


Figure 2. Plan of Fort Donelson and its Outworks, 1875. (Official Records Atlas)

Figure 3. View from fort down the Cumberland River, 2010. (All 2010 photographs taken by the author.)

J. Coles. *The American Civil War: a Political, Social, and Military History.* W.W. Norton & Company, 2002.

5. http://www.civilwaralbum.com/donelson

6. *Ibid*. After the battle, Union troops burned the huts because of a measles outbreak.

Figure 4. Reconstructed barracks hut, 2010.

In February 1862, soon after the fort was completed, Union forces under General Ulysses S. Grant came down from Kentucky and captured nearby Fort Henry. Within a few days of his victory there, Grant marched east to attack Fort Donelson. The Union Navy bombarded the river batteries from ironclad gunboats while troops under Grant's command cut off the fort's land supply lines and escape routes (Figure 5).

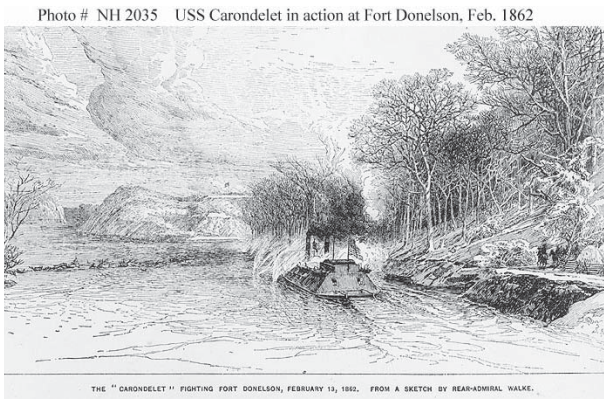


Figure 5. The Union gunboat *USS Carondelet* in action at Fort Donelson, February 1862. Line engraving after a sketch by Rear Admiral Henry Walke, published 1887 in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," Vol. I, p. 430. (www.history.navy.mil)

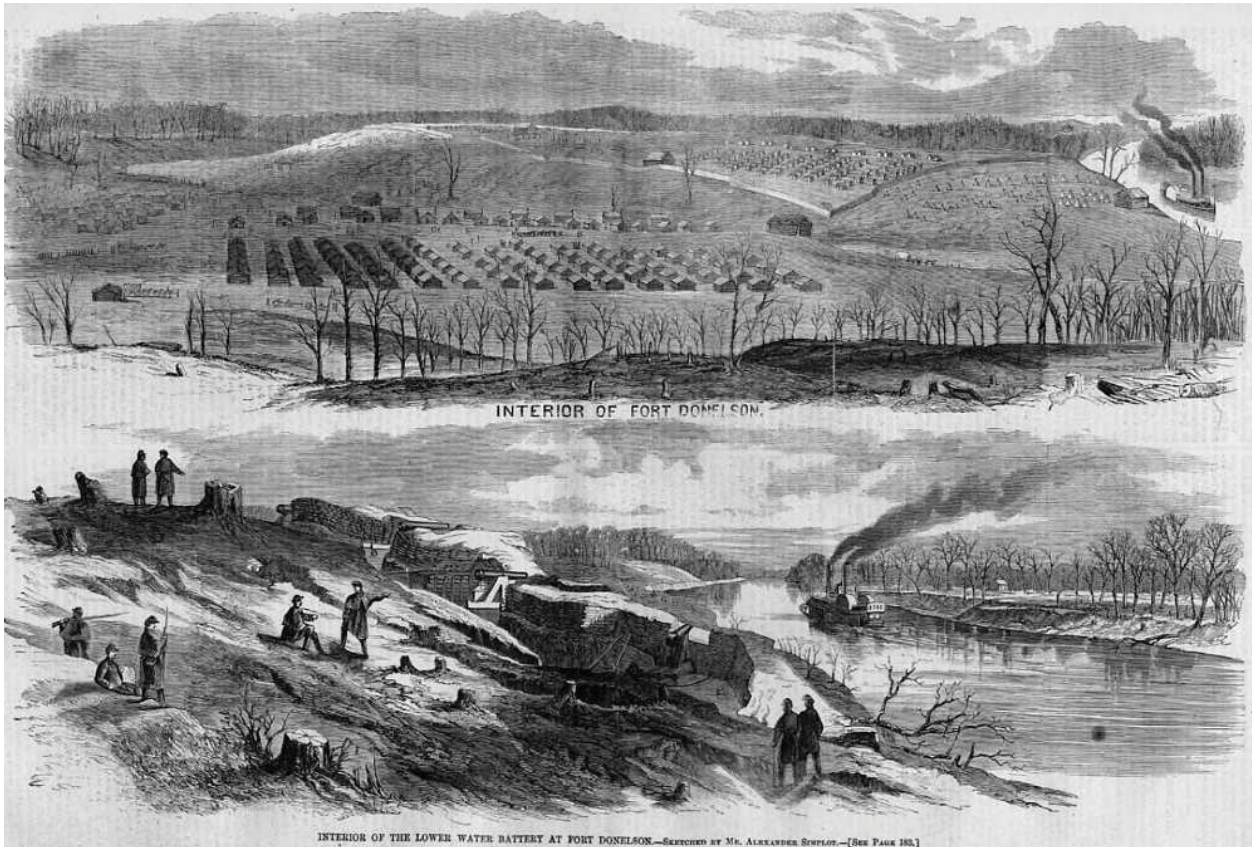


Figure 6. Images of interior of Fort Donelson showing barrack huts, and interior of water battery. (*Harpers Weekly*, March 1862)

Figure 7. Confederate General Simon Bolívar Buckner, commander of Fort Donelson and a former West Point friend of Grant. (Library of Congress)

The battle lasted five days, ending in Confederate defeat on February 16. By battle's end after the senior officers had fled, the commander of the fort was Confederate General Simon B. Buckner (1823-1914) who had attended West Point with Grant. He asked Grant to discuss the terms of surrender. Grant's reply was direct: "No terms except an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works." Buckner answered that he would accept "the ungenerous and unchivalrous terms which you propose."[7] Buckner was the first Confederate general to surrender an army in the war.

The Battle of Fort Donelson was the Union's first major victory of the war. General Grant's success helped inspire Union forces to continue fighting. From Tennessee's rivers, Union forces began their penetration of the Tennessee and Mississippi valleys. This divided the Confederacy down the

7. The Jaeger Company. "Cultural Landscape Report: Fort Donelson National Battlefield." Unpublished draft prepared for National Park Service Southeast Regional Office, October 2010. Grant to Buckner; Buckner to Grant, both February 16, 1862.

Mississippi all the way to the Gulf and gave the Union control of rivers and railroads.[8]

To the Confederacy, the battle was a significant loss. It ensured that Kentucky would remain in the Union and led directly to the capture of Nashville, the first Confederate state capital taken.[9] And the battle propelled Ulysses S. Grant from an obscure leader to the rank of major general. When news of his victory was received in Washington, newspapers remarked that U.S. Grant's first two initials stood for "Unconditional Surrender." He was promoted; subsequent victories would lead to his appointment as commander of all Union armies and ultimately to the White House.

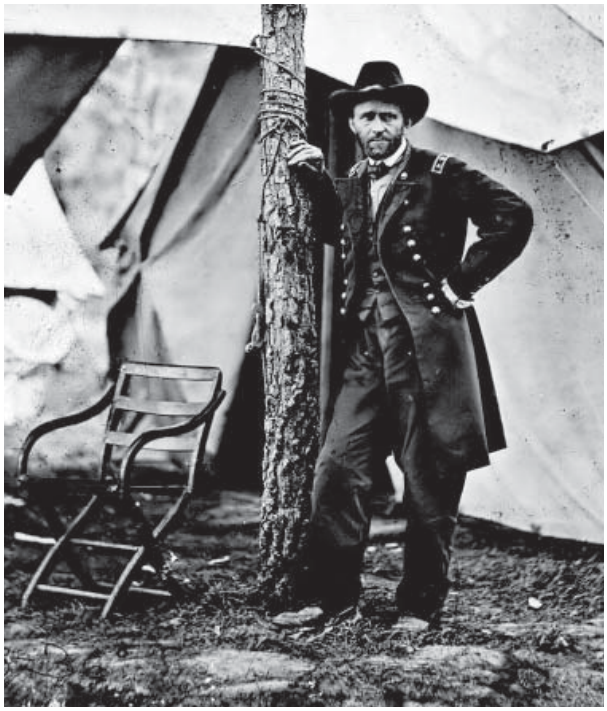


Figure 8. General Ulysses S. Grant who commanded the Union victory at Fort Donelson. Grant became a much-needed military hero for the Union. (Library of Congress)

After the Battle

The Confederate fort remained in Union hands through the remainder of the war. Soon after the battle, slaves came into the Union lines seeking shelter, food, and protection. The issue of protecting slaves, still considered property by state law, presented a problem for the Union army. Nevertheless, in 1862 Grant chose to protect the slaves and put them to work. The army employed the men as laborers and teamsters and the women as cooks and laundresses.[10]

The occupying Union troops set up their headquarters in the town of Dover to protect their hold on the Cumberland River. They were, however, under constant threat of attack by guerrilla bands and by Confederate attempts to blockade the river. The area was described as being filled with "rebel bands of thieves and robbers."[11] Therefore, in 1863 the Union troops abandoned the Confederate fort to build a more substantial, though smaller, fortification to the east and closer to the town of Dover. From the new fort, also called Fort Donelson, they continued to protect the Union supply line on the river.[12] The slaves and their families moved with them, this time forming a community on the outskirts of the fort called the "Free State." An estimated three hundred slaves lived there.[13] Four years later, the Union fort was selected as the location for the establishment of the Fort Donelson National Cemetery.

The National Cemetery

In 1862, Congress had passed legislation authorizing the President of the United States to purchase land at several battle sites for the establishment of cemeteries "for soldiers who shall die in the service of their country." The legislation effectively began the National Cemetery system, to be administered by the War Department. Fourteen cemeteries were established that year and the number grew as the system expanded.[14] The Fort Donelson National Cemetery was established in 1866 by congressional act, and in April 1867 the U.S. government purchased just over fifteen acres of land between the original Confederate fort and the town of Dover from James P. Flood. Part of the acreage was to be used as a national cemetery and included the Union fort built in 1863. The site was described as

> very rough and the ground broken, especially on the river side, where the descent was very abrupt and cut up with deep gullies. Heavy sustaining walls of stone had to be built on the slope to protect the burial portion.[15]

8. Nps.gov/FODO
9. Heidler, *The American Civil War.* The loss of Fort Donelson's garrison also affected the subsequent battle of Shiloh.
10. http://www.civilwaralbum.com/donelson
11. *Ibid.*
12. *Ibid.*
13. www.nps.gov/fodo
14. www.nps/gov/fdnc
15. Peterson, Gloria. *Administrative History: Fort Donelson National Military Park, Dover, Tennessee*. Washington, DC:

Figure 9. Seal of the War Department. (www.history.army.mil)

The War Department leveled the Union fort, removing approximately seven feet of soil from the top of the hill and filling a nearby ravine with the excavated dirt.[16] The cemetery was designated as the final resting place for Union soldiers and sailors initially buried in the Fort Donelson area.[17] Over 650 Union soldiers were reinterred here, their remains buried on the bluff overlooking the river. These soldiers originally had been buried in hastily dug graves on the battlefield, in local cemeteries, in hospital cemeteries, and in nearby towns.[18]

The Fort Donelson Cemetery slowly became recognized not only as a burial ground but also as a commemoration of the battle. In 1872 when an Army officer suggested that the dead be moved to a cemetery in Nashville as a cost-cutting measure, Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs responded, "let the men rest in peace," for the Fort Donelson Cemetery "is a public historical monument to an important battle, a leading event in the history of the United States."[19]

National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, June 30, 1968, p. 13; National Register nomination, sec. 8 p. 18, cites handwritten report found in FODO park files: "Report of the Inspector of the National Cemeteries, 1870 and 1871," *Senate Executive Document No. 79*, 42d Congress 2d Session: 75.

16. National Register nomination Sec. 8 p. 19.
17. www.nps/gov/fdnc
18. Today the national cemetery contains both Civil War veterans and veterans who have served since that time. Spouses and children are also buried there. http://www.nps.gov/fodo/planyourvisit/fortdonelsonnationalcemetery.htm
19. *Administrative History*, p. 14, cites memo,

Figure 10. Montgomery C. Meigs. (blog.richmond.edu)

The layout and development of Fort Donelson's cemetery adhered closely to federal guidelines of the Office of the Quartermaster General (later published in the *Regulations for the Government of National Cemeteries*).[20] A site plan of the Fort Donelson Cemetery, drawn in 1892 by the Quartermaster's office, illustrates its early design. With a commanding view of the river, the three-acre cemetery is laid out in a kidney-shaped lawn park style enclosed by a stone wall. At the center is a circle of headstones around a gun monument. Immediately west is a heart-shaped design of headstones with a flagstaff in the center, outlined by grass avenues. Other paths and ranks of headstones fill the enclosure. The superintendent's Lodge is in the cemetery northwest of the gate, with kitchen nearby. An outbuilding is shown inside the cemetery near the perimeter wall and another just outside the wall to the southwest. Evergreens line the interior of the

Quartermaster General to Lt. Col. James Ekin, 8/3/1872, Cemetery Reports.; and Cooling, Benjamin Franklin, *Forts Henry and Donelson: The Key to the Confederate Heartland.* University of Tennessee Press 2003, p. 273.

20. NR nomination Sec 8 p.19 cites War Department, Office of the Quartermaster General, Washington DC: GPO, 1911.

cemetery's enclosing wall and deciduous trees line the exterior. A wire fence and hedge enclose the entire fifteen-acre tract, and a maple-lined gravel road leads from the local road around the cemetery wall and to the cemetery gate. The plan is similar to other national cemeteries developed under the Quartermaster's guidelines.[21]

Figure 11. Postcard photograph of Fort Donelson Cemetery in 1908.

The superintendent's Lodge shown on the 1892 plan was the second built at the cemetery. The first was a three-room frame building, described in 1871 as

> comfortable;. . .said to leak a little, and to be very cold in winter. The position is very much exposed to the winds. A new lodge, of brick or stone, should be built in a year or two.[22]

In 1876 a new Lodge was built, a two-story brick, Second Empire-style house consisting of three cellar rooms, two living rooms and the superintendent's office, and three upstairs rooms. The design was developed by Meigs, who, as a civil engineer, developed standardized designs for superintendents' Lodges in national cemeteries throughout the country.[23]

The Lodge was completed by December 1876 and, after inspection by a civil engineer, the superintendent's family moved in the following summer. The earlier frame Lodge was moved south of the new building and converted for use as a toolshed and for fuel storage with a wood frame privy attached. Another frame outbuilding was moved outside the stone wall and used as a stable. Whether other outbuildings were on the site at that time is not known.[24]

Figure 12. Early-twentieth-century color postcard of the Second Empire-style Lodge showing gravestones in the foreground.

Commemorative activities at the park increased during the 1890s and associated improvements to the cemetery were made. A brick rostrum for speechmaking was built in 1893, and cast iron benches were added in 1896. In 1902 the War Department drilled a well west of the Lodge to supplement the existing cisterns. The Carriage House/Stable was built in 1911 just inside the south wall of the cemetery, near or on the site of the outbuilding shown on the 1892 plan.[25]

Fort Donelson National Military Park

It was not until the 1920s that the idea of a national park at the Confederate fort was introduced. This was part of a national wave of interest in historical parks initiated by patriotic and philanthropic groups. Fort Donelson's park was to interpret the events of the 1862 battle and to commemorate the soldiers who died on the battlefield. In April 1926, the first bill "to establish a national military park at Fort Donelson, Tennessee" was introduced in Congress. President Calvin Coolidge signed the bill on April 14, 1928, establishing Fort Donelson National Military Park and providing for a commission to determine a development plan. The park boundaries enclosed a set of Confederate earthworks and included the three-acre national cemetery one-half mile east.[26]

21. Jaeger, Cultural Landscape Report draft.
22. NR nomination, Sec. 8 p. 19, cites "Report of the Inspector of the National Cemeteries, 1870 and 1871," *Senate Executive Document No. 79*, 42d Congress 2d Session: 75.
23. National Park Service, Chalmette Cemetery Superintendent's Lodge HSR, Jean Lafitte NHP, 2006, p. 9-10. After the war, Meigs served as architect of government buildings in Washington.
24. Jaeger, Cultural Landscape Report draft. NR nomination p. 8-22 cites Superintendent William H. Taylor, "Monthly Reports, July 1876-July 1877," original copies at Fort Donelson National Battlefield (FODO).
25. There is a gap in superintendent reports between 1911 and 1926.
26. NR nomination Sec. 8 p. 28; and *Administrative History*,

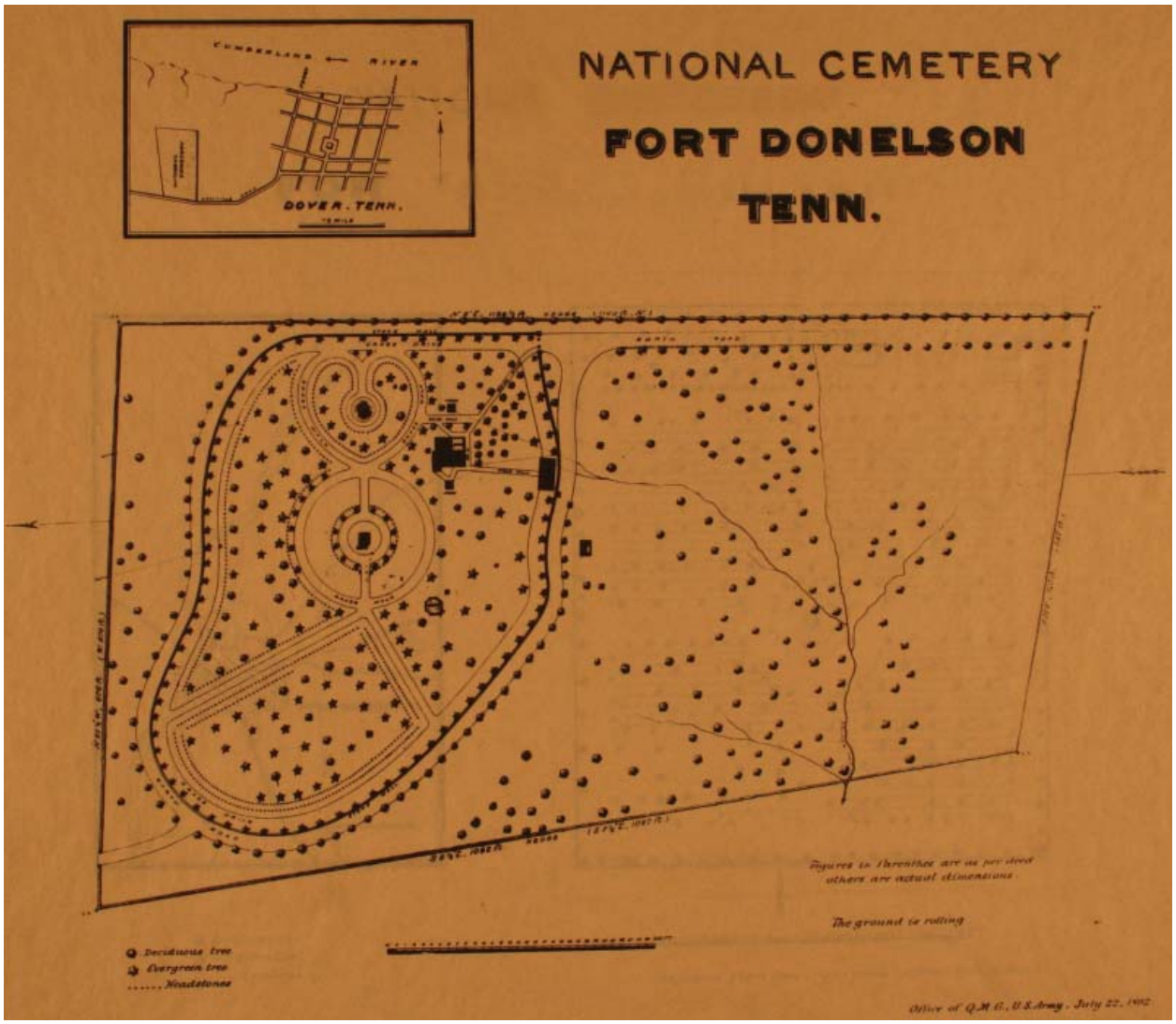


Figure 13. Plan of the National Cemetery at Fort Donelson, Tenn. Drawn by the Office of the Quartermaster General, U.S. Army, July 22, 1892. Shows earlier building near the site of later Carriage House/Stable. (FODO collection)

Figure 14. 2010 view of cemetery with Lodge, Pump House, and Carriage House/Stable in background.

Fort Donelson was among a number of parks formed in the period from 1914 to 1930.[27] The Secretary of War had jurisdiction over the Park. The Park would have no superintendent, but the superintendent of the cemetery was to serve as "custodian" of the Park under the direction of the Quartermaster General of the Army.[28]

A review conducted in 1931 reported that the cemetery, upon its incorporation into Fort Donelson National Military Park, was "run-down due to an ineffective superintendent who was relieved of duty," and another superintendent was appointed in February 1931.[29]

The new superintendent was Walter T. Murray who administered both the Park and the cemetery; Murray quickly brought the cemetery "up to a high standard of maintenance."[30] Several improvements

p. 31-32.
27. *Administrative History*, pp.17 & 29.
28. *Ibid*, p. 31.
29. *Ibid*, p. 51.
30. *Ibid*, p. 61, cites Report on the Construction of Fort

were made. The War Department began construction projects within both the battlefield and the cemetery and expanded its interpretative facilities to include markers and repair of physical features of the battlefield.[31] In the fall of 1931, interior plumbing and a heating system were introduced to the Lodge and a kitchen wing was added.[32] A garage was built for Murray's private car.[33]

Two summerhouses located over cisterns in the cemetery were removed, "and the stable remodeled inside and out to care for the two public mules used in landscaping and Park maintenance." In 1931-33, fencing and a flagpole were erected. The old cistern was drained, dug out, and cemented to provide more water for the heating system.[34]

The National Park Service

On August 10, 1933, responsibility for Fort Donelson National Cemetery and Fort Donelson National Military Park was transferred from the War Department to the National Park Service. This was part of a larger movement in which, by Executive Order 6166 of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the War Department transferred all its historic properties, including national cemeteries, national military parks, battlefields, and historic sites, to the National Park Service.[35]

The Park Service initiated a new era of park development using funds from the National Recovery Act to help upgrade interpretation programs and improve landscaping and maintenance in the parks. In November 1933, allocation was made for construction of visitor shelters, comfort stations, and auxiliary facilities. However, improvements made at Fort Donelson from 1933 to 1941 concentrated on landscaping and background historical research.[36]

According to Van L. Higgins' "History of Fort Donelson," a park folder was developed for visitor use, and during the time of the Civil Works Administration, research material pertaining to Fort Donelson was collected from the Official Records and other sources. This material was typed and placed on file in the Superintendent's office. Despite these efforts, staffing remained minimal and, with the exception of a short time during the CWA work, all interpretive duties were carried out by the Superintendent.[37]

By 1934 annual visitation at Fort Donelson had surpassed 19,000. In the fall of that year a relief model of the Park was prepared and put on display in the Lodge where the Park office continued to be housed.[38] Further interpretation was limited by lack of space and generally consisted of markers and seasonal student guides. Superintendent Murray pushed for additional interpretative services.

In 1934 and 1935 the NPS completed improvements to the road system, built a cemetery parking area, and rebuilt the retaining wall along the cemetery entrance road. In 1935 a water supply system was installed and the brick Pump House was built by the Public Works Administration over the existing well west of the Lodge.[39] A master plan was completed in stages in the late 1930s and 1940; an associated utilities site plan of 1938 shows the Lodge, Carriage House/Stable, and Pump House.

Visitation doubled between March 1938 and March 1939 when a toll on a nearby bridge was lifted, yet the Park's interpretative program remained substandard.[40] Maintenance apparently suffered as well; in January 1941, Blair Ross, Superintendent of Shiloh National Military Park, inspected Fort Donelson and reported that the Lodge was in bad condition and that the Park had inadequate funds for wages, needed work, interpretative signs, museum, and guides. A subsequent study of the interpretative program was conducted by Ralston Lattimore of the National Park Service, who concurred with the earlier report and found "there is no organized interpretive program at the Park."[41]

Donelson National Military Park, Conner, 6/14/1932, RG 79.
31. Higgins, Van L., "A History of Fort Donelson National Military Park Tennessee." National Park Service, 1958, p. 52.
32. NR nomination Sec. 8 p. 32 cites Capt. H.J. Conner, officer in charge, Quartermaster Corps, "Progress Report, Fort Donelson National Military Park, April 1, 1931" at FODO. *Administrative History*, p. 50, cites Superintendent's Monthly Report, Murray, September 1931, RG 79.
33. *Administrative History*, p. 50, cites Progress Report, Conner, fall 1931, RG 79.
34. *Administrative History*, p. 51.
35. NR nomination, Sec 8 p. 33.
36. *Administrative History*, p. 63-64; "History of Fort Donelson," p. 44. Executive Order No. 6166 of June 10, 1933, under the authority of the Act of March 3, 1933. Federal Project No. 467.
37. History of Fort Donelson, p. 52.
38. *Administrative History*, pp. 65 & 68.
39. *Administrative History*, p. 65-68; 1949 data sheet; NR nomination, Sec. 8 p. 33.
40. *Administrative History*, p. 70-71. Highway 76 bridge over the Cumberland River.
41. *Administrative History*, p. 73. Blair's inspection January

Park attendance fell significantly during the gasoline and tire rationing associated with World War II, and the Park was used almost exclusively by troops on training maneuvers. No progress was made on the interpretation program. Visitation increased after the war as rationing programs ended and construction projects were once again considered.[42] In July 1946, the superintendent stressed the need for buildings and utilities at the Park. He requested specifically the construction of a utility building to house tools, meters, and pumps, as well as an administration building for visitors and interpretative materials.[43] At this time, restrooms for visitors were located in the Carriage House/Stable.

Rising visitation in 1947 again highlighted the need for expanded visitor services. A small "interpretive station" apparently was in place in the Lodge, supplemented by information markers at the battlefield. An inspection in the fall of 1948 reported that the Park "is essentially just what it was when the War Department turned the area over to the National Park Service in 1933….the Park is in urgent need of replanning, development, interpretation facilities and land acquisitions"[44] The 1948 report concluded that the park merited far more attention than it had received in the past in NPS development plans.[45]

A master plan outline prepared in 1953 emphasized the continuing poor quality of the Park's interpretative services, due in part to the lack of a visitor center and guide service. The room in the cemetery Lodge still served as Park headquarters.[46]

An act of September 1960 provided for a change in title upon completion of acquisition, and in 1985 the name was accordingly changed from National Military Park to National Battlefield.[47]

1940; Lattimore's inspection December 1940.
42. *Administrative History*, p. 75.
43. Superintendent's Monthly Report 7/13/1946, RG 79.
44. "History of Fort Donelson, p. 50; *Administrative History*, p. 80, cites Report of Inspection, Roy E. Appleman (NPS Regional Historian), November, 1948, RG 79.
45. *Administrative History*, p. 80, cites Report of Inspection, Roy E. Appleman (NPS Regional Historian), November, 1948, RG 79.
46. "Master Plan Development Outline for Fort Donelson National Military Park," Charles Shedd, National Park Service, September, 1953.
47. Statement for Management, 1992.

Figure 15. Entrance to National Cemetery showing Carriage House/Stable, Pump House, and Lodge, 2010.

Mission 66

The year 1966 would mark the fiftieth anniversary of the National Park Service. Planning for the anniversary began in earnest in the early 1950s when a nationwide program of redevelopment and improvement was designed, named Mission 66. Civil War sites were given special attention in anticipation of the Civil War centennial. At Fort Donelson, a General Development Plan was drawn up in 1957. Annual visitation was about 220,000; by 1966 it was expected to reach 350,000.[48] As expected, a key recommendation in the plan was construction of a museum in a Visitor Center-Administration complex. The Visitor Center was completed in 1962 and dedicated on February 16, the centennial of the battle.[49]

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

48. *Administrative History*, p. 89.

49. *Ibid*.

I.B Chronology of Development and Use - Carriage House/Stable

Fort Donelson National Cemetery, established in 1867, is an approximately three-acre enclosed cemetery with more than 2,000 largely uniform, white headstones arranged in serried ranks in a design pattern of circle and heart shapes. The cemetery holds the remains of veterans from the Civil War through more recent wars. Within the cemetery walls are several buildings as well as landscape features.

The Carriage House/Stable is located at the southern boundary of the cemetery. It is a side-gabled brick structure on a concrete foundation, one-and-one-half stories tall. In the center of its front (north) elevation are large double sliding doors. Pedestrian entrances are on the east and west elevations; a basement entrance is at the south elevation adjacent to the cemetery's stone boundary wall. Windows are of two styles: six-over-six double hung and six-light pivot sash, all beneath brick segmental arches.

The building has been known over the years by a number of names. It was first called a Stable. It has as well been called the Carriage House, Old Utility Building, Visitor Contact Station, Visitor Shelter, and Shelter. The term Carriage House most accurately reflects its apparent historic use.

1911 Construction

On April 18, 1911, an Acceptance of Proposal was executed for construction of a "new stable, complete" at "approximately the same site as the old building, fronting north." Contractors were Meers & Dayton of Chattanooga.[1] The document refers to the new building as a stable, but it appears that it served primarily as a carriage house. It is likely that the center section of the building was devoted to the housing of vehicles, perhaps in the early years for carriages, maintenance vehicles, and for caissons, wagons or other horse-drawn vehicles that could have been used in military funerals.[2]

Animals may have been stabled here. If so, the likely location for stalls was in the southeast portion of the building, where the east wall lacks fenestration and the south wall has one elevated window (Section 101). Evidence remaining in the loft above might indicate the locations of two or three stalls on the first floor; three patches in the loft floor against the east and south walls may have been hay drops to fall into corner hay racks below. The door at the east end of the loft, with the hoist above, would allow hay to be brought up to the loft (Figure 25). No other evidence of stabling was found; new floors have removed or covered any indication of the attachment of interior walls to floors, and the addition of paint to the interior brick surfaces of the walls has further obscured any evidence of subdividing interior partitions.

Whether a separate building served as animal stabling is not known. A frame building used as a stable had been moved outside the cemetery walls in 1876 when the new Lodge was built, but whether that building, or another, was extant or in use in 1911 remains undetermined.

The Carriage House/Stable is made up of three sections with various uses in each over time. Original carriage doors at the north elevation reflect its first use as a vehicle storage building. The 1996 National Register nomination refers to the east first-floor section (Section 101) as a "former tack room" but no source or date is given.

1931 Modifications

In 1931 a kitchen addition was built onto the Lodge and a heating system added. An automobile garage

1. Acceptance of Proposal in FODO Collection. *Electric Railway Journal,* McGraw Hill Pub. Co., July 6, 1912, Vol. 40, p. 43; Meers and Dayton were contractors for the Memphis Street Railway in 1912, constructing a large two-story power plant addition.

2. Jones, Tommy, *Chalmette Cemetery Superintendent's Lodge HSR*, Jean Lafitte NHP, 2006, p. 13.

was constructed for the superintendent's vehicle.[3] And perhaps unrelated, in the same year the Carriage House was "remodeled inside and out to care for the two public mules used in landscaping and Park maintenance," apparently pulling mowing machines.[4] This work probably refers to a major alteration made to the basement and first-floor levels. The existing basement on the east side of the building was dug to a lower depth and the ceiling was raised to create a taller occupiable space. The excavation took the floor to a level below the base of the original concrete foundation, requiring the addition of a new concrete base to create a deeper foundation. At the same time, the concrete slab ceiling was removed and replaced with another about one foot higher to create the additional headroom in the basement.

Figure 16. Basement entrance showing metal gate, 2010. (2010 photos were taken by the author.)

For access to the basement, a wide doorway was cut into the south elevation and new cheek walls were built at a corresponding new opening in the cemetery wall, creating direct access from the road. Perhaps at the same time, a metal picket gate was installed to provide light and ventilation for the mules. The small interior space suggests this was a loose or tie stall rather than enclosed box stalls. Two metal tie rings are on the west interior wall; two additional rings are on an interior center post (Figure 17).

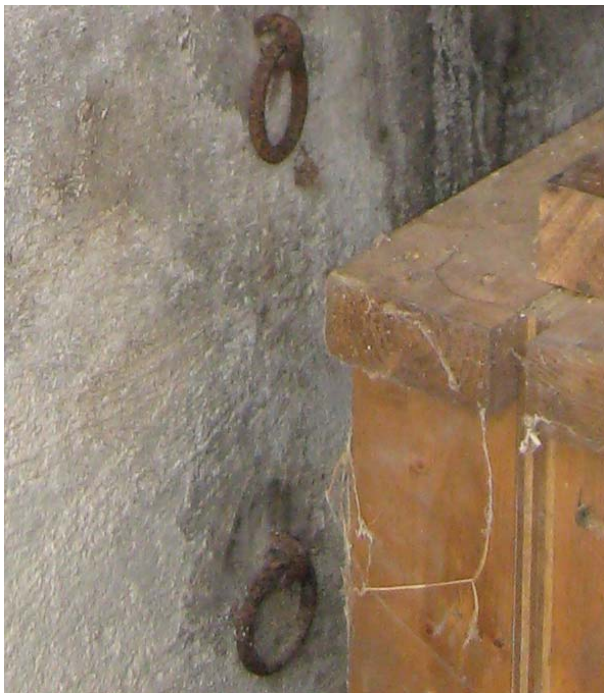


Figure 17. Animal tie rings in basement, 2010.

The new, higher basement ceiling created a corresponding one-foot rise in the level of the east section of the first floor (Section 101). Because the carriage doors of the adjacent center section were side-sliding, the newly-raised floor was designed with a slot retained at original floor level to accommodate the east door as it slid open.

Figure 18. 2010 View looking west showing location of former bathroom partitions. Original doorway is on the left, window converted to doorway is in the center; original window is on the right. Opening to the loft is visible at the upper right.

3. Gloria Peterson, *Administrative History: Fort Donelson National Military Park, Dover, Tennessee.* Washington, DC: National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, June 30, 1968, p. 50, cites Progress Report, Conner, fall 1931, RG 79. Superintendent was Walter L. Murray.
4. *Ibid,* p. 51.

At an unknown date, possibly in the 1930s as a result of the increase in visitation, the southwest corner of the first floor was altered for the addition of restrooms for visitors (Section 103).[5] Partitions were built to create two small rooms for men's and women's toilets, and a window was altered. Before the change, fenestration on the west gable end consisted of a south door and two windows. During the work, the center window was converted to a door to access one of the new restrooms; the existing southernmost door accessed the other. The interior paint pattern of the restrooms indicates the interior brick was unpainted until installation of the bathroom, then painted, though perhaps years later.[6]

An undated photograph believed to date from the 1950s shows the two entrances on the west gable end for men and women (Figure 19).

The toilets in the restrooms were identified as "frostproof toilets."[7] These were inexpensive fixtures designed for unheated areas, popular in the 1920s and 1930s. According to a 1964 article, the American Standard National Plumbing Code described the frostproof toilet as "…a hopper that has no water in the bowl and has the trap and the control valve for its water supply below the frost line." The toilets had an overhead tank that filled only when the seat was depressed and emptied upon release (Figure 20).[8]

5. There is a gap in records from 1911 to 1926.
6. The brick beneath the bathroom studs remains unpainted. Data Sheet of 1949 lists "unfinished" interior brick walls.
7. Sept. 17, 1949 NPS Data Sheet and sketch plans.
8. Olmsted, Roger O. M.P.H., "Elimination of Frost-Proof Toilets and Hydrants," *Public Health Reports (1895-1970)*, Association of Schools of Public Health, Vol. 79, No. 7, July 1964, p. 603. http://www.jstor.org/stable/4592201

Figure 19. Undated photograph shows entrances to men's and women's restrooms at west gable end. Modification in brickwork indicates conversion of center window to doorway. (FODO collection)

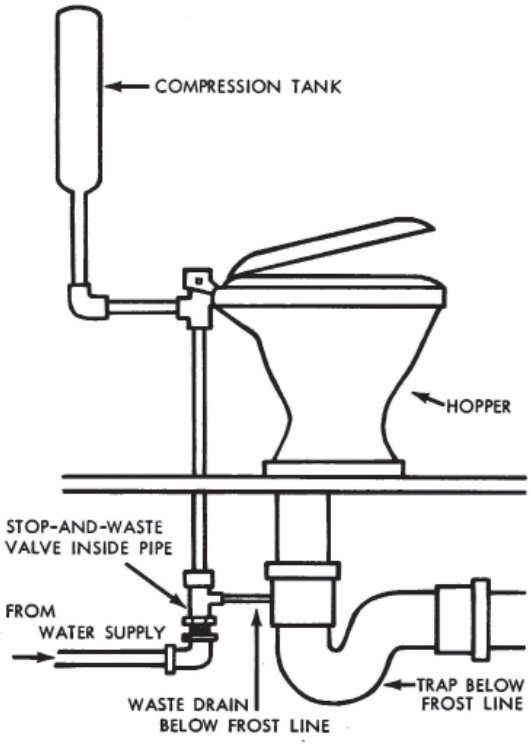


Figure 20. Frostproof toilet. (National Institutes of Health www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov)

1933 National Park Service

In 1933 the War Department turned over the cemetery and battlefield to the National Park Service. Annual visitation reached 19,000, and a room in the Lodge continued to serve as Park office with a relief model of the park placed on display there in 1934.[9] In 1936 the roof of the Carriage House was replaced.[10]

1938-1940 Master Plan

Preparation of a comprehensive Master Plan began soon after acquisition by the Park Service, with portions completed by 1938. Visitation to the park had increased greatly and in 1939, doubled in one year. The need for improved visitor and interpretative services deepened while preparation of the master plan was underway.

A 1938 site plan labeled "Utilities Map, Part of the Master Plan" shows proposed changes to the cemetery. The plan was ambitious, and included a proposed new staff residence just outside the cemetery gate to replace the existing 1876 Lodge. The Lodge in turn was proposed for demolition. The plan identifies the Carriage House/Stable as the proposed office and shows an entrance on the front (north) elevation, a basement entrance on the rear, two entrances on the west end, and no entrance on the east side though the break in the adjacent path remains. Paths connect the Carriage House to the Lodge, to the Pump House, and from the basement entrance to the cemetery road (Figure 21).[11]

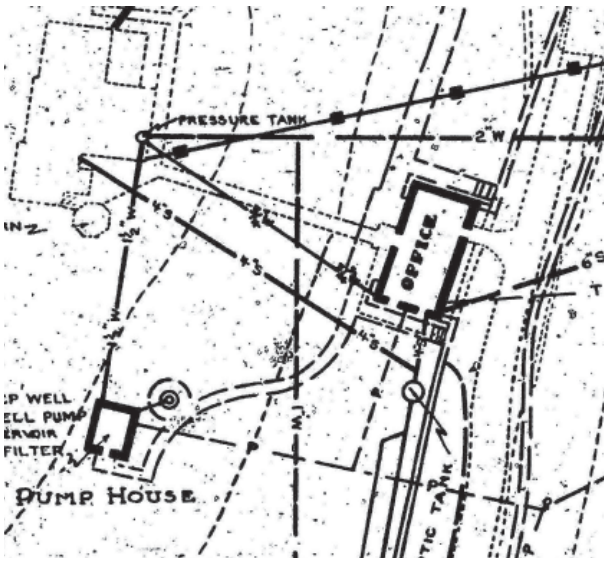


Figure 21. 1938 Utilities Map, Part of the Master Plan, shows Carriage House labeled as Office. (Jaeger draft CLR)

The same year, detailed floor plans and elevations were produced for a remodeling of the Carriage House/Stable, labeled the Old Utility Building, to be used for office, museum, and two large bathrooms on the first floor, two "colored" bathrooms in an expanded basement, and basement storage. The plans show existing and proposed interior walls. The converted center door of the west elevation was proposed to be infilled, and the remaining window on that elevation was to be converted to a door. New interior partitions would expand the existing restrooms and subdivide the remaining first-floor space into three rooms. The east door would be converted to a window. Additional basement space would be excavated and a second basement door introduced. The front would be altered significantly by replacement of the carriage doors with a residential door and sidelights (Figure 22).

9. *Administrative History*, pp. 65 and 68.
10. Reported as a sheet metal roof in a 1979-80 request for reroofing.
11. The Jaeger Company, "Cultural Landscape Report: Fort Donelson National Battlefield," unpublished draft prepared for National Park Service Southeast Regional Office, October 2010, p. 32.

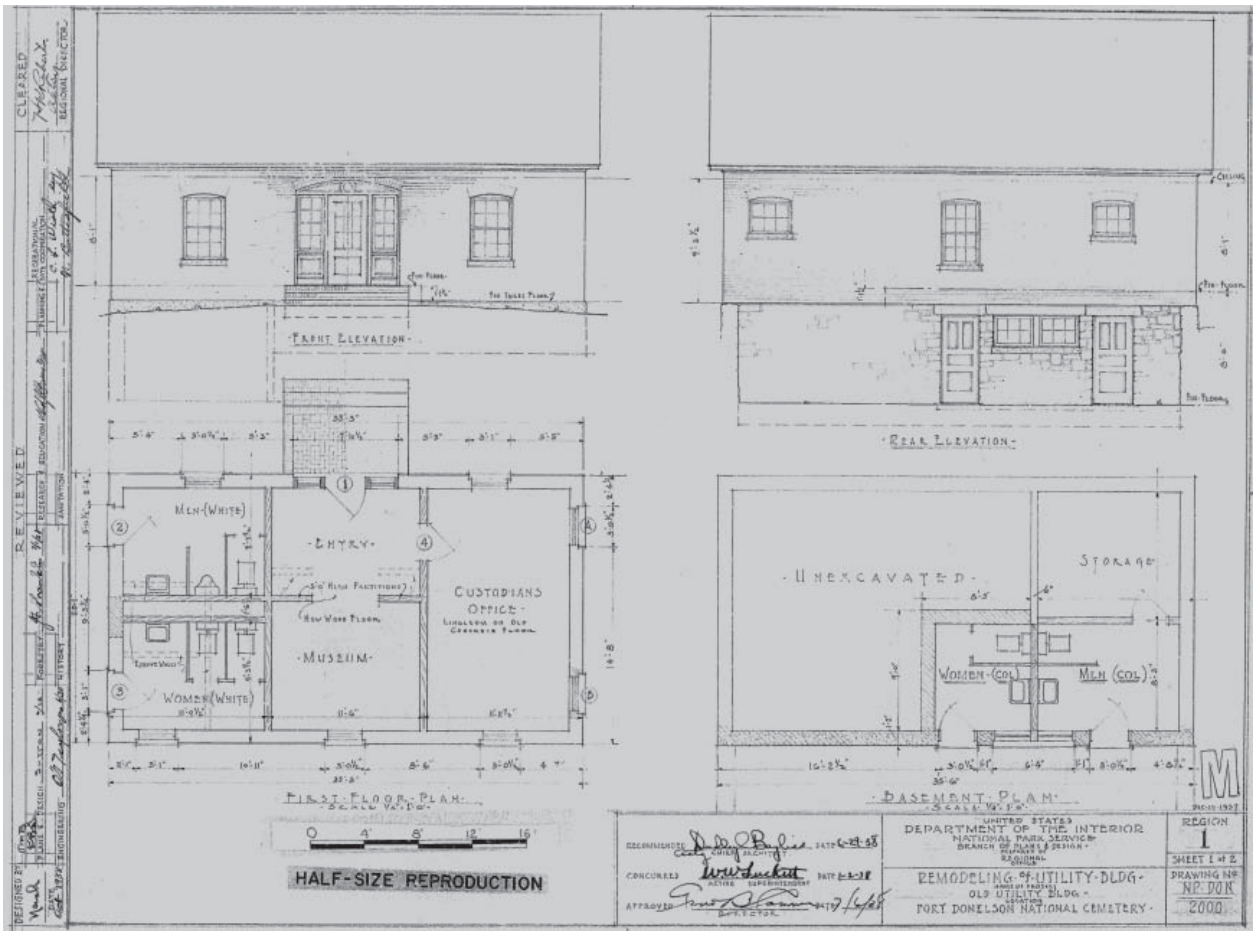


Figure 22. 1938 Proposed remodeling of the "Utility Building." (Courtesy of The Jaeger Company)

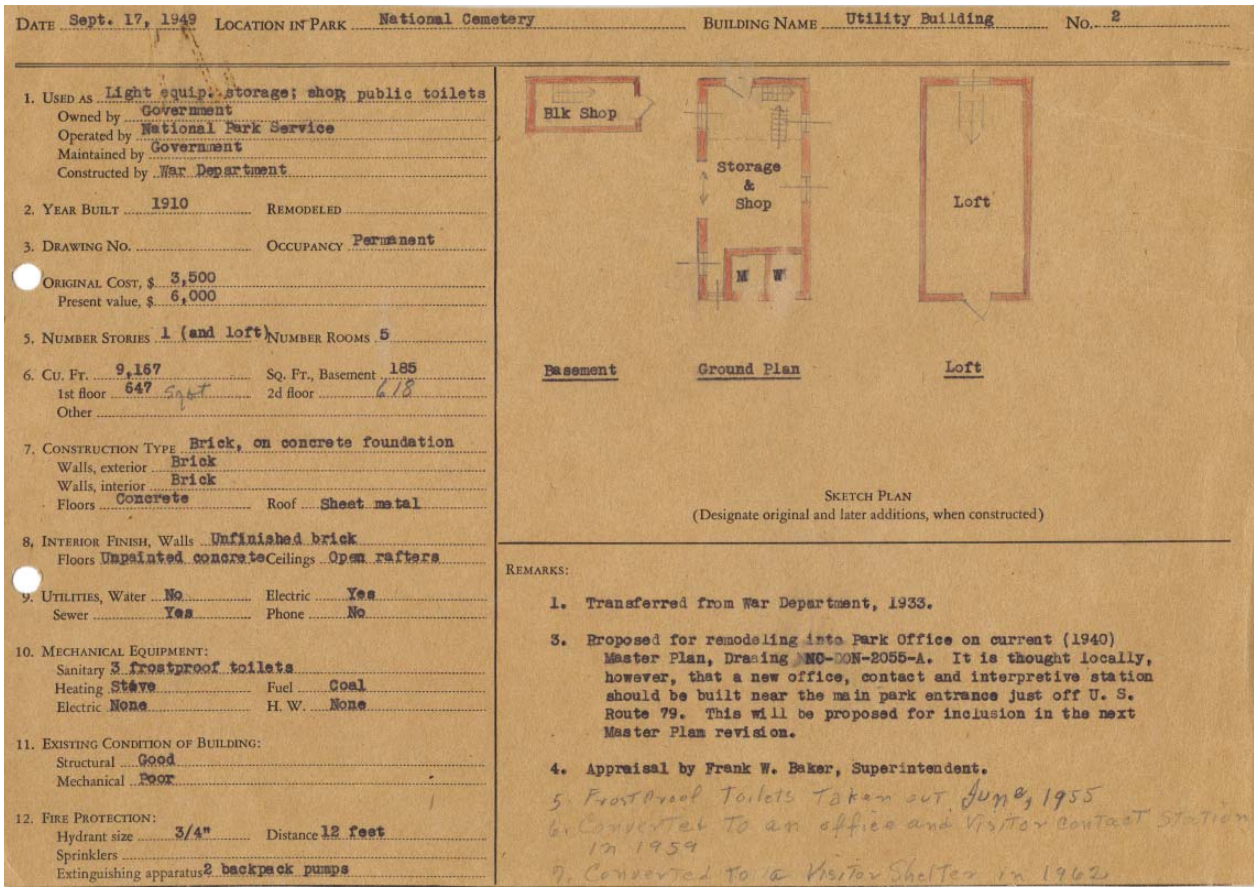
The drawings were approved by the Chief Architect, by Acting Superintendent W.W. Luckett, and by the Director. Although the suggested use of the building was consistent with later uses, these physical changes were never made.[12] Neither was the Lodge demolished, nor a new staff residence built.

Post World War II

In 1941 just before the United States entered World War II, a study found "no organized interpretative program at the Park."[13] Despite completion of the Master Plan, no improvements could be made during the war, and with gas rationing visitation plummeted. However, shortly after the war in his monthly report for July 1946, the superintendent again stressed the need for buildings and utilities at the Park. He requested specifically the construction of a utility building to house tools, meters, and pumps, as well as an administration building for visitors and interpretative materials.[14]

In 1949 the Carriage House/Stable still contained the public toilets and was still identified as the Utility Building. It also was used for light equipment storage and as a shop. A 1949 NPS Data Sheet includes details of the building. It was described as built in 1910, brick on a concrete foundation with unfinished brick interior walls, ceiling of "open rafters," unpainted concrete floor, and a sheet metal roof. This implies that the restroom walls had not yet been painted. The building had electric service but no water service. The data card records a coal stove but its purpose and location are not indicated. It was rated in good structural condition but poor mechanical condition. The Data Sheet indicates no water service to the building, yet there was underground piping to serve the frost proof toilets.[15]

12. Luckett was acting superintendent of Shiloh National Military Park, at that time serving as acting superintendent of Fort Donelson.
13. *Administrative History.*
14. Superintendent's Monthly Report 7/13/1946, RG 79.
15. Sept. 17, 1949 NPS Data Sheet and sketch plans.



DATE Sept. 17, 1949 LOCATION IN PARK National Cemetery BUILDING NAME Utility Building No. 2

1. USED AS Light equip. storage; shop; public toilets
Owned by Government
Operated by National Park Service
Maintained by Government
Constructed by War Department

2. YEAR BUILT 1910 REMODELED

3. DRAWING NO. OCCUPANCY Permanent

ORIGINAL COST, $ 3,500
Present value, $ 6,000

5. NUMBER STORIES 1 (and loft) NUMBER ROOMS 5

6. CU. FT. 9,167 SQ. FT., BASEMENT 185
1st floor 647 Sept 2d floor 618
Other

7. CONSTRUCTION TYPE Brick, on concrete foundation
Walls, exterior Brick
Walls, interior Brick
Floors Concrete Roof Sheet metal

8. INTERIOR FINISH, Walls Unfinished brick
Floors Unpainted concrete Ceilings Open rafters

9. UTILITIES, Water No Electric Yes
Sewer Yes Phone No

10. MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT:
Sanitary 3 frostproof toilets
Heating Stove Fuel Coal
Electric None H. W. None

11. EXISTING CONDITION OF BUILDING:
Structural Good
Mechanical Poor

12. FIRE PROTECTION:
Hydrant size 3/4" Distance 12 feet
Sprinklers
Extinguishing apparatus 2 backpack pumps

Blk Shop
Storage & Shop
M W
Loft

Basement Ground Plan Loft

SKETCH PLAN
(Designate original and later additions, when constructed)

REMARKS:

1. Transferred from War Department, 1933.

3. Proposed for remodeling into Park Office on current (1940) Master Plan, Drawing NO-DON-2055-A. It is thought locally, however, that a new office, contact and interpretive station should be built near the main park entrance just off U. S. Route 79. This will be proposed for inclusion in the next Master Plan revision.

4. Appraisal by Frank W. Baker, Superintendent.

5. Frostproof Toilets Taken out June 8, 1955
6. Converted to an office and Visitor Contact Station in 1959
7. Converted to a Visitor Shelter in 1962

Figure 23. 1949 Data Sheet with handwritten updates from 1955, 1959, 1962.

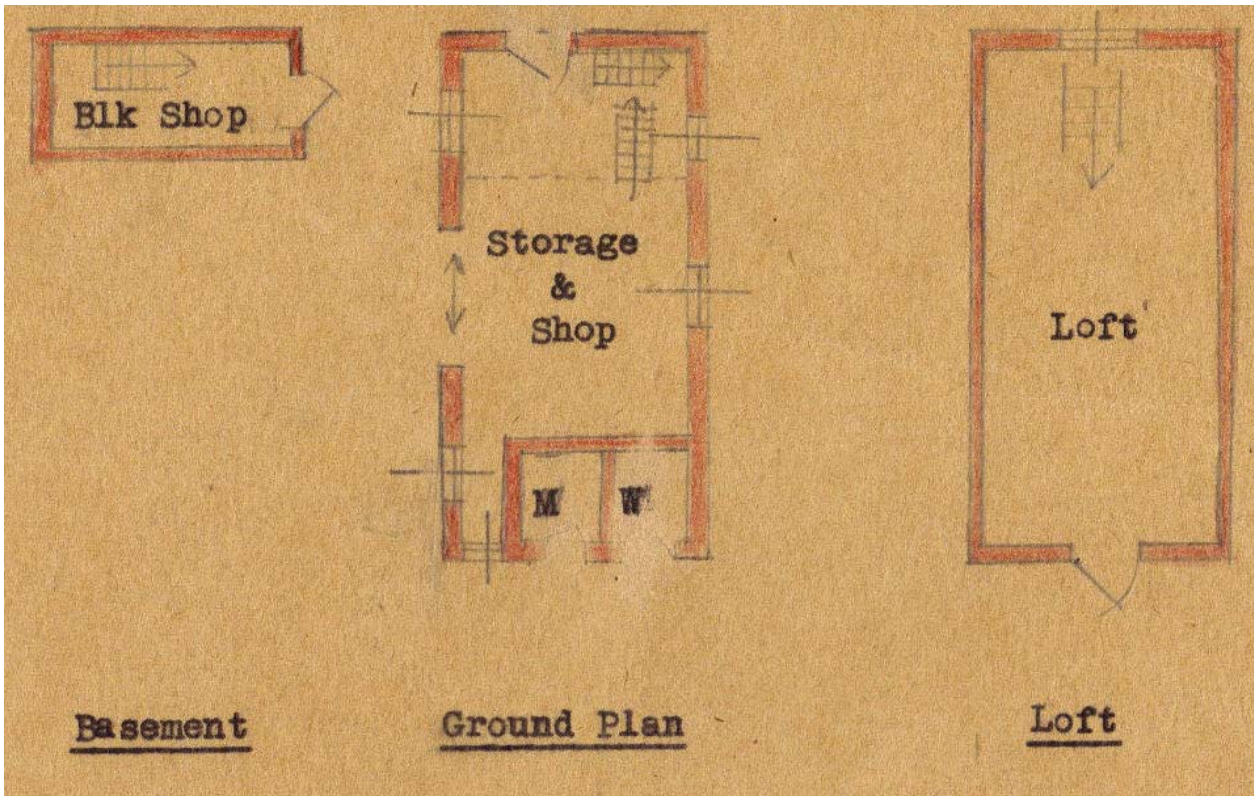


Figure 24. 1949 Data Sheet, zoomed in, showing floor plans with stairs. Loft door and window are reversed.

The Data Sheet includes brief sketch plans of each level. The sketch of the first floor shows interior partitions forming the two small restrooms on the west side of the building, each with its outside entrance. The remainder of this floor level is open space identified as "Storage and Shop." The basement sketch identifies the space as "Blk Shop." The first-floor shop was likely a carpentry or repairs shop, and the shop in the basement may have been a blacksmith shop. Though not identified on the sketch, there remains an eight-inch-diameter round opening, now plugged, on the south wall east of the doorway; the opening could have accommodated a metal flue for an interior stove.[16] According to the Data Sheet the building had three public toilets, although the location of the third toilet is not indicated and no clear evidence of its existence has been identified (Figure 23).

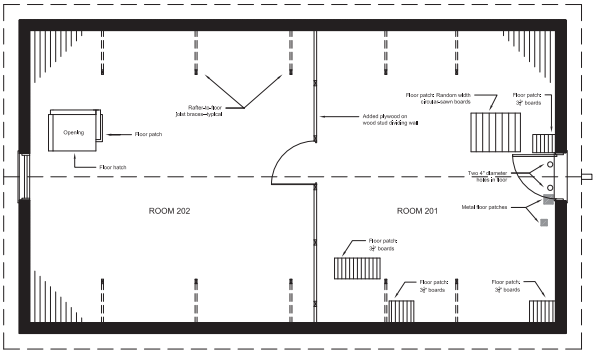


Figure 25. Plan of loft showing possible stair opening and hay drops, all now patched. Existing open hatch is near northwest corner.

The Data Sheet drawings show a puzzling assortment of stairs (Figure 24). In the basement is a stair, perhaps a ladder stair, leading to the first floor. However, today there is no corresponding opening nor clear evidence of a patch in the basement ceiling. Two other stairs are shown on the first-floor level of the 1949 Data Sheet. A stair presumably from the basement is on the east side of the building, near a perpendicular stair leading east to the loft. These do not correspond to the specific locations of stairs on the other floor levels. For instance, the 1949 loft drawing shows the stair somewhat to the west and rising toward the south. A patch visible today in the floor of the loft corresponds to the probable location of one of these stairs (Figure 25). Another hatch, later modified, is near the northwest corner of the first-floor ceiling (Section 103).

16. *Ibid.* A similar opening leads from the basement to the central section of the first floor (Section 102), perhaps to a stove heating that area.

1950s Modifications

In the 1950s the Carriage House/Stable underwent a number of modifications to meet changing uses. Despite the steadily rising visitation numbers, interpretative services at the cemetery had seen only minor improvements, and as late as 1953 a room in the Lodge continued to serve as Park headquarters.[17]

In the summer of 1955 the frostproof toilets were removed from the Carriage House/Stable when the nearby Pump House was converted to visitor bathrooms.[18] This gave more flexibility for future use of the Carriage House. By 1956, annual visitation had reached 220,000 and the need for improvements to the Park's interpretative services only intensified.[19] The 1957 General Development Plan repeated the 1946 recommendation for construction of a Visitor Center, as well as the addition of a new staff position for a park historian. Until that time the superintendent generally had been the only staff guide for visitors.[20]

Figure 26. Conducted tour of the battlefield, 1958. (Administrative History, p. 53)

Finally in 1959, the Carriage House/Stable was converted to house a new office and a Visitor Contact Station for both the battlefield and cemetery. The east section of the first floor (Section 101) was converted to the park office,

17. "Master Plan Development Outline for Fort Donelson National Military Park," Charles Shedd, National Park Service, September, 1953.
18. Dated updates on 1949 Data Sheet.
19. *Administrative History*, p. 89.
20. *Administrative History*, p. 52. Recommendation was in part a response to the Mission 66 program. Student volunteers served as summer guides in the 1930s and a summer guide came on duty in 1955.

allowing the office to be moved from the Lodge where it had been since 1877.[21] The center section became the Visitor Contact Station (Section 102). The relief model was moved from the Lodge and displayed in this room with other exhibits. It was probably with this new use that the center section was painted green.[22]

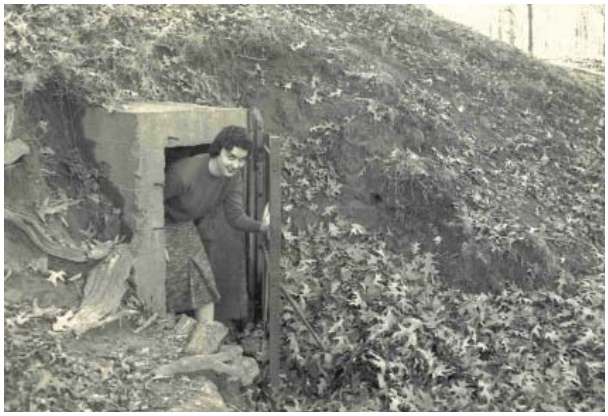


Figure 27. Visitor to powder magazine at battlefield, 1959. (Administrative History, p. 47a)

Figure 28. North elevation in the late 1950s. (FODO Collection)

1962: a New Visitor Center

The Carriage House/Stable was used as the Visitor Contact Station for only a few years. On February 16, 1962, the new Visitor Center was dedicated at the battlefield on the centennial of the famous Battle of Fort Donelson. A portion of the Carriage House was thereupon converted to a "Visitor Shelter" or display area specific to the cemetery. The rest of the building is believed to have been used for general storage.[23]

Figure 29. Undated photo, probably from the 1960s, showing east and north elevations, screen door at east entrance. Sign identifies the building as the Shelter, with Exhibits, Rest Rooms, and (grave) Register. (National Register nomination.)

A second building Data Sheet of December 31, 1965, itemizes materials of the building and lists the updated interior finishes. It identifies the structure as brick on a concrete foundation, now with painted brick interior walls, painted concrete floors, painted Celotex ceiling, and painted wood trim. Although the location is unspecified, the Celotex ceiling may have been in the east office room (Section 101). Both water and electricity were provided by public utilities which serviced cold water plumbing, and by now the building had hot air electric heat. The Data Sheet lists the general state of repair as good, but only fair for structural and mechanical conditions.[24]

1970s Modifications

Extensive changes were made to the interior in the early 1970s. The east wall and the east section of the dividing wall and interior end wall of the two restrooms were removed. In the center section and east half of the west section of the building (Sections 102 and 103), a cement slab was poured to raise the floor two inches. Perimeter partition walls were built to create a wood-paneled rectangular room in this space, and a dropped ceiling was added. Superintendent E.J. Pratt created a Cemetery Interpretative Center there, painting and carpeting the room in a bright blue color. Permanent benches were installed.[25]

21. National Register nomination and updated 1949 Data Sheet.
22. Historian Ranger Jimmy Jobe's recollections.
23. NR nomination, 1949 updated Data Sheet, and Jobe interview. Richard G. Hopper was superintendent.
24. Building Data Sheet of December 31, 1965.
25. NR nomination, Jobe recollections. The center bay was earlier painted green and white. Pratt was superintendent from 1950 to 1961 and again from 1967 to 1980.

In the loft, a north-south partition was built in the 1970s to create a locked room in the east bay for storage of overstock for the Park's bookstore (Section 201). The west end of the loft was used for storage of battlefield artifacts and other bookstore supplies. The hoist at the east gable was used to bring items through the upper level east door. An existing hatch near the northwest corner of the loft floor was enlarged to provide access from the first floor (Figure 25). A fixed wooden ladder stair led to the hatch (Section 103).

Figure 30. 1974 photograph showing east and south elevations, replacement steps at east entrance. (National Register nomination)

In 1979-80 a request was submitted to replace the sheet metal roof on the Carriage House/Stable with another sheet metal roof with soldered joints and "like design," painted the same color as "other buildings of the 1880 period." This reflects the mistaken belief that the building is older than its 1911 construction date.[26]

In about 1982 the Interpretative Center was abandoned, in part due to water and wind coming through the carriage door opening.[27] Exhibit materials were moved to the east office room (Section 101) and were supplemented with new exhibits about national cemeteries in general, about Fort Donelson Cemetery, the Union fort, and the freedman's camp. In 1984 the cemetery's grave register was on display for use by visitors. The central room that had been the old Interpretative Center, consisting of the center section and east half of the west section of the building, became general storage (Section 102 and part of Section 103).[28]

The 1983 General Management Plan suggested that "the park explore feasibility of opening an existing side door to the cemetery shelter to facilitate wheelchair access to the structure." This apparently was not done. The plan further stated "There will be no change to the external fabric of [the] cemetery structures, but interior modifications may be appropriate to facilitate park and visitor use."

In the late 1990s, the southwest corner of the old Interpretative Center was partitioned into a small rectangular room that became the recycling center for the Park, where all recyclable materials were brought for temporary storage.[29] This left an L-shaped central space which became the area for storage of herbicides. At the center window of the building's south elevation, a pane of glass was replaced with plexiglas. In the plexiglas pane a round hole was cut to accommodate an exhaust vent. The remainder of the building continued in use as storage until the summer of 2010, when all storage materials were removed and interior walls and ladder stair were demolished in preparation for rehabilitation. Exhibit planning is underway.

The Long Range Interpretive Plan for 2009-2018 proposes to "Restore Historic Structure Interior: Carriage House" pages 39 and 57.

26. The ca 2007 "foundations for Planning and Management" states the structure was built in 1877 (p. 22).
27. Jobe recollections.
28. 1984 Management Plan reports that pews were to be removed. The 1996 National Register nomination reports the east room in use for interpretative displays.
29. Jobe recollections.

Timeline - Carriage House/Stable

June 1861	Tennessee secedes from the Union.
1861-62	Construction of Confederate Fort Donelson, strategically situated on the Cumberland River to prevent Union breach of the Confederate defensive line.
Feb 1862	Union victory at the Battle of Fort Donelson; Union troops occupy the fort.
Mar-Oct, 1863	Union troops abandon Confederate Fort Donelson and build new fort to the west on the site that is now Fort Donelson National Cemetery. A freedmen's community develops around the fort.
Oct 1865	Union fort is abandoned.
Feb 22, 1867	Congress establishes national cemetery legislation.
April 1867	National Cemetery at Fort Donelson is established by the War Department on the site of the 1863 Union fort. 670 Union soldiers reinterred here.
1874	Inspection report references a one-story frame superintendent's Lodge with a detached kitchen.
1876	Brick superintendent's Lodge is constructed by War Department.
July 1877	Superintendent and family move into new Lodge. Old frame Lodge is moved 80 feet south and converted to tool shed, wood shed, and privy. Old frame stable moved outside of Cemetery walls.
July 22, 1892	Cemetery plan shows landscaping and buildings.
1905	Federal access road to the Cemetery is constructed.
1911	Brick Carriage House/Stable is constructed by Meers & Dayton of Chattanooga; acceptance of proposal 4/18/1911 by War Department for construction of "new stable, complete" at "approximately the same site as the old building, fronting north."
1928	Fort Donelson National Military Park established in War Department under direction of the Quartermaster of the U. S. Army.
1931	Automobile garage constructed for superintendent's vehicle.
probably 1931	Basement is excavated lower and ceiling is raised about one foot to create space for mules used for maintenance and lawn mowing; wide entrance built leading through south cemetery wall; metal picket gate added. Floor above is raised. This may be when two restrooms are added to west end, with one window converted to doorway.

July 4, 1932	Park dedication. Road improvements.
Aug 10, 1933	Battlefield and cemetery are transferred from War Department to NPS. Room in Lodge continues to serve as Park office with relief model of the park placed in 1934. Annual visitation over 19,000.
1935	Historical division established by NPS; interpretation plan for battlefield implemented.
June 1935	Pump House built.
1936	Metal roof replaced on Carriage House/Stable.
1938	Utilities Map shows proposed new use of Carriage House/Stable as Office. Plans developed for remodeling Carriage House/Stable ("Utility Bldg") for office, museum, white bathrooms, colored bathrooms, basement storage. Never executed.
1939	Park visitation doubles in one year.
1941	Study finds "no organized interpretive program at the Park."
1941-45	World War II. Visitation plummets, no improvements undertaken.
1946	Request to build utility building and Visitor Center.
Sept 17, 1949	Carriage House Data Sheet and sketch plans. Use identified as Utility Building for light equipment storage, shop, public toilets. Shows main level ("Storage and Shop"), basement ("Blk Shop"), and loft. First-floor interior partitions form two small restrooms, each with exterior door. Described as brick on concrete foundation with brick interior walls, ceiling of open rafters, unpainted concrete floor, and sheet metal roof. Contains three frostproof toilets, coal stove heat, electric service, no water service. "Good" structural condition, "poor" mechanical condition.
1953	Report emphasizes poor quality of interpretative services. One room in the Lodge continues as Park headquarters.
July 1953	Cemetery converts to city water.
June 1955	Frostproof toilets removed from Carriage House/Stable. Pump House converted to public restrooms.
1956	Annual visitation of 220,000.
1957	General Development Plan recommends construction of Visitor Center at the battlefield and addition of a Park historian.
1959	East section of Carriage House/Stable converted to new park office, central section to "Visitor Contact Station." Office removed from Lodge.
1960	Several hundred acres added to park. Park name is changed from Fort Donelson National Military Park to Fort Donelson National Battlefield.
Feb 16, 1962	Dedication of new Visitor Center at the battlefield.

1962	Carriage House/Stable converted to "Visitor Shelter" specific to the cemetery; remainder of building used for general storage. This may be the period when the display area of the center and part of the west section was painted green.
Dec 31, 1965	Building Data Sheet itemizes materials. Described as brick on concrete foundation, painted brick interior walls, painted brick floors, painted Celotex ceiling, painted wood trim. Water and electricity provided by public utilities, cold water plumbing, hot air electric heat. General state of repair listed as good, but structural fair and mechanical fair.
1966	Fort Donelson battlefield and cemetery listed in National Register of Historic Places on passage of NHPA.
1968	Administrative history is written.
Early 1970s	Extensive interior changes. New slab floor poured in center & part of west section to create rectangular blue-painted wood-paneled room with dropped ceiling, used as Cemetery Interpretative Center. Window casing removed from south window of center section and north window of west section to accommodate new displays. Orientation of stair to loft changed from east-west to north-south; loft opening modified. Partition wall built in loft to provide secure storage space for bookstore items; west end of loft used for artifact storage.
March 4, 1977	National Register nomination documentation accepted.
1979-80	Request to replace sheet metal roof with sheet metal roof with soldered joints and "like design," painted same color as "other buildings of the 1880 period." Indicates mistaken date of 1911 Carriage House/Stable.
ca. 1982	Interpretative Center abandoned, exhibits expanded and moved to east office room.
late 1990s	Southwest corner of large central room partitioned for recycling area. Remaining space used for storage of herbicides; vent installed in window. Rest of building used for storage.
March 7, 1996	National Register listing is amended with Additional Documentation. Carriage House/ Stable listed as contributing.
2010	Storage materials, interior walls, and ladder stair removed in preparation for rehabilitation.
2011	Cultural Landscape Report completed; Historic Structure Report completed.

I.C Physical Description - Carriage House/Stable

General Description

Unless otherwise noted all photographs were taken by the author in 2010.

The Cemetery

Some seventy miles northwest of Nashville, just twelve miles south of the Kentucky border, is the small town of Dover on the west bank of the broad Cumberland River. About a mile west of town is the Fort Donelson National Cemetery, crafted from the Union fortification of that name.

The interment area is at the crest of a hill, a parcel of land raised up and secured by a stone retaining wall that encircles it. Outside the wall is the service road. Beyond the road to the north and west are woods and steep gullies; to the east and south is a sparse neighborhood of late-nineteenth to twentieth-century residences.

Figure 31. Entrance to Ft. Donelson National Cemetery.

Visitors approach the cemetery from the south on a narrow gated road off Church Street. This entrance road widens for a small visitor's parking lot in front of a pair of iron gates at the east end of the south section of the cemetery wall. Pedestrians enter the interment area through an opening in the wall adjacent to these gates. Further to the west is a set of stone stairs that lead from the service road to the raised grounds of the cemetery.

Within this raised interment area are three buildings. Near the crest is the principal building of the three, the two-story brick, Second Empire-style Lodge. It is also the earliest building of the group, built in 1876 as the residence of the cemetery superintendent. Its architectural embellishments underscore its primacy.

Figure 32. View of Carriage House/Stable, Pump House, and Lodge from cemetery grounds entrance gate with modern wheelchair/pedestrian entrance.

Close by, slightly downhill and to the west of the Lodge is the small, somewhat square, modestly appointed one-story brick Pump House. It is the most recently constructed of the three buildings, built in 1935.

Further downhill, southwest of the Pump House and directly to the south of the Lodge is the one-and-one-half-story brick Carriage House/Stable of 1911. Though constructed as an outbuilding and less architecturally sophisticated than the Lodge, the Carriage House/Stable has a prominence both by function and by high visibility. Its location adjacent to the stairs, which were until recently the primary pedestrian entrance to the cemetery, caused it to be in the proximity of daily public

activities if not directly part of these activities. Its position closest to the public arrival point and above the perimeter cemetery wall gave it a commanding presence.

Figure 33. Southwest oblique view of the Carriage House/Stable as seen from the service road.

The Building Site

The land upon which the Carriage House/Stable sits slopes from the northeast to the southwest and south. Like the rest of the cemetery grounds, the surrounding land is grassy and open with an occasional mature tree. The formally designed main façade of the building faces north towards the Lodge and the center of the burial grounds and was dedicated to carriage operations. The two sides are geared for pedestrian activities and interaction. The rear, formally designed for show, nonetheless has little visible activity save for at service road level where, in 1931, a basement room was added for animals that helped maintain the grounds and for associated staff.

A modern brick walkway extends along the west, north, and part of the east elevations of the Carriage House/Stable. At the west elevation, the walkway is adjacent to the building. On the north and east elevations, the walkway is set away from the building, forming narrow garden areas with low plantings.

The walkway connects east to the cemetery ground's traditional transport entrance, north to the Lodge, and south to the top of the stone steps, which, as the traditional pedestrian entrance, connect down some five feet to the service road. As a practical matter, visitors and others freely traverse the open grassy lawns among the three buildings and the interment areas.

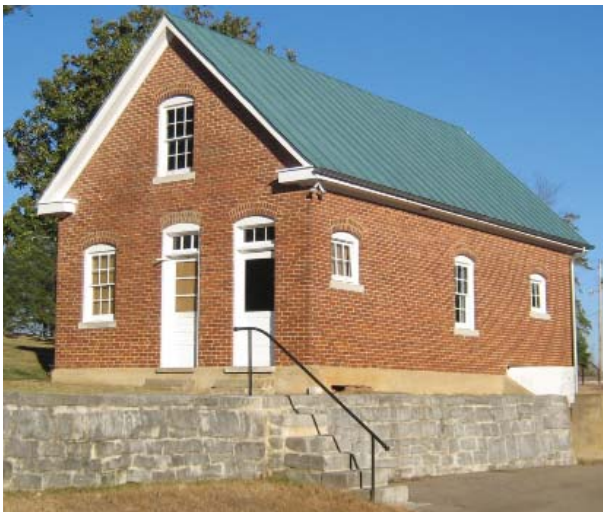


Figure 34. Early stone steps are the traditional pedestrian entrance to the cemetery grounds.

The Building's Exterior Organization & Characteristics

Reflecting the original utilitarian purpose, the design characteristics of this small one-and-one-half-story gable-roofed building are straightforward and somewhat restrained. Yet the choice of materials and pattern of assemblage reflects a conscious effort to complement the Lodge and to acknowledge the conspicuous location of the building in the cemetery plan.

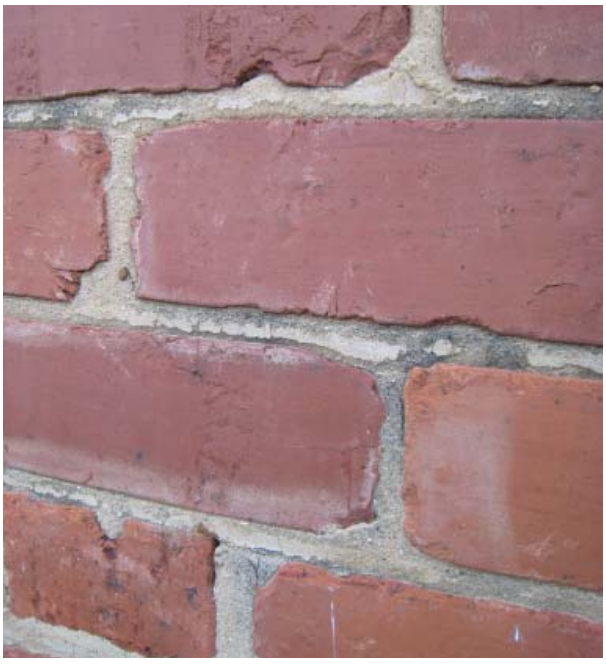


Figure 35. Decorative penciling of mortar joints.

The footprint of this building is a rectangle in plan, measuring approximately 35'-0" by 20'-0". Its long elevation is oriented east – west. The four walls are constructed of machine-made pressed brick resting atop an exposed poured-in-place concrete slab foundation. The bricks range in color from red-orange to orange-red brick and measure 8 to 8½" by 2¼" by 4". The bricks are laid in a 1-to-5 Flemish stretcher bond pattern. The headers are distressed, adding texture and pattern to the brickwork. The mortar joints are decoratively penciled. The windows have contrasting cream-colored stone sills. Doors and windows have brick arches.

Figure 36. Dark brickwork with pattern of distressed brick headers.

Figure 37. Cream colored stone sills.

The long north elevation, facing the Lodge and the central interment area, is the primary façade containing dominant architectural features arranged in a formal *a-b-a* symmetry. At the center is a large arched doorway with paired sliding doors for carriages. A single, double-hung sash window is on each side.

Figure 38. North elevation.

The long south elevation faces the arriving public although it is the rear of a service building. The fenestration is less grand in scale yet it is organized in the same formal *a-b-a* symmetry of the front north façade. At the center is a double-hung sash window. On each side is a single small pivoting single-sash window set high in the wall.

Figure 39. South elevation.

The design organization of the two smaller gable ends are based less on formal design patterns and more on the utility of purpose. On the east elevation at first-floor level, a single pedestrian doorway is offset to the north, close to the Lodge with which there was direct communication; the

rest of that first-level façade is blank. At loft level is a centrally located doorway with hoist above.

Figure 40. East elevation.

Figure 41. West elevation.

On the west elevation at first-floor level, there originally were two windows and a pedestrian doorway, the doorway at the far end, possibly to be close to the arriving public. As need changed, the middle opening changed from window to door and both doorways became entrances for public restrooms. At loft level, the original center window remains, still providing light to the interior loft.

Figure 42. Hoist on end of extended ridge pole at east gable.

The Building's Interior Organization & Characteristics

The building was constructed so that, at its principal first-floor level, no internal structural supports were needed for the loft or roof framing. Original I-beams span the space in two locations, allowing the first floor to consist of one open room without walls or columns. The fenestration, even when allowing for formal design constraints as exhibited on the north and south elevations, suggests the first-floor interior probably did not function as one large open room. Instead, the interior floor area probably was organized and physically subdivided by partitions of some sort according to activities, perhaps into thirds somewhat akin to the three building sections delineated by the overhead I-beams, regardless of whether internal support was needed.

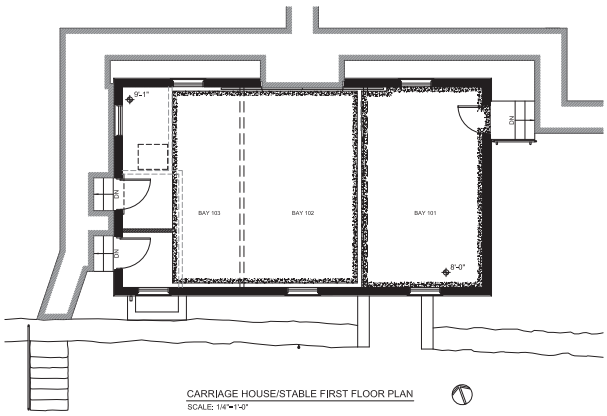


Figure 43. First floor plan.

In general terms, it is probably safe to say that initially the center section, with its large carriage door dominating its front wall, was dedicated in large part to the care and housing of the carriage(s). The west section, with a pedestrian doorway and three large residential type windows, would be unsuitable for manual labor or animals; in addition, its proximity to the public stairs might suggest that this section had some functions associated with greeting the public. Apparently, this space also provided the internal access to the loft above; a hatch, apparently original though subsequently modified, is located in the ceiling framing. The east section, with one wall containing a pedestrian doorway and no windows, adjacent to a wall with a single small raised window, probably was dedicated to manual labor and perhaps the care of animals. Certainly, if initially the building's interior was organized into major sections, they could have been subdivided into subsections. And some subsections could have extended into more than one building section as needs changed.

Figure 44. Northeast oblique view of first floor.

Today, the first-floor interior is one open room with remnants of building fabric and other evidence of the changes that have occurred. The floor is concrete, though different portions date to different periods. The walls are the exterior brick walls of the building. The underside of the two steel I-beam girders, wooden loft floor joists, and wooden loft flooring form the ceiling.

The extensive removal of building fabric, installation of new features, and numerous applied coatings and coverings make the precise tracking of the building's evolution difficult, particularly at first-floor level. For the purposes of this report, some subdivision of the whole is needed to organize the data into manageable units. Therefore, the first floor has been arbitrarily divided into three sections corresponding to the structural division into three building sections; this division also conforms to the three bay configurations of the north and south building elevations. It is not a perfect match to what we know have been some interior changes over time. However, the known fluidity of some internal subdivisions and the vagueness of the data about other subdivisions do not lend themselves to a clearer model.

Figure 45. Southwest oblique view of first floor.

This problem of defining spaces does not exist for the basement with its one room, or for the loft with two rooms, each clearly delineated in physical form.

The basement room was created in a modification to the building. The flooring is gravel on grade. Three of the walls are the poured-in-place concrete perimeter foundation walls of the building; the fourth is a poured-in-place concrete wall erected when the basement room was created. The ceiling, likewise, is a concrete slab poured at a raised level to create the room. The room is a space apart from the rest of the building. There is no direct inside passage from basement to the spaces above; all passage is through the gate on the south side of the basement, along the outside of the building.

The loft, initially unfinished, now is divided into two rooms by a plywood-on-wood stud wall installed in the 1970s. The original wood flooring remains, though patched in places. The top portion of the brick exterior perimeter walls forms the perimeter of the two combined rooms. The roof framing and underside of the roof deck form the ceilings.

Construction Characteristics

Structural Systems

Foundation

The foundation consists of poured-in-place concrete walls at grade with perimeter concrete footings. Its exact design characteristics are not known; construction plans have not been located and subsurface investigations are beyond the scope of this report. However, the exposed sections of the original walls' footing visible in the basement room indicate that, in that location at least, the concrete footing is irregularly shaped, fitting the contours of the dug pit, and extending only a few inches beyond the outside surface of the perimeter concrete wall.

Exterior Walls

The perimeter exterior walls are made of brick and sit atop the concrete foundation. These walls measure 8" in depth.

Figure 46. Concrete foundation with brick exterior walls.

Flooring System

At the basement room, loose crushed stone on grade provides the flooring.

At first-floor level, the concrete slab foundation is also the base for flooring.

At loft level, the original floor joists, measuring 1½" by 9½" at 16" o. c., span the two original steel I-beams (10" depth and 4½" flange width) and from I-beams to wall joist pockets. The tongue-and-groove floor boards measure ¾" by 3¼". Thus, no interior support from columns or walls is needed.

Roofing System

The wall plate along the north and south walls consists of a continuous 1½" by 7½" board bolted into the brick wall at every 6'-6" and a continuous 1½" by 3½" ledger board nailed to the outer edge.

Rafters with a bird's-mouth cut lock onto the outer board. The rafters measure 1½" by 5½" and are spaced at varying widths ranging from 17" to 19½".

Figure 47. Rafters have bird's-mouth joint at wall plate. Diagonal tie-down bracing between rafters and floor joists with metal strap to attach to joist.

The ridge pole measures 1½" by 7½".

At every pair of rafters is a collar beam measuring ¾" by 5½" at a height of 7'-4" above floor level.

Five original wood tie-down struts are located along each of the north and south elevations. Each strut measures 1½" by 3½", is nailed to a rafter, extends through the loft flooring, and is attached to a floor joist with a metal strap measuring ¼" thick by 2" wide by 9" long.

Figure 48. Collar beam at every pair of rafters.

Figure 49. Rafter tie-down strap attached to joist spanning from steel I-beam girder to perimeter wall.

Utility Systems

Mechanical System

There currently is no mechanical cooling or heating system in the building, though there is an opening in the south exterior wall of the basement room, perhaps to accommodate a metal flue for a previous basement heat source. A similar opening is in the 1931 concrete wall between the first floor Section 102 and the basement Room 001; perhaps this hole was added to allow the flue for basement heat source to be moved from an unsightly location on the south exterior wall to a less visible interior location exiting through the roof. There are numerous patches in the loft flooring and roof deck which may be associated with previous stove(s) at first-floor level. *See Appendix A - Sheet 1 and Sheet 3*.

Fresh air ventilation is provided by the operable double-hung sash windows and pivoting sash windows.

Electrical System

Though there currently is no power at the site, the electrical service line enters the site underground to a disconnect box on the east wall of the basement room. An electrical service panel with a 30-amp breaker is on the west wall. Also in the basement are early sections of metal-clad cable, a surface-mounted metal switch box with metal utility type switch cover, a surface-mounted outlet box and metal utility type outlet cover, and a wall-mounted porcelain utility light fixture.

Figure 50. Electrical panel and wiring in basement Room 001.

Figure 51. Typical carriage light exterior fixture.

On the exterior, there remain two modern carriage-type lighting fixtures; one is above the carriage doorway and the other is above the doorway on the east elevation. Also, at the southwest corner of the building at the roof cornice, there is a modern double-light floodlight fixture directed at the stone steps below.

Figure 52. Floodlights at stone steps.

Most vestiges of previous electrical systems have been removed from the upper-level interior spaces. Wiring and apparatus for fire detection remain in place.

Power to the cemetery is provided by the Cumberland Electric Co-Op.

Figure 53. Rare surviving ceramic knob for early electrical wiring.

Plumbing System

There currently is no active plumbing system in the building, though there are remnants of previous systems and other associated evidence. The remnants include a metal hose bib on the west end of the exterior face of the south wall, and pipe remnants in the southwest corner of Section 103.

Figure 54. Remnants of plumbing lines and drains at southwest corner of first floor.

Fresh and wastewater service is provided by the City of Dover, Tennessee.

Exterior Features

Roofs & Rainwater Collection/ Dispersal

The roofing material, probably installed in 1979-80, is a painted standing-seam terne metal. The roof pans measure about 17" wide by 25" long. The recently installed unpainted half-round gutters are on the north and south elevations with 4" diameter round downspouts at the east ends of the gutters. The collected rainwater empties at grade with no additional provision for dispersal.

Figure 55. Downspouts dump rainwater at grade.

Roof Cornice

The simple wood box cornice with crown molding, apparently original, extends along the north and south elevations. At the east and west gable ends of the building are matching returns.

Figure 56. Roof cornice return.

Windows

All the window units appear to be original and remain operable. The double-hung units have six-over-six lights and measure 2'-8" wide by 5'-2" tall. Each pair of sash has a sash latch.

Figure 57. Typical double-hung sash window.

Figure 58. Typical window apron.

The pivoting sash windows measure 2'-8" wide by 2'-4" tall. The original latch remains on both windows.

Figure 59. Typical latch for double-hung windows.

Figure 60. Pivot window, interior view.

Figure 61. Pivot window, exterior view.

Interior casing is comprised of 1" by 4" plank boards. *See Appendix A - Sheet 5*.

Figure 62. Typical door and window casing.

Doors

On the front or north elevation, the pair of original wood carriage doors remains, as does the overhead track and rollers. Each door measures 3'-9½" wide by 7'-3½" tall by 1¾" thick. Door panels are comprised of tongue-and-groove beaded boards set diagonally in a chevron pattern. Stiles and rails have chamfered edges.

Figure 63. Exterior elevation of carriage doors.

On the east elevation, the upper portion of the first-floor masonry opening for the original pedestrian doorway remains intact; however, the lower portion was infilled in 1931 when the basement room was created and the east section of the first floor was raised. The original transom and door were removed at that time and a new shorter door was installed in the modified door opening. The current door, measuring 2'-10" by 6'-8" by 1¾", may date to this 1931 change but stylistically appears to be later. The two 4" ball-pin butt hinges are likely the originals from 1911.

Figure 64. Original doorway at first-floor east elevation. Transom and door were removed when floor raised in 1931.

The loft-level masonry doorway opening is original as is the door and its hardware. The six-light-over-two-raised-panels sash door measures 2'-8" by 6'-0". It has its original rimlock and keeper as well as its two original, four-inch, five-knuckle, ball-pin butt hinges.

On the west elevation, the southernmost doorway is original. It retains its original framing, transom, three-inch tall cast-iron keeper for a rimlock, and sandstone threshold. The 2'-10" wide by 6'-5" tall door is a replacement; the transom frame has been modified to accommodate this shorter replacement door. The door is configured with a single-light over three horizontal panels. It has two modern barn-strap hinges and a five-inch pull handle.

Figure 65. Loft doorway at east gable.

Figure 66. Original south doorway of west elevation.

The doorway at the center position of the west elevation is a modification of an original opening for a double-hung sash window. The window opening was both raised and lowered, though not widened, and a cast-cement threshold installed when the opening was modified to provide access to an added restroom. When this modification

occurred is not certain, but possibly in 1931 when other major building modifications occurred. The frostproof toilets that were installed and the clamshell door hinges still on this door frame were popular in the 1920s-30s. The three-light transom apparently dates to that modification. The sash door now in place with three horizontal lights atop three horizontal wood panels may date to that era also but stylistically appears to be later. This door measures 2'-10" wide by 6'-8" tall by 1⅜" thick. The door is missing its lock but it does have two 1920s-30s-era clamshell hinges.

Figure 67. Added central doorway of west elevation.

Figure 68. Iron gate at entrance to Basement.

The doorway to the basement room on the south side of the building adjacent to the service road was constructed in 1931 when the room was created. The purpose of the room was to house mules. The steel-bar picket gate probably dates to this construction and would have been an important feature, providing both light and ventilation for the animals. The gate, constructed of stock steel elements, measures 4'-10" in width.

Entrance Steps

The steps leading to the east elevation doorway are made of pre-cast cement. The exact date of installation of these particular steps is unknown but the need for a taller set of steps was created in 1931 when the interior floor level was raised.

Figure 69. Pre-cast cement steps to east elevation doorway.

The two steps leading to the southernmost doorway on the west elevation are poured-in-place concrete. The date of installation is unknown but, as mentioned in the section above, the original stone threshold does remain.

The two steps leading to the adjoining, centrally-placed doorway are also poured-in-place concrete and are very similar in appearance. The date of installation is likewise unknown but it is likely that the two sets of steps were constructed and installed at the same time.

Figure 70. Two sets of concrete steps at west elevation.

Figure 72. Southeast oblique. Note 8″ diameter opening in south exterior wall.

Description by Room

Room 001: Basement Room

Rectangular in plan, this room measures about 10'-8" in width by approximately 18'-8" in depth. The height from top of floor material to underside of concrete slab is approximately 6'-7".

This room was added in 1931 to house mules for pulling the lawn equipment. In recent decades, it has been used for general storage.

Flooring

The flooring is loose gravel spread on grade.

Walls

The east parts of the north and south exterior foundation walls, and the entire east exterior foundation wall, form three of the four perimeter confines of this room. The west wall of this room, also constructed of poured-in-place concrete, was built in 1931 when this room was created.

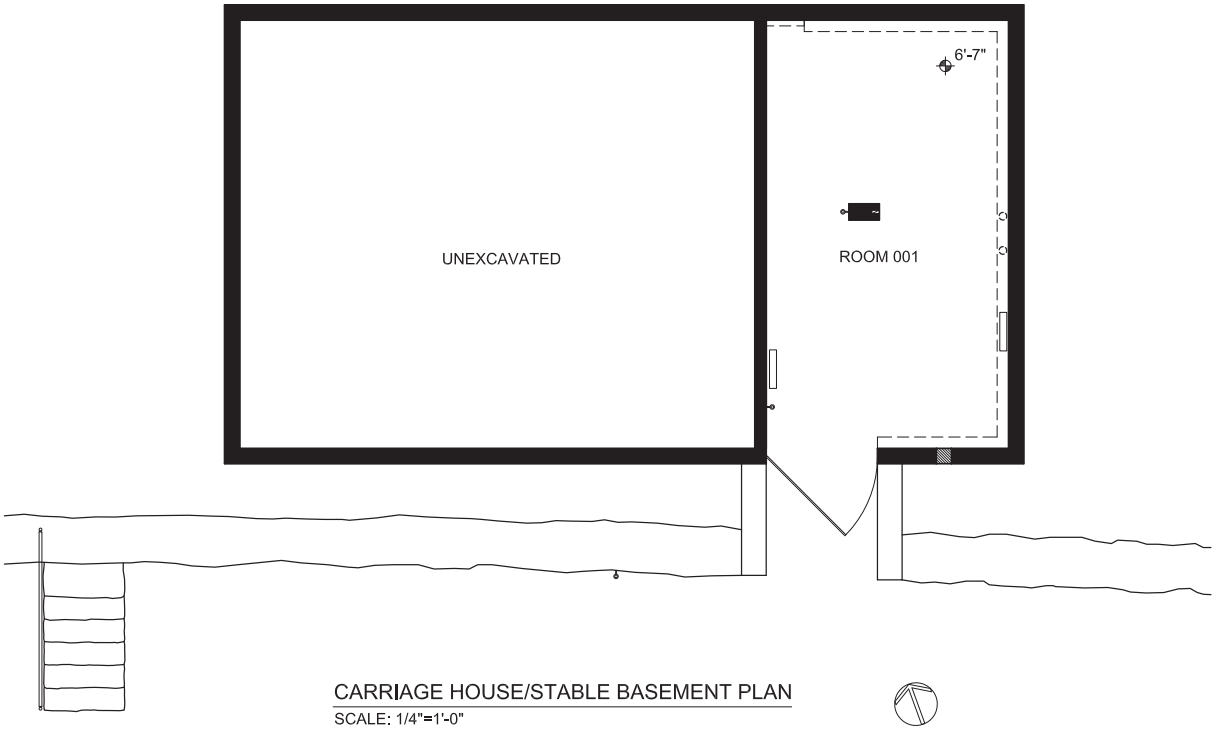


Figure 71. Basement Plan.

Ceiling

The original poured-in-place concrete slab floor of the room above was removed and a new concrete floor constructed in 1931 at a raised height so as to create adequate head room for this new room.

Figure 73. Wood-form indentations on underside of ceiling slab.

A cement "cornice" runs along the three original walls. Its purpose is not known but it does conceal the change in building material from concrete foundation to brick wall.

Figure 74. Added cement "cornice" visible on east and south walls.

It is noteworthy that the current slab ceiling was poured with a slot at the northwest corner to allow the east carriage door to continue to fully open.

Figure 75. Slot in northwest corner of 1931 ceiling slab allows carriage door to slide open.

Doorways

The original gate on the south elevation is discussed in the above section *Exterior Features – Doors*.

Windows

There are no windows in this room.

Finishes

All exposed building materials are left unfinished.

Mechanical System

There is no mechanical climate control system.

Figure 76. Opening for flue in south wall.

An 8" diameter flue opening is in the south wall, evidence of an earlier means of producing heat. This flue is high on the wall; the centerline of the flue is 5'-2" above floor grade in a room with a ceiling height of 6'-7". Perhaps related, an 8" diameter opening is in the upper west wall supporting the raised concrete floor, close to the

exterior south wall of the building. This opening may have allowed the unsightly flue on the exterior of the south wall to be moved to the interior of the building, existing in a less visible location on the roof.

Figure 77. Exterior patch over flue opening in south wall.

Electrical System

The electrical service line for this building enters the building underground, terminating at a disconnect box on the east wall of this room. An electrical service panel with a 30-amp breaker is on the west wall.

Also in this room are early sections of metal-clad cable, a surface-mounted metal switch box with metal utility type switch cover, a surface-mounted outlet box and metal utility type outlet cover, and a wall-mounted porcelain utility light fixture.

Figure 78. Two animal tie rings on west wall.

Animal Tie Rings

At four feet inside the entrance, two metal tie rings are attached to the west wall, aligned vertically. The lowest is at 2'-6" above floor grade and the highest at 3'-6".

Figure 79. One of two animal tie rings on post.

On the west side of the post near the center of this room are two more rings, aligned vertically, at the same heights.

Section 101: East Section

Rectangular in plan, this section measures about 11'-0" wide by approximately 18'-8" deep. The height from top of floor to underside of ceiling joists is approximately 7'-11". The space coincides with the raised floor more than a foot above the floor level of the remainder of the first-floor level. For several decades, this space was used for the orientation to and interpretation of the cemetery.

Figure 80. North wall of east section.

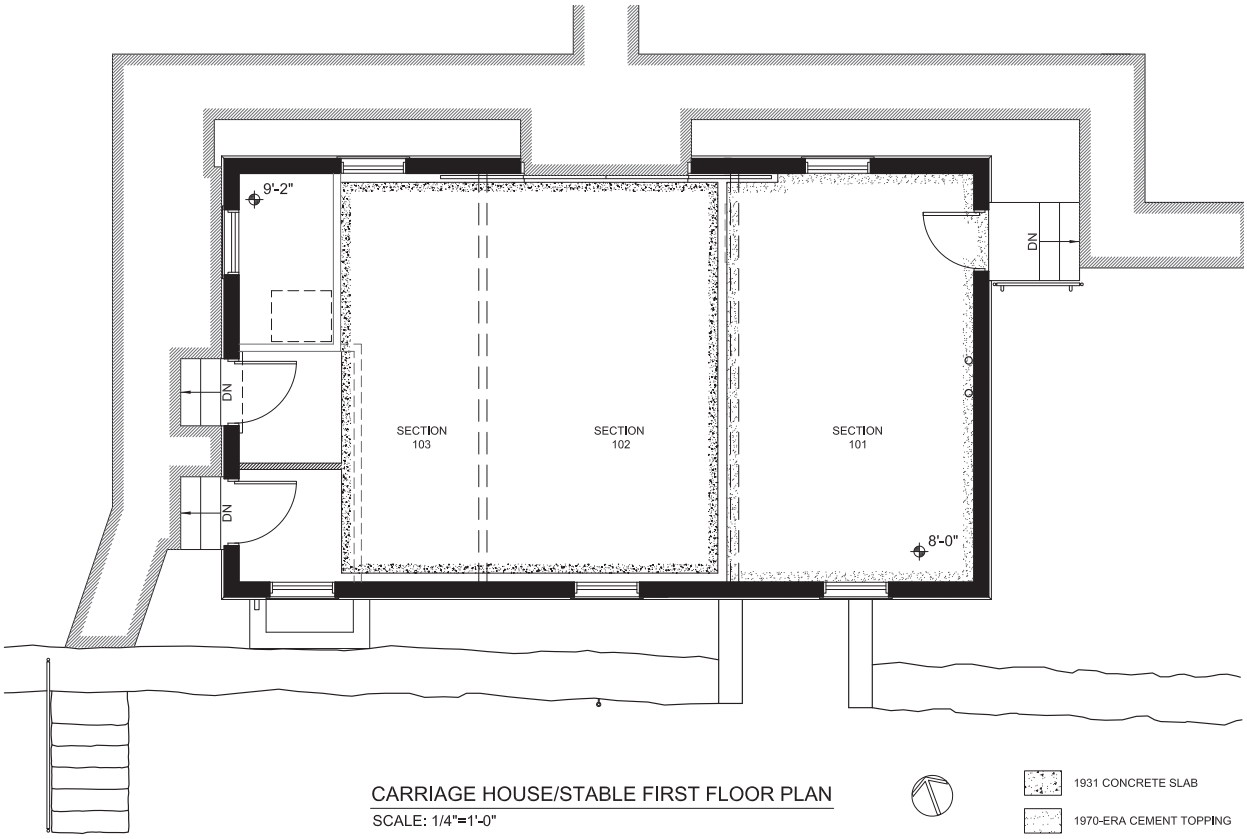


Figure 81. First floor plan.

Flooring

The flooring is a glue-applied carpet. The substrate is poured-in-place concrete installed in 1931 when the basement room was created, necessitating the removal of a section of the original concrete slab and casting of the current one in a raised position.

Figure 82. Two 4" diameter holes in loft flooring. Note water stains on flooring which may have come from a cistern or leaks from the adjacent loft doorway.

It is noteworthy that the current slab was poured with a slot at the northwest corner to allow the east carriage door to continue to open fully.

Two sections of four-inch-diameter copper downspouts are set in the concrete floor slab along the east wall. Holes of the same size are directly above in the loft flooring. Their purpose is not known. One possibility is that the two were used as feed chutes to deliver stored grain from the loft to animals in the basement room. Another possibility is that they were associated with a cistern.

Figure 83. South wall of east section.

Walls

The east parts of the north and south exterior walls and the entire east exterior wall form three perimeter confines of this building section. The interior face of the brickwork is exposed with portions of multiple paint applications visible. *See Finishes below.*

The west perimeter of this section is delineated by a low railing of conventional wood framing, a temporary safety measure to keep visitors away from the edge of the raised floor slab.

Ceiling

There is no ceiling material present. The upper confines are the underside of the ceiling joists, the steel I-beam girder, and the loft flooring.

There are numerous patches in the loft flooring, the purposes of which are not well understood. *See Appendix A - Sheet 3*.

Figure 84. Slot cast in northwest corner of raised floor.

The largest patch measures approximately 2'-6" by 3'-2". It is close to the east wall of the building and slightly south of the east doorway at first-floor level. This patch probably covers a hatch with ladder stairs connecting loft and first floor noted in Section I.B. A section of loft floor joist was removed and two headers installed for this opening confirming that this was a change following initial construction. The patching material used to cover this opening consists of salvaged plank boards of random widths.

The other loft floor patches, the openings for which are all much smaller and did not involve the cutting of joists or the addition of headers, were made using tongue-and-groove flooring boards measuring ¾" by 3¼". Small holes are covered with cut-out sections of sheet metal.

Figure 85. Hatch in ceiling was added.

The presence of a ceiling sometime after the application of silver paint to the walls and during the time of pink paint is evident in the paint pattern. Also evident is the occurrence of a still lower ceiling when the walls were painted the current white color.

Doorways

The original pedestrian doorway on the east elevation that connects with the exterior is discussed in the above section *Exterior Features – Doors*.

Figure 86. Original door hinges of first-floor east elevation door.

Windows
There are two original window units in this building section. The one on the north wall is the typical double-hung sash window. The one on the south elevation is the typical elevated single-sash pivot window. Both remain operable and retain their original hardware.

Finishes
The interior faces of the north, east, and south brick walls are exposed with multiple paint layers visible on each wall. The earliest paint appears to be silver in color and extends from the top of the concrete slab up between the unpainted ceiling joists to the bottom of the unpainted loft flooring. This silver paint is visible on the north and south walls where a subsequent stud wall, now moved, formed the west wall of this building section; it is also visible as a vertical strip about two feet wide, from floor to bottom of ceiling joists, at the west end of the north wall. And silver paint is visible between ceiling joists of the east wall and as one-inch horizontal strips immediately below the ceiling joists on all three brick walls. Beneath this strip, a four-inch wide strip of pink paint is visible on all three walls. The wall surface including door and windows below this pink strip exhibit the last paint applied which is white in color.

The window and door units have multiple layers of paint, the last being white in color.

The overhead loft floor framing and flooring is without a finish except where there is a floor patch.

Figure 87. An 8" diameter hole at raised floor.

Mechanical System
There is no mechanical climate control system. Passive heating and cooling is provided by means of operable door and windows.

There is an 8" diameter hole in the low west wall that supports the raised concrete floor slab. The hole connects to the basement and its purpose is not known. This opening, the same diameter as the one on the south wall of the basement room apparently to accommodate a flue, may have provided an alternate less visually distracting flue route inside the building's confines. A square, not round, patch is directly above in the loft flooring.

Electrical System
Remnants of previous electrical systems were cleared from this area during the 2010 work.

Section 102: Center Section
Rectangular in plan, this middle section is the widest of the three first-floor sections measuring about 11'-8" in width. Like the two flanking sections, it measures approximately 18'-8" in depth. The height from top of lowest floor area to underside of ceiling joists is approximately 9'-1". In recent years, the rear portion of this building section has been used to house materials for recycling, while the front of this section has been used for general storage.

Figure 88. North wall of center section.

Flooring
Most of this area is covered with a two-inch-thick cement topping installed in the 1970s, except for a five-inch-wide strip at north, east and south perimeter where the original concrete slab is

exposed. The strips of original flooring were re-exposed when the 1970s display panels were removed in 2010.

Walls

The center portions of the north and south exterior walls form the north and south walls of this building section. The interior face of their brickwork is exposed with portions of multiple paint applications visible. *See Finishes below.*

Figure 89. South wall of center section. Area of light colored paint was behind a display board when the room was repainted.

The east perimeter of this section is delineated by a low railing of conventional wood framing, a temporary safety measure to keep visitors away from the edge of the raised floor slab of Section 101.

Ceiling

There is no ceiling material present. The upper confines are the underside of the ceiling joists, the two steel I-beam girders, and the loft flooring.

There is a narrow patch in the southwest quadrant of the loft flooring measuring 1'-4" wide by 2'-11" long. *See Appendix A - Sheet 3*. The patch falls between two joists. Repairs were made using tongue-and-groove flooring boards measuring ¾" by 3¼". The purpose of this patch is not known.

The presence of a ceiling sometime after the application of the silver paint to the brick walls is evident in the paint pattern.

Doorways

The carriage doorway centered on the north elevation is discussed in the above section *Exterior Features – Doors*.

Paint marks on the west face and top of the raised concrete slab of Section 101 indicate that at one time there was near the north wall a 3'-4" wide step in this section leading to a 2'-8" wide doorway connecting with the east building section (Section 101).

Windows

There is one original window unit in this building section. It is the typical double-hung sash window unit and is centered on the back or south wall. The window remains operable and retains its original hardware. However, it is missing its casing, removed when the wall was furred out in the 1970s for the installation of the Cemetery Interpretive Center.

Finishes

The interior faces of the north and south brick walls are exposed with multiple paint applications visible. Both walls have a one-inch horizontal strip of silver paint immediately below the ceiling joists, remnants of the first paint application. A medium green paint, the last paint applied, covers the great majority of the brickwork, the carriage doors, and the trim of north wall. The window centered on the south wall is missing its casing and its sash is painted blue, both changes dating to the early 1970s when the Cemetery Interpretive Center was installed. Also on both walls there is a rectangular patch of earlier light green paint; the two patches were beneath display panels that remained in place when the medium green paint was applied. The two I-beams are also painted medium green. The ceiling joists and underside of the loft flooring are unpainted.

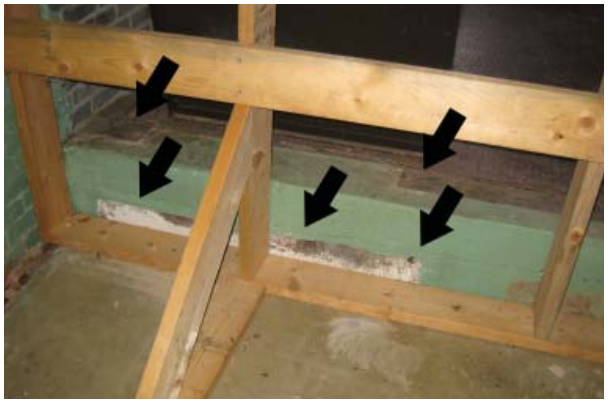


Figure 90. Ghostmarks for previous step to doorway atop raised concrete floor of Section 101.

Ghostmarks on the side and top of the raised concrete slab indicate a connecting passageway

between Section 101 and Section 102.

The window and door units are painted.

The overhead loft floor framing and flooring is without any applied finish.

Mechanical System

There is no mechanical climate control system. Passive heating and cooling is provided by means of operable door and window.

Electrical System

Remnants of previous electrical systems were cleared from this area during the 2010 remodeling.

Section 103: West Section

Rectangular in plan, this end section, like the other, measures about 11'-0" in width and approximately 18'-8" in depth. The height from top of lowest floor area to underside of ceiling joists is approximately 9'-1". In recent years, the south portion of this building section was partially enclosed with the wall remnants of earlier public restrooms. The north portion was partially enclosed for a ladder stair to the loft; both the partition and the stair were removed in 2010. *See Figure 91*.

Figure 91. North wall of west section. Note imprint of wall enclosing ladder stair and hatch above.

Flooring

The east portion of this area is covered with a two-inch-thick cement topping installed in the 1970s, except for a five-inch wide strip at north and south perimeter and an almost five-foot wide strip along the west wall where the original concrete slab is exposed.

Figure 92. West wall of west section. Note imprints of partition walls added to enclose the restrooms.

Figure 93. South wall of west section.

Walls

The west part of the north and south exterior walls and the entire west exterior wall form three perimeter confines of this building section. The interior face of the brickwork is exposed; in some places the bricks are bare and in other places there are various applications of paint. In these paint

layers the outline of the partition walls that formed the two restrooms can be seen as well as the wall that enclosed the ladder stair. *See Finishes below.*

Ceiling

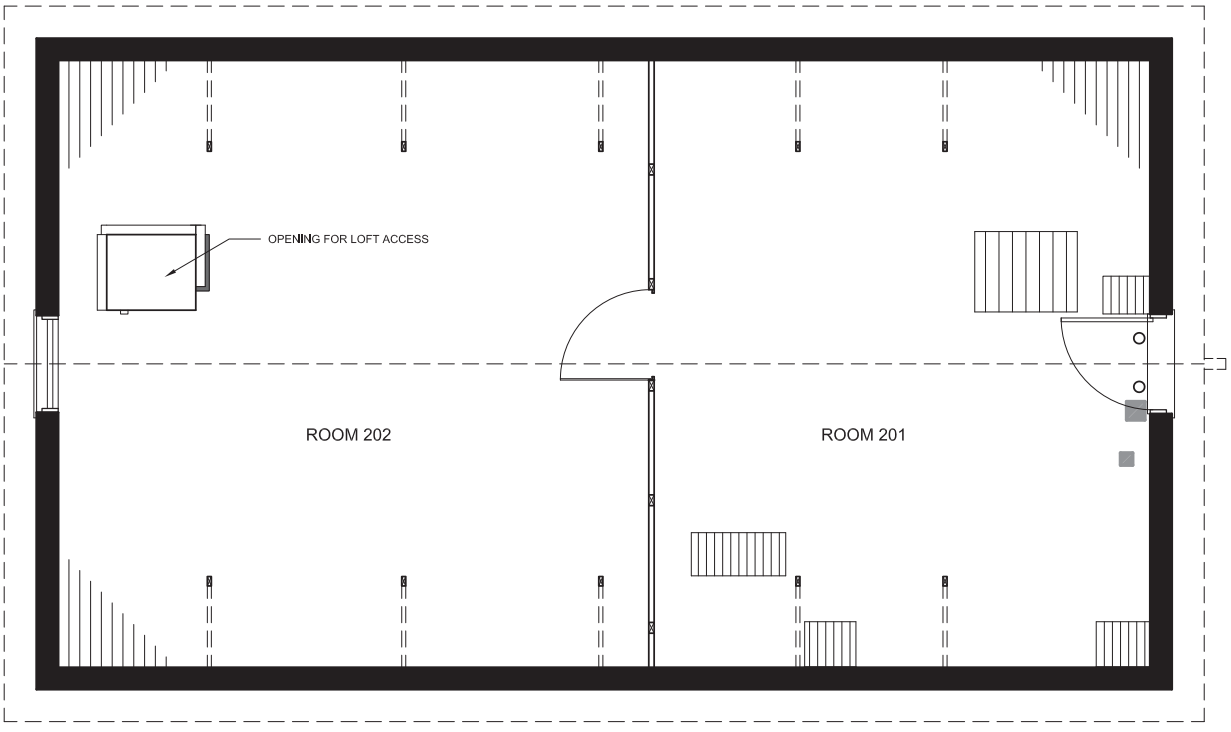
There is no ceiling material present except for one small fragment of beaded board above the doorway of the south restroom. *See Appendix A - Sheet 5.* Elsewhere, the upper confines are the underside of the ceiling joists, the two steel I-beam girders, and the loft flooring.

The framed opening for ladder access to the loft is near the center of Section 103 in its northwest quadrant. *See Appendix A - Sheet 3 for location.* The current configuration contains part of the original design for east-west ladder stair access and the 1970s modification when ladder access was reoriented to the north-south position to accommodate the expansion for the Cemetery Interpretive Center. *See Figures 94 and 95.* It was probably at this time of reorienting the axis of loft access that the original ladder stair was discarded.

Figure 95. Original opening for ladder access to loft with later modifications. Note patch partially enclosing original opening. (See Appendix A Sheet 4)

Doorways

The two pedestrian doorways on the west elevation are discussed in the above section *Exterior Features – Doors.*



CARRIAGE HOUSE/STABLE LOFT PLAN

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

Figure 94. Loft plan.

Figure 96. Original rimlock keeper and modern 5" handle of south door.

Figure 97. Modern barn-type strap hinge on south door.

The southernmost doorway is original as is its three-light transom. On the south jamb the original door lock keeper remains. However, on this original door the rimlock and hinges are missing.

The central doorway was installed in an original window opening when the restrooms were installed, probably in the 1930s. The door is probably later though the clamshell door hinges are appropriate for that period. The door is missing its lock.

Figure 98. Clamshell door hinge on added center doorway.

Windows

There are three original window units in this building section. Two are the typical double-hung sash window units; one is on the west wall and the other is on the north wall. Both windows remain operable and retain their original hardware.

The third original window unit is a single-sash pivot window and is on the south wall. It remains operable and retains its original hardware.

Finishes

The interior faces of the north, west and south brick walls are exposed; sections of bare brick along with sections of brick painted in contrasting colors reflect the evolving uses of the spaces. From these patterns on the west end of the south wall and south end of the west wall, it is evident that the restrooms were installed before the brick walls were painted; bare brick is evident on both walls where the partition bathroom walls and board ceiling were installed. Gray paint was applied to the brick walls of the two bathrooms and white is the last color applied, for wood trim of doors and windows as well as brick. The east part of the south wall has the light and medium green paint of the south wall of Section 102 discussed above. The north section of the west wall and west section of the north wall, the two exterior walls that bounded the stair room, appear to retain their first coating

of silver paint, apparently the same silver paint partially exposed in small portions in Sections 101 and 102. The wood trim of the window on the west wall is painted white. The east section of the north wall has the medium green paint discussed in Section 102; the window is missing its wood casing and the sash is painted blue, both changes made for the Pratt-era Cemetery Interpretive Center installed in the early 1970s.

The window and door units are painted.

The overhead loft floor framing and flooring are without any applied finish.

Mechanical System

There is no mechanical climate control system. Passive heating and cooling is provided by means of operable doors and windows.

Electrical System

Remnants of previous electrical systems were cleared from this area during the 2010 work. Conduits for temporary electrical power for the security system and fire detection apparatus are located in this section.

Room 201: East Loft Room

Rectangular in plan, this room measures about 15'- 4" wide by approximately 18'-8" deep. At the center of the room the height from top of the floor to underside of collar beam is approximately 7'- 4".

The loft initially was one large, open, unfinished room except for the flooring. It is remembered in the 1960s as a general storage area. The original doorway on the east elevation with hoist above on the exterior of the building, attached to an extension of the ridge pole, confirms the original intent to lift items from the exterior into this space.

In the 1970s, artifacts recovered from the battlefield and cemetery sites as well as sales items destined for the Visitor Center were being stored here.

The hatch and ladder stair in the west part of the first floor, Section 103, allowed easy access to the loft. Therefore, the plywood and wood stud wall was constructed in the 1970s to divide the loft into two rooms; a door at the center of the wall allowed the east Room 201 to be locked. Thereupon, sale items were stored in this room and artifacts were stored in the west Room 202 where the ladder stair entered the loft.

Figure 99. Added partition wall (west wall of Room 201).

Except for this added wall, the building materials remain much as initially constructed in 1911.

Flooring

The floorboards are tongue-and-groove pine boards measuring ¾" by 3¼". They are laid running north-south.

Figure 100. East gable wall.

There are numerous patches in the flooring in this room. Most are small and fall between floor joists. The purpose for most is unknown; they may have been hay drops. An exception is the largest patch near the center of the room. Measuring about 2'-6" by 3'-2", it required the removal of part of one floor joist and the installation of two headers. This was an after-construction modification, apparently for a floor hatch. When the opening was created or closed is not known. The boards used to close the

opening appear to be salvage material. *See Figure 68 and Appendix A - Sheet 3*.

Most patches are made using ¾" by 3¼" tongue-and-groove flooring; the patch in the southeast corner is distinguished by being comprised of boards from the Bogalusa Lumber Company.

Also of special note are the two four-inch diameter round holes near the exterior doorway; these are aligned with same-size openings through the first-floor concrete slab, connecting to the basement room. The purpose is not known; one possibility is that the two were used as feed chutes to deliver stored grain from the loft to animals below. Another possibility is that the holes are associated with a cistern.

Walls
On the north and south elevations, the exterior masonry walls extend above the flooring and support the sloping rafters of the gable roof.

The east wall of this room is the brick exterior gable end wall of the building.

The west wall has the 1970s exposed 2" by 4" stud framing with ¼" plywood sheets applied to the Room 202 face of the studs.

Ceiling
There is no ceiling material present. The upper confines of this room are the underside of the collar beams, roof rafters, and roof deck.

Doorways
There are two doorways in this room. One is the exterior doorway centrally located on the east gable wall. This doorway is discussed in the above section *Exterior Features – Doors*.

The second is an interior doorway approximately centered on the west wall. The door and wall were constructed in the 1970s. The door is cut from a sheet of ½" plywood and measures 2'-9½" wide by 6'-11" tall.

Figure 101. Original door, east gable.

Figure 102. Original rimlock of east gable door.

Windows
There are no windows in this room. Natural light enters through the sash door on the east wall.

Finishes
The east door and casing are painted.

Previously painted salvaged boards were used to patch a large floor opening. *See Appendix A - Sheet 3.*

Mechanical System
There is no mechanical climate control system. Passive heating and cooling is provided by means of the operable door.

Electrical System
Most remnants of previous electrical systems were cleared from the building during the 2010 work. In this room is metal conduit for temporary power to a smoke detector. Power to this building is currently disconnected.

Room 202: West Loft Room
Rectangular in plan, this room measures about 33'-10" wide by approximately 18'-8" deep. At the center of the room the height from top of the floor to underside of collar beam is approximately 7'-4".

As described in the section above, *Room 201: East Loft Room*, the loft was one large, open room until subdivided in the 1970s into two rooms for the storage of secured sale items and non-secured site artifacts. This room is currently empty.

Flooring
The floorboards are tongue-and-groove pine boards measuring ¾" by 3¼". They are laid running north-south.

There are numerous patches in the flooring of the loft. Most occur in the adjoining Room 201. The original opening for ladder access subsequently modified in the 1970s is near the west wall. During the 2010 demolition the associated fixed-ladder stair, probably dating to the 1970s modification, was removed. *See Figure 94 and Appendix A - Sheets 3, 4, and 5.*

Walls
On the north and south elevations, the exterior masonry walls extend above the flooring and support the sloping rafters of the gable roof.

The west wall is the brick exterior gable end wall of the building.

The east wall is the wood-stud partition wall added in the 1970s. The surface is sheets of ¼" plywood nailed to the framing.

Figure 103. West gable wall.

Ceiling
There is no ceiling material present. The upper confines of this room are the underside of the collar beams, roof rafters, and roof deck.

Doorways
There is one doorway in this room. It is the interior doorway centered on the east wall. It is discussed in the report section immediately prior, *Room 201: East Loft Room.*

Windows
There is one original window in this room, centered on the west wall. It is the double-hung sash design measuring 2'-8" wide by 4'-2".

Finishes
The east window and casing are painted.

Mechanical System

There is no mechanical climate control system. Passive heating and cooling is provided at this building level by means of an operable window and door.

Electrical System

Most remnants of previous electrical systems were cleared from the building during the 2010 work. In this room is metal conduit for temporary power to a smoke detector. Power to the building is currently disconnected.

Character-Defining Features

The Carriage House/Stable possesses historic qualities and physical attributes that together define its unique identity. These characteristics include aspects of the original construction as well as alterations made during the historic period of the house. These historic character-defining features have a high priority for retention and preservation. Modern reproductions of formerly missing elements of an historic feature also have an important role in defining the character of the building and should be retained and preserved but have lesser importance than the historic elements of the historic features. Together, these character-defining features include:

Distinctive Features:

- The openness of the site with a predominant grassy lawn setting.
- The building's foundation of poured-in-place concrete.
- The four exterior wall elevations of brick laid in 1-to-5 Flemish stretcher bond.
- The penciled mortar joints of the exterior elevations.
- The two added flue holes, one on the south exterior wall and the other in the low west wall of the raised concrete floor of the east building section.
- The stone sills of original doors and windows.
- The brick-arch lintels of the original door and window openings.
- The original double-hung wood sash window units and the original single-sash wood pivot windows.
- The original exterior box cornice.
- The standing-seam metal roof with half-round gutters and round downspouts.
- The original extension of ridge pole with hoist at east gable.
- The two poured-in-place concrete cheek walls that frame the entrance to the basement.
- The stacked-stone retaining wall connected to concrete cheek walls of basement entrance.
- The animal tie ring in the stone retaining wall near the west cheek wall.
- The stone steps and its metal handrail off the southwest corner of the Carriage House/ Stable.
- The metal gate at the entrance to the basement.
- The four enclosing poured-in-place concrete walls and ceiling of the basement room including slot in the northwest corner of the ceiling, and the applied cement cornice on the north, east and south walls.
- The centrally-located post in the basement room.
- The two animal tie rings on the west wall and two tie rings on the post in the basement.
- The raised poured-in-place concrete floor of the east section of the first floor.
- The layers of paint on walls and floors that document the changes to the building.
- The interior door and window casings.
- The original as well as modifications to the wood flooring, wood framing opening for loft access, and steel I-beams of the loft floor system.
- The top of the brick exterior walls that extend into the loft with exposed wall plate and tie bolts.
- The exposed original roof deck and framing including rafters, collar beams, ridge pole, and diagonal tie-down bracing.

Physical Condition

With very minor exceptions, the Carriage House/ Stable is in good physical condition. Maintenance appears to be regularly performed; the recent installation of replacement Galvanized half-round gutters and round downspouts is one example.

The removal of interior partitions and other architectural elements in 2010 in preparation for new functions has provided an opportunity to better view the evidence of the building's evolution. The exposure also presents the challenge of ensuring the new work does not damage this evidence. Awareness of the presence

of this evidence, which is a purpose of this report, is the first step in providing for its preservation.

Unfortunately, the building components which were part of the evolutionary changes of the building were not recorded prior to their removal or material samples retained, including the beaded board ceiling of the 1931 restrooms.

The building is a handsome component of the cemetery. Its prominent location ensures its visibility from all sides. Fortunately, its design presents opportunities for many uses that can be incorporated while protecting those historic qualities and features that make the building distinctive.

I.B Chronology of Development and Use - Pump House

The national cemetery at Fort Donelson was established within a year of the Civil War's end with its substantially unaltered landscape designed and executed in the decade following the war. The second Superintendent's Lodge was built in 1876, the Carriage House/Stable in 1911, and the Pump House in 1935 shortly after transfer of the cemetery to the National Park Service (NPS).

The Pump House is located across the lawn west of the Lodge. It is a one-story, front-gabled brick structure on a concrete foundation. At the east gable end is a central entrance with cast stone lintel, flanked by small vertical windows also with cast stone lintels. Similar windows are on the sides of the building. On the west gable end is a later entrance with plain steel lintel.

1935 Construction

In the summers of 1901 and 1902, the superintendent complained of the lack of water for the extensive vegetation on the cemetery grounds. The two cisterns at the Lodge were often dry and a request was made to dig a third cistern. In 1902 the War Department drilled a 236-foot deep well to supplement the cisterns. The well was eighty feet west of the Lodge and was to serve as another water source for the Lodge, for visitors, and for the cemetery grounds.[1]

In 1933, the battlefield and cemetery were transferred from the War Department to the National Park Service. Shortly after, the Park Service made improvements using funds from the New Deal's National Recovery Act. The focus was to upgrade the Park's fledgling interpretation program and to improve landscaping and maintenance. In November 1933, allocation was made for construction of comfort stations as well as visitor shelters and auxiliary facilities. The funded projects at Fort Donelson, however, included landscaping, road improvements, and historical research.[2] By this time about 19,000 visitors toured the battlefield each year.[3]

In the summer of 1935, the NPS completed construction of the brick Pump House over the existing well west of the Lodge and northwest of the Carriage House/Stable. The structure was built by workers under the Public Works Administration program. Completion date was June 15, 1935.[4]

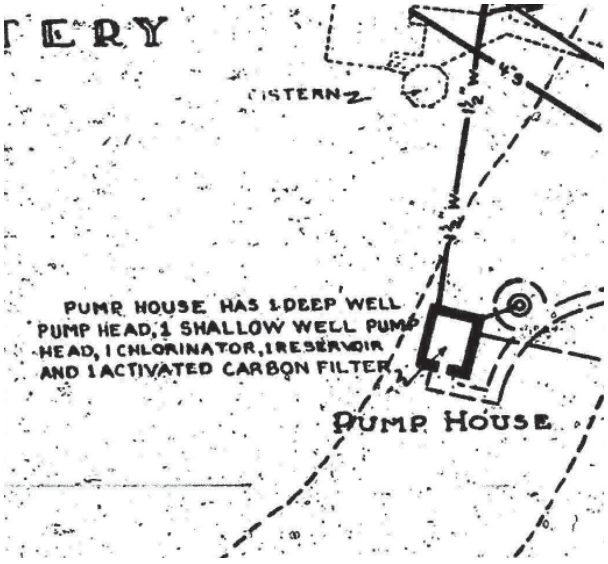


Figure 104. 1938 Utilities Map, Part of the Master Plan, shows the Pump House. (Jaeger draft CLR)

1938-1940 Master Plan

A comprehensive Master Plan was begun soon after the transfer of the battlefield and cemetery to the Park Service. A 1938 site plan labeled "Utilities

1. The Jaeger Company. "Cultural Landscape Report: Fort Donelson National Battlefield." Unpublished draft prepared for National Park Service Southeast Regional Office, October 2010, p. 32; National Register nomination, Sec. 8 p. 32-33.

2. Gloria Peterson, *Administrative History: Fort Donelson National Military Park, Dover, Tennessee.* Washington, DC: National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, June 30, 1968, p. 63-64. Federal Project No. 467.
3. *Administrative History,* p. 65.
4. NR nomination p. Sec. 8, p. 33; 1949 Data Sheet.

Map, Part of the Master Plan" shows proposed changes to the cemetery, including a proposed new staff residence and demolition of the existing 1876 Lodge. The Lodge's adjacent circular cistern was also proposed to be demolished. The plan was not executed and both Lodge and cistern remained.

The map identifies the Pump House, then only three years old, as "Pump House [with] one deep well pump head, one shallow well pump head, one chlorinator, one reservoir and one activated carbon filter." The list does not mention toilets or restrooms (Figure 104).

The following year, park visitation doubled in part as a result of local road changes, and in 1941 before the country entered World War II, workers, again under the Public Works Administration, installed a water supply system for the cemetery, using the well as the source.[5]

Visitation plummeted almost immediately with the onset of rationing associated with the war, and park activities at Fort Donelson slowed.

A 1949 inventory of buildings at the cemetery shows the Pump House remaining in its original use. A Data Sheet and sketch plan dated September 17, 1949, states the use of the building as Pump House. The sketch shows no interior partitions and gives no indication of the presence of toilets or restrooms. We know from the Data Sheet on the Carriage House/Stable that there were frostproof toilets in that building at the time.

The Pump House is described on the 1949 document as brick on a concrete foundation with Celotex interior walls, unpainted concrete floor, and sheet metal roof. It was provided with cold water and electricity and classified in "very good" condition. The simple sketch shows the building plan with two windows at each elevation and center door at the east end. Apparently the two windows shown on the west end are in error, as there is no evidence that the building has ever had windows on that elevation (Figure 105),

1950s and 1960s Modifications

In July 1953, the cemetery was converted to city water when a two-inch line was brought from the nearby town of Dover. As a result, the well and Pump House no longer served as the water supply for the Lodge.[6] During this time the number of visitors to the cemetery was soaring, so two years later in June 1955 the Pump House was converted to public restrooms with equipment including "3 water closets, 2 lavatories, 1 Urnal [sic] trough." Total cost was $212.68. This information was a later update to the 1949 Data Sheet. The note referenced Field Purchase Order 27,385 dated June 28, 1955. In the same year, the frostproof toilets were removed from the Carriage House/ Stable. The new toilets in the Pump House were "pit-type," with a pit dug beneath each toilet.[7] It is likely that the doorway on the west elevation was added during this work. Physical evidence confirms the doorway to be a later feature installed after initial construction of the building. Cast stone lintels are found at all original fenestration. In contrast, the new doorway shows no attempt to match those decorative lintels; instead, a steel bar serves as the lintel. In addition, reworking of the brick is evident at the door jambs.

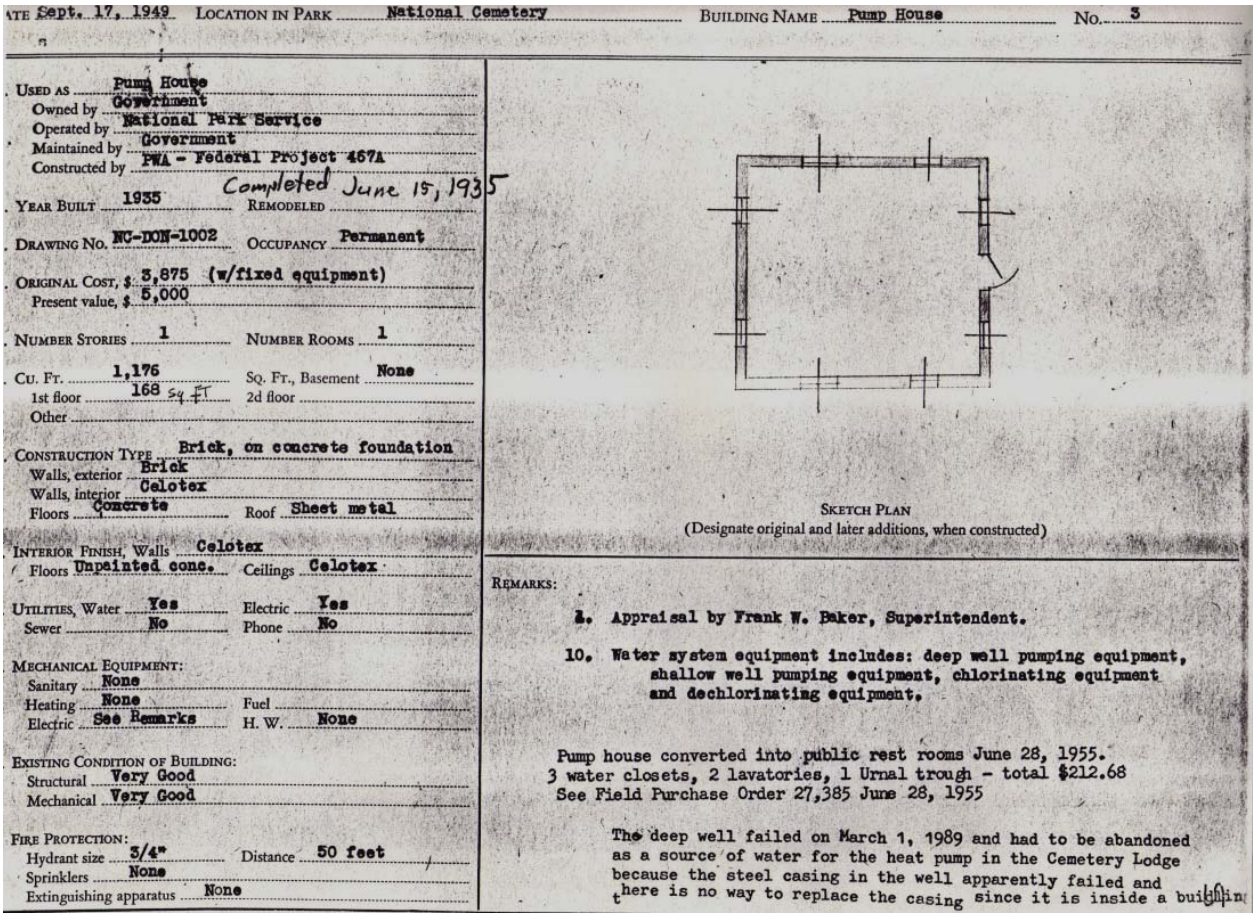
Additional changes were made to the Pump House in the 1960s. On February 16, 1962 on the one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Fort Donelson, a new Visitor Center was dedicated at the battlefield west of the cemetery. The center contained modern bathrooms for battlefield visitors.

In 1964 a Construction Proposal for improved restrooms in the Pump House was submitted by Superintendent Richard G. Hopper. To demonstrate the need, he reported that "Visitation is good and quite heavy on Sundays and holidays." The document indicates that the "well house in the cemetery" previously had been "converted to rest rooms using semi-modern type fixtures. The pit type rest rooms were removed." The location of the toilets in the building is not addressed.[8]

The document indicates that the work was to be performed by Day Labor and apparently the work was approved. The request proposed "that a concrete slab with exposed aggregate be poured at each entrance, a shield be erected on each slab to give privacy when doors are opened. A wall flush

5. *Administrative History*, p. 73.

6. Jaeger, CLR draft, p. 54.
7. Typed update notes on the 1949 Data Sheet; 1964 request for updated restrooms.
8. Project Construction Proposal, 10/27/1964.



ATE Sept. 17, 1949 LOCATION IN PARK National Cemetery BUILDING NAME Pump House No. 3

USED AS Pump House
Owned by Government
Operated by National Park Service
Maintained by Government
Constructed by PWA - Federal Project 467A
YEAR BUILT 1935 Completed June 15, 1935 REMODELED
DRAWING NO. NC-DON-1002 OCCUPANCY Permanent
ORIGINAL COST, $ 3,875 (w/fixed equipment)
Present value, $ 5,000
NUMBER STORIES 1 NUMBER ROOMS 1
CU. FT. 1,176 SQ. FT., Basement None
1st floor 168 sq ft 2d floor
Other
CONSTRUCTION TYPE Brick, on concrete foundation
Walls, exterior Brick
Walls, interior Celotex
Floors Concrete Roof Sheet metal
INTERIOR FINISH, Walls Celotex
Floors Unpainted conc. Ceilings Celotex
UTILITIES, Water Yes Electric Yes
Sewer No Phone No
MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT:
Sanitary None
Heating None Fuel
Electric See Remarks H. W. None
EXISTING CONDITION OF BUILDING:
Structural Very Good
Mechanical Very Good
FIRE PROTECTION:
Hydrant size 3/4" Distance 50 feet
Sprinklers None
Extinguishing apparatus None

SKETCH PLAN
(Designate original and later additions, when constructed)

REMARKS:

8. Appraisal by Frank W. Baker, Superintendent.

10. Water system equipment includes: deep well pumping equipment, shallow well pumping equipment, chlorinating equipment and dechlorinating equipment.

Pump house converted into public rest rooms June 28, 1955.
3 water closets, 2 lavatories, 1 Urnal trough - total $212.68
See Field Purchase Order 27,385 June 28, 1955

The deep well failed on March 1, 1989 and had to be abandoned as a source of water for the heat pump in the Cemetery Lodge because the steel casing in the well apparently failed and there is no way to replace the casing since it is inside a buildin

Figure 105. Pump House data sheet of 1949. At the lower right are later notes itemizing 1955 and 1989 changes. (FODO Collection)

type urinal to replace the trough type fixture now in use. Paint the interior and exterior of the building. Renew defective lumber in gable ends, over hang of roof, door frame, doors and locks."[9]

An Oct. 12, 1964, sketch accompanying the Construction Proposal shows a floor plan with two restrooms, the women's slightly larger than the men's, with a toilet and lavatory each (Figure 106). The well was enclosed in a service closet. Photographs from 1964 are believed to be the "before" photographs submitted with Superintendent Hopper's request. One photograph shows the west gable end with a central doorway containing a three-panel door labeled "Men," and a concrete step (Figure 107). This 1964 photograph and interior sketch plan of the same year constitute the first evidence that a doorway had been added to the building's west elevation, though it is likely it was added during the 1955 conversion of the building to restrooms.

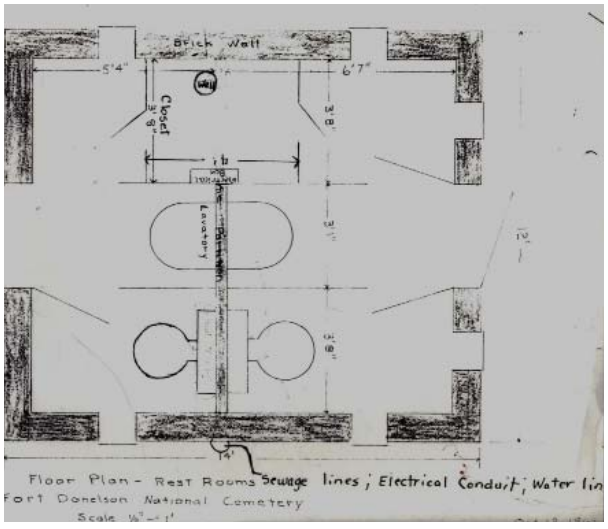


Figure 106. Interior plan for 1964 renovations shows door at each end, one toilet and one lavatory in each restroom. Partition is off-center, giving a larger space in the women's end. (FODO collection)

The sketch and another photograph illustrate the east end (Figure 108). Its board door was labeled "Women" and flanked by small windows. The doorway and windows are original and topped

9. The exterior of the building was not painted.

by the tall cast stone lintels with smaller cast stone sills. Unlike the west elevation entrance, this entrance is at grade with a concrete walkway leading to the door.

Figure 107. West gable end shown in 1964. Note the change in grade, awkward step, and absence of paved walkway. Roof hatch above the well is visible on north slope. Carriage House/Stable is in background. (FODO collection)

Figure 108. East gable end shown in 1964 shows cast stone sills and lintels, small walkway leading to door. (FODO collection)

An Individual Building Data sheet was prepared on December 31, 1965, after the changes approved in 1964. It identifies the building as the Comfort Station and itemizes materials as brick construction on concrete foundation, brick exterior walls, painted Celotex interior walls, painted Celotex ceiling, unpainted concrete floor, painted wood trim, and a sheet-metal roof. The list includes cold water plumbing, electric service, septic tank, and hot air electric heaters. Structural, mechanical, and general condition were all listed as fair.[10] The report confirms that most of the work requested in 1964 had been completed. An exception was the painting of the exterior, never undertaken. A concrete pad had been built in front of the east door by the time a ca. 1966 photograph was taken, although no privacy fence had yet been installed (Figure 109).

Figure 109. East gable end, ca. 1966, shows addition of concrete pad at entrance. (courtesy of Jaeger Company)

1970s and 1980s Modifications

A 1974 photograph attached to the 1976-77 National Register nomination shows an L-shaped board privacy fence at each of the gable-end entrances.

Figure 110. The Pump House in 1974 shows privacy fences at each end and the raised hatch on the roof. (National Register nomination)

In June 1979 a request was submitted by Superintendent E. J. Pratt to replace the sheet metal

10. Building Data Sheet of 12/31/1965.

roof on the Pump House with sheet metal with "soldered joints and like design. . .painted with same color as other buildings of the 1880 period." A similar statement was made about the Carriage House/Stable, indicating the mistaken and often repeated belief that the buildings date from that period.[11]

In 1980, Superintendent Charles L. Vial replaced the heat system in the Lodge with a more energy-efficient water-source heat pump, using water from the deep well under the Pump House. On March 1, 1989, the well suddenly failed and was abandoned as the source of water for the Lodge heat pump. An update to the 1949 data sheet explained this was "because the steel casing in the well apparently failed and there is no way to replace the casing since it is inside a building."[12]

The 1992 Statement for Management reported that the restrooms were in good condition. In the summer of 2010 the restrooms in the Pump House were remodeled. The existing floor plan was retained with the women's side slightly larger than the men's. Tile floors and wainscoting were added as well as new fixtures and toilet stalls. The wellhead remains in the service closet. Outside, an open board privacy fence stands at each entrance (Figure 112).[13]

The building's exterior has seen little change since its 1935 construction. The most significant alteration was the addition of the west entrance. More recently, the doors have been replaced and concrete landings added.

Significance

The Pump House is not mentioned in the 1977 National Register nomination nor is it listed in the 1983 general management plan. In the 1996 updated nomination, the Pump House is identified as a non-contributing structure. However, the structure shares characteristics of other buildings in the national cemetery and contributes to the historic character of the Fort Donelson Cemetery and the Fort Donelson National Military Park. Changes to the interior of the structure retain the floor plan in use since 1964 if not 1955. The exterior has changed little and possesses integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship and embodies the characteristics of construction of the 1930s.

Figure 111. East elevation during construction. (FODO collection)

Figure 112. North elevation of the Pump House in 2010.

11. The ca 2007 "Foundations for Planning and Management" states the Pump House was built in 1877 (p. 22).
12. 1949 Data Sheet with updates; Jobe interview.
13. The Long Range Interpretive Plan for 2009-2018 proposed to "Repair National Cemetery Comfort Station" (p. 39).

Timeline - Pump House

June 1861	Tennessee secedes from the Union.
1861-62	Construction of Confederate Fort Donelson, strategically situated on the Cumberland River to prevent Union breach of the Confederate defensive line.
Feb 1862	Union victory at the Battle of Fort Donelson; Union troops occupy the fort.
Mar-Oct, 1863	Union troops abandon Confederate Fort Donelson and build new fort to the west on the site that is now Fort Donelson National Cemetery. A freedmen's community develops around the new fort.
Oct 1865	Union fort is abandoned.
Feb 22, 1867	Congress establishes national cemetery legislation.
April 1867	National Cemetery at Fort Donelson is established by the War Department on the site of the 1863 Union fort. 670 Union soldiers reinterred here.
1874	Inspection report references a one-story frame superintendent's Lodge with a detached kitchen.
1876	Brick superintendent's Lodge is constructed by War Department.
July 1877	Superintendent and family move into new Lodge.
1901-02	War Department drills 236-foot deep well west of the Lodge to supplement existing cisterns. Well to serve as water source for Lodge, visitors, and vegetation.
1911	Brick Carriage House/Stable is constructed.
1928	Fort Donelson National Military Park established in War Department under direction of the Quartermaster of the U. S. Army.
1931	Hot water and heating system installed in Lodge. Two summerhouses over cisterns removed.
July 4, 1932	Park dedication. Road improvements.
Aug 10, 1933	War Department transfers battlefield and cemetery to NPS. Annual visitation over 19,000.
June 1935	NPS constructs brick Pump House over the deep well; constructed by workers under Public Works Administration.

1938	Utilities Map of Master Plan shows Pump House identified as containing "one deep well pump head, one shallow well pump head, one chlorinator, one reservoir and one activated carbon filter." Plan shows no indication of toilets or partitions in the Pump House.
1939	Park visitation doubles in one year.
1941-45	World War II. Visitation plummets, no improvements undertaken.
Sept 17, 1949	Data Sheet and sketch plan identify use as Pump House. Shows no interior partitions. Described as brick on concrete foundation with Celotex interior walls, unpainted concrete floor, and sheet metal roof. Water (cold) and electric service, "very good" condition. Water system equipment includes deep well pumping equipment, shallow well pumping equipment, chlorinating equipment, and dechlorinating equipment.
Sept 17, 1949	Carriage House/Stable contains frostproof toilets.
July 1953	Cemetery converts to city water.
June 1955	Pump House is converted to public restrooms with three water closets, two lavatories, one urinal trough. Frostproof toilets removed from Carriage House/Stable. New doorway on west elevation is probably added at this time.
1956	Annual visitation of 220,000.
Feb 16, 1962	Dedication of new Visitor Center at battlefield.
Oct 12, 1964	Sketch plan of Pump House restroom remodeling shows central entrance door at each gable end. Pre-construction photographs are earliest known photographs of the building; show prior addition of west elevation doorway.
Dec 31, 1965	Data Sheet identifies building as Comfort Station and itemizes materials and utilities: brick construction on concrete foundation, brick exterior walls, painted Celotex interior walls, painted Celotex ceiling, unpainted concrete floor, painted wood trim, sheet-metal roof. Also: cold water, plumbing, electric service, septic tank, hot air electric heaters. Structural, mechanical, and general condition all listed as fair.
1966	Fort Donelson battlefield and cemetery listed in National Register of Historic Places on passage of NHPA.
ca. 1966	Photograph of east elevation doorway is first to show concrete entrance pad having been added.
1968	Administrative History is written.
1974	Photograph is first indication of L-shaped open board privacy fence at each entrance.
March 4, 1977	National Register nomination documentation accepted. Pump House not mentioned.
1979-80	Request to replace sheet metal roof on Pump House with sheet metal roof with soldered joints and "like design," painted same color as "other buildings of the 1880 period." Indicates mistaken date of 1935 Pump House.

March 1, 1989	Deep well fails and is abandoned as source of water for Lodge heat pump “because the steel casing in the well apparently failed and there is no way to replace the casing since it is inside a building.”
March 7, 1996	National Register listing is amended with Additional Documentation. Pump House listed as non-contributing.
2010	Pump House interior remodeled; floor plan unchanged.
2011	Cultural Landscape Report completed; Historic Structure Report completed.

I.C Physical Description - Pump House

General Description

Unless otherwise noted all photographs were taken by the author in 2010.

The Site

In an open grassy area slightly downhill and west of the Lodge and northwest of the Carriage House/ Stable is the Pump House. Interment areas are closely situated to the north and west.

Figure 113. Lodge, Pump House, and Carriage House/Stable viewed from the west.

No pathways connect this building to the other two buildings or other site features within the walled interment area. Rather, the Pump House sits alone, surrounded by the mowed lawn.

Figure 114. Southeast oblique.

At each of the east and west ends of the building is a modern poured-in-place exposed-aggregate concrete slab that is the entrance platform for the restroom immediately within. A modern wooden privacy fence runs along two sides of the entrance slab, screening the building entrance. Low plantings are adjacent to the building along its north and south elevations.

The Building's Exterior Organization & Characteristics

Indicative of its original utilitarian purpose of housing the water supply equipment for the cemetery complex, this small one-story gable-roofed building is simple and minimally adorned. Rather than belonging to a specific stylistic genre, it is the straightforward arrangement of architectural features and primarily the characteristics of the building materials themselves that give definition to the design.

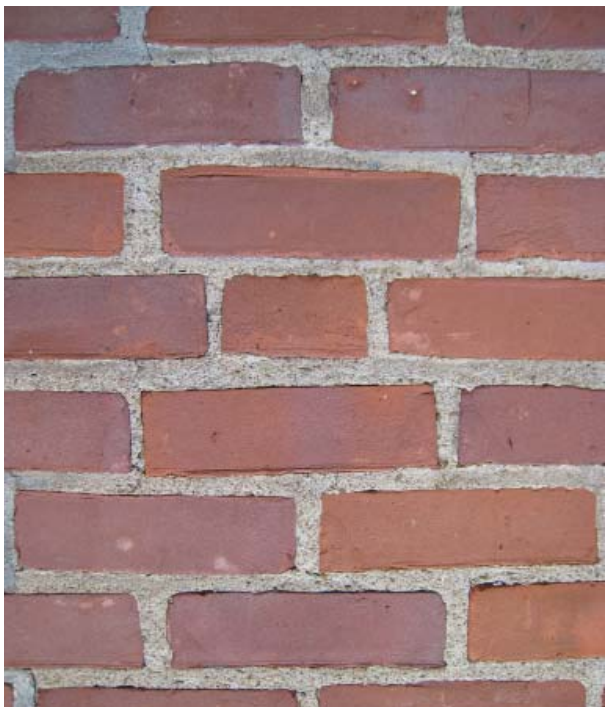


Figure 115. Close-up of brickwork.

The building is a rectangle in plan, measuring just 12'-0" by 15'-10". Its long elevation is oriented east-west. The four walls are constructed of pressed brick ranging in color from brown-red to orange-red and measuring approximately 8" by 2¼" by 4". The bricks are laid in a 1-to-5 Flemish stretcher bond pattern. The brickwork rests atop the exposed poured-in-place concrete slab foundation.

Figure 116. Cast stone sill and lintel.

The original fenestration, found on the north, east, and south building elevations, has cast stone lintels and sills, their light cream color contrasting with the dark brickwork. The lintel height for each of these openings is 8 inches, a distinctive feature for such a small building.

Figure 117. East elevation.

The two entrance doorways are centered on the two small east and west building elevations. The doorways have matching modern steel doors of six-panel configuration mimicking the design of colonial-era doors.

At the east elevation, the doorway is an original feature and is flanked by single original three-light casement windows. Four header-size openings in the brickwork of the gable above the door form a diamond pattern for ventilation.

Figure 118. Pierced gables for ventilation.

At the west elevation, the entrance doorway is a later modification. Instead of a cast stone lintel, it has a virtually unnoticed steel plate lintel. Unlike the east elevation, there are no windows. As at the east elevation, four header-size openings in the brickwork of the gable above the door form a diamond pattern for ventilation.

Figure 119. South Elevation.

The long north and south elevations retain their matching original configurations of two windows arranged symmetrically. Each window unit is the

original wood three-light casement sash, the same design found on the east elevation but without the tall lintels.

Figure 120. Standing-seam roof.

The steeply-pitched gable roof is sheathed in painted standing-seam metal; the extended ends of the roof rafters are enclosed in a boxed cornice with a recessed soffit and trim board. *See Figure 131*. At the gable ends, the cornices form paired returns.

Figure 121. Detail of roof panel.

The Building's Interior Organization & Characteristics

The building houses the restrooms for the public. Remodeled in the summer of 2010 with new fixtures and finish materials, the interior room configuration nonetheless remains the same as an earlier configuration.

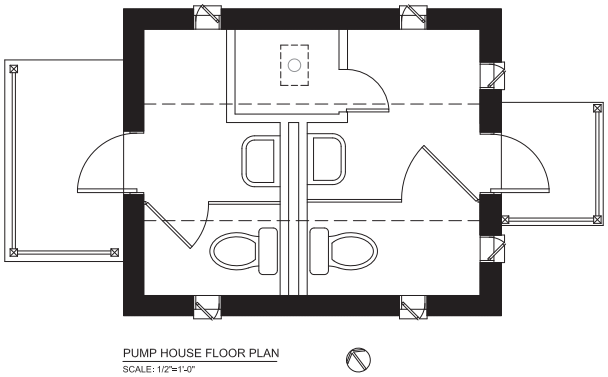


Figure 122. Floor plan.

The building's small interior is divided into two rooms, one on the east side of the building and one on the west. The east room, the Women's Restroom, is slightly larger. Each restroom has a separate entrance and these entrances are located on opposite sides of the building, the east and west elevations. Both rooms are L-shaped in plan, configured to accommodate a small Service Closet on the north side of the building. Within each restroom, the organization of spaces and placement of fixtures are mirror images of one another with a toilet stall on the south side of the room and a single lavatory and mirror in the center portion.

The Service Closet is accessed from the Women's Restroom. There is no interconnection between the two restrooms.

Construction Characteristics

Structural Systems

Foundation

The foundation consists of a poured-in-place concrete slab at grade. Its exact design characteristics are not known; construction plans have not been located and subsurface investigations are beyond the scope of this report.

Exterior Walls
The perimeter walls are load bearing masonry constructed of brick and measure about 9½" in depth including interior finish materials.

Interior Wall
The interior walls are non-load bearing stud walls with applied gypsum board surface panels. The thicker wall dividing the two restrooms is a wet wall containing the plumbing service.

Flooring System
The concrete slab foundation is also the base for floor finish.

Roofing System
Though visible only from the Service Closet, the original conventional wood framing for the gable roof system appears to remain intact.

Utility Systems

Mechanical System
Heat is provided to each restroom by an electric wall unit installed during the 2010 renovation. The unit measures just 8" by 17".

Figure 123. Typical wall heater and switch plate.

There is no air conditioning system.

There is no mechanical fresh air ventilation system; the casement windows are relied upon to provide fresh air.

The wellhead, which originally was part of the water supply system for the site and in the 1980s was utilized for a geothermal system for the Lodge, is located in the Service Closet.

Figure 124. Electrical panel in Service Closet.

Electrical System
Although the date is not clear, the building apparently has been rewired within the last thirty years; exposed wiring is vinyl-wrapped. The electrical service panel with four 30-amp breakers is in the Service Closet.

Figure 125. Typical ceiling lights.

Matching ceiling-mounted lighting fixtures are in the two restrooms, installed in 2010. Two porcelain utility light fixtures of undetermined age are in the Service Closet.

Switch plates and outlet covers are made of molded plastic.

Figure 126. Typical outlet cover.

Plumbing System

New plumbing fixtures and service lines were installed in the 2010 renovation. Exposed piping to plumbing fixtures and floor drains is made of PVC material.

Figure 127. Typical lavatory and toilet.

Figure 128. Typical grab bar and toilet paper dispenser.

Figure 129. Typical paper towel dispenser.

Toilets and lavatories are made of porcelain.

Water faucets and controls are chrome plated.

Accessory items including grab bars, toilet paper holders, and towel dispensers are stainless steel or chrome plated.

Exterior Features

Roof & Rainwater Collection/ Dispersal

The circa 1980 roofing material is a painted standing-seam terne metal. The roof pans measure 11" wide by 25" long. The recently installed

unpainted half-round gutters are on the north and south elevations with 4"-diameter round downspouts. The water disperses at grade with no additional provision for dispersal.

Figure 130. Round downspouts take rainwater to grade.

Figure 131. Box cornice.

Roof Cornice

The simple wood box cornice with recessed soffit and trim, apparently original, extends along the north and south elevations. At the east and west gable ends of the building are matching returns. *See Figure 131*.

Windows

All window units appear to be original. All contain a three-light wood casement sash measuring 11" wide by 2'-8" tall. The original hardware also remains: two steel three-inch-tall five-knuckle ball-pin hinges and brass control arm for adjusting sash opening.

Figure 132. Typical casement window.

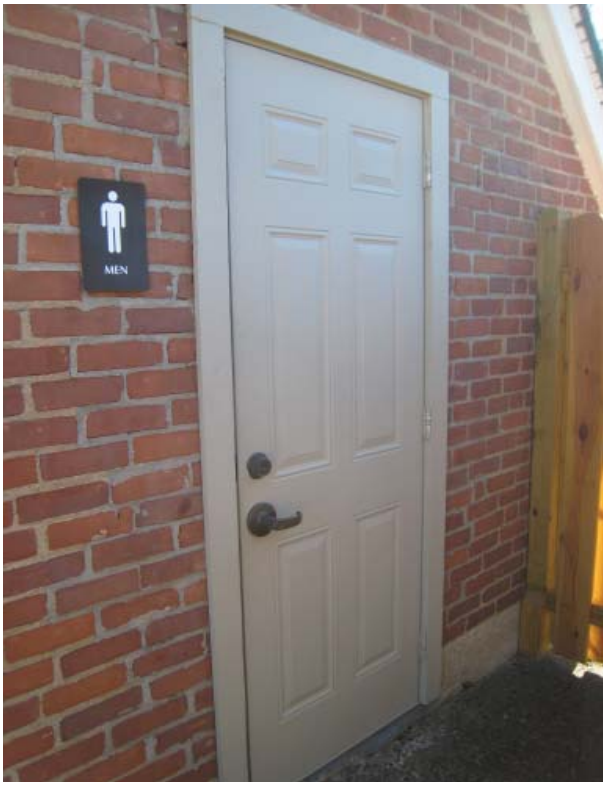


Figure 133. Typical metal six-panel entrance door.

Doors
In the two exterior entrance doorways the doors, installed in 2010, are steel. They measure 2'-6" wide by 6'-8" tall and are 1¾" thick. The door design is a six-panel configuration.

Entrance Steps
Though not a step, at both building entrances there is a change in grade of about 4" from the entrance platform to the interior floor level.

Figure 134. Entrance platform is 4" lower than restroom floor level.

Walls
Above the tile wainscoting, the walls are covered with gypsum board panels.

Ceiling
The sloped ceiling at the north and south sides of the room and the horizontal ceiling at the center of the room are formed by gypsum board panels applied to the underside of the roof framing. Along the north and side walls the floor-to-ceiling height is 5'-10". At the center section of the room the floor-to-ceiling height is 7'-10½".

Figure 135. Alcove with doorway to Service Closet on north side of restroom.

Description by Room

Room 101: Women's Restroom
The room is L-shaped in plan and is the larger of the two restrooms.

Flooring
The flooring material is ceramic tile measuring 12" by 12" installed in 2010.

Wainscoting
Ceramic tiles, measuring 6" by 6" and installed in 2010, create the 32"-tall wainscoting.

Doorways
The doorway leading to the exterior is an original feature. The six-panel steel door was installed in 2010.

A second doorway leads to the Service Closet in the northwest corner of the room. The modern, wood, hollow-core, flush-panel door measures 1'-8" by 6'-8" by 1¼".

Windows
The four window units of this room are original features. Each window retains its original, three-light wood casement window sash measuring 11"

by 2'-8" and its original window hinges; each sash has two, three-inch-tall, five-knuckle ball-pin steel hinges. Each casement window also has a brass control arm, early if not original hardware, and is operable. There are no screens or clear evidence of earlier screens. The interior window casing is comprised of plank boards with beveled edge; the boards measure ¾" by 4".

Figure 136. Typical casement window.

Figure 137. West wall of Service Closet and wellhead at floor.

Service Closet

Centrally located on the north exterior wall of the building, the Service Closet extends into both restrooms but is accessed from the Women's Restroom. The floor surface is exposed concrete. The walls are the exposed wood studs and the unfinished backside of the gypsum board panels of the two restrooms. The underside of the roof deck forms the ceiling.

The wellhead is centrally located at floor level. A roof hatch, which was critical for installing or removing long sections of pipe associated with the well, is located immediately above the wellhead.

Figure 138. Access to roof hatch in Service Closet.

Figure 139. Roof hatch.

This closet contains the building's electrical panel as well as toiletry supplies and cleaning materials.

Toilet Enclosure

A steel toilet enclosure is on the south side of the room. This is a stock item and the paint coating is factory applied.

Figure 140. West wall with toilet enclosure in south section and lavatory in center section.

Finishes
The gypsum board-covered sections of the walls and the ceiling are painted.

Mechanical System
The only provision for climate control is an electric wall heater.

Electrical System
The same ceiling light fixture, installed in 2010, is in both restrooms. The ivory-colored, molded-plastic switch plate and outlet covers are standard stock items.

Plumbing System
The plumbing system was revamped in 2010. New PVC service lines were installed. A new porcelain toilet and lavatory were installed.

Room 102: Men's Restroom
The room is L-shaped in plan and is the smaller of the two restrooms.

Flooring
The flooring material is ceramic tile measuring 12" by 12" installed in 2010.

Wainscoting
Ceramic tiles, measuring 6" by 6" and installed in 2010, create the 32"-tall wainscoting.

Figure 141. Alcove on north side of restroom.

Walls
Above the tile wainscoting, the walls are covered with gypsum board panels.

Ceiling
The sloped ceiling at the north and south sides of the room and the horizontal ceiling at the center of the room are formed by gypsum board panels applied to the underside of the roof framing. Along the north and side walls the floor-to-ceiling height is 5'-10". At the center section of the room the floor-to-ceiling height is 7'-10½".

Doorways
The doorway on the west wall leading to the exterior is an alteration probably dating to 1955 when the building first became used for restrooms. The six-panel steel door was installed in 2010.

Windows
The two window units of this room are original features. Each window retains its original, three-light, wood, casement window sash measuring 11" by 2'-8" and its original window hinges; each sash

has two, three-inch-tall, five-knuckle ball-pin steel hinges. Each casement window also has a brass control arm, early if not original hardware. The sashes are caulked in the closed position. There are no screens or clear evidence of earlier screens. The interior window casing is comprised of plank boards with beveled edge; the boards measure ¾" by 4".

Figure 142. Toilet stall enclosure on south side of restroom.

Toilet Enclosure

A steel toilet enclosure is on the south side of the room. This is a stock item and the paint coating is factory applied.

Finishes

The gypsum board-covered sections of the walls and the ceiling are painted.

Mechanical System

The only provision for climate control is an electric wall heater.

Electrical System

The same ceiling light fixture, installed in 2010, is in both restrooms. The ivory-colored, molded-plastic switch plate and outlet covers are standard stock items.

Plumbing System

The plumbing system was revamped in 2010. New PVC service lines were installed. A new porcelain toilet and lavatory were installed.

Character-Defining Features

The Pump House possesses historic qualities and physical attributes that together define its unique identity. These characteristics include aspects of the original construction as well as alterations made during the historic period of the building. These historic character-defining features have a high priority for retention and preservation. Modern reproductions of formerly missing elements of an historic feature also have an important role in defining the character of the building and should be retained and preserved, but have lesser importance than the historic elements of the historic features. Together, these character-defining features include:

Distinctive Features:

- The openness of the site with its predominant grassy lawn setting.
- The building's foundation of poured-in-place concrete.
- The four exterior wall elevations of brick laid in 1-to-5 Flemish stretcher bond.
- The gable penetrations for ventilation.
- The original three-light casement sash windows and original hardware.
- The original doorway including trim and interior casing.
- The cast stone door and window sills and lintels.
- The box cornice.
- The standing-seam roof.
- The half-round gutters and round downspouts.
- The roof hatch.
- The wellhead.

Physical Condition

With exterior repairs and extensive interior remodeling in 2010, the Pump House is in very good physical condition.

The location of the Pump House is ideal for its use as a restroom facility for the visiting public.

However, its small size limits the possible room configurations, especially for a design containing two restrooms. Given the size constraints, the recommended number of plumbing fixtures and room dimensions can only be approached in any attempted design solution. In actuality, given the programmatic need for two restrooms versus a unisex restroom, the existing design is as efficient as can be expected in using the small space while also respecting the historic fenestration.

II.A Ultimate Treatment & Use

The historical role of neither the Carriage House/Stable nor the Pump House is particularly illustrious. Nor is the design of either building especially noteworthy. Yet, both buildings have sufficient age so as to be defined as historic. Both have had significant roles in the daily operation of the Cemetery. And both are significant architectural features of the Cemetery.

The Pump House

In the Facility Analysis of the Park's 1983 General Management Plan (GMP) the Pump House is not listed among the park's buildings.

Similarly, it is not included in the inventory of historic buildings in the Park's 2009-2018 Long-Range Interpretive Plan. Its presence is noted, however, identified by its use as the "Comfort Station" at the cemetery site. Further, this Comfort Station is slated for repair/renovation in the 2009-11 Action Plan of this document. Indeed, the Pump House or Comfort Station was remodeled in early 2010, the previous restrooms updated with modern replacement fixtures and finish materials.

Thus, for the seeable future, the Pump House will likely continue its current function. Additional upgrading or remodeling for a different use should certainly take into consideration the historic character of the building and its distinctive character-defining features itemized in this report.

The Carriage House/Stable

Unlike the Pump House, the Carriage House/Stable is listed in the Park's 1983 GMP. It is identified as "Cemetery Shelter" and its role defined as "… interpretive shelter providing information on the national cemetery."

Also unlike the Pump House, the Carriage House/Stable is identified as being one several of the Park's historic buildings in the 2009-2018 Long-Range Interpretive Plan. This Interpretive Plan also states that a goal of the Park is to "enhance (the) use of (its) historic structures." Thus, the 2009-11 Action Plan of this document has scheduled for the Carriage House/Stable the completion of "planning and renovation drawings," while the 2012-14 Action Plan anticipates the "restoration of its historic interior" and "installation of new exhibits." The purpose of this effort, further states this Interpretive Plan, is to use the first floor (or that of the Lodge) "…to interpret the National Cemetery, United States forces occupation, and the Refugee/Contraband Camp story through exhibits and media, including a genealogy element."

In early 2010, in accordance with the vision articulated in the Interpretive Plan, the first floor of the Carriage House/Stable was cleared of all interior partition walls, attached ceiling and floor materials, remnants of electrical and plumbing fixtures and freestanding architectural elements; the original building fabric of the building's perimeter was left intact. The first floor area is now open from the floors to the underside of the loft framing and deck material and from exterior masonry wall to exterior masonry wall, save for a low temporary protective railing between the raised floor level of the Section 101 and the adjacent Section 102.

Surviving and clearly visible in this first floor space, however, are applied finish coatings and other physical markings to the original building fabric that have accumulated during the course of the building's history. Most of this evidence of the building's evolution is present on the four exterior masonry walls, though some evidence is present on the floors, the wall that supports the raised floor of the east section, and in the overhead wooden elements.

In terms of sheer amount, paint is the overwhelmingly predominant form of evidence. The great majority of the paint evidence occurs on the surfaces of the walls where multiple layers of applied coatings as well as sections of bare building materials form visual delineations of construction patterns.

Much less abundant, though no less important, are the evidentiary notches, tool marks, nail hole patterns, ghost mark discolorations, patches to material, and other markings.

Cumulatively, these forms of physical evidence in the building fabric provide a comprehensive account of the history of the building. Reading the evidence in the building fabric is, in essence, building archaeology and provides information that contributes to an understanding of the building that cannot be gained from historical documents alone.

The exterior of the building was not part of the preparatory campaign of 2010. As a result, the building exterior retains much of its original 1911 character and architectural elements including, among others, its masonry walls of Flemish stretcher brickwork and contrasting stone detailing, boxed roof cornice, all its window units save for one, the massive paired carriage doors and the single-leaf pedestrian doorways on the east and west elevations. The exterior of the building also retains the building fabric of important changes during the building's evolution in use, changes which have acquired historic importance in their own right. Among these changes, some of the most noteworthy occurred about 1931, including the installation of a gated entrance to a new basement room, modification of an east elevation doorway and conversion of a west elevation window to a doorway.

The basement room and loft spaces also were excluded from the work of 2010. As a result, the basement room retains its character dating to its creation in 1931. And the loft is much as when the building was initially built in 1911 except for the 1970s interior dividing wall with doorway.

Recommended Ultimate Treatment – The Carriage House/Stable

The current exterior appearance of the Carriage House/Stable dates to c. 1931. This exterior is significant and contributes to the character of the Cemetery. Preservation is an appropriate treatment for the exterior of the building.

In accordance with the objectives and goals of the 2009 - 2018 Long Range Interpretive Plan, and in light of the extensive removal of interior first-floor building material in 2010 and the abundance of valuable physical evidence of the building's evolution exposed in that effort, rehabilitation is a sound choice for treatment of the interior. By choosing rehabilitation, the evidence of the building's history as embodied in existing building fabric is retained. If incorporated into displays and interpretative programs, an unusual opportunity for expanded interpretation can be realized also.

The Recommended Ultimate Treatment includes preserving the c. 1931 exterior and rehabilitating the interior, retaining its current appearance. Further, it is recommended that the applied paint finishes and other physical evidence of the building's evolution, such as notches, tool marks, nail hole patterns, ghost mark discolorations, patches to material and other markings, be conserved in situ and displayed as part of the interpretative programs.

This approach would have the following advantages:

- Enhances public benefit by retaining and preserving the exterior and interior of a contributing building of a National Register property complex.
- Meets the goal of the park's Long-Range Interpretive Plan to "…enhance [the] use of [the park's] historic structures."
- Complies with the objective of the Long-Range Interpretive Plan to use the interior of the building for interpretation purposes.

- Broadens public education of the history of national cemeteries by focusing on the importance of the cemetery buildings themselves, even ancillary buildings, in the operation of a national cemetery.
- Broadens public education of the history of this national cemetery by combining the evidence from building archaeology with the evidence from historical documents and accounts to interpret the building's history.
- Broadens the public's educational experience by incorporating the building fabric itself into the interpretative display.
- Broadens the public's educational experience by retaining character-defining architectural features spanning all phases of the building's history.
- Allows the upgrading of utilities, such as the electrical system, while retaining character-defining historic features.
- Allows the introduction of modern, code-compliant architectural elements, such as a handrail at the raised floor level, to improve the safety of public visitation.
- Retains flexibility for future park decisions regarding treatment and interpretation to coincide with the results of additional research and investigation.
- Constitutes cost-effective treatments of the exterior and interior.

This approach would have the following disadvantages:

- Incurs the cost of designing, installing and maintaining additional interpretive material, probably some of which are in situ.
- May incur costs for conserving some historic finishes.

II.B Requirements for Treatment

With passage of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Fort Donelson Battlefield and National Cemetery was automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register nomination documentation was to follow. The required documentation subsequently was submitted and was accepted on March 4, 1977.

The General Management Plan (GMP) for the Fort Donelson National Battlefield was prepared in 1983. This document identifies the Carriage House by its function as "Cemetery Shelter" but makes no mention of the Pump House then in use as public restrooms for the visiting public.

In 1996, the National Register listing was amended with Additional Documentation. The Carriage House/Stable was listed as contributing. No mention was made of the Pump House, though there a strong argument can be made for its inclusion as a contributing building also.

The Fort Donelson National Battlefield 2009 – 2018 Long-Range Interpretive Plan addresses both buildings. However, in accordance with the amended National Register listing, the Carriage House was listed among the historic buildings but the Pump House was not.

Treatment of the site and contributing buildings of properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places, such as the Carriage House, are to be guided by *The Secretary of Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects,* the Americans with Disability Act, and the International Building Code. Threats to public life, safety and welfare are to be addressed; however, because this is an historic building, alternatives to full legislative and code compliance are recommended where compliance would needlessly compromise the integrity of the historic building.

Until a National Register Nomination Amendment can be submitted for formal determination, the Pump House should be treated as potentially eligible.

II.C Alternatives for Treatment

In addition to the Recommended Ultimate Treatment discussed in Section I.A above, two alternative treatments for the Carriage House/ Stable is discussed below.

Alternative #1: Preserve the exterior in its current c. 1931 appearance in good repair. Rehabilitate the interior, installing wall, floor and ceiling material over the currently exposed evidence of building evolution.

This approach would have the following advantages:

- Enhances public benefit by retaining and preserving the exterior of a contributing building of a National Register property complex.
- Meets, at least minimally, the goal of the park's Long-Range Interpretive Plan to "…enhance [the] use of [the park's] historic structures" if the word "enhance" means to find a use for the building.
- Complies with the objective of the Long-Range Interpretive Plan to use the interior of the building for interpretation purposes.
- Broadens public education of the history of national cemeteries by focusing on the importance of the cemetery buildings themselves, even ancillary buildings, in the operation of a national cemetery.
- Broadens public education of the history of this national cemetery by presenting the evidence from historical documents and personal accounts to interpret the building's history.
- Broadens the public's educational experience by retaining character-defining architectural features of the building exterior.
- Broadens public education through exhibits housed on the first floor of this building.
- Allows the upgrading of utilities, such as the electrical system and provides flexibility in the design of replacement fixtures.
- Allows the introduction of modern, code-compliant architectural elements, such as a handrail at the raised floor level, to improve the safety of public visitation.
- Though not exposed for interpretation, retains flexibility for future park decisions regarding interior treatment by preserving/covering tangible evidence of the building's history embodied in the building fabric.
- Saves the cost of designing, installing and maintaining in situ interpretative material.

This approach would have the following disadvantages:

- Misses the opportunity to maximize enhancement of public benefit from the preservation of a cultural resource when only the exterior exhibits its significant historic features and the interior covers the tangible evidence of its historic characteristics.
- Misses the opportunity for the public to experience the full range of interior spaces, from the clear-span open space of the initial design through its various mutations.
- While minimally meeting a goal of the Long-Range Interpretive Plan to find a use for this historic building, the exclusion of evidence embodied in the building fabric constitutes a lost opportunity for diverse interpretative displays.
- Narrows the opportunities to educate the public about national cemeteries, the important roles of ancillary cemetery buildings and this cemetery specifically.
- Incurs the additional costs of installing wall, floor and ceiling coverings.
- Risks damage to the evidence embodied in the exposed building fabric by installing cover materials.

Alternative #2: Restore the exterior and interior to original 1911 appearances.

This approach would have the following advantages:

- Potentially enhances public benefit by restoring the exterior and interior of a contributing building of a National Register complex.
- Meets, at least minimally, the goal of the park's Long-Range Interpretive Plan to "…enhance [the] use of [the park's] historic structures" if the word "enhance" means to find a use for the building.
- Complies with the objective of the Long-Range Interpretive Plan to use the interior of the building for interpretation purposes.
- Broadens public education of the history of national cemeteries by focusing on the importance of the cemetery buildings themselves, even ancillary buildings, in the operation of a national cemetery.
- Broadens public education of the history of this national cemetery by presenting the evidence from historical documents and personal accounts to interpret the building's history.
- Broadens the public's educational experience by retaining character-defining architectural features of the building exterior.
- Broadens public education through exhibits housed on the first floor of this building.
- Allows the upgrading of utilities, such as the electrical system and provides flexibility in the design of replacement fixtures.
- Allows the introduction of modern, code-compliant architectural elements, such as a handrail at the raised floor level, to improve the safety of public visitation.
- Though not exposed for interpretation, retains flexibility for future park decisions regarding interior treatment by preserving/covering tangible evidence of the building's history embodied in the building fabric.
- Saves the cost of designing, installing and maintaining in situ interpretative material.

This approach would have the following disadvantages:

- Diminishes public benefit of a contributing building of a National Register complex by removing those character defining features added after initial construction (including but not limited to the basement room and its entryway, raised poured-in-place concrete floor of Section 101, modified east elevation doorway and added west elevation center doorway.)
- Diminishes public benefit of a contributing building of a National Register complex by removing or damaging the evidence of character defining features already missing. Such evidence includes but is not limited to the applied paint finishes and other physical evidence of the building's evolution, such as notches, tool marks, nail hole patterns, ghost mark discolorations, patches to material and other markings.
- Incurs additional construction costs of removing post-1911 features and reconstructing the originals.
- Incurs additional research costs of searching for evidence of missing original features and finishes.
- Potentially diminishes public benefit of a contributing building of a National Register complex if relying on speculation to reconstruct missing features for which there is less than sufficient evidence.
- While minimally meeting a goal of the Long-Range Interpretive Plan to find a use for this historic building, the exclusion of evidence embodied in the building fabric constitutes a lost opportunity for diverse interpretative displays.
- Narrows the opportunities to educate the public about national cemeteries, the important roles of ancillary cemetery buildings and this cemetery specifically.
- Loses valuable building space in the basement.

II.D Recommendations

It should be recognized that the Pump House has had an important role in the daily activities of the Cemetery since its construction in 1935 by workers under the Public Works Administration. Though small, it also is a distinctive architectural design element of the Cemetery site. It is strongly recommended that an amendment be submitted requesting designation of the Pump House as a contributing building of the National Register listing. Until a determination is made, the building should be treated as potentially eligible for such status.

The Recommended Ultimate Treatment for the Carriage House/Stable includes the preservation of the exterior and the rehabilitation of the interior.

For the two purposes of, first, maximizing the opportunity to interpret through building archaeology the building's history and, secondly, providing maximum flexibility for future treatment and interpretation, it is further recommended that a very conservative approach be taken in retaining in place even the small and apparently minor bits of evidence and character-defining features.

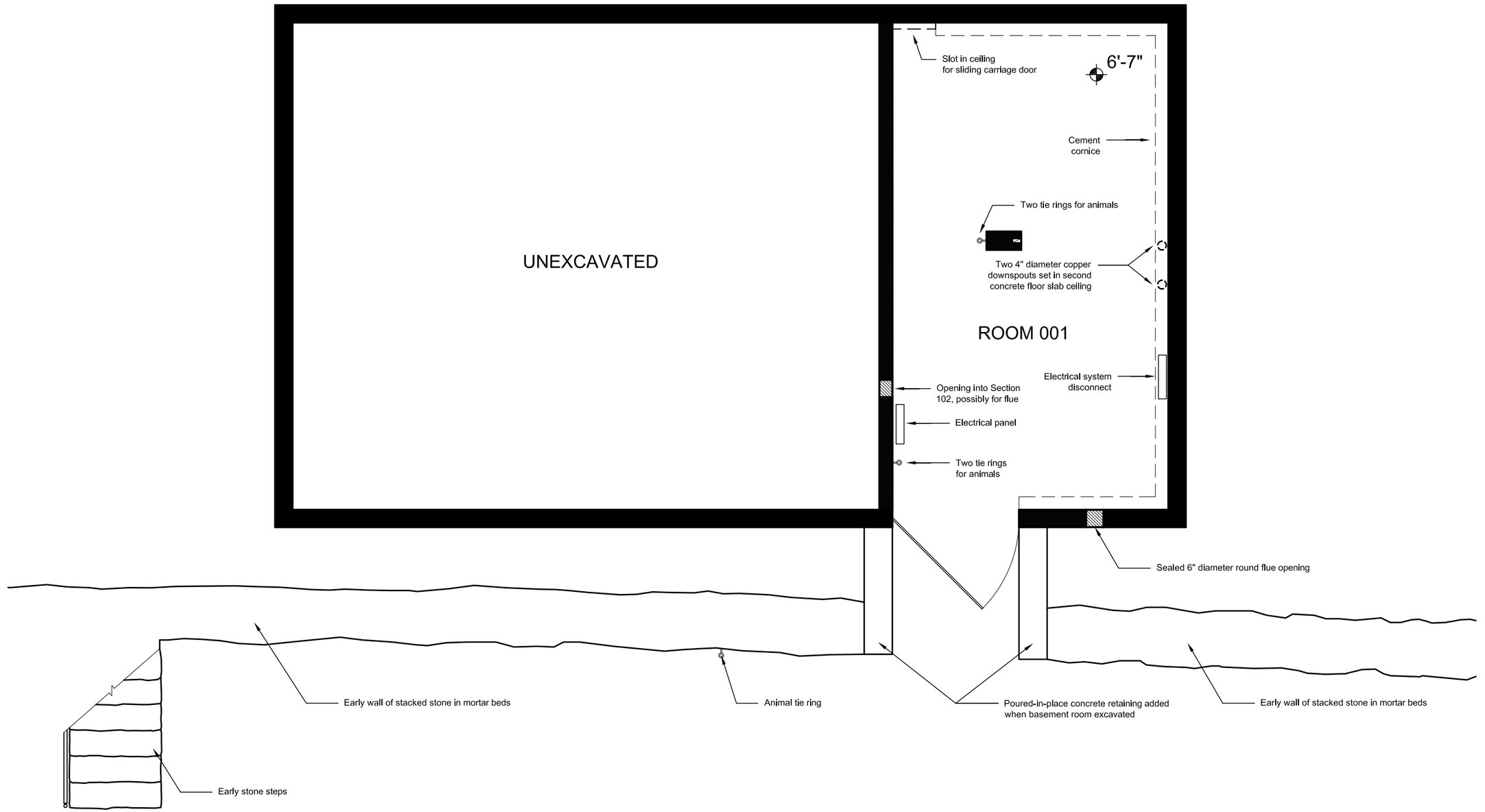
Actions to Achieve Recommended Ultimate Treatment:

To achieve the Recommended Ultimate Treatment, the following actions should be taken:

- Keep weathertight the exterior envelope of the building. Regularly caulk and repaint all painted exterior surfaces. Maintain sound mortar joints in the masonry.
- Leave exposed the interior surfaces, some painted and some unpainted, of the four exterior brick walls. Retain and preserve finishes in their state of multiple, overlapping layers.
- Incorporate the information from this historic structure report into an interpretative program of the history of this building and its changing role in the larger cemetery site.
- Develop in situ displays of the evidence of interior changes to the building, such as the added restrooms (Figure 92), as seen in the paint layers.
- Develop in situ displays of other evidence of building changes identified in this report such as the original ladder access to the loft (Figure 95 and Appendix A Sheet 4). Protect the evidence from disturbance.
- Integrate into the existing building design new code-compliant elements, such as a protective rail at the change in floor levels, to improve occupant safety.
- Remove, for safety of the occupants, the two-inch 1970s-era cement topping of Section 102 and part of Section 103.
- Disconnect, label and retain in place, for safety and interpretative purposes, early elements of the building's electrical and plumbing systems. Develop interpretation of these elements including in situ signage.
- Redesign and install for the building and site a new electrical system for security and emergency lighting as well as interpretation. Locate new electrical panel in a secure room such as the basement room. Provide for an evening disconnect except for security systems.
- Install emergency lighting system as well as fire and intrusion detection systems.

Appendix A: Documentation Drawings: Carriage House/Stable As-Found

Sheet 1: Basement Plan
Sheet 2: First Floor Plan
Sheet 3: Loft Plan
Sheet 4: Reflected Ceiling Plans
Sheet 5: Details



CARRIAGE HOUSE/STABLE BASEMENT PLAN

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

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FORT DONELSON CEMETERY
CARRIAGE HOUSE/STABLE
FORT DONELSON NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
DOVER, TN

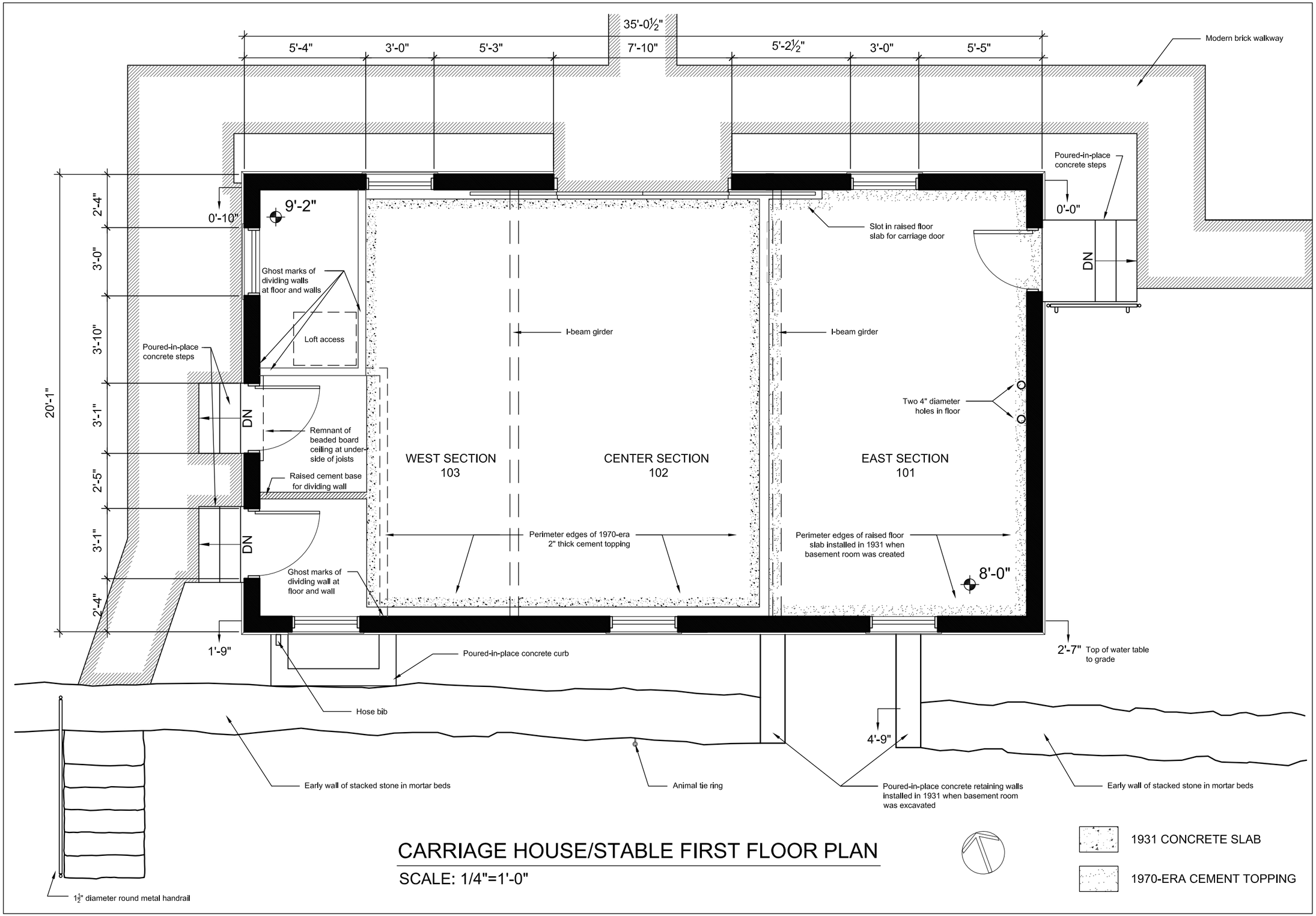
DATE:
01.11.2011

RECORDED BY:
JKO
DRAWN BY:
LAB

SCALE:
$\frac{1}{4}$" = 1'0"

APPENDIX A:
AS FOUND
SHEET

1



CARRIAGE HOUSE/STABLE FIRST FLOOR PLAN

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

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FORT DONELSON CEMETERY
CARRIAGE HOUSE/STABLE
FORT DONELSON NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
DOVER, TN

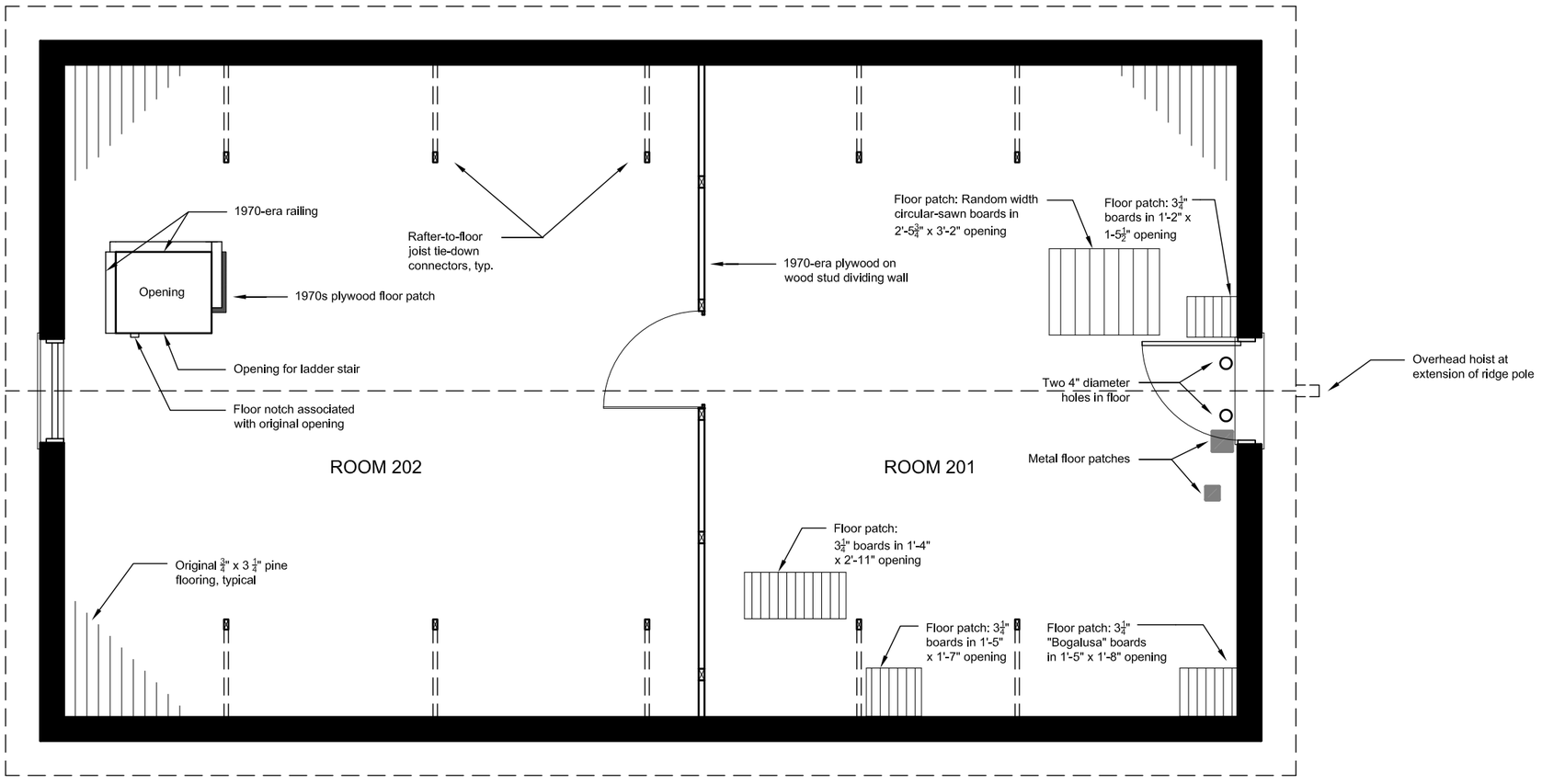
DATE: 01.11.2011

RECORDED BY: JKO
DRAWN BY: LAB

SCALE: ¼" = 1'0"

APPENDIX A: AS FOUND SHEET

2



CARRIAGE HOUSE/STABLE LOFT PLAN

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

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FORT DONELSON CEMETERY
CARRIAGE HOUSE/STABLE
FORT DONELSON NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
DOVER, TN

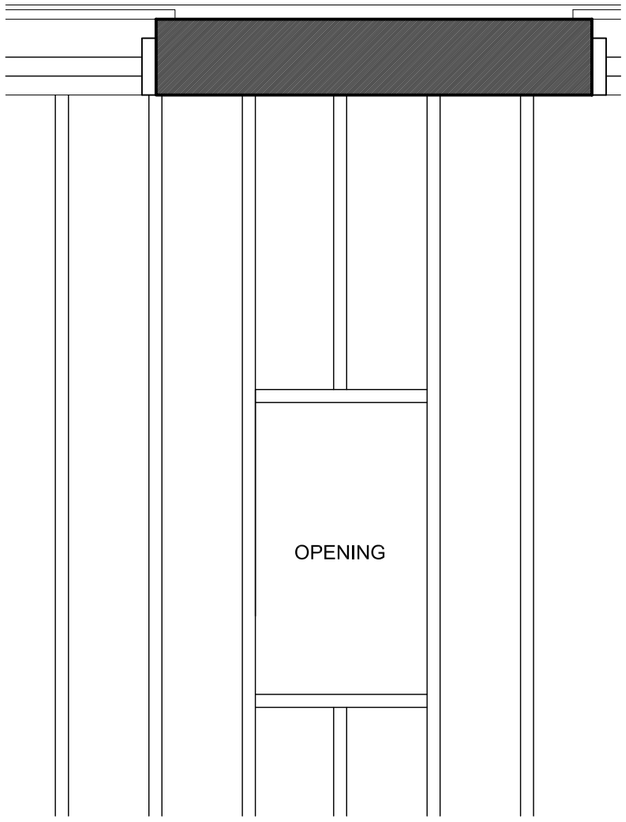
DATE: 01.11.2011

RECORDED BY: JKO
DRAWN BY: LAB

SCALE: ¼" = 1'0"

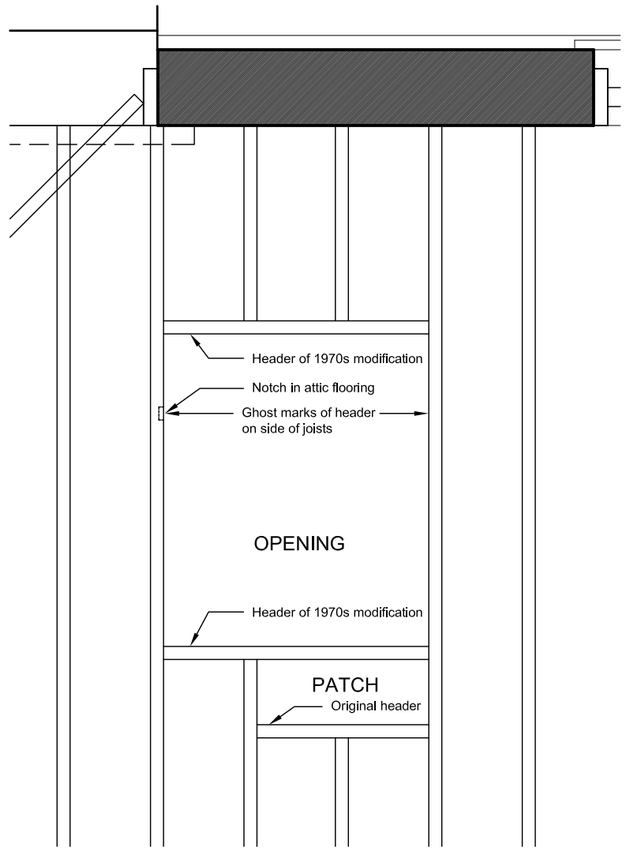
APPENDIX A: AS FOUND SHEET

3



REFLECTED CEILING PLAN:
ORIGINAL OPENING - LOFT ACCESS
EAST-WEST LADDER ORIENTATION

SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



REFLECTED CEILING PLAN:
1970s MODIFIED OPENING - LOFT ACCESS
NORTH-SOUTH LADDER ORIENTATION

SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"

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CARRIAGE HOUSE/STABLE
FORT DONELSON NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
DOVER, TN

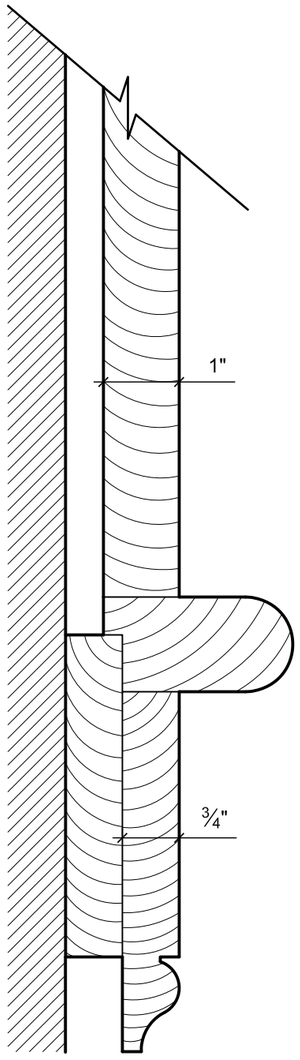
DATE:
01.11.2011

RECORDED BY:
JKO
LB

SCALE:
$\frac{3}{4}$"=1'-0"

APPENDIX A:
AS FOUND
SHEET

4



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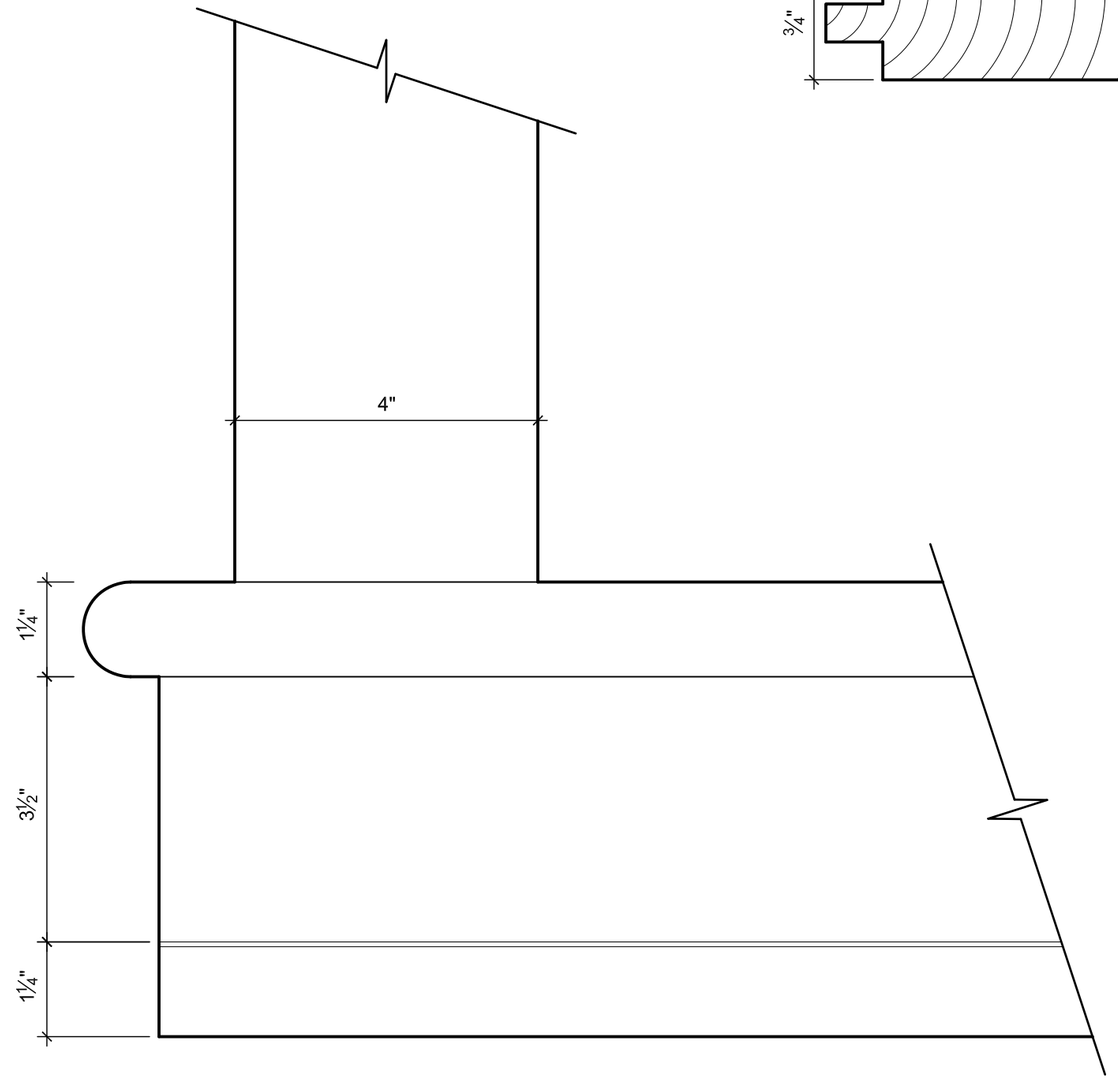
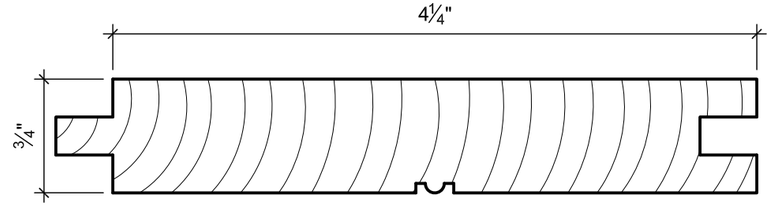
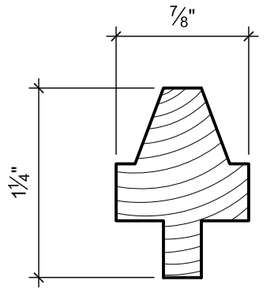
WINDOW APRON
SCALE: 6"=1'-0"



ELEVATION:
WINDOW APRON
SCALE: 6"=1'-0"



SECTION: BEADED
BOARD CEILING
FULL SCALE



SECTION:
WINDOW MUNTIN
FULL SCALE

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FORT DONELSON CEMETERY
CARRIAGE HOUSE/STABLE
FORT DONELSON NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
DOVER, TN

DATE:
01.11.2011

RECORDED BY:
JKO
LB

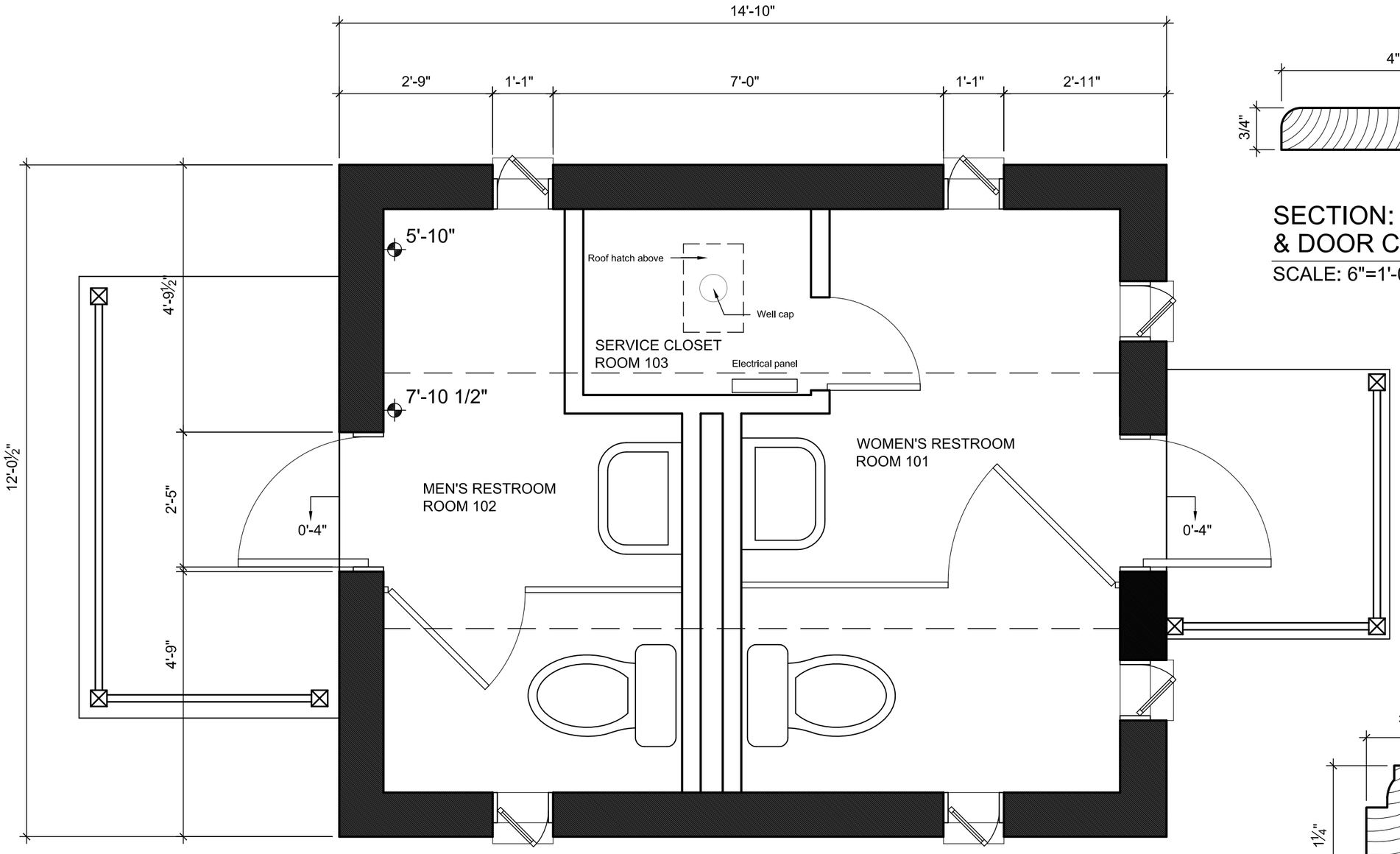
SCALE:
VARIES

APPENDIX A:
AS FOUND
SHEET

5

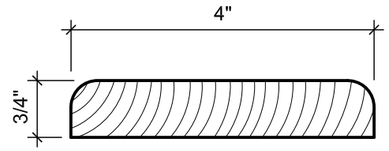
Appendix B: Documentation Drawings: Pump House As-Found

Sheet 1: Floor Plan & Details



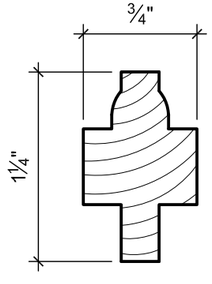
PUMP HOUSE FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"



SECTION: WINDOW & DOOR CASING

SCALE: 6"=1'-0"



SECTION: WINDOW MUNTIN

FULL SCALE

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FORT DONELSON CEMETERY
PUMP HOUSE
FORT DONELSON NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
DOVER, TN

DATE: 01.11.2011

RECORDED BY: JKO
DRAWN BY: LAB

SCALE: ½" = 1'0"

APPENDIX B: AS FOUND SHEET

1

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www.nps.gov/FODO