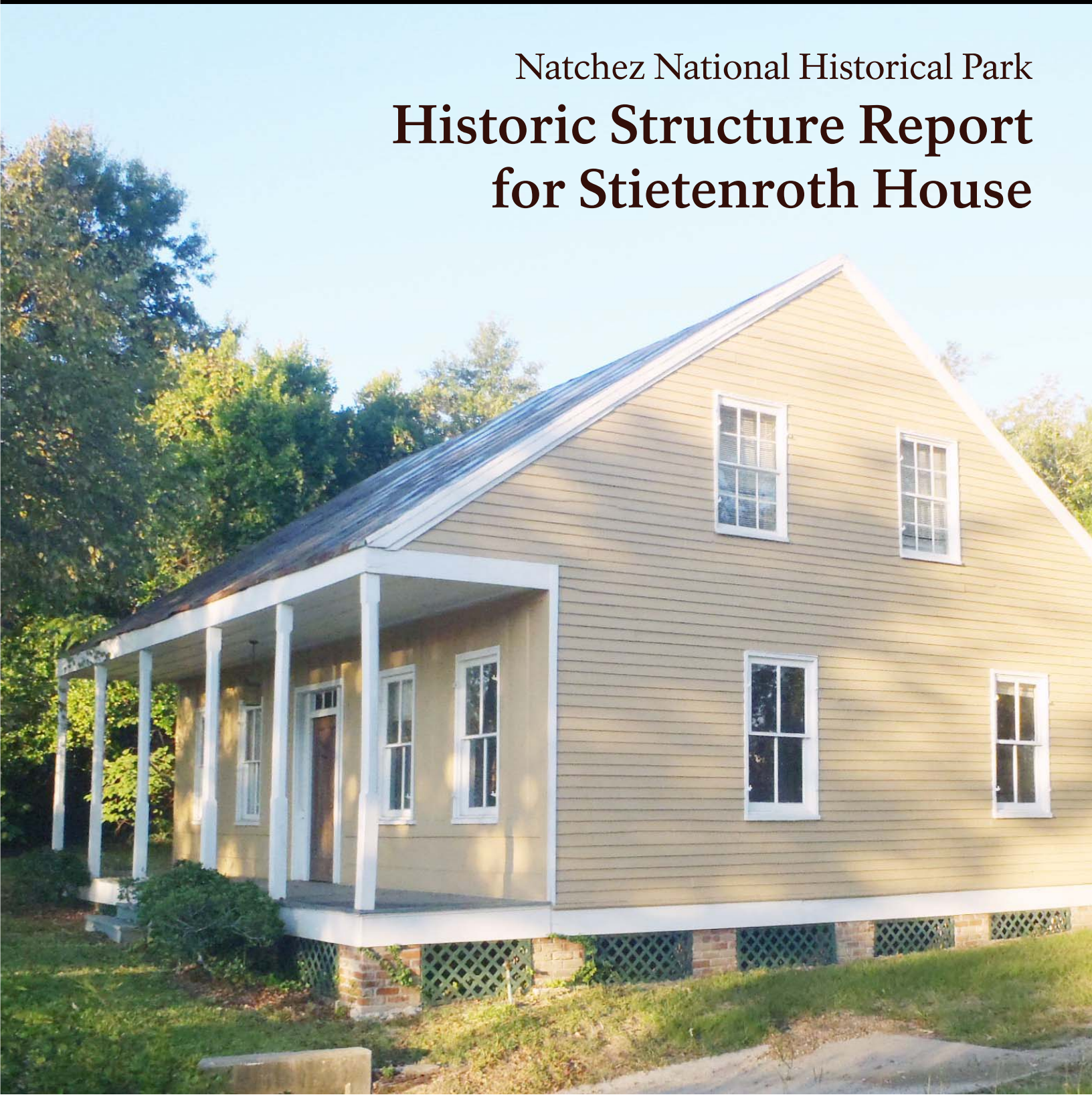
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Stietenroth House
Natchez National Historical Park

Natchez National Historical Park

Historic Structure Report for Stietenroth House



Cultural Resources
Southeast Region

Natchez National Historical Park

Historic Structure Report for Stietenroth House

September 2013

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About the cover: Stietenroth House by The Jaeger Company, 2012.

The report presented here exists in two formats. A printed version is available for study at the park, the Southeastern Regional Office of the National Park Service, and at a variety of other repositories. For more widespread access, this 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.

Stietenroth House
Natchez National Historical Park
Historic Structure Report

Approved By : _____

Superintendent, Natchez National Historical Park — Date

Recommended By : _____

Chief, Cultural Resource Division, Southeast Region — Date

Recommended By : _____

Deputy Regional Director, Southeast Region — Date

Approved By : _____

Regional Director, Southeast Region — Date

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Foreword

We are pleased to make available this Historic Structure Report, part of our ongoing effort to provide comprehensive documentation for the historic structures and landscapes of National Park Service units in the Southeast Region. A number of individuals contributed to the successful completion of this work, but I would particularly like to thank The Jaeger Company, authors of the report. I greatly appreciate their dedication to this project and their willingness to respond to what must have at times seemed like an endless stream of comments from NPS staff. I also wish to thank the superintendent, Kathleen Jenkins, and her staff at Natchez Historical Park for their support of this project. We hope that this study of the Stietenroth House will prove valuable to them as they develop the Fort Rosalie site as well as in their ongoing efforts to preserve and interpret the park's resources.

Dan Scheidt, Chief

Cultural Resources Division

Southeast Regional Office

2013

Management Summary

On October 7, 1988, President Ronald Reagan signed Public Law 100-479 creating the Natchez National Historical Park (NATC) as a unit of the National Park Service (NPS). NATC's purpose is to preserve and interpret the history of Natchez, Mississippi. NPS acquired the Stietenroth House, at 504 South Canal Street, in 1992. The Stietenroth House is located adjacent to the historic site of the eighteenth-century French fort, Fort Rosalie. Originally constructed by 1864 and expanded circa 1870-1871, with several rear additions dating from the 1910s into the 1940s, the Stietenroth House is a representative example of a mid-nineteenth-century galleried cottage that housed a working merchant-class family. NPS commissioned this Historic Structure Report (HSR) to clarify and document the structure's developmental history, assess its current condition, and to provide ultimate and alternative treatment recommendations.

Historical Data

The Natchez Indians, descendents of the Mississippian Period culture, occupied the area that would become the location of the city of Natchez when Europeans first came to the area in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In the early eighteenth century, the French established a mission and a trading post on the Mississippi River near Natchez Indian villages. In 1716, Fort Rosalie, the first permanent European settlement in the Lower Mississippi Valley, was constructed on a high bluff overlooking the river to provide protection for French settlers in the area. Encroachment of European settlers into their territory provoked the Natchez Indians to raid and burn the fort in 1729. The French retaliated and effectively destroyed the Natchez Indians as a nation. By 1732, the French had built the second Fort Rosalie on the same site. During the next several decades, the French, British, and Spanish used the fort as a garrison and headquarters of their respective territorial governments, depending on who was in control of the territory. In 1795, Spain transferred the Natchez District to the United States, and the Mississippi Territory was established. In 1798, Natchez was designated as the capital of the Mississippi Territory, and in 1803, Natchez was incorporated as a town. After 1798, the city government of Natchez replaced the military authority, and Fort Rosalie fell into disuse.

In 1791, the first city plan of Natchez was surveyed and laid out. Settlement of the area expanded greatly during this period. Tobacco, then indigo, were the preferred cash crops, but after 1795, when the first cotton gin arrived in Natchez, the cultivation of cotton exploded and cotton became the primary cash crop, beginning a long period of great prosperity for the city of Natchez and its inhabitants that would last throughout the nineteenth and into the twentieth centuries. The early settlement of Natchez began in the area along the river where river trade took place and expanded along the adjacent high bluffs. By the time of the Civil War, a number of buildings had been constructed near the former site of Fort Rosalie, which was by then in ruins.

Based on an 1864 Civil War map of Natchez, the Stietenroth House was one of the buildings constructed on the high bluffs above the river during the mid-nineteenth century. The house began as a small, three-room structure, probably a galleried cottage with side-gabled roof and integral front porch much like the existing building form. Around 1870 to 1871, the house is believed to have been expanded into a seven-room house with the side-gabled roof and integral front porch form extended onto the addition. An 1884 plat of the property provides evidence of the expansion, showing the house's main core in the same configuration as today. The Stietenroth family may have constructed the original three-room house, although this is not known for sure. It is certain that they were living in the house by 1872, when the family patriarch, Charles Stietenroth, Sr., died.

The surrounding area along South Canal Street and to the east continued to expand with residential development, particularly from the 1880s into the 1910s. The residential development of this area reflects the vitality of the postbellum economy of Natchez and the emergence of the city's

prosperous and dominant merchant class. The Stietenroth family was no doubt part of this rising merchant class.

A dependency shown on the 1864 Civil War map to the rear of the Stietenroth House appears to have not survived, although archeological investigation might confirm its existence and identify its location. By 1904, the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps documented a rear brick dependency attached to the main house by an open breezeway. Between 1904 and 1946, open breezeways attached to the rear dependency, an open verandah/loggia, and an addition on the northwest corner were constructed and then enclosed. The rear dependency was depicted as wood-frame construction by 1946, and perhaps by 1925, indicating that the building may have been reconstructed in wood frame on the same brick foundation.

In the 1960s and 1970s, owners of the property made repairs and extensively remodeled the structure's interior. NPS acquired the building in 1992 as part of the property associated with Fort Rosalie and converted the house to administrative offices for the Natchez National Historical Park. Alterations to the house made by NPS since its ownership include replacement of some siding, repair and replacement of some window sash, replacement of the front porch posts and decking, and removal of the first-floor wood flooring and portions of the floor framing for repairs to the foundation piers and chimneys. The house has been vacant since 1998.

The Stietenroth House occupies one of three parcels that make up a level, triangular wedge of land at the southwest corner of the intersection of South Canal Street and D.A. Biglane Street. South Canal Street is the southern extension of a street that originates in the downtown grid of Natchez. This section of South Canal Street still retains smaller houses that reflect the socio-economic conditions of the working class families that built them in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Stietenroth House is located at the northeast corner of a prominent hill that overlooks downtown Natchez to the north and the Mississippi River to the west. Sitting adjacent to the historically significant site of Fort Rosalie places the house at a strategic location to be utilized in telling the story of the early settlement of Natchez.

Treatment and Use

The recommended ultimate treatment and use for the Stietenroth House is *rehabilitation* for use as a visitor contact and interpretation center within the Natchez National Historical Park. The house is located adjacent to the site of Fort Rosalie, a very significant site in the early history of Natchez, and can be used to assist in the interpretation of this site to visitors. The Stietenroth House also represents the middle-class housing stock constructed in Natchez during the mid- to late nineteenth century as the city began to expand from its earlier settlement period. Interpretation of the house as a galleried cottage constructed in two separate phases during this nineteenth-century period of the city's growth, and information about the Stietenroth family who lived in the house for many decades, would add significantly to the visitor's park experience.

The recommended rehabilitation approach to treatment of the Stietenroth House will allow for the house to be returned to an earlier historic appearance by removing nonhistoric materials and features so that the house can provide appropriate interpretive space as well as allowing for interpretation of the house itself. In addition, needed visitor services will be provided in the house's rear shed and dependency.

Project Scope & Methodology

Two major issues were identified in the Scope of Work for this HSR:

> The house has been documented by the Historic American Building Survey with six sheets of drawings, nineteen large-format photographs, and a thirty-one page narrative history. This historic structure report will evaluate that information but will focus on a description and analysis of the house's existing condition and on development of recommendations for future treatment and use.

Research for the development of this HSR included secondary research in local Natchez repositories; utilization of existing property documentation; and on-site property inspection, documentation, and evaluation. To put together the property's

developmental history, previous scholarship on the contextual history of Natchez was utilized, most notably *Natchez National Historical Park, Natchez, Mississippi: Historic Resource Study* by Ann Beha Associates. Insight into the architectural heritage of Natchez was gleaned from the records at the Historic Natchez Foundation (HNF) with the generous assistance of HNF Executive Director Mimi Miller. In HNF files, the project team found copies of city directories, deed records, and Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. HNF also has a clipping file on the Stietenroth family that contains obituaries, copies of family photographs, and genealogical information. A number of other secondary sources provided background history on Natchez's settlement and subsequent development.

HABS documentation of the house in 2000 and 2006 proved extremely helpful in evaluating the Stietenroth House. HABS floor plan drawings were used as the base for many of the drawings provided in this HSR. The HABS photos and drawings were useful in determining when more recent alterations were made to the house and what alterations were made. The 2006 *Historic American Building Survey: Stietenroth House* report written by Virginia Barrett Price provided important historical background and building information from which to work.

Both the 2000 and 2006 HABS documentation assumed the house shown on the site in 1864 had been demolished and a new house constructed on the site in one building episode some time between 1871 and 1884, based on evidence from building supply records and the 1884 property plat. However, on-site inspection of the house for this HSR revealed that construction details differed in the north (by 1864) and south (circa 1870-1871) sections of the building and that the south section had clearly been attached to an earlier, already existing north section.

The historical architect, architectural historian/preservation planner, and landscape historian/landscape architect working on this project provided on-site inspection and documented their findings with photographs and field notes. Comparison of construction techniques and materials assisted in coming to the conclusion that the house was constructed during two distinct building episodes. Overall, the house was found to be in fair condition considering the fact that the first floor has been open to the weather since 2001 due to the removal of the first-floor wood flooring and much of the floor framing. The two main areas of concern that need to be immediately addressed to avoid further deterioration and provide stabilization and weatherproofing of the house are (1) temporary reinforcement of the first-floor framing and temporary covering of the first floor to close off exposure of the interior to the exterior, and (2) temporary patching or covering of the roof in areas where water is getting into the building.

The General Management Plan of the Natchez National Historical Park approved in 1994 provided guidance in recommendations for the proposed use of the Stietenroth House. The approved Alternative 2: Partnership Park clearly defined the intended use of the building for interim NPS administrative headquarters (used as such from 1992 to 1998) and subsequent use as a visitor services center or staff housing. These proposals are reflected in the recommendations of this HSR.

Administrative Data

Locational Data

Building Name: Stietenroth House

Location: 504 South Canal Street, Natchez

County: Adams County

State: Mississippi

Related Studies

Schara, Mark. *Stietenroth House*. Drawings. Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2000. From Library of Congress, Historic American Building Survey. http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ms0326 (accessed August 16, 2011).

Schara, Mark. *Stietenroth House*. Photographs. Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2000. From Library of Congress, Historic American Building Survey. http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ms0326 (accessed August 16, 2011).

Price, Virginia Barrett. *Written Historical and Descriptive Data*. Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2006. From Library of Congress Historic American Building Survey. http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ms0326 (accessed August 16, 2011).

Real Property Information

Acquisition Date: 1992

LCS ID: 091808

Size Information

Total Floor Area: 2,700 square feet ±

First Floor Area: 1,904 square feet ±

Second Floor Area: 796 square feet ±

Roof Area: 2,327 square feet ±

Number of Stories: 1 $^{1}/_{2}$

Number of Rooms: 11

Number of Bathrooms: 4

Cultural Resource Data

This property was listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Natchez Bluffs and Under-The-Hill Historic District in 1972.

Proposed Treatment

The recommended treatment for the Stietenroth House is *rehabilitation*. Recommendations for rehabilitation of the house are listed in Part II: Treatment & Use.

Part I: Developmental History

I.A: Historical Background and Context

Natchez Indians

The name Natchez refers to the American Indians who for centuries occupied the site that eventually became the town of Natchez. The Natchez Indians were, according to historians, the last vestiges of a Mississippian Culture that began approximately 1000 A.D.[1] During the Mississippian Period, American Indian communities grew in size and complexity. Across the Southeastern section of North America, Mississippian cultures like the Natchez developed highly organized social systems, practiced agriculture, and established stable settlements. The Natchez Indians belonged to a culture that during its height occupied a large swath of territory, extending from near Vicksburg, Mississippi to the Homochitto River south of Natchez. European contact in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries brought diseases that ravaged the American Indian people. As the Natchez population declined during the 1600s, they concentrated themselves in nine village areas near the present town of Natchez.

Hernando de Soto was possibly the first European to encounter the Natchez Indians when he explored the Mississippi River in the early 1540s. Rene Robert Cavalier, Sieur de la Salle, left behind the first description of the Natchez and made the first documented use of that name for the Indians in 1682. Antoine Simon le Page du Pratz, who visited the region in 1720, recorded the most detailed description of the Natchez Indians during this period. His descriptions of their towns and their customs tell us that the Natchez Indians were a matrilineal society that worshiped the sun and constructed large ceremonial mounds. Today, the National Park Service (NPS) owns and interprets one of these mounds near Natchez, Emerald Mound, as part of the Natchez Trace Parkway.[2] A second mound site in Natchez is preserved by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History (MDAH) as the Grand Village of the Natchez Indians.

Fort Rosalie and Fort Panmure

Around 1700, a group of Jesuit priests established a mission near the Natchez Indians. In 1714, Antoine de la Mothe, Sieur de Cadillac, the Governor of the French territory of Louisiana, developed a trading post on the Mississippi River near Natchez Indian villages. The establishment of the trading post likely led Jean Baptist Le Moyne, Sieure d'Bienville, to build a fort to help protect French nationals and support settlement of this section of the Lower Mississippi Valley. He named it Fort Rosalie, in honor of the wife of Louis Phelypeaux, le Comte de Pontchartrain. Fort Rosalie, completed in 1716, was the first permanent European settlement in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

The French built Fort Rosalie on top of a hill near the edge of a high bluff overlooking the Mississippi River. In addition to the fortified structure, the Fort Rosalie complex included numerous support structures, including a church and warehouses, which were on a narrow terrace below the fort, between the top of the hill and the Mississippi River. The French also cultivated food crops near the fort and established farms in the surrounding landscape. French settlement of Louisiana increased the population to the point where the French divided the province into nine districts, including a Natchez district with its government headquarters at Fort Rosalie.

The sudden increase of Europeans and African slaves in the Natchez area during the first decades of the 1700s strained the relationship between the French settlers and the Natchez Indians. In 1729, the Natchez Indians raided and burned Fort Rosalie, killing all the white males, capturing

1 Ann Beha and Associates, *Natchez National Historical Park, Natchez, Mississippi, Historic Resource Study*. (Washington, DC: Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1996), 9.

2 Ibid., 10.

women and children, and freeing the slaves. The French retaliated in 1731 and effectively destroyed the Natchez Indians as a nation.[3] By 1732, the French built a new, pentagonal fort with earthen embankments and moats on the site of the original fort. Over the subsequent three decades, French settlement slowed around Natchez, and Fort Rosalie consisted of a small garrison of approximately 50 men.

In 1763, England defeated France in the Seven Years' War (1756 to 1763). Under the terms of the Treaty of Paris, France ceded its territory east of the Mississippi River, excluding New Orleans, to England. Natchez became part of British West Florida, and the British changed the name of Fort Rosalie to Fort Panmure.[4] In 1765, British engineer Philip Pittman described the buildings in the fort as "made of framed timber, filled up with mud and *barbe Espagnole* [Spanish moss]."[5] Fort Panmure functioned as a British garrison and headquarters of the territorial government much like it had for the French. British population in West Florida increased dramatically as settlers flowed from the Atlantic colonies into unclaimed lands in the Lower Mississippi Valley.[6] In 1776, the Governor of British West Florida, Peter Chester, ordered a surveyor to lay out a town at Natchez, though no record of the survey exists. In 1779, as England fought against the American colonists, Spain declared war against England and seized control of the Natchez District. From 1779 to 1789, Spain exercised military control over Natchez and maintained its headquarters at Fort Panmure. In 1789, Manual Gayoso de Lemos became the civilian governor of the territory. During the Spanish Colonial period, many of the Anglo-Americans who moved there in the 1760s and 1770s remained and prospered under their rule. In 1791, Gayoso hired John Girault "officially to survey and lay out the city anew."[7] The city plan featured a grid that included six streets running north and south and seven streets running east and west. The first north-south street east of the bluff overlooking the Mississippi River was originally designated First Street; it is today Canal Street.

The town of Natchez prospered under the Spanish government, who respected the earlier land grants of the English and offered additional grants to entice new settlers. According to Francis Bailey, who traveled through Natchez in 1797, "This District has been settled principally by English and Americans; and though the country was given up to the Spaniards in 1783 [*sic*], the proportion of Spanish inhabitants is very small."[8] During the last decades of the eighteenth century, the Natchez economy underwent a series of transformations. Tobacco, which had been the favored cash crop under the French and English, lost favor with farmers because of a collapse in the tobacco market around 1790. Indigo temporarily replaced tobacco for a few years until around 1795. In that year, a version of Eli Whitney's cotton gin arrived in Natchez and a year later, David Greenleaf began constructing cotton gins to serve farmers in the Natchez region. Across the South, the cultivation of cotton exploded and proved profitable for farmers on various scales, from small subsistence farms to thousand-acre plantations worked by hundreds of slaves. By the end of the eighteenth century, planters in the Natchez region adopted cotton as their primary cash crop. In the middle of the 1790s, approximately 4,500 people, including 2,500 slaves, lived in the Natchez district.[9]

The Treaty of San Lorenzo, signed on October 27, 1795, transferred the Natchez District from Spain to the United States and established the Mississippi Territory. The treaty, also known as Pickney's Treaty, provided Americans with the right of free navigation on the Mississippi River and use of the port of New Orleans. It also gave the United

3 Ibid., 12.

4 The complex was known as Fort Panmure only during the British occupation of the site. The name Fort Rosalie was generally accepted in the years following the fort's abandonment, is the name generally used in histories of the site, and is the name used for the complex in this report except for the few years it was under British command.

5 Ann Beha and Associates, *Historic Resource Study*, 15.

6 David Sansing, Sim Callon, and Carolyn Smith, *Natchez: An Illustrated History* (Natchez: Plantation Publishing Co, 1992), 33.

7 Ann Beha and Associates, *Historic Resources Study*, 18.

8 Francis Bailey, *Journal of a Tour in Unsettled Parts of North America in 1796 and 1797*, ed. Jack D. L. Holmes (Carbondale, Illinois: Southern Illinois University, 1969), 150. Quoted in Southeast Regional Office, *Natchez National Historical Park, Old Fort Rosalie Gift Shop, Historic Structure Report* (Washington, DC: Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2006), 16.

9 Sansing, *Natchez: An Illustrated History*, 45.

States authority over all the land on the east side of the Mississippi River north of the 31st parallel. Natchez became the seat of government for this territory. The transfer of effective governance over the Mississippi Territory took almost two and one-half years as American and Spanish officials argued over the boundary. In March 1798, Andrew Elliot, who arrived to survey the 31st parallel, took command of Fort Rosalie after the Spanish finally withdrew its garrison.

On April 7, 1798, a week after the Spanish decamped, the United States Congress officially designated Natchez as the capital of the Mississippi Territory. The boundaries of the territory expanded in the next decade, until, in 1813, the Mississippi Territory included all the land within the present boundaries of Alabama and Mississippi. After 1798, the city government of Natchez replaced the military authority, and Fort Rosalie fell to disuse. John James Audubon visited the old Fort Rosalie site in 1820 and noted that the town gallows were there and that the city used the moat to bury slaves.[10] In the 1830s, Joseph Holt Ingraham described, "the romantic ruins of Fort Rosalie, now enameled with a rich coating of verdure."[11] According to Stephen Power, the fort ruins were still visible at the end of the nineteenth century.[12]

Antebellum Natchez: The Cotton Plantation Economy

From 1798 to 1803, when President Thomas Jefferson negotiated the Louisiana Purchase, Natchez was the most southwesterly outpost of the United States. In 1799, Adams County was established with Natchez as the county seat.[13] The United States government improved the old American Indian route from Nashville to Natchez, known as the Natchez Trace, to be a post road in 1800. Also in the early decades of the nineteenth century, the Mississippi River became a major transportation route due to advances in steamboat technology. Improvements in transportation also supported the growing cotton economy. The combination of the cotton gin, which increased the amount of cotton that a planter could process, and the steamboat, which increased the amount and speed by which planters could transport to markets, and the development of new cotton varieties that prospered in the climate and soil of Mississippi, spurred an explosion in cotton production. The large-scale production of cotton required an increase in workers, which the planters met with enslaved labor. The number of slaves in the Mississippi Territory grew by almost 400 percent in the first decade of the 1800s alone.

In 1803, the territorial government incorporated Natchez as a town, with a population of nearly 1,400. In the first half of the nineteenth century, Natchez cotton planters experienced a historic increase in production and profit. As a result, the population of Natchez increased rapidly as it gained a reputation as a place to seek riches. The growing population and wealth resulted in a cultural sophistication, expressed in its architecture and trappings of aristocratic society that was unique in the Mississippi territory. By 1815, the population in the Mississippi Territory had grown to the point where Natchez leaders lobbied the federal government to divide the Territory in half. In 1817, President James Madison signed the act dividing the Territory and authorized state constitutional conventions. The eastern half became the state of Alabama and the western half became the state of Mississippi. Mississippi's state constitutional convention occurred in 1817. Natchez became the first state capital, which it remained only until 1821 when the legislature moved it to Columbia. It moved again in 1822 to Jackson.

Charles Stietenroth and his wife Hannah were married in Natchez in 1840. Hannah had arrived

10 Southeast Regional Office, Natchez National Historical Park, *Old Fort Rosalle Gift Shop, Historic Structure Report* (Washington, DC: Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2006), 6.

11 Joseph Holt Ingraham, *The South-West. By A Yankee* (New York: Harper and Brothers, Cliff-St., 1835),2:23, quoted in *Historic Resources Study*, 23

12 Stephen Power, *The Memento, Old and New Natchez 1700 to 1897* (Natchez: Major Steve Power, 1897),7 quoted in *Historic Resources Study*, 23.

13 Southeast Regional Office, *Natchez National Historical Park, Old Fort Rosalie Gift Shop, Historic Structure Report* (Washington, DC: Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2006), 5.

in Natchez in 1838, according to her 1884 obituary that stated she had lived in Natchez for 46 of her 69 years. The Stietenroths are believed to have been of German descent, two of many such immigrants who had come to live in Natchez. It is likely that the port of entry for the Stietenroths was New Orleans, as many immigrant laborers and craftsmen followed the Mississippi River inland to places of settlement.[14] The Stietenroth family eventually came to consist of Charles, Hannah, and their six children. Charles Stietenroth began to purchase land in Natchez as early as 1842. While a date of construction for the original section of the Stietenroth House is not known, Charles Stietenroth and his family could have built or at least lived in the house on Canal Street on the bluff above old Fort Rosalie during this time.

On the eve of the Civil War, Natchez had become one of the wealthiest towns per capita in the United States.[15] Many of Natchez's civic and political leaders were skeptical of the benefits of Southern independence, but most supported the Confederacy once the Civil War began. Vicksburg was a more important military target during the war because it had railroad connections that Natchez did not, so the Confederate army left Natchez undefended except for a home guard of volunteers. The Union navy briefly visited Natchez in May 1862 and shelled the city on September 2, 1862. On July 4, 1863, Vicksburg surrendered to Union General Ulysses S. Grant. Afterwards, the Union had control of the Mississippi River and occupied Natchez soon after. Natchez was spared much physical damage from the Civil War. The Union army did construct a large earthwork fortification north of the city that resulted in the destruction of Clifton, one of the outstanding antebellum mansions.

An 1864 Civil War map of Natchez shows no evidence of Fort Rosalie in its historic location south of downtown. It does show a cluster of buildings constructed on the lower northeast corner of the hill (see *Figure 1*). Three of the buildings appear to occupy the terrace east of the former location of Fort Rosalie. The remaining

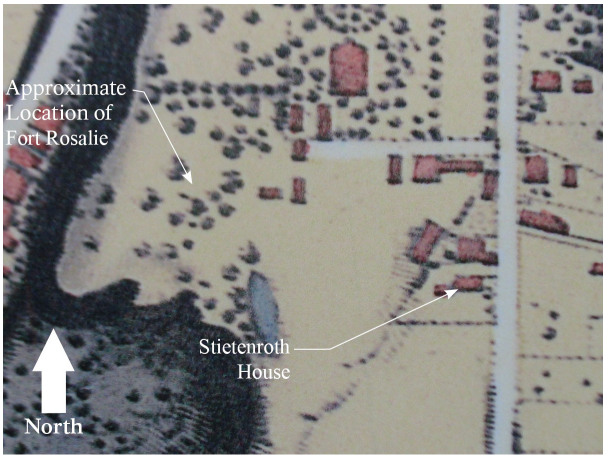


Figure 1: 1864 Map of the Defences [*sic*] of Natchez.

three structures occupy a triangular wedge of land bordered on the east by South Canal Street and on the west by a steep slope. The most northern of the structures is rectangular with its long edge parallel to the street. The two remaining buildings are also oriented to South Canal Street. Their dimensions are of the same scale as other residential buildings in the surrounding neighborhood. The southernmost of these structures is believed to be the original section of the Stietenroth House.

Postbellum Natchez: Growth of the Merchant Class

After the Civil War, the city of Natchez expanded towards the south as houses were built along South Canal Street near the former site of Fort Rosalie, now reduced to ruins. Developers completed a railroad line into Natchez in 1882, entering the city just north of this city block. The railroad spurred increased industrial development in this area of Natchez. Within a few decades, a box factory, a cotton compress facility, and cotton warehouses appeared in the area around old Fort Rosalie.

During the decades after the end of the Civil War, Natchez attracted a new group of settlers, including French, German, and Jewish immigrants, who created a new class of merchants in town. The new merchant class experienced a level of prosperity reminiscent of the antebellum planter class. The second half of the nineteenth century saw Natchez experience a building boom, especially downtown, where the new merchants built new commercial buildings along the existing

14 Virginia Barrett Price, *Historic American Buildings Survey: Stietenroth House, HABS No. MS-271* (Washington, DC: Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2006), 13.

15 Ann Beha and Associates, *Historic Resource Study*, 39.

streets. Residential development in the city also expanded greatly. Many of the city's antebellum suburban estates were subdivided to provide land to satisfy the need for residential building space. In 1883, the Nathaniel Harrison estate, located a few blocks east of South Canal Street, was subdivided into building lots. Many houses were constructed in this area just east of the Stietenroth House from 1883 into the early twentieth century.

Charles Stietenroth, Sr., and his family were no doubt part of the rising merchant class that fueled the economy of postbellum Natchez. Although the original construction date and builder of the Stietenroth House are both unknown, the house's original section had been built by 1864. Based on the records of a local building supply company, Charles Stietenroth bought lumber that was most likely used to expand the Canal Street house in 1870-1871. He is known to have lived in the house at his death in 1872.

One of the successful local architects and builders practicing in Natchez in the early twentieth century was William Stietenroth, son of Charles Stietenroth, Sr. William Stietenroth was a partner in the local architecture and contracting firm of Stietenroth and Dowda. He designed and served as general contractor for numerous buildings in downtown, including the Elk's Club and the Natchez Institute. His firm also constructed the building for the Prentiss Club, a prestigious men's club, in downtown in 1905. William would not have been the builder of the Stietenroth House, as he was only 8 years old in 1870 when the house is believed to have been expanded to its present size (based on his age of 18 in the 1880 census records).

Twentieth-Century Development in the Fort Rosalie Area

By 1904, the 500 block of South Canal Street at the northeast corner of the block was occupied by two dwellings and a variety of dependencies. The house at 502 South Canal Street was a one-story, square building with wood shingles. The Stietenroth House, at 504 South Canal Street, was also square with a full-width porch across the front. A number of support structures stood in the back yard. A porch connected a brick dependency

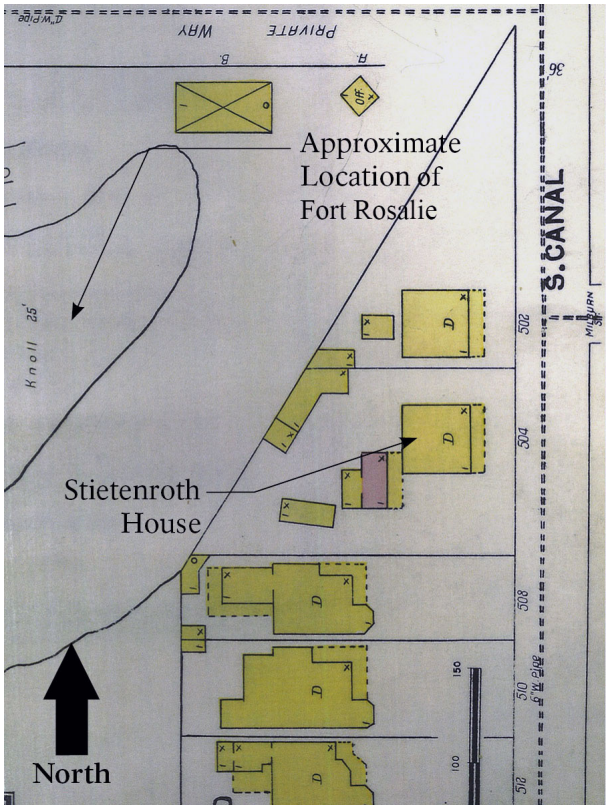


Figure 2: 1904 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.

off the southwest corner to the main house. A row of six Queen Anne-style residences (508-518 South Canal Street) occupied the parcels fronting South Canal Street on the higher portion of the block (see *Figure 2*).

Natchez grew slowly in the early twentieth century after the collapse of the cotton economy brought on by the arrival of the boll weevil. In 1932, a group of women in a local garden club introduced the idea of promoting the city based on its historic resources. They began an annual tour of homes and gardens called the "Pilgrimage." Because of the Pilgrimage's popularity, historic preservation and heritage tourism became a central part of the city's self-image. Jefferson Davis Dickson also tried to capitalize on the historic tourism potential of Natchez. Dickson, a native Mississippian, became an internationally acclaimed sports promoter in the 1920s and 1930s. On May 27, 1940, Dickson purchased the large tract of land behind the residences on South Canal Street that had been the historic location of Fort Rosalie. On December 12, 1940, Dickson also bought the triangular corner parcel at the intersection of South Canal Street and Compress Street (a section of which is today D.A. Biglane Street), where he built a gift shop at

the entrance to a "reconstructed" Fort Rosalie complex. By 1941, he touted an "exact replica of the early French fort [with] all buildings and furnishings of the fort… authentic and historically correct in every detail."[16] Dickson died in action in World War II in July 1943. Mrs. Cleo Rosenthal, a member of the extended Stietenroth family, operated the Fort Rosalie Gift Shop in 1946 and 1947. By 1950, the gift shop had closed. In August 1949, Dickson's widow sold the property to D.A. Biglane, and the Fort Rosalie tourist attraction likely closed around that time. By 1951, the site of the Fort Rosalie attraction was subdivided into 11 parcels. The city parcel map shows Rosalie Street traversing the hill behind the lots facing South Canal Street (500 to 518).

Establishment of Historic Preservation Efforts in Natchez

In 1954, Natchez established its first local historic district that gave the City Planning Commission authority to review exterior alterations to buildings in the downtown area. The private, nonprofit Historic Natchez Foundation was organized in 1974. In the 1970s and 1980s, local preservation leaders, especially the staff at the Historic Natchez Foundation, nominated several individual properties and districts to the National Register of Historic Places. On April 11, 1972, the National Register of Historic Places listed the Natchez Bluffs and Under-the-Hill Historic District as a historically significant district.[17] The boundary of the district included the parcels along South Canal Street where the Stietenroth House is located.

The Natchez National Historical Park was designated as a unit of NPS in 1988. In 1992, NPS acquired the Stietenroth House and property on South Canal Street to be used as administrative office space for the park. In 1998, NPS moved their administrative offices out of the Stietenroth House and into the Natchez Visitor Reception Center in downtown Natchez. The house is still owned by NPS but has been vacant since they moved into their new facility.

Historical Timeline

1840 (Nov. 23)	Charles Stietenroth, Sr., married his wife Hannah in Natchez.18
1842 -1870	Charles Stietenroth, Sr., acquired property along Canal Street.
1864	The 1864 Civil War Map of Natchez, Mississippi (*Figure 1*), documented a house on the site now occupied by the Stietenroth House.
1870	Tax assessment records documented Charles Stietenroth, Sr.'s ownership of two lots on Canal Street, including the Stietenroth House site.
Ca. 1870-1871	The existing Stietenroth House may have been expanded with an addition on the south side of both the first and second floors.[19]
1872 (Dec.)	Charles Stietenroth, Sr., died. His funeral notice invited friends to meet at "the family residence, on Canal Street."
1880	The 1880 Census documented Hannah Stietenroth (wife of Charles Stietenroth, Sr.) as widowed and living in a household that included her children Henrietta, age 26; Jennie L., age 21; William, a carpenter, age 18; Charles H. Jr., a newspaper reporter, age 25; and Henry, known to have been a painter in 1880, age unknown.

16 Southeast Regional Office, *Fort Rosalie Historic Structure Report*, 9.

17 Dawn Maddox, National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form, *Natchez Bluffs and Under-the-Hill Historic District* (United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service: Washington, DC, 1972).

18 Information for the timeline, unless otherwise noted, comes from Price's *Stietenroth House*.

19 Steve Jones, *Field Notes* (Ann Arbor, MI: Quinn Evans Architects, 2011).

1884 (Jul. 6)	Hannah Stietenroth died. Her children inherited the Stietenroth House and property.
1884	Henry Stietenroth transferred ownership of his share of the family home to his brother Charles Stietenroth, Jr.
1892	According to the 1892 City Directory, the Stietenroth children - Henry, a painter, Charles, a business manager, Jennie, a kindergarten teacher at the Institute, Henrietta, and William, an architect and builder – continued to live at the property.
1899	At the time of the 1899 City Directory, Charles, Henrietta, Jennie, and William lived at the property. Henry and his family had moved to another location.
1912	According to the 1912 City Directory, Charles (Secretary and Treasurer of the Natchez Printing Company), Henrietta, and Jennie resided at the property. William and his family had moved to Washington Street.
1933	Charles Stietenroth, Jr., died.
1938 (Jul. 19)	Stietenroth heirs sold the property to Harry J. Rosenthal who had married into the Stietenroth family.
1940 (Dec. 9)	Rosenthal transferred the triangular lot at the intersection of Rosalie and South Canal streets to Jefferson Davis Dickson for use with the Fort Rosalie rebuilding as a tourist attraction.
1940	Harry J. Rosenthal transferred 500-504 South Canal Street to his son Charles Stietenroth Rosenthal.
1946	Charles S. Rosenthal transferred 500 South Canal Street to Mrs. Cleo L. Rosenthal.
1947	Charles S. Rosenthal sold 502 and 504 South Canal Street to Berry and Birdie Hughes. With this transaction, the property moved out of the Stietenroth/Rosenthal families.
1948	Berry and Birdie Hughes transferred 502 and 504 South Canal Street to C.I. and Nellie J. Ellerbe.
1961	The Ellerbes took out a promissory note for $7,000 against the property, likely to fund building improvements.
1973	The Ellerbes sold the property to Sessions and Linda Hootsell.
1975	The Hootsells sold the property to L. Hootsell Interiors, Inc.
1980	L. Hootsell Interiors, Inc. sold the property to Mildred R. Hanrahan.
Ca. 1980-1982	Hanrahan transferred the property to Steven C. Lyon.
1982	Lyon transferred the property to David Paradise.
1983	Paradise transferred the property to himself and Steven C. Lyon.
1985	Steven C. Lyon transferred his share of the property to David Paradise.
1990	David Paradise transferred the property to Sara R. Garcia.
1992	NPS purchased the property from Garcia and it became part of the Natchez National Historical Park. NPS converted the house into administrative office space.
1998	NPS moved their administrative offices from the Stietenroth House to the Natchez Visitor Reception Center.

2000	Historic American Building Survey (HABS) drawings were completed for the building.
2001-2004	NPS made extensive repairs to maintain the house in good condition.
2006	*Written Historical and Descriptive Data: Addendum to Stietenroth House* written by Virginia Barrett Price as an addendum to the HABS documentation from 2000.

I.B: Chronology of Development and Use

Charles Stietenroth, Sr., and his wife Hannah were married in 1840 and acquired property in Natchez as early as 1842. The 1864 Civil War Map of Natchez, Mississippi, shows two houses located on the South Canal Street property acquired by Charles Stietenroth, Sr., (see *Figure 1*).[20] The southernmost house, on the site now occupied by the Stietenroth House at 504 South Canal Street, is a narrow, rectilinear building that resembles the shape of the north half of the Stietenroth House. The building appears to be connected to a rear wing or dependency. This rectilinear building, built by the time of the drawing of the 1864 map, is believed to be the original north section of the house that would become known as the Stietenroth House. This section would have included the two downstairs rooms, rear stair hall, and one second-floor room in the house's north half. The perimeter sill beams in this north section are heavy timber beams that are rough-hewn with visible axe or adze markings. The framing is joined with wooden-pegged, mortise-and-tenon joints. The vertical wall studs are also connected to the sill beams by wooden-pegged, mortise-and-tenon joints. The studs extend into the attic and are attached to the roof rafters, indicating the location of the original exterior walls of this north section. These construction details suggest an earlier date of construction for the north section of the house. It is not known if Charles Stietenroth, Sr., constructed this part of the house or purchased the house from someone else when he bought the property.

The 1870 tax assessment records show that Charles Stietenroth, Sr., owned two lots on Canal Street appraised at $2,500, but this assessment does not list improvements to the property. Also in 1870 and again in 1871, Charles Stietenroth, Sr., appears in the records of a local building supply company as purchasing lumber, but the records do not indicate where Stietenroth used the material. The main core of the Stietenroth House is believed to have been expanded to its current size during this 1870 to 1871 period. Two downstairs rooms and two upstairs rooms appear to have been added onto the south side of the already existing three-room house. At least one of the perimeter sill beams in the south section appears to have been salvaged from another location and re-used. Other sill beams have been recently replaced. Floor joists sit on a ledger nailed to the original hewn perimeter sill beam supporting the south wall of the earlier north section. Framing is connected with wire nails. Second-floor framing in the south section measures 8" deep as opposed to the 5 ½"-deep framing in the north section, creating a step-up of approximately 2" from the north to the south section. These construction details are further evidence that the house's south section post-dates the north section. When Charles Stietenroth, Sr., died on December 8, 1872, the funeral notice invited friends to meet at "the family residence, on Canal Street."[21] It seems likely that the existing main core of the house was constructed by that time.

City directories and census records show that the Stietenroth family lived in the house during the 1880s and 1890s. The family included Charles, Sr.'s wife, Hannah Stietenroth, and her children – four sons (Henry, Andrew, Charles, and William) and two daughters (Henrietta and Jennie). Following Hannah's death in 1884, one of her sons, Henry Stietenroth, transferred his inherited interest in the Canal Street property to his younger brother Charles Stietenroth, Jr. An 1884 plat of the property, drawn as part of that legal transaction, shows a house with a side-gabled roof drawn in roughly the same location as the current structure.[22]

Throughout the first half of the twentieth century, the main core of the building remained relatively

20 *Map of Defences [sic] of Natchez*, 1864, located at the Historic Natchez Foundation, Natchez, Mississippi.

21 Price, *Stietenroth House*, 4.

22 Ibid., 9

unchanged, while various alterations were made to incorporate the rear dependency with the house. The Sanborn Fire Insurance maps document changes to the Stietenroth House from 1904 to 1946. On the 1904 Sanborn map, the Stietenroth House is shown as an approximately square, one-story, wood-frame dwelling with a full-façade front porch (see *Figure 2*). The rear dependency, presumably a kitchen, is depicted as a rectangular brick structure connected to the main core of the house by a wood-framed, covered breezeway. A wood-framed addition was attached to the west elevation of the rear brick dependency at this time. The rear dependency shown on the 1904 Sanborn map may not be the same wing or dependency depicted on the 1864 Civil War map, but may have been constructed at the time of the 1870-71 expansion of the house. A large L-shaped, wood-framed outbuilding was located along the rear property line. A smaller rectangular wood-framed outbuilding was shown behind the rear dependency. The outbuildings' uses are unknown. All of the buildings had wooden roofs.[23] In 1905, William Stietenroth applied for a water closet, bathtub, and sink for an address on South Canal Street from the Natchez Water Works. These plumbing fixtures were presumably placed in his family's home, but none of the historic fixtures remain in the house today.[24]

By 1910, the southeast corner of the covered breezeway appears to have been enclosed, and a porch had been added to the south elevation of the dependency. The outbuildings remained the same (see *Figure 3*).[25] The 1925 Sanborn map showed that the remainder of the covered breezeway between the southwest room and the dependency had been enclosed. A one-room ell was constructed at the northwest rear corner of the dwelling and connected with the enclosed breezeway by an open verandah/loggia. It is not clear if the map shows the rear dependency as brick or frame. The two outbuildings had been replaced with one small, wood-framed rectangular outbuilding located northwest of the house. It was

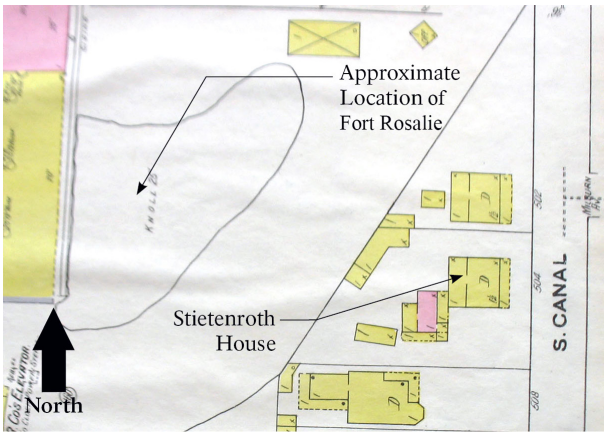


Figure 3: 1910 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.

noted on the map as a garage with a metal roof. The roofing for these buildings was shown as wood (see *Figure 4*).[26]

By the time of the 1946 (1925 updated) Sanborn map, the rear verandah/loggia had been enclosed, connecting the rear shed additions to the dependency. The addition on the west side of the dependency and the porch on the south side of the dependency had both been removed. The northeast corner of the rear dependency appears to have been altered by this time to make the enclosed verandah/loggia (Room 104) square.[27] The roofing material of the dwelling, rear shed additions and dependency were all compositional shingles (see *Figure 5*).[28]

The rear dependency is no longer identified as brick on the 1946 Sanborn map, and the material is not clear on the 1925 map. Based on the Sanborn maps as well as construction details, the brick dependency may have been removed and a wood-framed structure constructed on the remaining brick foundation during the period from 1911 to 1946. The brick foundation is extant today and consists of brick piers connected with a continuous brick underpinning. The existing dependency's walls appear to be of wood-framed construction sitting on top of wood sills resting on the brick foundation.

23 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company, 1904, Sheet 16, NY: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company, 1904.

24 Price, *Stietenroth House*, p. 24.

25 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company, 1910, Sheet 24, NY: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company, 1910.

26 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company, 1925, Sheet 23, NY: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company, 1925.

27 Room numbers were used to identify individual rooms for naming purposes in this HSR. Please see a more extensive footnote when Drawing A-1 is introduced later in this narrative.

28 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company, 1946, Sheet 23, NY: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company, 1946.

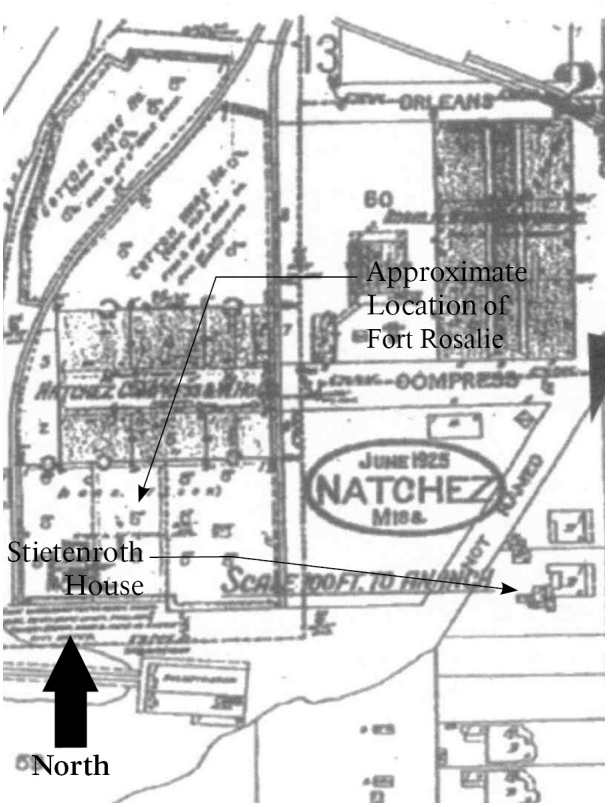


Figure 4: 1925 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.

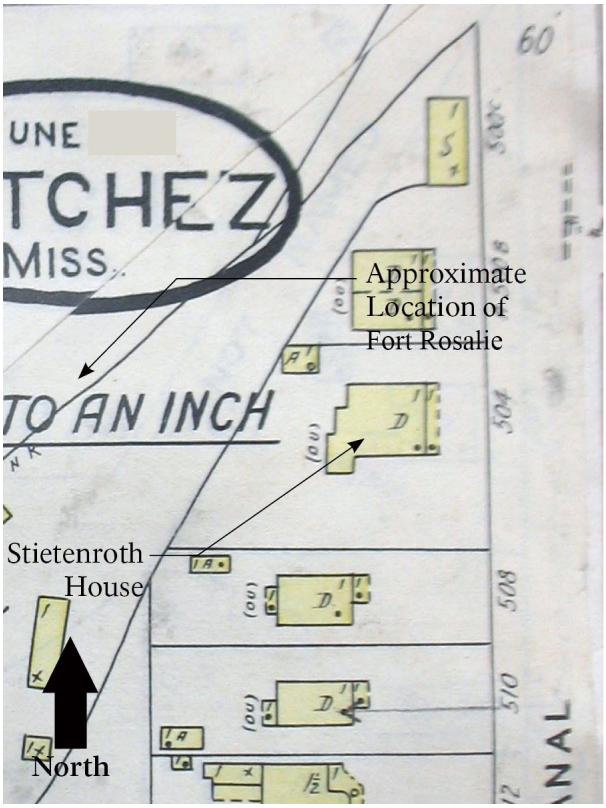


Figure 5: 1946 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.

According to census records and city directories, various members of the Stietenroth's immediate and extended family lived in the house during the first four decades of the twentieth century. Two of the Stietenroth sons, Henry and William, moved out on their own. In 1938, the Stietenroth heirs sold the property to Harry J. Rosenthal, who had married into the Stietenroth family. Also in the early twentieth century, residential development expanded along South Canal Street, and other houses were constructed on the remaining lots that line the street south of the Stietenroth House. Around 1940, Jefferson Davis Dickson constructed a purported replica of Fort Rosalie as a tourist attraction on the western portion of the block containing the Stietenroth House. Dickson added an access road to the Fort Rosalie replica site immediately to the rear of the Stietenroth House lot, and a log cabin was constructed as a gift shop east of this road.

A family photo of the house from 1938 or shortly after shows the house from the east front and north side facades very much as it appears today (see *Figure 6*). The retaining wall put in place in 1938 by WPA is visible in the photo. A second family photo, dated August 1938, shows William Stietenroth and his wife sitting on the steps of his Washington street home (see *Figure 7*). Another photo of the house dates probably from the 1950s based on the growth of the trees in the front yard (see *Figure 8*).

The Stietenroth House changed ownership several times in the decades from the 1940s to the 1970s. In 1947, the property passed out of the Stietenroth/Rosenthal families when the house was sold to Berry and Birdie Hughes. During this period, various owners made changes to the house. The Ellerbes, who owned the property from 1948 to 1973, took out a promissory note for $7,000 against the property in 1961. The note was likely for improvements to the property, including partial reconstruction of the roof and the addition of the existing metal roofing, which appears to date to the mid-twentieth century. It is likely that the chimneys were removed from above the second floor at this time. Gypsum board may have been added to the walls. The walls creating the upstairs hallway and the bathroom in Room 202 were probably installed at this time. The bathroom fixtures were added in Rooms 202 and 204.

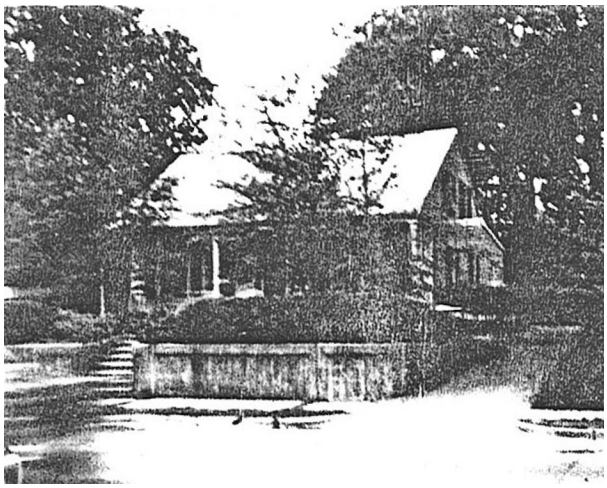


Figure 6: Circa 1938 photograph of house (labeled as "Phil's grandparents' house").



Figure 7: 1938 photograph of William Stietenroth and wife at their Washington Street home.



Figure 8: Circa 1950s photograph of house.

The Hootsell family purchased the house in 1973. The house had remained residential up until this time. In 1975, the house became the property of L. Hootsell Interiors, Inc., the Hootsell's interior design business. The Hootsells extensively renovated the structure to house their interior design business, adding walls and other features and replacing and adding moldings and doors. They likely removed a portion of the wall at the east end of the staircase and added the south wall of Room 101 in order to create a central hallway on the first floor. Salvaged Victorian-era trim was used to create a closet underneath the stairs and to rebuild the banister to the second floor. Most of the gypsum board was likely installed by the Hootsells in the 1970s. It is also possible that gypsum board that may have been installed in 1961 was replaced at this time. The baseboard and cornice found on top of the existing gypsum board were installed at this time. These moldings are most likely salvaged material that is not original to the house. Door and window surrounds were altered with additional moldings placed over them, and many of the doors were replaced with late-twentieth-century or salvaged doors. The original wall separating Room 101 and Room 102 was probably removed during this time. A portion of a wall mural painted onto the 1970s gypsum board can be seen extending across the ghost outline of this wall. This suggests that the original wall was removed, then the gypsum board was added and the mural painted onto the gypsum board. Some time later, the missing wall was reconstructed, and the mural was painted over except for the portion underneath the reconstructed wall. The wall was then removed again, probably by NPS in 2001 when extensive foundation repair work was done, exposing the remnant of the mural underneath the wall. The four Victorian-era double doors may also have been installed in the dwelling at this time. The bathroom found in Room 109 appears to date to this period.[29]

Alterations under the window just north of the front entrance on the house's east (front) façade are indicated on the exterior and interior by seams in the wall materials. The purpose and date of these alterations are not known at this time. It is possible that this window opening could originally have been a door opening, perhaps even the entrance

29 Brian LaBrie, *Field Notes* (Gainesville, GA: The Jaeger Company, 2011).

to the circa 1864 portion of the house. It seems unlikely, however, that the door would remain visible within the unified front façade constructed during the 1870-1871 expansion of the house. The two exterior boards of the dado panel and the baseboard that extends across the porch appear to have fewer coats of paint, indicating they are more recent replacements. The window sill has also been replaced. On the interior, the area beneath the window shows no evidence of a door casing or surround and no ghost markings where these might have been. The area is patched with previously used shelving and a piece of baseboard thought to be original to the house. These alterations may possibly date to the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s renovations by the Ellerbes and Hootsells, or to the 1990s repairs made by NPS."

Between 1980 and 1992, the property had a number of owners and may have been used as rental property. In 1992, NPS purchased the property and converted its rooms into administrative office space for the Natchez National Historical Park. A variety of repairs and alterations were made to the house by NPS. About 1992, the rear double door flanked by a window was replaced with an in-kind metal window and door system; the bathrooms in Rooms 106 and 107 were installed; and carpeting was installed over the existing wood floors. About 1993, an HVAC system was installed, creating the continuous window seats in Rooms 201, 203, and 204 that cover ductwork.[30] In 1998, NPS moved their administrative offices out of the Stietenroth House and into the Natchez Visitor Reception Center. Proposed uses for the house after the offices were moved included a visitor contact station and a temporary office/living quarters, but none of these uses have been implemented to date.[31] A series of photos taken by NPS in 1998 document the house at that time (see *Figure 9*, *Figure 10*, *Figure 11*, *Figure 12*, and *Figure 13)*.

Historic American Building Survey (HABS) documentation was prepared for the building in 2000 (see *Figure 14*, *Figure 15*, *Figure 16*, *Figure 17*, *Figure 18*, *Figure 19*, *Figure 20*, and *Figure 21)*.



Figure 9: 1998 NPS photograph of house showing the south side elevation.



Figure 10: 1998 NPS photograph of house showing the east front elevation.



Figure 11: 1998 NPS photograph of house showing the rear elevation.

30 Historical Architect, Southeast Support Office, *Memorandum to Superintendent*, Natchez National Historical Park, 7 July 1998, Archives, Natchez National Historical Park.

31 Ibid.

In 2006, a written report and additional photos were prepared as an addendum to the 2000 HABS documentation *(*see *Figure 22*, *Figure 23*, and *Figure 24)*. The 2006 photos document work done by NPS between 2000 and 2006 to repair the house.

While it remained vacant, the house continued to be maintained and repaired by NPS. According to NPS *Superintendent Annual Narrative Reports*, in 2001 NPS worked to stabilize the house's foundation and make other repairs. They removed the flooring and some floor framing from the four rooms on the first floor of the house's main core to gain access to the foundation piers and sills. The brick piers were rebuilt, and the north chimney was rebuilt from the ground up to the first-floor ceiling. However, the removed wood flooring and framing were never replaced. The wall that had been reconstructed between Rooms 101 and 102 may also have been removed at this time. The exterior walls of Room 103 were rebuilt minus the window that was originally found in the west wall. The front porch's wood decking was replaced, and new columns, identified as historically correct by the annual report, were fabricated and installed.The front porch balustrade was probably also removed at this time. Some window work was done to make the house weather-tight. Ground clean up on the hill behind the house was also done.[32]

In 2003, NPS reported that the house received extensive work. A new porch post (possibly on the rear porch) was added, and the siding on the north side of the house was repaired. Several window sashes were replaced and repaired. The house was painted, and the rusting roof was given a roof coating. In 2004, broken and rotted window sashes were repaired, deteriorated siding was replaced, and rotten and missing boards around the bottom edges of the exterior walls were replaced. The house again received a paint job.[33] At least some of the lapped siding removed from the house's exterior during this work is stored inside the house. The house is currently owned by NPS and has been vacant since 1998.



Figure 12: 1998 NPS photograph of house showing the porch floor prior to replacement.



Figure 13: 1998 NPS photograph detail of the front porch before post and floor replacement.

32 NPS, *Superintendent Annual Narrative Report*, 30 September 2001.

33 NPS, *Superintendent Annual Narrative Report*, 30 September 2003; and 30 September 2004.

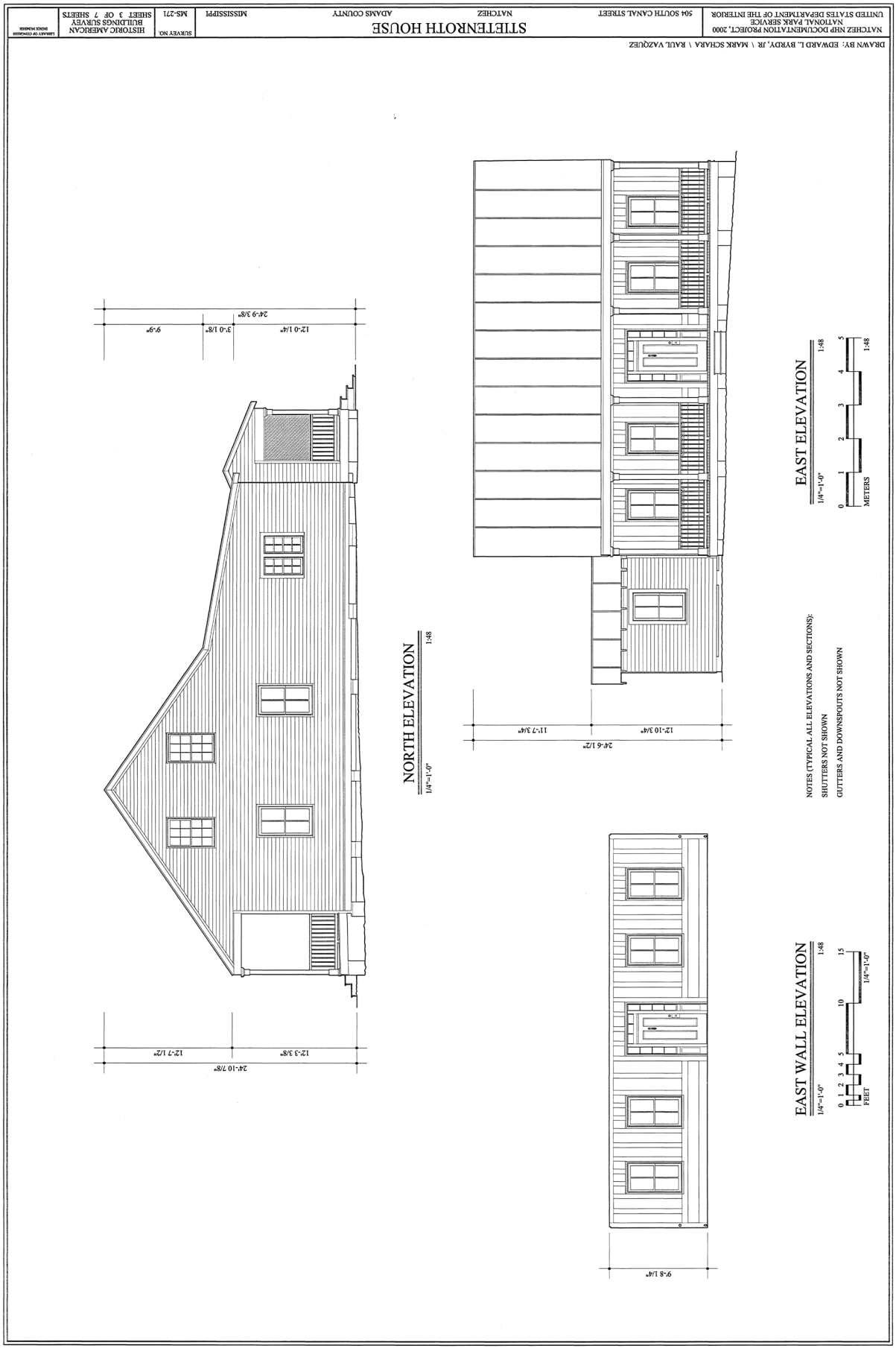


Figure 14: HABS drawing from 2000 depicting the east and north elevations of the house.



Figure 15: HABS drawing from 2000 depicting the west and south elevations of the house.



Figure 16: HABS photograph of front elevation from 2000.



Figure 17: HABS photograph detail of the front entrance from 2000.



Figure 18: HABS photograph of north side elevation from 2000.



Figure 19: HABS photograph of rear elevation from 2000.



Figure 20: HABS photograph of south side elevation from 2000.



Figure 21: HABS detail of northwest fireplace from 2000.



Figure 22: HABS photograph of east front and north side elevations from 2006.



Figure 23: HABS photograph of staircase from 2006.



Figure 24: HABS photograph of southeast room from 2006.

Building Development and Use Timeline

1842 -1870	Charles Stietenroth, Sr., acquired property along Canal Street.
1864	The 1864 Civil War Map of Natchez, Mississippi (see *Figure 1*), documented two houses on the Canal Street property acquired by Charles Stietenroth, Sr. The house on the site of the Stietenroth House was a narrow, rectilinear building connected to a rear wing or dependency. This house is believed to be the north section of the existing house.[34]
Ca. 1870-1871	The original house was likely expanded by Charles Stietenroth, Sr., with an addition on the south side of both the first and second floors.[35]
1884	A house with side-gabled roof was shown on a plat of the property in the same location as the Stietenroth House.
Ca. 1871-1904	A new rear brick dependency may have been constructed during this period and attached to the main house with a covered breezeway. A one-room, wood-framed addition was made on the west side of the dependency. An L-shaped and a rectangular outbuilding had been constructed in the rear yard.[36]
Ca. 1905 -1910	The southeast corner of the breezeway was enclosed and a second porch constructed on the south side of the dependency.[37]

34 *Map of Defences [sic] of Natchez*, 1864.

35 Jones, *Field Notes*.

36 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company, 1904.

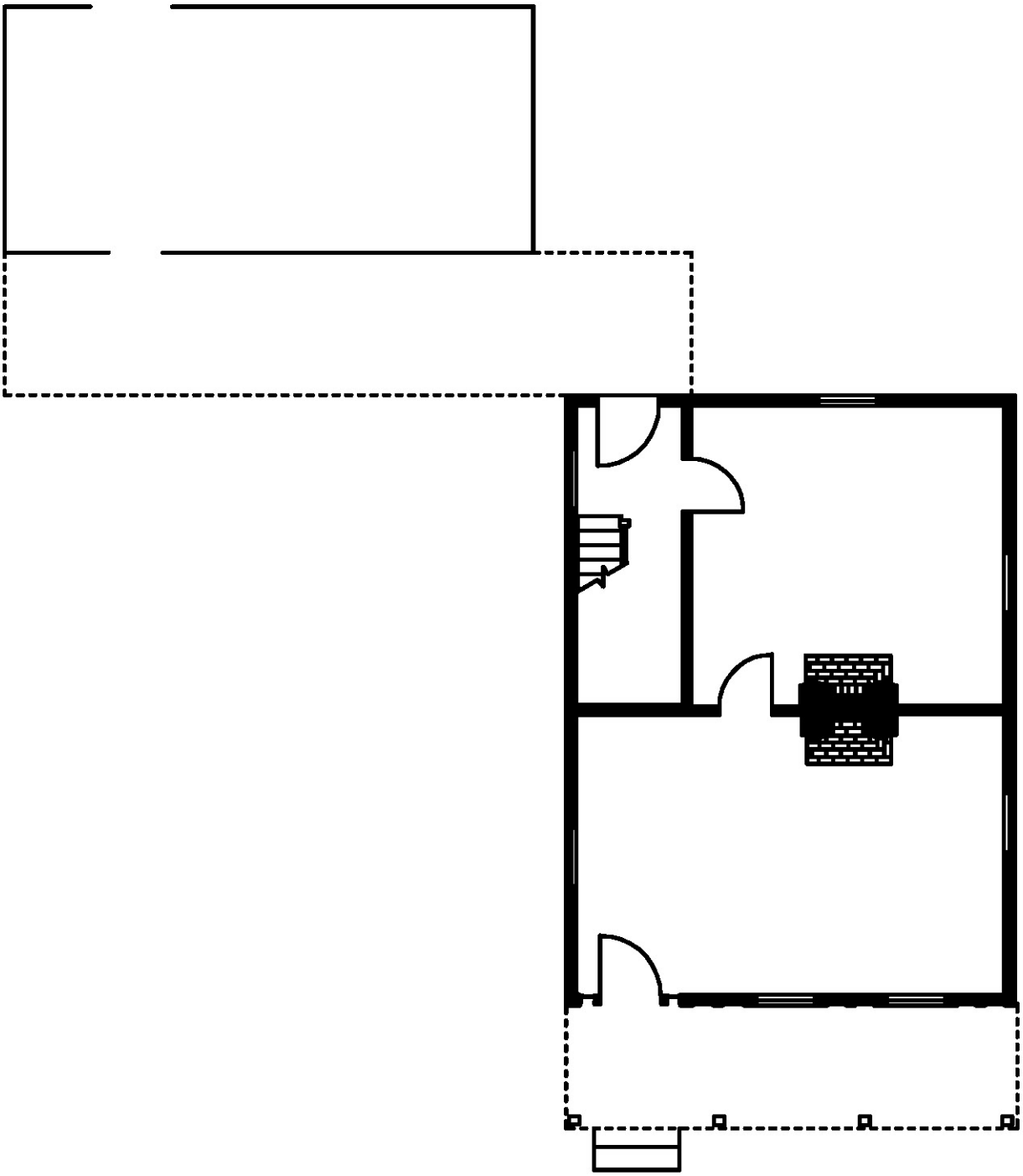
37 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company, 1910

Ca. 1911-1925	The breezeway between the main house and the dependency was enclosed. A one-room ell was constructed at the northwest rear corner of the main house and connected to the dependency by an open verandah/loggia. The two outbuildings had been removed, and one small garage outbuilding had been constructed in the northwest corner of the property.[38]
1939	A concrete retaining wall was constructed along South Canal Street to the site's "new driveway" by "PWA Project No. 1126-F-Cont. #8."
Ca. 1926 -1946	The rear verandah/loggia was enclosed and the northeast corner of the rear dependency had been altered to make the enclosed verandah a square room. The rear dependency may have been reconstructed with wood framing on the existing brick foundation by this time. The one-room addition on the west side of the dependency and the porch on the south side of the dependency were removed.[39]
1961	The Ellerbes took out a promissory note for $7,000 against the property, likely for building improvements. Improvements may have included partial roof reconstruction, removal of chimneys from above the second floor, and creation of a stair hall on the second floor.
Ca. 1973-1980	Extensive renovations by the Hootsells likely included creation of a central hallway on the first floor, addition of salvaged Victorian-era moldings and doors, and addition of gypsum-board wall finishes.
1992	NPS purchased the Stietenroth House and property and moved the Natchez National Historical Park's administrative offices into the house.
Ca. 1992	The rear double door flanked by a window was replaced with an in-kind metal window and door system; bathrooms were added in the rear dependency; and carpeting was installed.
Ca. 1993	HVAC system was installed, creating the continuous window seats in Rooms 201, 203, and 204.
1998	NPS moved their administrative offices out of the house.
2000	Historic American Building Survey (HABS) drawings were completed for the building.
2001	NPS made extensive repairs to the house's foundation that involved removing the first-floor wood flooring and a wall.
2003	More repair work was done by NPS that included painting the house.
2004	NPS made repairs to windows and siding, and re-painted the house's exterior.
2006	*Written Historical and Descriptive Data: Addendum to Stietenroth House* written by Virginia Barrett Price as an addendum to the HABS documentation of 2000.

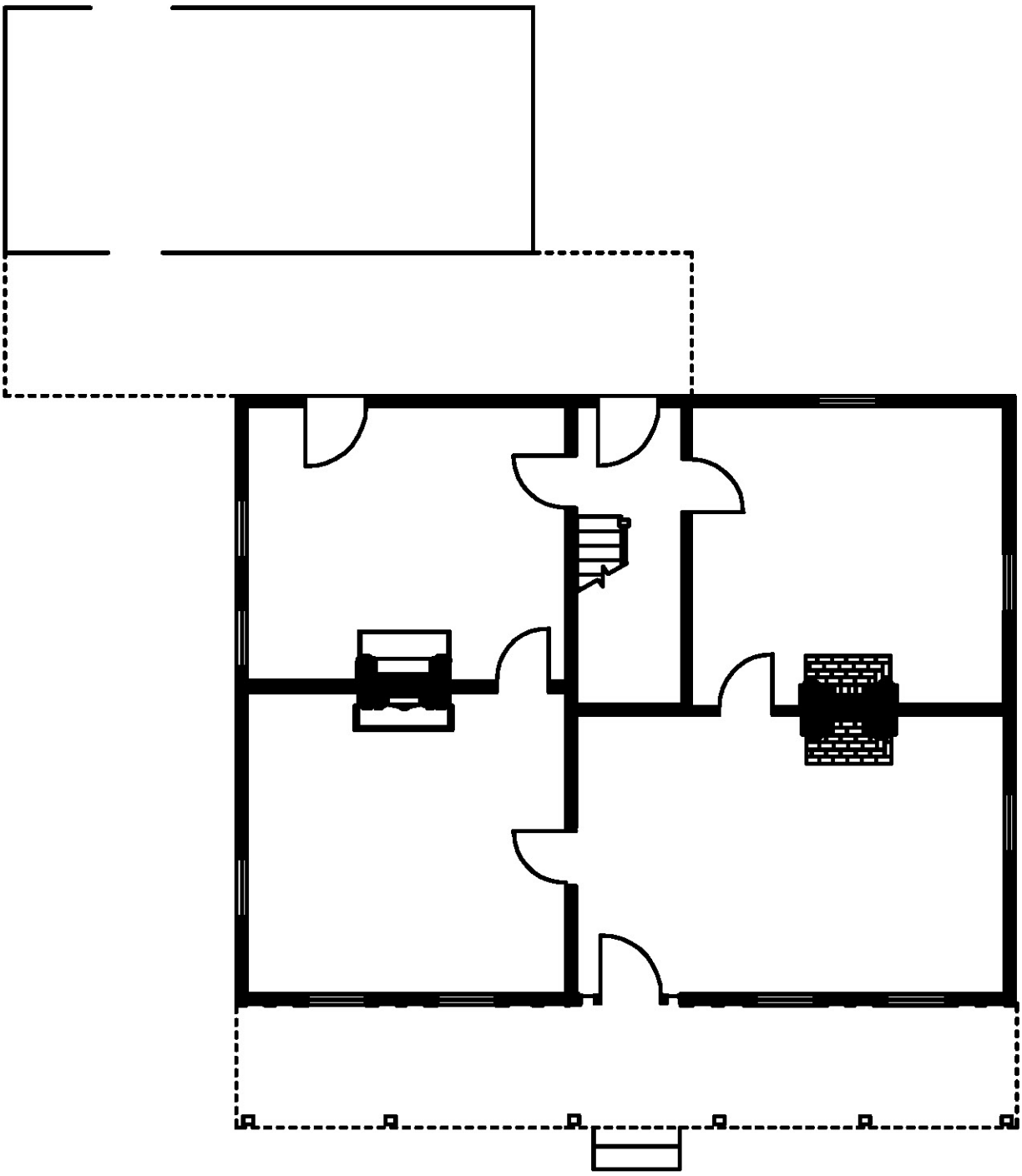
38 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company, 1925.

39 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company, 1946.

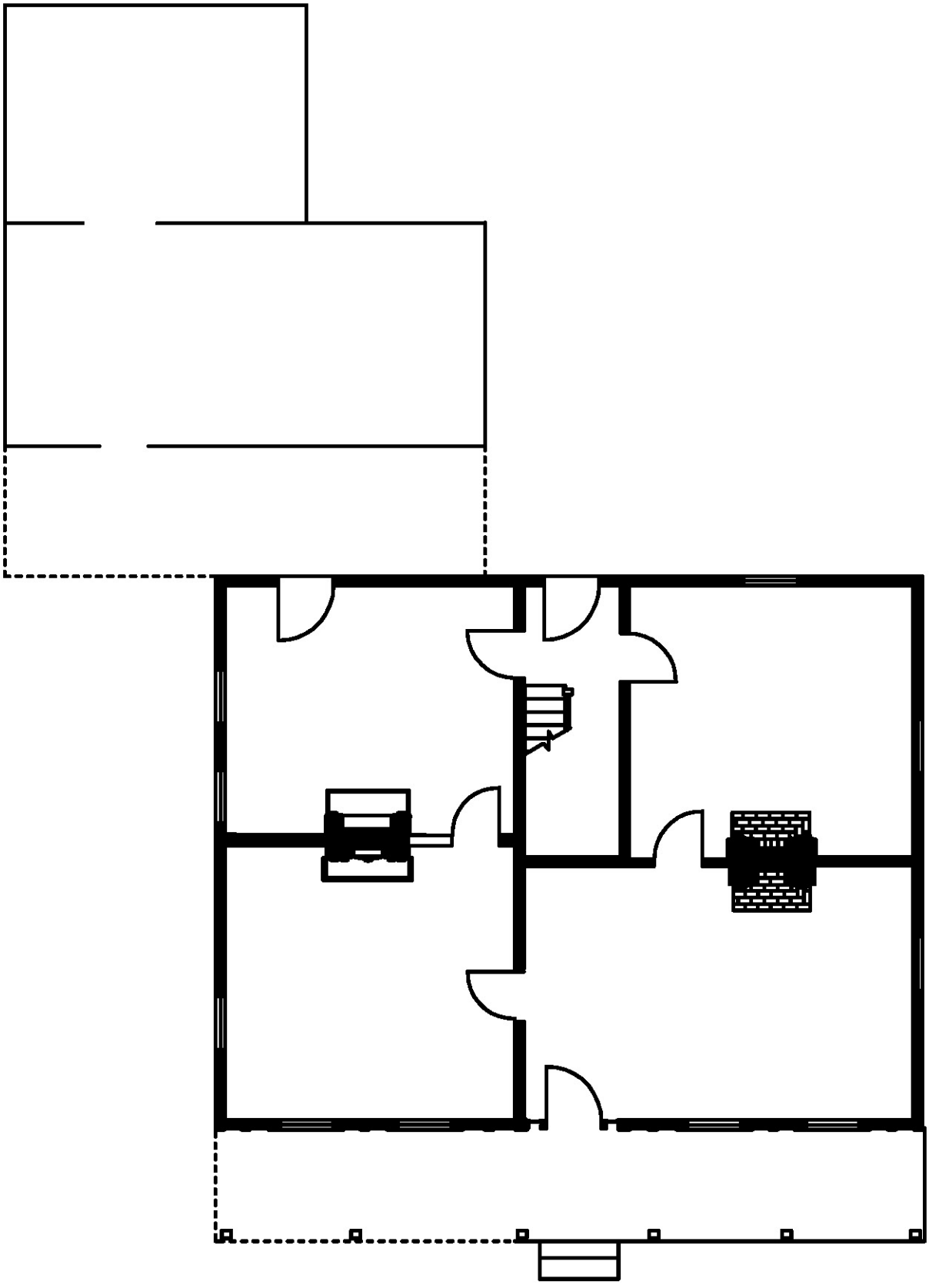
The evolution of the Stietenroth House is depicted in *Drawing A-1: Evolution*. Floor plans of the Stietenroth house depicting the major construction phases are depicted in *Drawing A-2: Circa 1864 Floor Plan* (see also *Period Plan 1* on page 27), *Drawing A-3: Circa 1871 Floor Plan* (see also *Period Plan 2* on page 28), *Drawing A-4: Circa 1904 Floor Plan* (see also *Period Plan 3* on page 29), *Drawing A-5: Circa 1911 Floor Plan* (see also *Period Plan 4* on page 30), *Drawing A-6: 1925 Floor Plan* (see also *Period Plan 5* on page 31), *Drawing A-7: 1946 Floor Plan* (see also *Period Plan 6* on page 32), and *Drawing A-8: Circa 1998 Floor Plan* (see also *Period Plan 7* on page 33). *Drawings A-1 to A-17* are located in Appendix A.



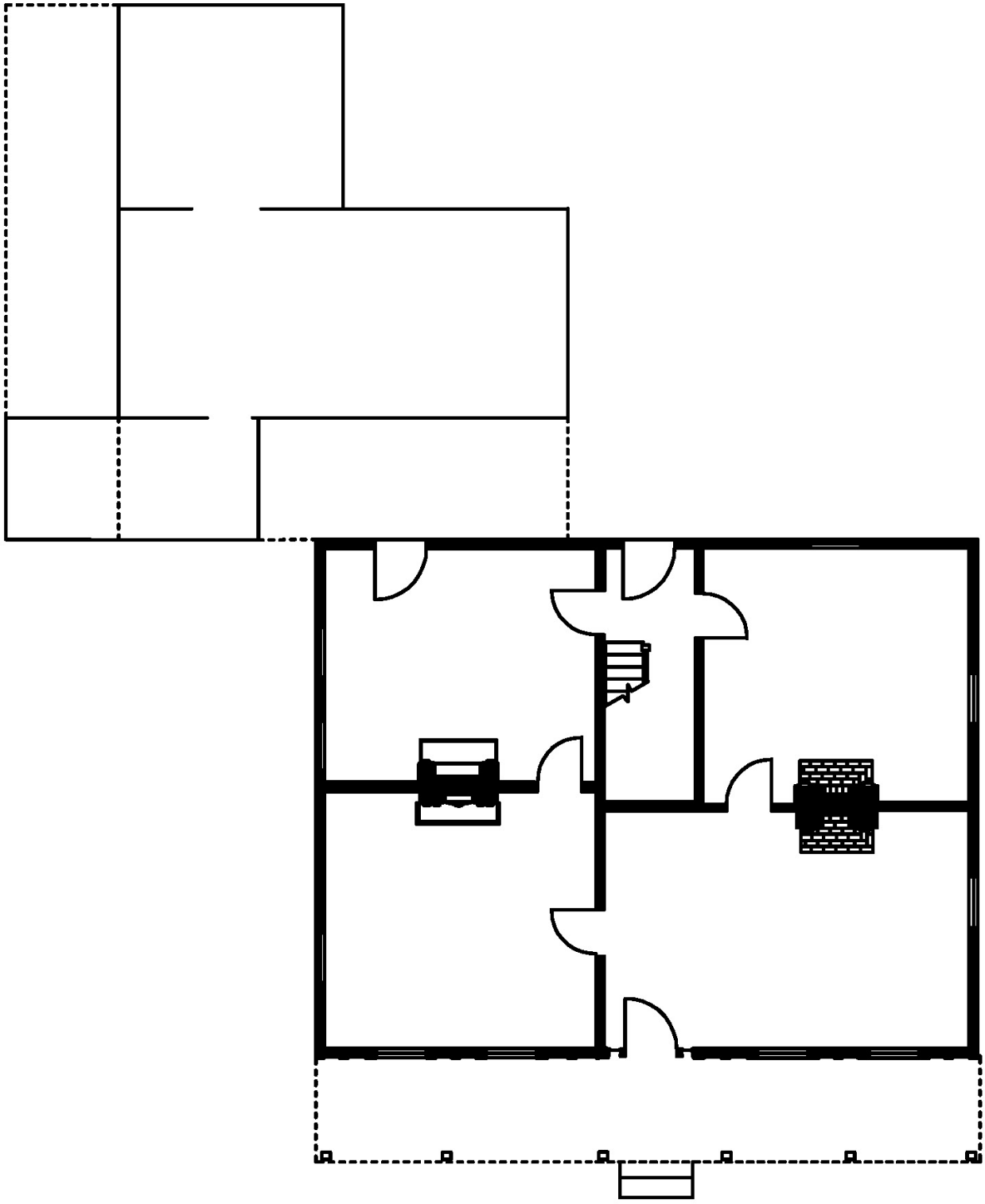
Period Plan 1: Circa 1864.



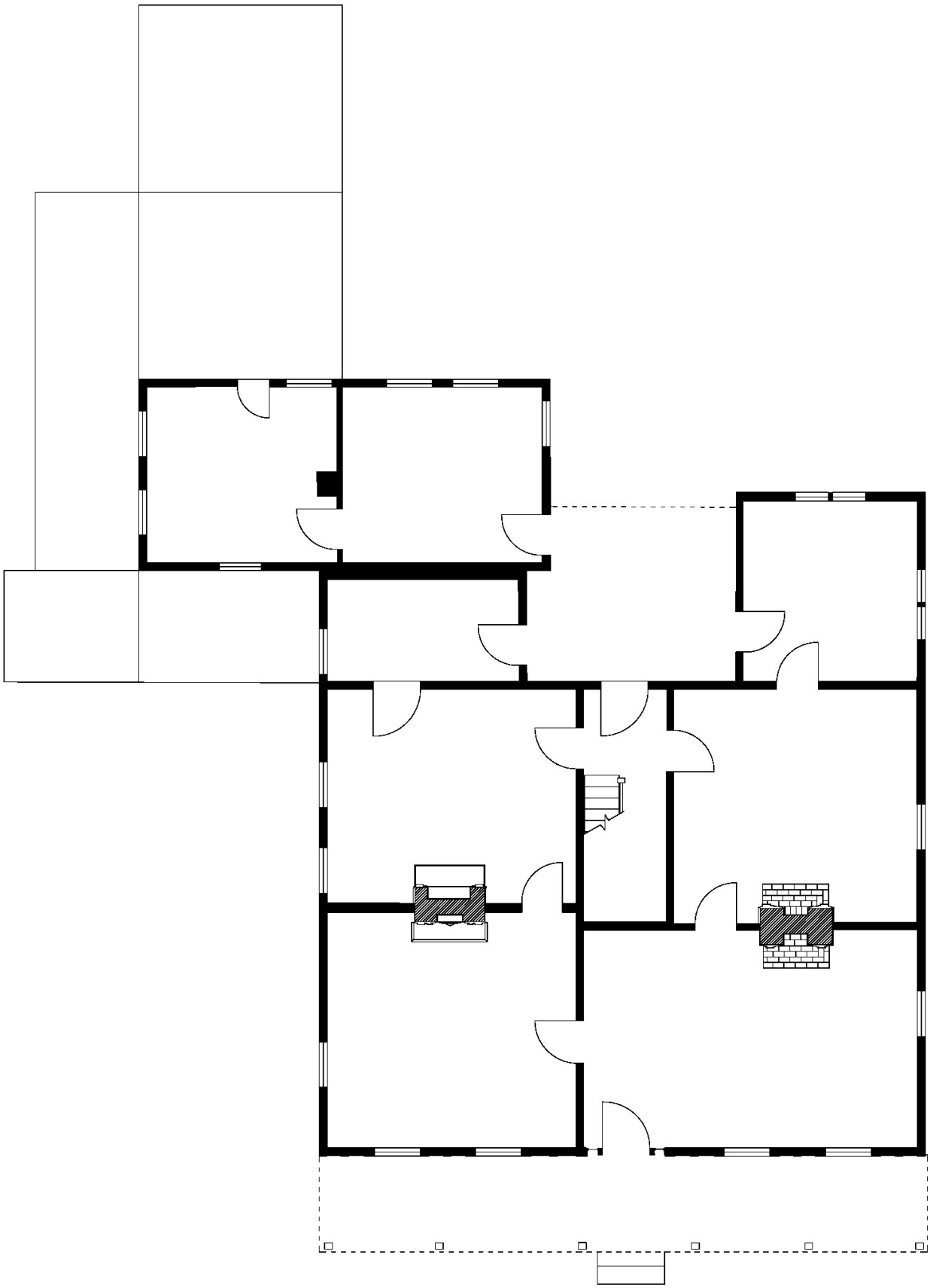
Period Plan 2: Circa 1871.



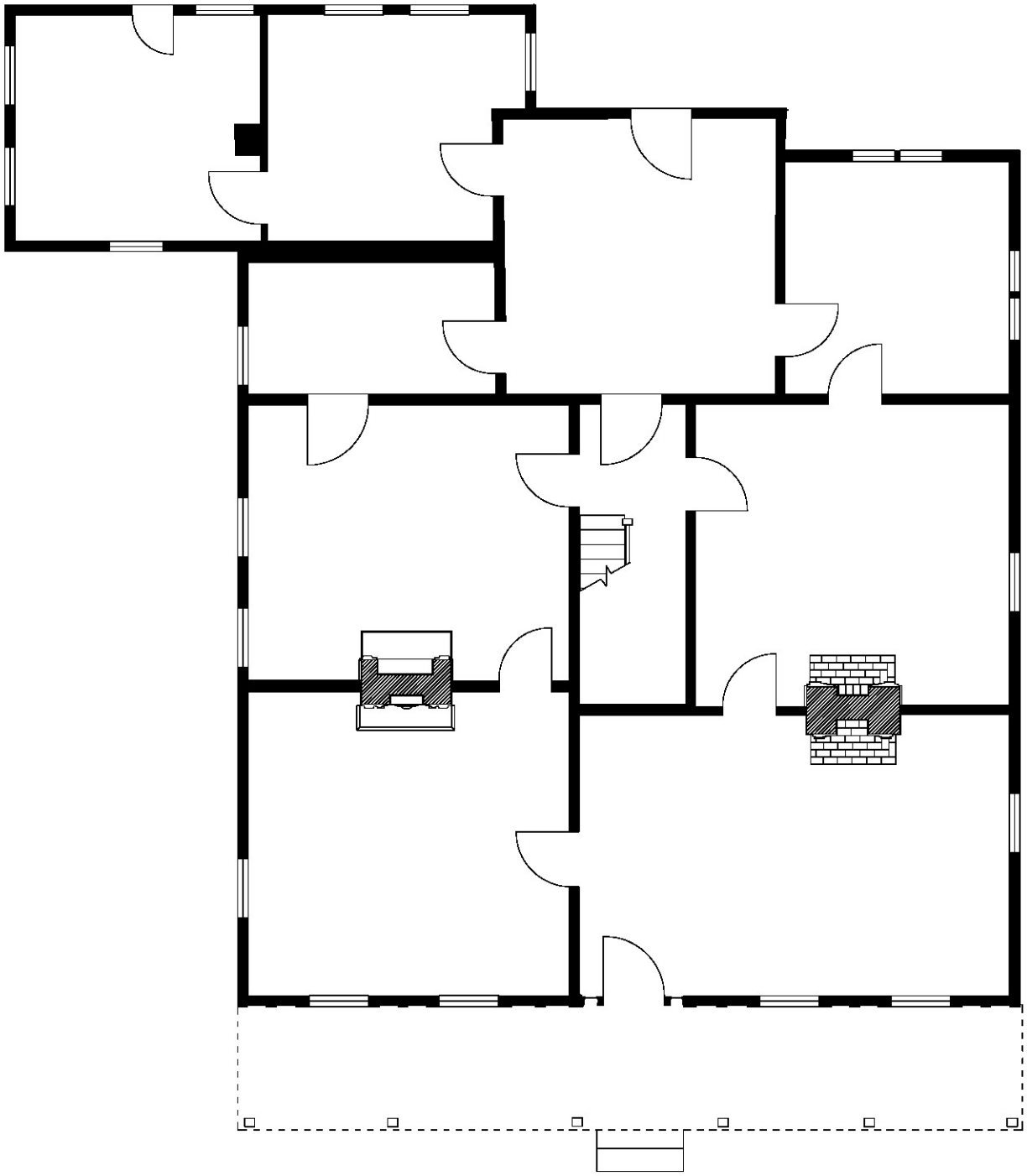
Period Plan 3: Circa 1904.



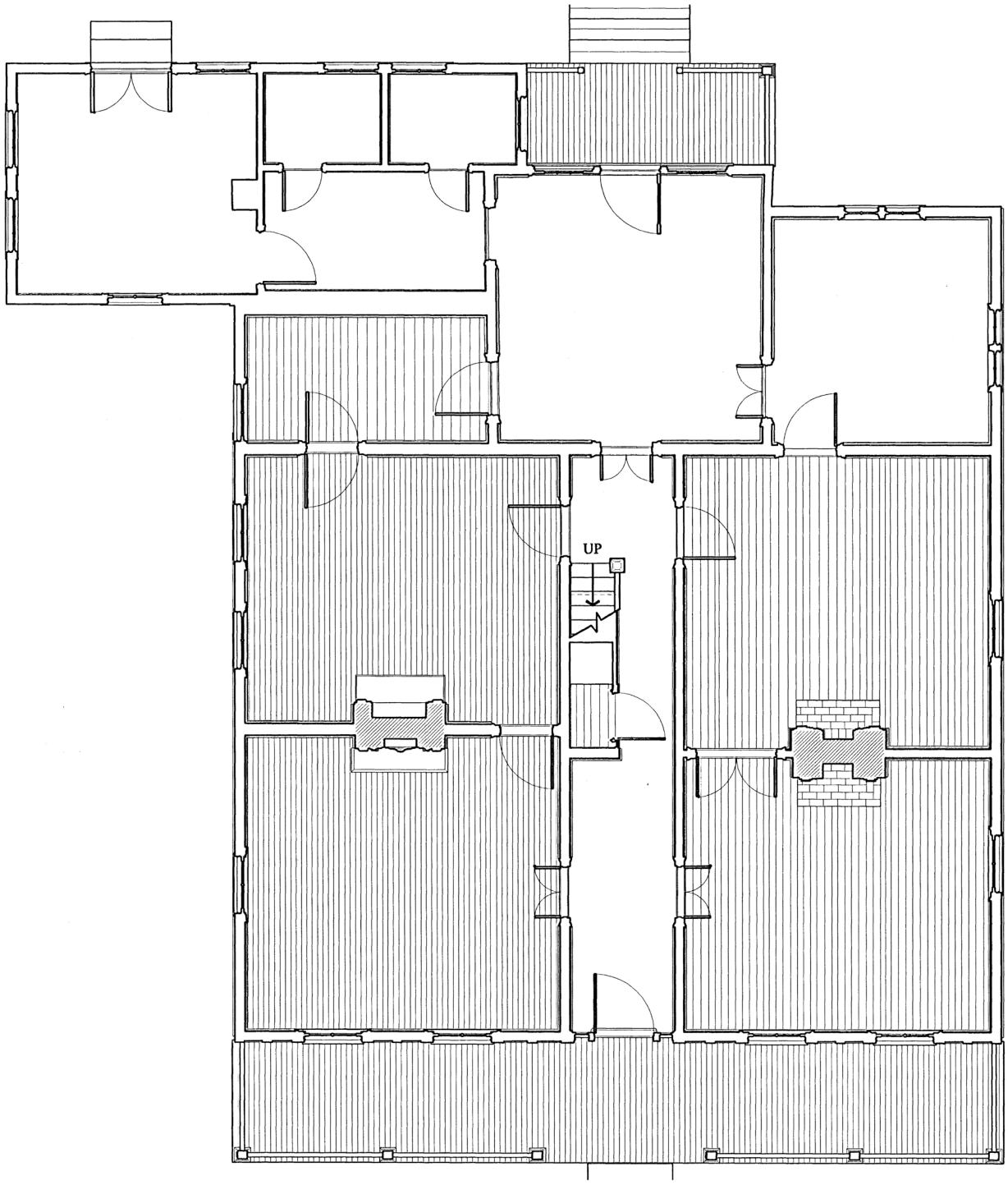
Period Plan 4: Circa 1911



Period Plan 5: Circa 1925.



Period Plan 6: Circa 1946.



Period Plan 7: Circa 1998.

I.C: Physical Description and Conditions Assessment

General Description

The Site

The Stietenroth House is located at 504 South Canal Street on tract 102-06 in the City of Natchez, Adams County, Mississippi (see *Figure 25*). The house sits on the west side of South Canal Street. A level lawn of St. Augustine grass surrounds the house. The lawn is approximately four feet above street level due to the installation of a concrete retaining wall during a road improvement project in 1938. A set of eight steps leads from the six-foot-wide public sidewalk to the front yard. The stairs align with the front entrance to the house. There was once an iron rail incorporated into the curving cheek wall, but the railing is presently gone. There is evidence of a brick sidewalk between the concrete steps and the steps to the porch of the house, but grass has overgrown the walkway. Figures 26 and 32 provide glimpses of the extant brick sidewalk. Two grass panels flank the overgrown walkway. A large river birch grows in the south section of the yard. A concrete footing for a non-existing flagpole is near the middle of the north panel. Four Indian hawthorne shrubs grow along the base of the front porch.

A steep unpaved driveway enters the property from South Canal Street, travels along the north elevation of the house, and provides access to a gravel parking area north of the house. The nine-foot-wide drive extends approximately 36 feet into the parcel. Approximately 27 feet west of the northwest corner of the building, the topography rises steeply towards an elevated terrace with an asphalt road. This terrace is at its highest point approximately 10 feet above the grade around the house. This steep slope follows along the west property boundary, turns at the southwest corner of the property, and extends east along the south property boundary. This slope is approximately 30 feet south from the side of the main building.

A thick growth of volunteer species, both indigenous and exotic, covers the bank. Plants include paper mulberry trees, cherry laurel, black locust, water oak, and hackberry. There are several large azaleas growing on the slope along the west property line.



Figure 25: View of east (front) elevation.

The Building Exterior

Note: For reference in descriptions related to the building's exterior, the following figures provide views of all four facades. These include: *Figure 25* and *Figure 26* - East Front Elevation; *Figure 27* - North Side Elevation; *Figure 28* and *Figure 29* - West Rear Elevation; and *Figure 30* and *Figure 31* - South Side Elevation. The following description of the building exterior has followed nominal directions rather than cardinal, based on the use of this system in the HABS documentation project in 2000. *Drawings A-1 to A-17* are located in Appendix A.

General Appearance. The Stietenroth House is a one- and one-half-story, wood-framed house with a side-gabled roof covered with standing-seam metal (see *Figure 27*). The roof's ridgeline extends north/south, parallel to the house's front facade. The front verandah/gallery extends the full width of the front façade and is incorporated within the main roof of the house. The front elevation faces east and fronts on South Canal Street. The main core of the house is 38'-7 ⅛" wide and approximately 31' deep. On the west (rear) elevation of the main core are wood-frame additions covered with a standing-seam-metal shed roof that extends from the main roof but is less steeply pitched. Attached to the southwest corner of the rear shed-roofed additions, and extending to the south of the main core, is the rear dependency covered with a side-gabled roof of standing-seam metal.



Figure 26: Front elevation.



Figure 27: North (side) elevation.

The east (front) elevation of the Stietenroth House is five bays wide and roughly symmetrical (see *Figure 26*). The front door, flanked by sidelights with a transom, is found in the center bay. Two two-over-two, double-hung, wood windows are symmetrically placed on either side of the central front door. The front façade is finished with wood board-and-batten siding that has been painted. The boards between the battens are finished with a rough, sandy texture and painted. These boards range in size from 10 ⅞" to 11 ⅞" in width, alternating with wood battens that range in width from 5 ⅜" to 5 ⅞". A long dado panel, also finished with a rough, sandy texture and painted, is found beneath the windows on either side of the front door. Two boards of the dado panel under the window just north of the entrance have seams that indicate this section has been replaced at some point. The two replacement boards and the baseboard that extends across the porch appear to have fewer coats of paint than the surrounding boards. The purpose and date of these alterations are not known at this time.

The full-width front verandah/gallery is supported with six approximately 6" x 6" square posts, each with a square base, a chamfered shaft, and a square capital (see *Figures 26 and 32*). These posts previously featured a base and capital with molding and were connected by a balustrade, but these features have been removed. The porch flooring and posts were replaced in 2001. The two front steps leading from the ground up to the verandah/gallery are wood and center on the front door. The verandah/gallery is approximately 6'-1" deep with 3 ¼"-wide tongue-and-groove floor boards. The ceiling is finished with wood board and battens. The front porch was probably constructed in its existing configuration during the circa 1870-1871 expansion of the house.

The north (side) elevation of the house's main core includes the open side of the front verandah/gallery that is incorporated under the main roofline, as well as windows on both the first and second floors (see *Figure 27*). The two first-floor windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood windows that may date to the construction of the house's north section by 1864. The two second-floor windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood windows that have replacement sash, but retain their historic exterior surrounds. The rear shed extends to the west from the house's main core. Its shed roof extends from the main roof of the house at a shallower slope than the main roof. Two four-over-four, double-hung, wood windows are paired together in the north façade of the rear shed and appear to date to the construction of this part of the rear shed between 1910 and 1925. This north (side) elevation of the house, including the rear shed, is covered in lapped siding that ranges in exposure from 4 ⅛" to 5 ⅛". While some of it may be original, at least some of the lapped siding has been replaced, as there are only a few seams in the siding where the main core and the rear shed addition come together. It is known that NPS replaced siding on the north façade in 2003. The rake boards along the north edge of the side-gabled and shed roofs are plain, rectangular wood boards.

The west (rear) elevation consists of the rear shed additions and the rear dependency (see *Figure 28*). The northwest side of the west façade of the rear shed currently has no window openings, but originally had two four-over-four windows paired together and roughly centered within the wall. This wall was rebuilt in 2001 by NPS, and the

windows, although historic, were not reinstalled. These windows are currently stored in Room 103. Attached to the south half of the rear shed's west façade is the rear dependency and an open porch addition, all under a side-gabled roof that abuts against the rear shed roof (see *Figure 31*). The open porch, constructed after 1946, features a corner wood post and balustrade. The entrance from the porch into the rear shed features a nonhistoric fifteen-light, metal door flanked on either side by fixed metal windows of fifteen lights each. The west façade of the side-gabled rear dependency has two two-over-two windows that are paired together and a single two-over-two window that is a shorter length. These windows appear to date to the reconstruction of the rear dependency, probably between 1911 and 1946. Next to this single window is a solid-core, double wood door that is a nonhistoric addition. On the south elevation of the side-gabled rear dependency are two six-over-six, double-hung, wood windows that have replacement sash, but retain their historic surrounds. The east window has a missing lower sash that has been replaced with a window air-conditioning unit. The side-gabled rear dependency extends beyond the south elevation of the house's main core and rear shed. The east façade of this extension contains one two-over-two, double-hung, wood window that is historic. The west elevation of the rear shed and the west, south, and east elevations of the side-gabled rear dependency are all covered with lapped siding that ranges in exposure from 4 ⅛" to 5 ⅛". The rear dependency's side-gabled roof and the rear of the shed roof both feature exposed rafter tails.

The south (side) elevation contains the open side of the front verandah/gallery incorporated under the main roof and windows in the first and second floors (see *Figure 31*). The south side of the rear shed is attached to the rear of the main core and under the less steeply pitched shed roof. Three two-over-two, double-hung, wood windows are located on the first floor of the main core. One two-over-two, double-hung wood window is located in the south side of the rear shed. These two-over-two windows appear to date to the house's circa 1870-1871 expansion. The window in the rear shed room may have been moved to this location when the rear shed was enclosed between 1910 and 1925. At the second-floor level are two six-over-six, double-hung wood windows that have replacement sash, but retain their historic



Figure 28: West (rear) elevation.



Figure 29: Rear elevation.



Figure 30: East (front) and south (side) elevations.



Figure 31: South (side) elevation.

surrounds. The south elevation is clad in lapped siding that ranges from 4 ⅛" to 5 ⅛" in exposure. A section of siding under one of the second-floor windows has clearly been replaced, as it shows seams where the siding was cut. NPS may have replaced some of the siding during repair work from 2001 to 2004. The rake boards along the south edge of the side-gabled and shed roofs are plain, rectangular wood boards.

Foundation. The Stietenroth House is raised approximately 10 ½" to 1'-3 ¾" off grade by a brick-pier foundation (see *Figure 33*). The main core of the house has a grid of six piers north/south and eight piers east/west. Piers are also found at each corner of each jog of the rear shed, and as needed to support the rear extensions from the main core of the house. The crawlspace beneath the house is packed dirt with building debris, including broken bricks and old wiring. A row of brick piers is found along what is now the partition wall separating the hallway (Rooms 100A & 100B) and Rooms 110 and 111, the original south exterior wall of the house. The brick piers were rebuilt by NPS in 2001.

The foundation of the rear dependency (Rooms 105-108) is different from that of the main house and the rear shed (see *Figure 34*). The building is supported with a solid brick foundation wall extending into the ground. On top of the foundation wall are brick piers supporting wood sills. A brick underpinning connects the piers. Along the exterior, this brick underpinning and the brick piers have been parged with stucco, likely to weatherproof the brick.

Chimneys. Two chimneys with two fireboxes each are found at the Stietenroth House, each one contemporaneous with the section of the house in which it was constructed. The north chimney was constructed by 1864 as part of the original north section of the house's main core (see *Figure 35*). The south chimney was constructed circa 1870-1871 when the south section of the house was built (see *Figure 36*). Both chimneys are coal-burning, and this is documented by physical evidence, the HABS documentation, and by the Historical Architect for the SERO in 1998. The north chimney is roughly centered along the partition wall that separated Room 101 and Room 102 (the wall has been removed) and has a foundation footprint of 2'-3 ¾" by 4'-7". It was reconstructed by NPS



Figure 32: Detail of front porch.



Figure 33: Brick pier foundation.



Figure 34: Rear dependency brick foundation.



Figure 35: North chimney.



Figure 37: Mantel found in Room 111 / Southeast room.



Figure 36: South chimney.



Figure 38: View down south chimney from the floor patch in Room 204.

in 2001. The wood mantels (stored in Room 105) and coal inserts (one frame face of a coal insert is stored in Room 102) have been removed from both fireplaces. The south chimney is roughly centered along the partition wall separating Room 110 and Room 111 and has a foundation footprint of 2'-2 ½" by 4'-5". There are firebox openings into both rooms, and both wood mantels remain intact. The coal insert in Room 110 has been removed (the frame face of the coal insert may be stored in Room 102), but the coal insert in Room 111 is intact. The wood mantels have been stripped and refinished (see *Figure 37*).[40] Both chimneys have been removed above the second floor (see *Figure 38*).

A masonry flue is located in Room 108 of the rear dependency (see *Figure 39*). It probably dates to circa 1911-1946 when the rear dependency was most likely reconstructed. The flue has been removed from above the roofline, perhaps at the same time the chimney tops were removed.



Figure 39: Masonry flue in Room 108 of rear dependency.

Walls. Two historic treatments are found on the exterior walls of the Stietenroth House. These treatments are seen in *Figure 40* and include wood board-and-batten siding on the front façade and wood lapped siding on the side and rear elevations, including the rear shed and rear dependency. The boards between the battens on the front facade are finished with a rough, sandy texture. These textured panels range in size from 10 ⅞" to 11 ⅞" in width, alternating with wood battens that range in width from 5 ⅜" to 5 ⅞". A long dado panel finished with the rough, sandy texture is found beneath the windows on either side of the front

40 LaBrie, *Field Notes*.



Figure 40: Front board and batten and side lapped siding.

door. The house's front elevation is a uniformly constructed façade that was probably built circa 1870-1871 at the same time the main core of the house was expanded to its current size. While the side and rear elevations of the house have historically been clad with lapped siding, much if not all of the siding may have been replaced throughout the years. Obvious seams do not exist in the exterior lapped siding that extends from the house's main core to the rear shed additions. Exceptions include two areas on the north (side) facade at the junction of the main core and the rear shed. A seam can be seen for the space of three boards near the roofline, and a second seam is located on the bottom 1/3 of the wall (see *Figure 29*). This suggests that at least the rear third of the core of the house has had partial replacement of the lapped siding so that the seams between additions are not apparent. NPS has documented replacement of deteriorated siding during repair work done on the house from 2001 to 2004.

Windows. All windows are identified in both *Drawing A-9: Window Schedule and Table 1: Window Schedule*.

There are 13 single and one pair of two-over-two, double-hung wood windows (keyed as D and E in *Table 1* and *Drawing A-9*) in the Stietenroth House similar to the one shown in *Figure 41*. Four two-over-twos are located on the east (front) elevation, and two two-over-twos are on the first floor of the north (side) elevation (see *Figure 42*). Four two-over-twos are located on the first floor of the south (side) elevation (see *Figure 43*). These two-over-two windows may date to the house's two initial construction periods. The exterior window surrounds on the front façade have a double bead along each side, and the top joints are angled cuts. The surrounds on the first floor of the north façade



Figure 41: Two-over-two window on the front elevation (note evidence of pintles in window surround).



Figure 42: Two-over-two window on north elevation, first floor (note evidence of pintles in window surround).



Figure 43: Two-over-two window on south elevation, first floor (note evidence of pintles in window surround).



Figure 44: Two-over-two window in rear dependency (note evidence of pintles in window surround).

are very similar, but with a single bead on each side and a drip cap across the top; the top joints are also angled cuts. The surrounds on the first floor of the south façade are also similar, but with no bead and a drip cap across the top; the top joints are different with straight butt joints rather than angled cuts.

One pair and three single two-over-twos are located on the rear dependency (see *Figure 44*), and probably date to the dependency's reconstruction during the early twentieth century. The window openings vary from approximately 2'-8" to 2'-10" in width by 4'-3" to 5'-4" in height. The exterior window surrounds are wide boards.

There are two pairs of four-over-four, double-hung wood windows (keyed as G in *Table 1* and *Drawing A-9*) similar to the one shown in *Figure 45*. One pair of these windows is on the north wall of the rear shed in Room 103. When NPS rebuilt the west wall of this room in 2001, the pair of windows in that wall was not reinstalled. These windows are historic and probably date to the construction of Room 103 in the rear shed between 1911 and 1925.



Figure 45: Four-over-four window on north elevation.

The window openings are approximately 1'-7" wide by 3'-11" in height. The exterior window surrounds are wide boards.

There are six six-over-six, double-hung wood windows (keyed as F in *Table 1* and *Drawing A-9*) in the dwelling. Two six-over-six windows are on the north (side) elevation, and two are on the south (side) elevation, all of them on the second floor (see *Figure 46*). The six-over-six window sash are replacements that probably date to the mid-twentieth century, based on their construction, light pattern, and use of narrower muntins than the earlier two-over-two windows. The window

surrounds appear to match those of the first-floor, two-over-two windows on the south facade. These surrounds have no visible bead on the sides, but do have a drip cap along the top; the top joints are straight butt joints. The window openings are approximately 2'-7" wide by 4'-6" in height.

Two more six-over-six windows are located in the south façade of the rear dependency (see *Figure 47*). While the sash may have been replaced, the window surrounds are wide boards like the other window surrounds in the rear dependency; the only difference is the presence of a drip cap. One window measures approximately 2'-10" wide by 4'-7" in height. The second window measures approximately 2'-8" wide by 4'-3" in height. Its lower sash has been replaced with a window air-conditioning unit.

Some window sashes have been replaced and others repaired by NPS. Wood shutters were historically located on the windows in the house's main core and rear shed. Pieces of shutter hardware remain on many of the window surrounds. Based on the HABS photos, these shutters were removed between 2000 and 2006.

Sidelights (keyed as A in *Table 1* and *Drawing A-9*) and a transom (keyed as B in *Table 1* and *Drawing A-9*) of colored glass lights flank the front door of the dwelling, as shown in *Figure 48*. Each sidelight consists of four portrait-oriented lights that are approximately 6 ½" by 13" and contain yellow, green, blue, and purple glass. The transom has landscape-oriented lights that are approximately 10 ½" wide by 7" in height and contain blue and purple glass. The colored glass in the lights is machine-rolled cathedral glass that may date to the house's 1870-1871 expansion.

The transom over the historic rear door opening (keyed as C in *Table 1* and *Drawing A-9*), seen in *Figure 49*, has four square, clear glass lights that measure 7 ½" by 7 ½". The construction of this transom appears to be the same as the front-door transom with approximately ¾" mullions with an approximately 1" frame. Two nonhistoric 15-light, fixed, metal windows (keyed as H in *Table 1* and *Drawing A-9*) flank the rear nonhistoric door.

For specific dimensions of each window, see *Table 1: Window Schedule* on the next page, which is keyed to *Drawing A-9*.



Figure 46: Six-over-six window on north elevation, second floor (note evidence of pintles in window surround).



Figure 47: Six-over-six window on south elevation of the rear dependency.

Table 1: Window Schedule

Window Identifier	Room No.	Historic?	Material	Opening Width	Opening Height	Surround Width	Surround Lintel (Height)	Surround Cap	Surround Apron	Surround Depth	Light Pattern	Paired?	Paired / Double Division	Date of Surround (Interior)*	Date of Window Sashes	Date of Surround (Exterior)
D-1	101	Y	Wood	2′-10 1/8″	5′-3 3/8″	2 1/8″	2 1/8″	1″	2″	3/4″	2/2	N	-	ca. 1870-1871, Altered	ca. 1870-1871	ca. 1870-1871
D-2	101	Y	Wood	2′-10 1/8″	5′-3 3/8″	2″	2″	1″	2″	3/4″	2/2	N	-	ca. 1870-1871, Altered	ca. 1870-1871	ca. 1870-1871
D-3	101	Y	Wood	2′-9 3/4″	5′-4 5/8	2″	2″	1″	2″	3/4″	2/2	N	-	ca. 1864-1871, Altered	ca. 1864-1871	ca. 1864-1871
D-4	102	Y	Wood	2′-9 3/4″	5′-4 5/8	2″	2″	1″	2″	3/4″	2/2	N	-	ca. 1864-1871, Altered	ca. 1864-1871	ca. 1864-1871
G-1	103	Y	Wood	1′-7 3/4″	3′-11 1/2″	3 3/4″	3 7/8″	-	3/4″	3/4″	2 - 4/4	Y	3 7/8″	ca. 1911-1925, Altered	ca. 1911-1925	ca. 1911-1925
G-2 **	103	Y	Wood	1′-7 5/8″	3′-11 1/2″	3 3/4″	3 7/8″	-	3/4″	3/4″	2 - 4/4	Y	3 7/8″	ca. 1911-1925, Altered	ca. 1911-1925	ca. 1911-1925
H-1	104	N	Metal	2′-10 3/4″	6′-8″	3 1/8″	3 3/4″	-	1 1/4″	3/4″	15	Y	3 7/8″	Late 20th C.	Late 20th C.	Late 20th C.
H-2	104	N	Metal	2′-10 3/4″	6′-8″	3 1/8″	3 3/4″	-	1 1/4″	3/4″	15	Y	3 7/8″	Late 20th C.	Late 20th C.	Late 20th C.
E-1	106	Y	Wood	2′-7 7/8″	5′-1/2″	4 3/8″	4 3/8″	-	1 5/8″	3/4″	2/2	N	-	ca. 1911-1946, altered	ca. 1911-1946	ca. 1911-1946
E-2	106	Y	Wood	2′-8″	5′-3 3/8″	4 1/4″	4 5/8″	-	1 5/8″	3/4″	2/2	Y	7 3/4″	ca. 1911-1946, altered	ca. 1911-1946	ca. 1911-1946

Table 1: Window Schedule Continued...

Window Identifier	Room No.	Historic?	Material	Opening Width	Opening Height	Surround Width	Surround Lintel (Height)	Surround Cap	Surround Apron	Surround Depth	Light Pattern	Paired?	Paired / Double Division	Date of Surround (Interior)*	Date of Window Sashes	Date of Surround (Exterior)
E-3	107	Y	Wood	2′-8″	5′-3 3/8″	4 1/4″	4 5/8″	-	1 5/8″	3/4″	2/2	Y	7 3/4″	ca. 1911-1946, altered	ca. 1911-1946	ca. 1911-1946
E-4	108	Y	Wood	2′-7 1/2″	4′-3 1/8″	4 1/4″	4 5/8″	-	1 3/4″	3/4″	2/2	N	-	ca. 1911-1946, altered	ca. 1911-1946	ca. 1911-1946
F-1	108	Y	Wood	2′-9 3/4″	4′-7 1/4″	4 1/4″	4 1/2″	3/4″	1 5/8″	3/4″	6/6	N	-	ca. 1911-1946, altered	Mid-20th C.	ca. 1911-1946
F-2	108	Y	Wood	2′-7 7/8″	4′-3″	4 1/4″	4 3/4″	3/4″	1 3/4″	3/4″	6/In-fill	N	-	ca. 1911-1946, altered	Mid-20th C.	ca. 1911-1946
E-5	108	Y	Wood	2′-8 1/8″	5′-3 1/4″	4 1/4′″	4 3/4″	3/4″	1 7/8″	3/4″	2/2	N	-	ca. 1911-1946, altered	ca. 1911-1946	ca. 1911-1946
E-6 ***	109	Y	Wood	2′-9 3/4″	5′-4 1/8″	2″	1 5/8″	1″	2′	3/4″	2/2	N	-	ca. 1911-1925, altered	ca. 1870-1871	ca. 1870-1871
E-7	110	Y	Wood	2′-9 3/4″	5′-4 1/8″	2″	1 5/8″	1″	2′	3/4″	2/2	N	-	ca. 1870-1871, Altered	ca. 1870-1871	ca. 1870-1871
E-8	110	Y	Wood	2′-9 3/4″	5′-4 1/8″	2″	1 5/8″	1″	2′	3/4″	2/2	N	-	ca. 1870-1871-1871, Altered	ca. 1870-1871-1871	ca. 1870-1871
E-9	111	Y	Wood	2′-9 3/4″	5′-4 1/8″	2″	1 5/8″	1″	2′	3/4″	2/2	N	-	ca. 1870-1871, Altered	ca. 1870-1871	ca. 1870-1871

Table 1: Window Schedule Continued...

Window Identifier	Room No.	Historic?	Material	Opening Width	Opening Height	Surround Width	Surround Lintel (Height)	Surround Cap	Surround Apron	Surround Depth	Light Pattern	Paired?	Paired / Double Division	Date of Surround (Interior)*	Date of Window Sashes	Date of Surround (Exterior)
D-5	111	Y	Wood	2′-9 1/2″	5′-3 3/8″	1 7/8″	1 5/8″	1″	2″	3/4″	2/2	N	-	ca. 1870-1871, Altered	ca. 1870-1871	ca. 1870-1871
D-6	111	Y	Wood	2′-9 7/8″	5′-3 3/8″	1 7/8″	1 5/8″	1″	2″	3/4″	2/2	N	-	ca. 1870-1871, Altered	ca. 1870-1871	ca. 1870-1871
F-3	201	Y	Wood	2′-10 1/4″	4′-7 5/8″	1 1/2″	1 3/4″	1/2″	1 1/2″	3/4″	6/6	N	-	ca. 1864-1871, Altered	Mid-20th C.	ca. 1864-1871
F-4	201	Y	Wood	2′-7 3/8″	4′-5 7/8″	1 1/2″	1 3/4″	1/2″	1 5/8″	3/4″	6/6	N	-	ca. 1864-1871, Altered	Mid-20th C.	ca. 1864-1871
F-5	204	Y	Wood	2′-10 1/4″	4′-7 5/8″	1 1/2″	1 3/4″	1/2″	1 3/4″	3/4″	6/6	N	-	ca. 1870-1871, Altered	Mid-20th C.	ca. 1870-1871
F-6	203	Y	Wood	2′-7 7/8″	4′-5 7/8″	1 1/2″	1 3/4″	1/2″	1 7/8″	3/4″	6/6	N	-	ca. 1864-1871, altered	Mid-20th C.	ca. 1870-1871
A-1	100A	Y	Wood	4′-10 7/8″	7 5/8″	-	-	-	-	-	4 - port.	Y	3/4″	ca. 1864-1871, altered	ca. 1864-1871	ca. 1864-1871
A-2	100A	Y	Wood	4′-10 7/8″	7 5/8″	-	-	-	-	-	4 - port.	Y	3/4″	ca. 1864-1871, altered	ca. 1864-1871	ca. 1864-1871
B-1	100A	Y	Wood	2′-11 1/2″	7″	-	-	-	-	-	3 - land.	Y	3/4″	ca. 1864-1871, altered	ca. 1864-1871	ca. 1864-1871

Table 1: Window Schedule Continued...

Window Identifier	Room No.	Historic?	Material	Opening Width	Opening Height	Surround Width	Surround Lintel (Height)	Surround Cap	Surround Apron	Surround Depth	Light Pattern	Paired?	Paired / Double Division	Date of Surround (Interior)*	Date of Window Sashes	Date of Surround (Exterior)
C-1	100B	Y	Wood	2′-7 1/4″	8 1/4″	-	-	-	-	-	4 - port.	Y	3/4″	ca. 1864-1871, altered	ca. 1864-1871	ca. 1864-1871, altered

* Altered defined as a historic surround with molding added in later 20th Century.

** This window has been removed and is stored within the property.

***This window may have been moved to this location ca. 1871-1925.



Figure 48: Front entrance.



Figure 49: Original rear entrance opening.

Doors. All doors are keyed to both *Drawing A-10: Door Schedule* and *Table 2: Door Schedule*.

Ten different door types are found in the house. The doors keyed with an A, D, and E are historic doors, but only the doors keyed with E were historically located in the Stietenroth House. The doors keyed as A and D are replacements salvaged from other historic houses. The front door, identified as A-1 in *Table 2* and *Drawing A-10*, has two vertical panels and appears to be a nineteenth-century door. According to the architectural survey by the Historic Natchez Foundation, this is not the house's historic front door but was salvaged from another house and installed in the 1970s. The double doors (identified as D in *Table 2* and *Drawing A-10*), seen in *Figure 50*, are also salvaged and date to the nineteenth century. They feature two vertical panels per leaf and are believed to have been installed circa 1973-1980. The house's historic rear door has been replaced with salvaged double doors. The nineteenth-century, four-paneled doors (identified as E in *Table 2* and *Drawing A-10*) are likely the house's historic doors (see *Figure 51*).

Figure 52 shows the door for the closet under the stairs (keyed as I-1 in *Table 2* and *Drawing A-10*), which is nonhistoric and was constructed out of salvaged historic materials. These materials show evidence of nail holes from their previous use and are not assembled in a professional manner. The remaining doors (keyed as B, C, F, G, H and J in *Table 2* and *Drawing A-10*) are nonhistoric doors. The doors keyed as C are missing, and their characteristics are taken from HABS documentation.

For specific dimensions of each door, see *Table 2: Door Schedule* keyed to *Drawing A-10*.

Roof. The side-gabled, standing-seam metal roof of the Stietenroth House is depicted in *Figure 53*. It is composed of three main roof forms: the side-gabled roof of the main core; the rear shed roof over the rear additions; and the side-gabled roof over the rear dependency. The ridgelines travel north/south for both side-gabled roofs. The front verandah/gallery is underneath the main roof of the house. The roof appears to have been partially rebuilt, likely in 1961 when the owners of the house took out a $7,000 promissory note on the



Figure 50: Double doors.



Figure 52: Closet door.



Figure 51: Original interior door.



Figure 53: Standing seam metal roof.

property.[41] Some of the roof rafters, supporting members, and roof decking boards are obvious replacements that appear to date to the mid-twentieth century.

The extant standing-seam metal roofing postdates the 1946 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, which notes that the dwelling's roof was covered with compositional shingles. The existing metal roofing probably dates to the 1960s partial rebuilding of the roof.

41 Price, *Stietenroth House*, p. 6.

Table 2: Door Schedule

Door Id.*	Room No.	Historic?	Material	Opening Width	Opening Height	Surround Width	Surround Depth	No. of Panels/ Lights	Date of Surround (Interior)**	Date of Surround (Exterior)	Date of Door***
A-1	100A	Y, Not Original	Wood	2′-11 1/2″	6′-9 1/4″	3 1/2′	1 1/4″	2 Panels	ca. 1864-1871	ca. 1864 / ca. 1871	Salvaged
D-1	101	Y, Not Original	Wood	2′-7 1/2″	6′-10 7/8″	5 3/8″	1 1/4″	2 Panels/ Leaf	ca. 1973-1980	-	ca. 1973-1980
B-1	104	N	Metal	3′-0 1/4″	6′-9 1/8″	4″	5/8″	15 Lights	Late 20th C.	Late 20th C.	Late 20th C.
F-1	102	N	Wood	2′-7 5/8″	6′-9 1/8″	5 3/8″	1 1/4″	6 Panels	ca. 1864, altered	-	Late 20th C.
C-1	102	-	Wood	2′-8″	6′-9 1/8″	5 1/8″	1 1/2″	-	ca. 1911-1925, altered	-	-
D-2	100A	Y, Not Original	Wood	2′-7 1/4	6′-10 7/8″	4 3/4″	1 1/4″	2 Panels/ Leaf	ca. 1870-1871, altered	-	Salvaged
F-2	110	N	Wood	2′-8 1/8″	6′-11 3/8″	5 1/4″	1″	6 Panels	ca. 1870-1871, altered	-	Late 20th C.
F-3	100B	N	Wood	2′-7 1/4″	6′-10 1/4″	5 1/4″	1 1/8″	6 Panels	ca. 1870-1871, altered	-	Late 20th C.
F-4	109	N	Wood	2′-8 1/2″	6′-10 1/4″	4 5/8″	1 1/4″	6 Panels	ca. 1911-1925, altered	-	Late 20th C.
D-3	100B	Y, Not Original	Wood	2′-7 1/4″	6′-10 1/4″	5 5/8″	1 1/4″	2 Panels/ Leaf	ca. 1864-1871, altered	-	Salvaged
D-4	103	Y, Not Original	Wood	2′-8″	6′-10 7/8″	5 1/8″	1 1/4″	2 Panels/ Leaf	ca. 1911-1925, altered	-	Salvaged
E-1	104	Y	Wood	2′-7 7/8″	6′-7 3/8″	5″	1 1/4″	4 Panels	ca. 1911-1946, altered	-	ca. 1911-1946
G-1	105	N	Wood	2′-0″	6′-7 3/8″	2 1/2″	1/2″	Flush	ca. 1993	-	ca. 1993
G-2	105	N	Wood	2′-0″	6′-7 3/8″	2 1/2″	1/2″	Flush	ca. 1993	-	ca. 1993
F-5	105	N	Wood	2′-7 7/8″	6′-7 3/8″	3 1/2″	1/2″	6 Panels	ca. 1911-1925, altered	-	Late 20th C.
H-1	108	N	Wood	4′-0 5/8″	6′-7 1/4″	3 1/4″ & 3 3/4″	1/2″	Flush	Late 20th C.	Late 20th C.	Late 20th C.

Table 2: Door Schedule Continued...

Door Id.*	Room No.	Historic?	Material	Opening Width	Opening Height	Surround Width	Surround Depth	No. of Panels/ Lights	Date of Surround (Interior)**	Date of Surround (Exterior)	Date of Door***
E-2	200	Y	Wood	2′-10″	6′-5″	3 3/4″	3/4″	4 Panels	Mid-20th C.	-	ca. 1864-1871 moved to this location
G-3	201	N	Wood	2′-0″	6′-5″			Flush	ca. 1961-1980	-	ca. 1961-1980
E-3	200	Y	Wood	2′-6 1/2″	6′-7 1/2″	3 1/4″	3/4″	4 Panels	ca. 1870-1871, altered	-	ca. 1870-1871
E-4	203	Y	Wood	2′-8″	6′-6 3/4″	4″	3/4″	4 Panels	ca. 1870-1871, altered	-	ca. 1870-1871
J-1	203	N	Wood	1′-11 1/2″	3′-4″	3″	1/2″	Flush	Late 20th C.	-	Late 20th C.
J-2	204	N	Wood	1′-11 1/2″	3′-4″	3″	1/2″	Flush	Late 20th C.	-	Late 20th C.
I-1 ****	100C	N	Wood	2′-3 1/2″	5′-11 3/4″	5 1/8″	3/4″	3 Panels	Late 20th C.	-	Late 20th C.
C-2	101	-	-	4′-0 5/8″	6′-7 5/8″	5 3/4″	1 1/4″	4 Vert. P./ Leaf	-	-	-
C-3	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 Panels/ Leaf	ca. 1911-1925, altered	-	-

* Doors identified with a C have either been removed and put into storage or are missing.

** Altered defined as an original surround with molding added in later 20th Century.

***Salvaged defined as historic but not original to the Stietenroth House.

****Constructed of salvaged historic materials that are not likely original to the Stietenroth House.

The Building Interior

Floor Plan / Building Layout. The existing floor plan of the Stietenroth House's main core is a central hallway, double-pile plan. The house was not originally built with this plan; the plan has evolved through two main construction periods and other additions and alterations. The north section of the house consists of two rooms on the first floor arranged front to rear with an interior chimney between. A stair hall is located next to the rear room. Upstairs, the north section contains one room. This north section was constructed by 1864. The south section of the house consists of two rooms on the first floor arranged front to rear with an interior chimney between, mirroring the north section. Upstairs, the south section contains two rooms. This south section was added onto the north section in 1870-1871, completing the double-pile plan. The house's front and rear entrances are symmetrically aligned in the center of the east and west facades, opening into the central hallway. The central hallway at the front entrance was created when a wall was added in Room 101 circa 1973-1980. Upstairs, the hallway and bathroom were created from Room 201 when walls were added circa 1961-1980 (see *Drawing A-1* to *Drawing A-8*).

To the rear of the house's main core, three rooms are located under the rear shed roof. Room 109, located between the main core and the rear dependency, was constructed as an open breezeway and later enclosed. Room 104 is located at the house's rear entrance and connects the main core to the rear dependency. Originally constructed as an open verandah/loggia, the room was enclosed circa 1926-1946 and made square by taking the northeast corner of the rear dependency. Room 103 is at the northwest corner of the main core and was constructed circa 1911-1925.

The rear dependency consists of two, roughly equally sized rooms – Rooms 105 and 108. Room 105 was subdivided with the addition of two restrooms during the 1990s. Room 108 remains intact and retains an interior flue. The existing wood-frame dependency was probably constructed between 1911 and 1946 on an older brick foundation. The building was most likely used as a kitchen.

Walls. There are six interior wall finishes at the Stietenroth House, which are shown in *Drawing A-11: Interior Wall Finishes*. These are gypsum board, gypsum board with flush boards underneath, gypsum board with beaded board underneath, flush boards, rebuilt wall with no interior finish, and missing wall. These finishes were discovered through physical investigation of exposed surfaces, selective demolition, and holes already cut into walls for outlets and HVAC vents. The selective demolition was done while a maintenance staff member was on site, and the staff member's tools were used in the work. Only nonhistoric materials were removed; no historic materials were impacted.

The flush boards in the house's main core on both the first and second floors are the historic wall finishes (see *Figure 54*). It is not certain if the flush boards in the house's north section date from the circa 1864 period of construction or if the flush-board finishes all date to the circa 1870-1871 expansion. Gypsum board covers the flush boards throughout the main core, dating to circa 1973-1980. Paint and wallpaper finishes have been applied over the gypsum board. Through exploratory demolition shown in *Figure 55*, it was discovered that the partition wall between Room 100 and 101 is finished with gypsum board only, evidence of later construciton.

The flush boards on the east wall of Room 109 in the rear shed appear to be whitewashed (*Figure* 56), which may date to the time when this room was a breezeway that accessed the rear dependency. In Rooms 103 and 104 in the rear shed, beaded board is located underneath the gypsum board (see *Figure 57*). Room 103 was constructed circa 1911-1925,[42] and Room 104 was a verandah/loggia that was enclosed circa 1926-1946.[43]

In the rear dependency, flush boards are intact on the walls underneath gypsum board, wood paneling, and pegboard. In Room 108, the flush boards on the north wall are exposed. They are much smoother in appearance than the flush

42 Comparison between the 1910 and 1925 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.

43 Comparison between the 1925 and 1946 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.



Figure 54: Flush wall boards believed to be original wall finish.



Figure 55: Junction of nonhistoric wall to create central hallway in Room 100.



Figure 56: Flush boards with whitewash in Room 109.



Figure 57: Beaded board in Room 103.



Figure 58: Taping of joints.

boards in the house's main core, indicating that they probably date to the early twentieth-century reconstruction of the rear dependency.

Evidence of historic wallpaper finishes are found in several locations. Investigation of the flush boards underneath the gypsum board in Room 203 found two or three layers of wallpaper on top of these boards. Evidence of taping of the individual joints (see *Figure 58*) of the flush boards was also found, which suggests the wallpaper was installed professionally. Considering that one of the Stietenroth sons, Henry, was a painter and was listed as residing at the house in the 1892 City Directory, it is possible that Henry installed the historic wallpaper found in the house. Two discernable wallpaper patterns were noted in Room 101—a hexagonal pattern on a light background and a floral pattern with dominant green color (see *Figure 59*).



Figure 59: Wallpaper.

Flooring. There are six types of interior flooring in the Stietenroth House, which are keyed to *Table 3: Flooring Schedule* and *Drawing A-12: Flooring Schedule*. Four of these are types of wood flooring: A - 4 ⅛" width boards; C - 3 ¼" to 5 ¼" random-width boards; D - 5 ½" width boards; and E - removed. The two remaining flooring types are nonhistoric: B - carpeting and F - linoleum. The existing wood flooring is historic, but it is not certain if it is the original flooring. The wood flooring on the second floor in the circa 1864 north section of the house consists of more random-width boards (see *Figure 60*). Based on HABS drawings, the flooring on the first floor of the circa 1864 section and on both floors in the circa 1870-1871 south section was more uniformly sized. Where late-twentieth-century carpeting or linoleum have been added, they are installed over the wood flooring. In 2001, the wood flooring in Rooms 101-103 and 110-111 was removed by NPS to access the brick-pier foundation for repairs and has not been replaced (see *Figure 61*).[44]

Wood flooring is also the historic floor finish in the rear shed and rear dependency. The flooring is intact under the carpet in Room 108 (see *Figure 62*), and may be intact under carpet and linoleum in Rooms 104-107. Room 109 has intact wood flooring. The flooring and floor framing have been removed in Room 103.

Ceilings. Currently there are three types of ceiling finishes found at the property: gypsum board; gypsum board over board-and-batten; and board-and-batten. These finishes are keyed to *Table 4: Ceiling Schedule* and *Drawing A-13: Ceiling Schedule*. The board-and-batten ceiling

44 LaBrie, *Field Notes*.

Table 3: Flooring Schedule

Flooring Id.	Room No.	His-toric ?	Mate-rial	Width
A	109, 100C	Y	Wood	4 1/8"
B	100A, 100B, 104, 105, 108	N	Carpet	N/A
C	200, 201, 202	Y	Wood	3 1/4" - 5 1/4"
D	203, 204,	Y	Wood	5 1/2"
E			Wood	Missing
F			Lino-leum	N/A
G			Carpet or Lino-leum	Missing



Figure 60: Intact wood flooring in Room 201.



Figure 61: View of exposed floor joists in Room 101 and Room 102.



Figure 62: Original wood flooring in Room 108.

found on the entire second-floor level is believed to be the oldest remaining ceiling finish and may date to the original construction of the house (north section) or to the circa 1870-1871 expansion (see *Figure 63*). With the exception of the upstairs hallway (Room 200, keyed as C on *Drawing A-13*), the historic board-and-batten ceiling is covered with gypsum board (see *Figure 64*). The addition of gypsum board (keyed as A on *Drawing A-13*) on the ceilings was likely done at the same time gypsum board was added to the walls (circa 1973-1980). In at least some rooms, the battens appear to have been removed from the boards. It is possible that the second-floor ceilings were originally flush boards like those found on the walls with battens added later. Evidence was found in Room 111 that the original ceiling was plaster on lath (see *Figure 65*). It is possible that the ceilings in the house were originally plaster on lath, particularly on the first floor.

Cornices. There are two types of cornice millwork found in the Stietenroth House, nonhistoric (A, B, C, and D) and none (E). No historic cornice millwork remains in the house today. All of the nonhistoric cornice millwork in the house's main core and rear shed rooms has the same design/cross section, with the only difference being in height and width. These are keyed to *Drawing A-14: Cornice Schedule* and *Table 5: Cornice Schedule*. The first floor of the Stietenroth House has four types of crown moldings, which appear to be late-twentieth-century moldings probably added circa 1973-1980. Their use of modern finish nails, an exceptionally smooth finish on all sides of the molding, and a lack of paint layers that would have accrued over time led to this determination. *Figure 66* shows a portion of the cornice millwork for Room 110 with a modern smooth finish on all

Table 4: Ceiling Schedule

Ceiling Identifier	Material	Width
A	Gypsum board	N/A
B	Gypsum Board Over Board and Batten	N/A
C	Board and Batten	6 1/2" - 10 1/4"
D	Plywood	N/A



Figure 63: Board and batten ceiling in Room 200.



Figure 64: Gypsum board over board and batten ceiling; battens removed.

Table 5: Cornice Schedule

Cornice Identifier	Material	Height	Width
A	Wood	5 1/8″	5 1/16″
B	Wood	5 1/8″	5 1/16″
C	Wood	6 7/8″	5 1/16″
D	Wood	2″	1″
E	None	-	-

sides as well as only one paint layer (see also *Figure 67* and *Figure 68*). The cornice millwork in the rear dependency was added circa 1973-1980 when the gypsum board was applied.

Baseboard. There are seven types of baseboard found throughout the house, which are keyed to T*able 6: Baseboard Schedule* and *Drawing A-15: Baseboard Schedule*. Baseboard molding identified by A, B, C, E, and F may be historic, but are most likely architectural salvage (see *Figure 69*) installed circa 1973-1980 by the Hootsells, known for stockpiling salvaged historic woodwork for reuse.[45] These salvaged moldings are much taller and more elaborate than the few pieces of baseboard believed to be original to the house. Baseboard identified as type A and B are no longer in place. The baseboard identified as D may be a mid-twentieth century molding, but could also date to the later twentieth century (see *Figure 70*). Baseboard G is considered original (circa 1864) to the house and features a flush bead[46] that was a popular treatment in the first half of the nineteenth century. This molding is found along the south wall of the staircase going from the first to the second floors, as seen in *Figure 71*. During exploratory demolition to determine why there is a cut-out underneath Window D-1 in the east wall of Room 101 (see *Figure 72*), it was discovered that some shelving and a piece of Baseboard G was used to infill the cut-out. This infill was probably done when the gypsum board was installed on the walls circa 1973-1980.

45 Executive Director of the Historic Natchez Foundation, Mimi Miller, interview by Brian W. LaBrie, 19 October 2011, Natchez, Mississippi, notes, The Jaeger Company, Gainesville, Georgia.

46 Defined by *The Dictionary of Building Preservation* as: a recessed bead whose top is flush with the adjoining surfaces; types include center bead. Also known as plowed bead.



Figure 65: Ghosting of plaster on lath ceiling in Room 111.



Figure 66: Cornice in Room 110.



Figure 67: Room 100 cornice.



Figure 68: Room 105 cornice.

Table 6: Baseboard Schedule

Baseboard Identifier	Material	Height	Depth
A	Wood	9 1/4″	1″
B	Wood	8 1/4″	3/4″
C	Wood	9 1/4″	1″
D	Wood	5 1/2″	3/4″
E	Wood	9 3/4″	3/4″
F	Wood	11 1/2″	3/4″
G	Wood	7 5/8″	3/4″



Figure 69: Salvaged baseboard stored in Room 104.



Figure 70: Baseboard D in Room 108.

Window/Door Surrounds. There are very few unaltered window/door surrounds remaining in the house. When the gypsum board was added over the flush board, it altered the reveal of the window/door surrounds. It appears that when this wallboard was installed, it was cut to fit around existing surrounds. To compensate for this, nonhistoric moldings appear to have been added over existing surrounds to provide a more appropriate reveal (see *Figure 73*). Therefore, the house's original interior window and door surrounds may be intact underneath the added moldings.

Construction Characteristics

Structural Systems

Foundation (reference Drawing A-16). The house sits on a series of brick piers that vary in size. The perimeter piers along the north wall, the east edge of the front porch below the columns, the south wall and the south wall of Room 103 nominally measure 20" x 20" and vary in height. The north and south perimeter piers are approximately 5'-10" on center east to west, with the exception of one pier on the south wall near the west wall of Room 110, which is offset to the west. The east perimeter piers align with the north and south piers at the corners of the front porch and appear to be centered on the north and south walls of the central hallway Room 100. Two additional piers, one to the north and one to the south of the central piers, are centered in the remaining distances.

The interior piers nominally measure 12" (n/s) x 16" (e/w) and vary in height. The interior piers appear to be on the same spacing east/west as the perimeter piers with the exception of two piers in Room 110, which do not align with the grid. The interior piers in Rooms 101 and 102 are located at third points within the width of the two rooms and flank the brick fireplace approximately 5'-2" on center. The interior piers continue into Room 103 and essentially bisect the room in two, as well as supporting the mid-point of the north perimeter wall of Room 103. A line of interior piers occurs below the south wall of the central corridor Room 100 as well as at the northeast corner. The interior



Figure 71: Original baseboard (left) in Room 200.



Figure 72: Detail of original Baseboard G (lower left, painted brown) used for infill under Window D-1



Figure 73: Division between original door surround (Door D-1) and applied molding is typically 1/2" from gypsum wall surface.

piers in Rooms 110 and 111 also bisect the room in two, centered on the fireplace.

The visible piers of the rear porch and dependency (Rooms 105, 106, 107 and 108) nominally measure 16" x 16" located as shown on the foundation drawing (*Drawing A-16*). The remainders of the pier foundations along the east walls of Rooms 104, 105 and 109, and the south wall of Room 104 were not accessible to locate or measure.

Framing. The floor framing for the dwelling is broken into three sections: north, south, and west. The original circa 1864 section corresponds to the north section.

Framing North — The perimeter sill beams below the south wall of Room 100 and the east wall of Room 101, has original heavy timber beams that are rough-hewn with visible axe or adze markings (see *Figure 74*). They are constructed with wooden pegged, mortise and tenon connections and are approximately 8" wide by 8" deep (see *Figure 75*). The sill beam under the west wall of Room 102 is also rough-hewn, with visible axe or adze markings, but changes dimensions to approximately 6" wide x 7" deep. Where exposed to view, the vertical wall studs are also connected to the sill beams by wooden pegged, mortise and tenon joints. The perimeter sill beams under the north walls of Rooms 101 and 102 were replaced by the NPS with new 8" by 8" wood beams when the brick piers were rebuilt in 2001.

Two interior wooden support beams bear on the interior brick piers at third points in the two rooms and run east/west. The northern beam measures 4" wide by 6" high and is rough-hewn. The southern beam measures 12" wide x 3" deep, is rough-hewn and laid on the flat. The floor joists, which also have visible axe or adze markings, vary in size from 2" to 3" wide by 7 ¾" to 10" deep and span 13" to 14" on center. The joists span from north to south and are notched to sit on top of the perimeter sill beams and the intermediate support beams. Several of the joists, primarily in Room 101, have lost cross sectional area due to decay.

The floor framing around the chimney hearth consists of two timber headers on the north and south sides of the hearth, mortised and tenoned into the floor joists running past the east and west face of the hearth and pinned with wood pegs.



Figure 74: Rough hewn sill beam of Room 102 / Room 103.



Figure 75: Mortise and tenon in Room 101.

The headers measure 3 ¾" wide by 8" deep and are pegged into the masonry hearth and sit on the interior support beams. The joists that frame into the headers are notched to sit onto the top of the header. A single joist is missing on the north side of the hearth, west of the center support joist. The floor joists that flank the hearth on the north and south side, which supported the interior wall between Room 101 and Room 102, measure 5 ¾" wide by 8" deep and have indications on the top face that the original studs were mortised and tenoned into the joists. Two extant hewn studs and top plates are still in place where this wall originally existed.

The second-floor framing measures 2 ¾" wide by 5 ½" deep with the joists running east to west. The floor of Room 202 is raised above the original floor level to accommodate plumbing for the toilet room. The vertical studs of the south wall of Room 200 and 202 extend into the attic and are attached to the roof rafters. This indicates that this wall was the original south wall of the house. Second-floor ceiling joists were difficult to measure due to attic insulation in place.

Roof rafters appear to be approximately 2" wide by 4" deep and are butted at the ridgeline (see *Figure 76*). Some of the rafters have wood gusset plates at these connections. Roof sheathing appears to be approximately 6" wide boards butted tightly together. Both rafters and sheathing show areas of dark staining indicating previous water leaks. There are no indications in the framing of the rafters, ceiling joists or the sheathing that a chimney flue penetrated the roof. This suggests that some or all of the framing and sheathing has been replaced during previous construction episodes.

The rough-hewn lumber with visible axe or adze markings; inconsistent dimensions; wooden pegged, mortise and tenon connections; visibly eroded cross sectional area; and studs extending past the attic floor to connect to the rafters within the south wall of Room 100, all appear to be strong indications that this framing was the earliest construction episode of the house.

Framing South — The perimeter sill beam below the east wall of Room 111 is a heavy, hewn timber beam measuring 5 ½" wide by 13" deep, but lying flat. Several notches on the visible interior face appear to indicate it had other wood members framing into it at locations that do not correlate to the framing in this room; therefore, it appears to have been salvaged and re-used at this location. The perimeter sill beams under the south wall in Rooms 110 and 111 were replaced with new 8" by 8" wood beams when the piers were re-built by the NPS in 2001. The sill beam under the west wall of Room 110 appears to be approximately 4" deep by 7" wide lying flat. It is bracketed on both sides by existing floor joists, so the age and condition is difficult to determine with only the end visible on the south elevation.

Floor framing in Room 110 measures 2" wide by 8" deep spaced at 22" on center running north to south and are smooth on all four faces. The floor joists are notched at the south end to rest on the



Figure 76: View looking south through the attic of the house at the roof rafters.

perimeter sill beam, and at the north end they fully sit on a 2" by 4" ledger nailed to the original hewn perimeter sill beam. These joists bear on a center beam that measures 6" wide by 4" deep, spanning east/west, that rests on the brick piers. The joists are notched up to 3" deep as they sit on the center beam. All of the floor framing appears to be in good condition. All connections between the sills, joists and wall studs are constructed with what appears to be Type B cut nails. The hearth is framed with headers of the same dimension as the floor joists flanking the hearth on the north and south sides. A joist is missing on the south side of the hearth.

Floor framing in Room 111 is mostly non-extant with the exception of the three sets of joists and headers framing the hearth. All others were removed when the pier foundations were re-built by the NPS in 2001. The extant floor joists measure 2" wide by 8" deep spaced at 14" on center and run north to south and are smooth on all four faces. The joists bearing is similar to Room 110 with the exception that the center wood beam, spanning east/west, is a more recent dimensional lumber measuring 3 ½" wide by 5 ½" deep. It bears on the brick piers and the single extant joist that bears on the beam is not notched.

Second-floor framing measures 2 ½" wide by 8" deep spaced at approximately 26" on center, running east/west. The difference in the height of the joists between the circa 1864 north section and the circa 1871 south addition creates a step of approximately 2" at the door between Rooms 200 and 203. Ceiling joists were difficult to measure due to attic insulation. Roof rafters appear to be 2" wide by 4" deep butted at the ridgeline; most of which have some form of gusset plate or tie connection. Sheathing boards appear to be 6" wide, butted tightly together. There is dark staining on both rafters and sheathing boards, with some deterioration indicating previous water leaks. There are no indications in the framing of the rafters, ceiling joists, or the sheathing where the original chimney flue penetrated the roof. This suggests that some or all of the framing and sheathing has been replaced during previous construction episodes.

Vertical studs in the south wall of Rooms 110 and 111, predominately 111, have severely deteriorated at the base where they tie into the perimeter sill beam. Currently the studs in Room 111 have no bearing. Vertical studs in the wall between Room 110 and 111 do not have any joists or beams on which to bear.

The more consistent dimensions of the floor framing; the ledger beam attached to the north perimeter hewn sill beam; the change in construction methodology from mortise and tenon to cut nails; and the approximately 2" level change in the second floor framing all appear to be strong indications that the south section was a later addition to the original north section.

Framing Porches — The narrow crawl spaces below the front and rear porches make it very difficult to record the construction techniques, member sizes and spacing and physical condition. It also makes it difficult to determine whether the north section and the south section of the front porch were built during two episodes or if the porch was reconstructed at the time the south addition was added. There was no mention in the 2001 annual report regarding the replacement of the front porch wood decking, whether or not the porch framing was also replaced.

Framing West — In Room 103, the floor framing has been removed and no indication exists on how it was constructed. The perimeter sill beams under the north and west walls were replaced with new 8" by 8" wood beams when the piers were re-built by the NPS in 2001. The entire west wall has been reconstructed from the sill beam to the top wall plate without reinstalling the tandem double-hung window that is still extant within the room. The structural support under the south wall has been compromised lacking both portions of the perimeter sill beam and adequate support from the brick piers.

In Rooms 104 - 109, the finish floor treatments and tight crawl space preclude a visual inspection of the structural framing in these rooms. Modifications of the north wall of Room 105 that likely occurred before 1948, appear to have caused some settling in the northeast corner. From a visual inspection of the crawl space below this area, the revised framing appears to be adequately supported although somewhat makeshift. Roof rafters appear to be conventional 2' x 4' wood framing with tongue-and-groove wood sheathing. The intersection of Room 108 and Room 109, as viewed from the exterior, appears to have settled where the east wall of Room 108 ties into the south wall of Room 109. Extant siding and interior finishes make it difficult to confirm, but it appears that the studs and perimeter sill beam at this location have also deteriorated.

Ceiling and wall stains in Rooms 105, 106, 107, and 108, as well as sagging drywall with mold growth on the ceiling of Room 104 indicate that the roof is failing above these locations. The staining in Room 108 occurs at the juncture of the east and south walls of Room 109 where there are indications of structural deterioration.

Utility Systems

Mechanical. A Trane HVAC unit sits exposed in Room 204 and provides heating and cooling to most of the first- and second-floor rooms. It was installed by NPS circa 1993. Air is distributed through residential-style flexible insulated ducts in the attic spaces and in boxed-out cabinets along the north and south walls of the second-floor rooms. The unit is exhausted by a round sheet metal duct routed through the west wall of Room 204, through the attic space and out the south wall of Room 204 to the exterior. The return air grill is located in the second-floor hallway. This system is in good condition. Room 108 is heated and cooled by a window air conditioning unit in the southeast window and a wall mounted electric heater in the east wall. Both are in relatively good condition.

An unused gas meter is being stored in Room 100.

Plumbing. There are three toilet rooms on the first floor located in Rooms 106, 107 and 109. There are two toilet rooms on the second floor in Rooms 202 and 204. All fixtures appear to have been installed in the last half of the twentieth century. Fixtures include five porcelain toilets, one tub, one prefabricated plastic shower stall, and four prefabricated lavatory cabinets. These fixtures are in poor to good condition. Sanitary and vent piping is PVC and in good condition where visible. The vent pipe for the toilet in Room 202 appears to exit the south wall of Room 203 near the porch ceiling. Water piping appears to be copper and in good condition.

Electrical. Evidence of the original knob and tube electrical wiring exists in the attics and crawlspace. It appears that all the electrical has been updated with current wiring and Romex conduit in the late twentieth century. All light switches and duplex outlets appear to be recently installed. The main disconnect panel is located on the west wall of Room 204 near the HVAC unit, and was likely installed at the same time as the HVAC unit.

Fire Detection and Security. There is an alarm key pad adjacent to the rear entrance in Room 104 that activates and deactivates the building's alarm system. There are several motion detectors placed at strategic locations on the first floor. Currently this system is unmonitored. There are smoke detectors in various locations throughout the first floor and in Room 200.

Telephone. The telephone backboard is located on the north wall of Room 108 and is from the late twentieth century.

Description By Room

The following room by room description is broken into the following categories for each room: Windows, Doors, Walls, Flooring, Ceiling, Cornice, Baseboards, Fixtures, and Other (when applicable). Windows are identified in *Drawing A-9: Window Schedule* and *Table 1: Window Schedule*. Doors are identified in *Drawing A-10: Door Schedule* and *Table 2: Door Schedule*. Wall finishes are identified in *Drawing A-11: Wall Finishes Schedule*. Flooring is identified in *Drawing A-12: Flooring Schedule* and *Table 3: Flooring Schedule*. Ceilings are identified in *Drawing A-13: Ceiling Schedule* and *Table 4: Ceiling Schedule*. Cornices are identified in *Drawing A-14: Cornice Schedule* and *Table 5: Cornice Schedule*. Baseboards are identified in *Drawing A-15: Baseboard Schedule* and *Table 6: Baseboard*

Schedule. *Drawings A-1 to A-17* are located in Appendix A.

Room 100A - Front Hallway

The Front Hallway (Room 100A) is the front half of the central hallway on the first floor. This space was originally part of the main front room (Room 101) constructed by 1864. The north wall of the hallway was constructed circa 1973-1980 to create a central entrance hallway. This space contains the original front entrance into the house.

Windows. Three windows are in this room and shown in *Figure 77* flanking the front door. Two of these windows are sidelights, and are identified as A-1 and A-2 on *Drawing A-9*. Each sidelight has four portrait-oriented lights that are approximately 6 ½" by 13" and contain colored glass. From bottom to top, the south sidelight has yellow (bubbled), green (bubbled), blue (wavy) and yellow (bubbled) lights. From bottom to top, the north sidelight has yellow (bubbled), red (wavy), blue (wavy) and yellow (bubbled) lights.

The third window is a transom found over the front door, and is identified as B-1 on *Drawing A-9*. It has three landscape-oriented colored lights. From left to right, these lights are blue (wavy), purple (wavy), and blue (wavy). The lights are approximately 10 ½" wide by 7" in height.

The construction of the transom and sidelights appear to be the same with approximately ¾" mullions with an approximately 1" frame. This entrance surround likely dates to the 1870-1871 expansion of the dwelling since the exterior surround matches the surrounds of the front façade windows. It is also possible that the surround was constructed as part of the original house, circa 1864. The original entrance door of the circa 1864 north section is believed to have been in this location. The colored glass lights are machine-rolled cathedral glass original to the house. The use of colored glass in sidelights and transoms was popular and readily available in the last half of the mid-nineteenth century.[47] The original interior surrounds of the transom and sidelights may be intact, but have been covered by the addition of other moldings in the later twentieth century.

47 Stephen Calloway and Elizabeth Cromley, *The Elements of Style* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1996), 277.



Figure 77: Windows A-1, B-1, and A-2 surrounding Door A-1.

For more detailed information on these windows, see *Table 1: Window Schedule*.

Doors. The front entrance door is identified as A-1 on *Drawing A-10*. The wood door has two vertical panels and appears to be a nineteenth-century salvaged door that was installed in the Stietenroth House in the 1970s. It has an opening of 2'-11 ½" by 6'-9 ¼". The original entrance constructed as part of the circa 1864 house is believed to have been in this location. The original interior entrance surround may date to the 1870-1871 expansion of the dwelling, or possibly to the original circa 1864 construction, but it has been covered with the addition of molding in the late twentieth century. For more detailed information on this door, see *Table 2: Door Schedule*.

Walls. There are two types of interior wall finishes found in this room, see *Drawing A-11*. One finish consists of gypsum board (circa 1973-1980) on top of flush boards that may date to circa 1864, which is found along the walls of the front hallway except for the north wall. This north wall does not have

flush boards underneath the gypsum board, as the wall was constructed circa 1973-1980 to create a central hallway. The paint and wallpaper found on the gypsum board post-date the gypsum board's installation. *Figure 78* shows the location of where the nonhistoric gypsum-covered wall abuts a historic wall of flush boards covered with gypsum.

Flooring. The flooring in this room is carpet, identified as Type B on *Drawing A-12*. It is a low-pile, brown carpet that was installed in the late twentieth century. The historic wood flooring is most likely intact underneath the carpet. For more detailed information on this flooring, see *Table 3: Flooring Schedule*.

Ceiling. The ceiling in this room is gypsum board, identified as Type A on *Drawing A-13,* and dates to circa 1973-1980. The original ceiling finish above this gypsum board may have been plaster on lath or flush boards. For more detailed information on this ceiling, see *Table 4: Ceiling Schedule*.

Cornice . The cornice in this room is identified as Type A on *Drawing A-14*. It is a late-twentieth-century cornice that is approximately 5 ½" in height by 5 ⅛" in width. For more detailed information on this cornice, see *Table 5: Cornice Schedule*.

Baseboard. The baseboard in Room 100A is identified Type A on *Drawing A-15*. This baseboard may be historic, but is probably salvaged material. It is much taller and more elaborate than the original baseboard found in the house, and was most likely installed circa 1973-1980. For more detailed information on this baseboard, see *Table 6: Baseboard Schedule*.

Fixtures. No historic fixtures are present. A five-light, brass chandelier is roughly centered on the ceiling. What appears to be a capped receptacle is located along the baseboard to the right of the door into Room 111.

Room 100B - Rear Hallway

The Rear Hallway (Room 100B) is the rear half of the central hallway on the first floor and contains the stairway. This space was originally constructed by 1864 and was an enclosed rear stair hall, divided



Figure 78: Intersection of nonhistoric wall of Room 100A and historic wall of Room 100B.

from the main front room by a wall that was partially removed circa 1973-1980 when the front half of the central hallway was constructed. The original rear entrance to the house is located in this space.

Windows. The only window in Room 100B is a transom window over the door connecting Room 100B to Room 104. This transom is identified as C-1 on the associated drawing and table. It has four square (7 ½" by 7 ½") clear lights. This transom is constructed like Transom B-1 above the front entrance door, with approximately ¾" mullions and a 1" frame. Although this transom does not have colored lights, it most likely is contemporaneous (circa 1870-1871) with the other transom. The interior surround on this transom was altered by the addition of molding in the later twentieth century. This window type is identified on Drawing A-9, and more detailed information is in Table 1: Window Schedule.

Doors. The double door in this room is identified as D-3 on *Drawing A-10*. The evolution of this house suggests that this door would have been an exterior door up until circa 1926-1946, as this was the original rear entrance into the house. This extant door does not have any signs of weathering from exposure to the elements. This double door, with each leaf having a long vertical panel above the lock rail and a smaller vertical panel beneath it, appears to be nineteenth-century. This wood door has an opening of 2'-7 ¼" by 6'-10 ¼". Although the door is historic, it is believed that it was installed circa 1973-1980. The original opening and surround is believed to date to circa 1864, or possibly to the circa 1870-1871 expansion, although the interior surround was altered by the

addition of molding in the later twentieth century. For more detailed information on these doors, see *Table 2: Door Schedule*.

Walls. The only wall finish in this room is gypsum board (circa 1973-1980) on top of flush boards that may date to circa 1864; see *Drawing A-11*. The paint and wallpaper found on the gypsum board is nonhistoric.

Flooring. The flooring in this room is carpet, identified as Type B on *Drawing A-12*. It is a low-pile, brown carpet that was installed in the late twentieth century. The historic wood flooring is most likely intact underneath the carpet. For more detailed information on this flooring, see *Table 3: Flooring Schedule*.

Ceiling. The ceiling in this room is gypsum board, identified as Type A on *Drawing A-13* and dates to circa 1973-1980. The original ceiling treatment above this gypsum board may have been plaster on lath or flush boards.

Cornice . The cornice found in this room is identified as Type A on *Drawing A-14*. The late-twentieth-century cornice is approximately 5 ⅛" in height by 5 1⁄16" in width. For more detailed information on this cornice, see *Table 5: Cornice Schedule*.

Baseboard. The baseboard of this room is Type A on *Drawing A-15*, except for the baseboard found between the newel post and the closet door. The Type A baseboard may be historic, but is probably salvaged material installed circa 1973-1980. It is much taller and more elaborate than the original baseboard. This baseboard is 9 ¼" in height with a depth of approximately 1".

The other baseboard is part of a conglomeration of historic moldings used to infill between the left side of the stairs and the floor. This infill and baseboard were installed circa 1973-1980.

For more detailed information about this baseboard, see *Table 6: Baseboard Schedule*.

Fixtures. No historic fixtures are present. A two-light, pendant light is roughly centered on the ceiling.

Other. A staircase is located in the southeastern corner of this room. The staircase is believed to be original to the construction of the house circa 1864. The staircase consists of 13 risers with a balustrade along the open side. This balustrade consists of what appears to be salvaged historic material. There are 15 turned balusters visible from Room 100B along the rise of the staircase, and 20 square spindles along the north side of the opening for the staircase in Room 200. These square spindles may be original to the staircase, and are considered in-keeping with the circa 1864 construction of the house. It is believed that the simple, square newel post with barrel cap on the second floor may also be original. The square, decorative newel post (see *Figure 79 and 92*) at the foot of the staircase has a decorative pyramidal cap with linear banding underneath. A rosette is located on each of the sides of the capital of the post. The corners of the shaft have been chamfered, and it sits upon a square base with a nosing band on its top and bottom. Underneath the stairs is a closet (see Room 100C) and the north wall of this closet was created out of beaded boards. The first-floor newel post, turned balusters, and beaded boards are believed to be late-nineteenth century salvaged material that was installed circa 1973-1980.

Room 100C - Stair Closet

The Stair Closet (Room 100C) is located under the stairway in the rear half of the central hallway. This space was created circa 1973-1980 to provide closet space.

Windows. There are no windows in the closet underneath the stairs.

Doors. Door I-1, identified on *Drawing A-10* and seen in *Figure 52* is a late-twentieth-century door constructed out of salvaged historic materials. These materials show evidence of nail holes from their previous use and are not assembled in a professional manner such as a historic door would have been constructed. This door was probably installed circa 1973-1980. For more detailed information on this door, see *Table 2: Door Schedule*.

Walls. The south and west walls of the closet as well as the underside of the stairway are finished with flush boards that have been covered with wallpaper and painted; see Drawing A-11. The closet's north



Figure 79: Salvaged historic newel post reused in Room 100B.

wall is of different construction, infilled circa 1973-1980 along with the addition of the closet door. Figure 80 shows the flush board finish on the underside of the stairs.

Flooring. The flooring in this room is wood flooring that runs east/west, identified as Type A on *Drawing A-12*. The reveal of these boards averages 4 ⅛". It is believed this flooring is original to this section of the house, circa 1864. For more detailed information on this flooring, see *Table 3: Flooring Schedule*.

Ceiling. No ceiling is present in this closet as the underside of the stairs forms its "ceiling."

Cornice. No cornice is present.

Baseboard. A vernacular, rectangular baseboard is located on the east and south walls of the closet. It is approximately 5 ½" high by ¾" in depth, identified as Type D on *Drawing A-15*. For more detailed information about this baseboard, see *Table 6: Baseboard Schedule*.

Fixtures. No historic or modern fixtures are present in this room.



Figure 80: Underside of stairs with flush board treatment covered with painted wallpaper in Room 100C.

Room 101 – North Front Room

The North Front Room (Room 101) was constructed by 1864 and originally extended to the south wall of what is now the central hallway. As the front-most space, this room would have been the main living space in the circa 1864 house and would have continued to have been one of the main living spaces in the expanded circa 1870-1871 house.

Windows. Two windows are centered on the east wall and are identified as windows D-1 and D-2 on *Drawing A-9*. One window is just west of the centerline of the north wall of this room and identified as window D-3 on the associated drawing and table. All three of these windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood windows and may all date to the house's original construction by 1864. D-1 and D-2 could date to the circa 1870-1871 expansion when the front façade was given a uniform appearance (their exterior surrounds match those of windows D-5 and D-6). Windows D-1 and D-2 have openings that are approximately 2'-10 ⅛" wide and 5'-3 ⅜" tall. Window D-3 has an opening approximately 2'-9 ¾" wide and 5'-4 ⅝" tall. The original interior surrounds for these three windows were covered with additional moldings in the later twentieth century. For more detailed dimensions, please refer to *Table 1: Window Schedule*.

Doors. Only one door is currently extant in this room, identified as D-1 on *Drawing A-10*. The leaves of this double door have a long vertical panel above the lock rail and a smaller vertical panel beneath it. This wood door has an opening of 2'-7 ½" by 6'-10 ⅞". This salvaged door was probably installed circa 1973-1980 when the wall it pierces

was built. The surround for this door appears to be a combination of salvaged historic material and late-twentieth-century moldings.

The HABS drawings completed in 2000 show a double door located between the fireplace and the hall wall on the west wall of this room. This west wall was removed by NPS during repair work in 2001. This door is identified as C-2 on the associated drawing and table. This nonhistoric door has four vertical panels per leaf and is currently stored in Room 104.

For more detailed information on these doors, see *Table 2: Door Schedule*.

Walls. There are three wall finishes in this room. They are missing wall, gypsum board with flush board underneath, and gypsum board. These are identified on *Drawing A-11*. The missing west wall was a partition wall between Rooms 101 and 102. This wall was probably removed in 2001 when NPS rebuilt the brick piers and the north chimney. *Figure 81* shows where this missing wall intersected with the south wall of this room, and a painted mural where this wall was installed. This suggests that these two rooms were open to each other when the gypsum board was installed circa 1973-1980. Therefore, the original west wall was removed before the gypsum board was installed; the gypsum board was installed and the mural painted onto the gypsum board; the wall was rebuilt at a later date; and, finally, NPS removed the wall again.

The south wall of this room is clad with only gypsum board. Exploratory demolition of this wall uncovered a nonhistoric wall constructed of salvaged studs likely constructed circa 1973-1980. As this wall has a mural that was partially covered by the west wall, this suggests that the south wall predated the reconstruction of the west wall although they both were constructed within several years of each other.

The east and north walls of these rooms are finished with gypsum board that has been painted. Underneath this gypsum board is an original flush-board wall that may date to circa 1864 when this section of the house was constructed. The gypsum board dates to circa 1973-1980.

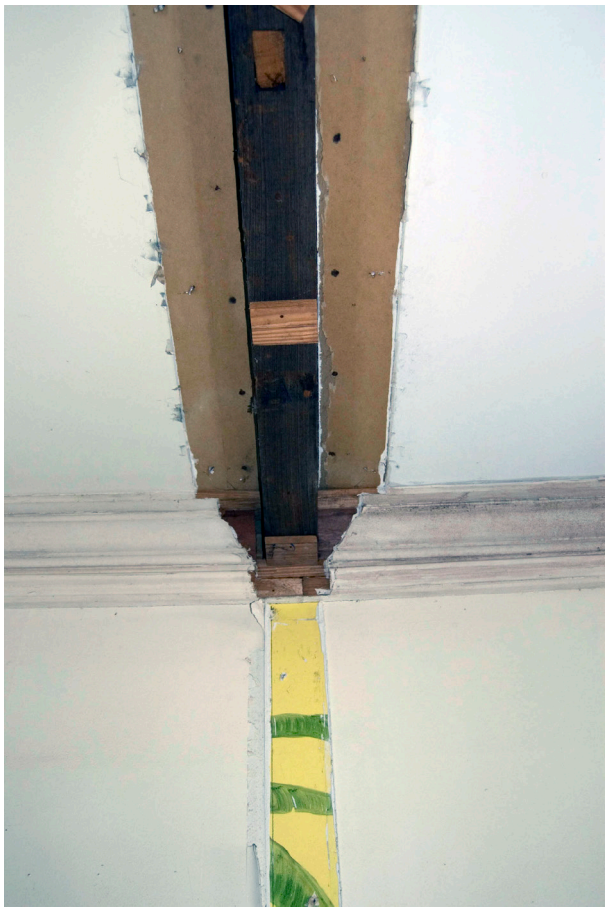


Figure 81: Juncture of missing west wall of Room 101 and its south wall.

Flooring. According to the HABS documentation completed in 2000, the wood flooring in this room had a 5 ½" reveal - identified as Type E on *Drawing A-12*. These boards ran east/west, and were removed in 2001 to rebuild the brick piers. For more detailed information on this floor, see *Table 3: Flooring Schedule*.

Ceiling. The ceiling in this room is gypsum board, identified as Type A on *Drawing A-13* and dates to circa 1973-1980. The original ceiling treatment above this gypsum board may have been plaster on lath or flush boards. For more detailed information on this ceiling, see *Table 4: Ceiling Schedule*.

Cornice. The cornice found in this room is identified as Type B on *Drawing A-14*. This late-twentieth-century cornice is approximately 5 ⅛" in height by 5 1⁄16" in width. For more detailed information on this cornice, see *Table 5: Cornice Schedule*.

Baseboard. The baseboard of this room is Type A on *Drawing A-15*. Currently, the baseboard is not in situ, but is identified in the HABS drawings. This

baseboard may be historic, but is likely salvaged material that was installed at the same time as the gypsum board. This baseboard is 9 ¼" in height with a depth of approximately 1" and is much taller and more elaborate than the original baseboard found in the house. For more detailed information about this baseboard, see *Table 6: Baseboard Schedule*.

Fixtures. No historic fixtures are present. Four fluorescent light fixtures are attached to the ceiling of this room. Two wired detection devices (likely smoke detectors) are located on the centerline of the ceiling near the north and south walls. The door to Room 100A has a motion sensor for an alarm system mounted in its upper left corner. A telephone is mounted approximately four feet from the floor on the north wall. Due to deterioration of the bottom of the gypsum wall surface along all walls, and the apparent removal of wiring and receptacles when the flooring was removed, it is unclear how many receptacles may have been in this room. An HVAC vent is also located in the ceiling along the north wall.

Other. The chimney in this room was rebuilt by NPS in 2001. Currently the firebox opening is approximately 1'-11 ⅝" high, by 1'-4 ⅜" wide, by 1'- ⅜" deep (measured from a photo). The HABS drawings completed in 2000 detail this opening as 2'-4 ¾" high, by 1'-6" wide, by 9" deep, so the original dimensions of the firebox opening may have been altered. The historic wood mantel for this fireplace is stored in Room 105.

Room 102 – North Rear Room

The North Rear Room (Room 102) was constructed by 1864 and probably originally served as a living, dining, and bedroom space.

Windows. One window is centered on the north wall and is identified as window D-4 on Drawing A-9. This window is a two-over-two, double-hung, wood window with openings approximately 2'-9 ¾" wide and 5'-4 ⅝" tall. It may date to the original circa 1864 construction, or was installed during the circa 1870-1871 expansion. The original interior surrounds for this window were covered with additional molding in the later twentieth century. For more detailed dimensions, please refer to Table 1: Window Schedule.

Doors. There were three doors for this room identified in the HABS drawings, but only one of these, identified as F-1 on *Drawing A-10*, is still extant. Of the other two, one door is missing from its opening (C-1) and the other door opening (C-2, see Room 101 Description) was removed along with the partition wall between Rooms 101 and 102.

Door F-1 is a late-twentieth-century six-panel door, seen in *Figure 82*, with an opening of 2'-7 ⅝" wide by 6'-9 ⅛" in height. The opening and original surround are likely from circa 1864. Molding was added over the original surround in the later twentieth century. Door C-1 is missing and had an opening of 2'-8" wide by 6'-9 ⅛". This door opening and its original surround date to circa 1911-1925. Molding was added over the original surround in the later twentieth century. For more detailed information on these doors, see *Table 2: Door Schedule*.

Walls. The two wall finishes in this room are missing wall and gypsum board with flush board underneath. These are identified on *Drawing A-11*. The missing wall was a partition wall between Rooms 101 and 102. This wall was removed in 2001 when NPS rebuilt the brick piers and the north chimney. Evidence of a painted mural painted onto the gypsum board is found along the north and south walls of this room, which seems to have been the first paint layer after the gypsum board was installed circa 1973-1980. The flush boards are believed to be the original wall treatment.

Flooring. According to the HABS documentation completed in 2000, the wood flooring in this room had a 5 ½" reveal - identified as Type E on *Drawing A-12*. This flooring was removed in 2001 to rebuild the brick piers. For more detailed information on this flooring, see *Table 3: Flooring Schedule*.

Ceiling. The ceiling in this room is gypsum board, identified as Type A on *Drawing A-13*, and dates to circa 1973-1980. The original ceiling treatment above this gypsum board may have been plaster on lath or flush boards.

Cornice. The cornice found in this room is identified as Type B on *Drawing A-14*. This late-twentieth-century cornice is approximately 5 ⅛" in height by 5 1/16" in width. For more detailed information on this cornice, see *Table 5: Cornice Schedule*.



Figure 82: Modern six-panel door (Door F-1) in Room 102.

Baseboard. The baseboard of this room is Type A on *Drawing A-15*. Currently the baseboard is not in situ, but is identified in the HABS drawings. This baseboard may be historic, but is likely salvaged material installed at the same time as the gypsum board. This baseboard is 9 ¼" in height with a depth of approximately 1" and is much taller and more elaborate than the original baseboard found in the house. For more detailed information about this baseboard, see *Table 6: Baseboard Schedule*.

Fixtures. No historic fixtures are present. Four fluorescent light fixtures are attached to the ceiling of this room. Two wired detection devices (likely smoke detectors) are located on the centerline of the ceiling near north and south walls. The door to Room 100B has a motion sensor for an alarm system mounted in its upper right corner. Due to deterioration of the bottom of the gypsum wall surface along all walls, and the apparent removal of wiring and receptacles when the flooring was removed, it is unclear how many receptacles may have been located in this room. An HVAC vent is also located in the ceiling along the north wall.

Other. The chimney in this room was rebuilt by NPS in 2001. Currently the firebox opening is approximately 2'-2 ¼" high, by 2'-9 ⅛" wide, by 3 ⅝" deep (measured from a photo). The HABS drawings completed in 2000 detail this opening as 1'-6" wide, by 5 ⅛" deep, so the original dimensions of the firebox opening may have been altered when the chimney was rebuilt. The height of this firebox was not detailed in the HABS drawings. The wood mantel for this fireplace is stored in Room 105. The face frame of a coal insert is resting in front of the firebox. It is not known whether this face frame belongs to this fireplace or to Room 110.

Room 103 – North Room in Rear Shed Addition

The North Room in the Rear Shed Addition (Room 103) was constructed between 1910 and 1925 as a rear addition to the house's historic main core. Its original use is unknown.

Windows. One window is centered on the north wall and is identified as window G-1 (see *Figure 83*) on the associated drawing and table. This is a paired window made up of two four-over-four, double-hung, wood windows, and probably dates to the circa 1911-1925 construction of this room. Each window has an opening that is approximately 1'-7 ¾" wide and 3'-11 ½" tall. The original interior surround was covered with additional molding in the late twentieth century. Window G-2, noted in the HABS drawings, is no longer extant, but is stored in the dwelling. This window was not reinstalled when the wall was rebuilt due to water damage in 2001.[48] According to these drawings, the window was 1'-7 ⅝" wide and 3'-11 ½" tall. Both windows are identified on Drawing A-9. For more detailed dimensions, please refer to *Table 1: Window Schedule*.

Doors. There were two doors for this room identified in the HABS drawings; see *Drawing A-10*. Only one of these, identified as D-4, is still extant. The other door, identified as C-1, is discussed under Room 102. Door D-4 is a double door with each leaf having a long vertical panel above the lock rail and a smaller vertical panel beneath it. This wood door has an opening of 2'-8" by 6'-10 ⅞". The door opening and its original surround date to circa 1911-1925, although the original surround was covered with additional molding in the later twentieth century. This door was likely salvaged and installed circa 1973-1980. For more detailed information on these doors, see *Table 2: Door Schedule*.

Walls. There are two wall finishes in this room: no finish and beaded board covered with gypsum board. These finishes are identified on *Drawing A-11*. The west wall has no interior finish due to it being rebuilt by NPS. The finish of this wall was noted to be like the other three extant walls - gypsum board over beaded board. The beaded board is considered an original finish from the

48 LaBrie, *Field Notes*.



Figure 83: View of Window G-1 in Room 103.

circa 1911-1925 period of construction of this room. The gypsum board was likely installed circa 1973-1980.

Flooring. According to the HABS documentation completed in 2000, the flooring in this room was either carpeting or linoleum, identified as Type B on *Drawing A-12*. Wood flooring may have existed underneath the carpet/linoleum flooring. All flooring and floor framing in this room was removed in 2001 when NPS rebuilt the brick piers. For more detailed information on this floor, see *Table 3: Flooring Schedule*.

Ceiling. The ceiling in this room is gypsum board (identified as Type A on *Drawing A-13*) and dates to circa 1973-1980. The original ceiling treatment is unknown but may be found intact above the gypsum board. See *Table 4: Ceiling Schedule*.

Cornice. The cornice in this room is identified as Type B on *Drawing A-14*. This late-twentieth-century cornice is approximately 5 ⅛" in height by 5 1⁄16" in width. For more detailed information on this cornice, see *Table 5: Cornice Schedule*.

Baseboard. The baseboard of this room is Type B on *Drawing A-15*. Currently the baseboard is not in situ, but is identified in the HABS drawings. This baseboard may be historic, but was likely salvaged material installed at the same time as the gypsum board circa 1973-1980. This baseboard is 9 ¼" in height with a depth of approximately 1" and is much taller and more elaborate than the original baseboard in the house.

Fixtures. No historic fixtures are present. A fluorescent light fixture is roughly centered on the ceiling. Due to the extensive rebuilding of exterior walls it is unclear if receptacles were found along the north and west walls. One junction box for a receptacle was located in each of the south and east walls. An HVAC vent is located in the ceiling along the east wall.

Room 104 – Middle Room in Rear Shed Addition

The Middle Room in the Rear Shed Addition (Room 104) was originally constructed between 1910 and 1925 as an open verandah/loggia at the house's rear entrance. Between 1925 and 1946, the space was enclosed to form a room that connected the house to the rear dependency. The northeast corner of the rear dependency was altered to make Room 104 square. The use of the room after being enclosed is unknown, although the space did provide the rear entrance to the house.

Windows. Two late-twentieth-century, 15-light, metal windows flank (see *Figure 84*) the exterior door found in the west wall of this room. They are identified as H-1 and H-2 on Drawing A-9. Each window has an opening that is approximately 2'-10 ¾" wide and 6'-8" tall. The surrounds for these windows are contemporaneous with the installation of the windows. For more detailed dimensions, please refer to Table 1: Window Schedule.

Doors. Five doors are located in this room and are identified on *Drawing A-10*. Two of the doors are double doors identified as D-3 (see Room 100B description) and D-4 (see Room 103 description). The door identified as E-1 is a four-panel door that appears to date to circa 1911-1946. Research of the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps suggests this room was enclosed circa 1926-1946. This door may have been moved from another location in the house. This wood door has an approximate opening of 2'-7 ⅞" by 6'-7 ⅜". The surround of Door E-1 dates to circa 1911-1946, and molding added in the late twentieth century has covered this surround. Door C-3 is a late-twentieth-century door with two panels/leaf. Door C-3 is missing and is in storage. The surround dates to circa 1911-1946, and has molding added to it from the late twentieth century. Door B-1 is a late-twentieth-century, 15-light, metal door (see *Figure 84*). The surround for Door B-1 is contemporaneous with the installation of the door. For more detailed information on these doors, see *Table 2: Door Schedule*.



Figure 84: View of modern 15-light windows (Window H-1 and Window H-2) in Room 104. These flank the modern Door B-1.

Walls. The east wall of this room is finished with gypsum board over beaded board. It is possible that portions of the north and south walls may have lapped or flush siding underneath the gypsum board, as these walls were once exterior walls, or they may be finished with beaded board; see *Drawing A-11*. The beaded board is considered an original finish from the circa 1926-1946 period during which time this room was enclosed. The gypsum board was likely installed circa 1973-1980. The development of the rear of the house suggests that prior to circa 1926-1946, Room 105 (part of the rear dependency) may have extended into what is now Room 104, even with the north wall of Room 106 (see *Drawings A-1*, and *A-6* through *A-8*). When Room 104 was enclosed, it is likely that Room 105 was shortened to "square up" Room 104. Investigation into the wood structure underneath was limited due to minimal crawlspace access. This assumption is supported by the settling of the southwest corner of this room and the late-twentieth-century footing found where the west wall of Room 104 and the north wall of Room 106 intersect.[49]

Flooring. The extant floor covering of this room is carpet, identified as Type B on *Drawing A-12*. Wood flooring may be intact underneath and may be the flooring of the open verandah/loggia indicated on the 1925 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map before it was enclosed into a room. For more detailed information on this flooring, see *Table 3: Flooring Schedule*.

49 LaBrie, *Field Notes*.

Ceiling. The ceiling in this room is gypsum board (identified as Type A on *Drawing A-13*) and dates to circa 1973-1980. The original ceiling finish is unknown but may be intact above the gypsum board. See *Table 4: Ceiling Schedule*.

Cornice. The cornice in this room is identified as Type C on *Drawing A-14*. This late-twentieth-century cornice is approximately 6 ⅞" in height by 5 1⁄16" in width. For more detailed information on this cornice, see *Table 5: Cornice Schedule*.

Baseboard. The baseboard of this room is Type E on *Drawing A-15*, and is in situ. This baseboard may be historic, but was likely salvaged material installed at the same time as the gypsum board. This baseboard is 9 ¾" in height with a depth of approximately ¾" and is much taller and more elaborate than original baseboard found in the house. For more detailed information about this baseboard, see *Table 6: Baseboard Schedule*.

Fixtures. No historic fixtures are present. A five-light, brass chandelier is centered on the ceiling. Three, wired detection devices (likely for smoke and/or the alarm system) are located on the ceiling at the SW corner and centered along both the north and south walls. A keypad for the alarm system is on the west wall to the left of the combination window/door system. One receptacle is centered on both the north and south walls, and flanking both sides of the door into Room 100B.

Room 105 – Northeast Room in Rear Dependency

The Northeast Room in the Rear Dependency (Room 105) was constructed as part of the rear dependency some time between 1911 and 1946. An earlier brick rear dependency that appears on the 1904 and 1910 Sanborn maps may have been re-constructed with wood-frame construction during this time. Room 105 was originally part of a larger room on the north end of the rear dependency that also included Rooms 106 and 107. The rear dependency is assumed to have been used as a kitchen, so this room may have been used for food preparation and storage, and/or for dining.

Windows. No windows are located in this room.

Doors. Four doors are located in this room, which are identified as C-3 (see Room 104 Description), G-1, G-2, and F-5 on *Drawing A-10*. The late-twentieth-century flush, wood doors G-1 and G-2 are equally spaced along the west wall of this room. These 2'-8" wide by 6'-7 ⅜" tall doors were installed by NPS circa 1992-1998 when the bathrooms were installed. The door surrounds for these doors are contemporaneous with their installation. The door from Room 105 into Room 108 (F-5) is a late-twentieth-century six-panel, wood door that is 2'-7 ⅞" wide by 6'-7 ⅜" tall. The door opening and its surround date to circa 1911-1925, and additional molding was added in the late twentieth century to cover the surround on the side in Room 105. F-5's historic surround on the side in Room 108 has not been covered. For more detailed information on these doors, see *Table 2: Door Schedule*.

Walls. Currently the walls of this room are covered with wood paneling, except for the east wall that is covered with pegboard on top of what appears to be wood paneling. It is believed that under these nonhistoric finishes are gypsum-covered flush-board walls. The wood paneling and pegboard were installed during NPS's use of the dwelling as offices. The flush boards probably date to the reconstruction of the rear dependency circa 1911-1946 and would be similar to those in Room 108. The gypsum board dates to circa 1973-1980. See *Drawing A-11*.

Flooring. The extant floor covering of this room is carpet, identified as Type B on *Drawing A-12*. Wood flooring may be intact underneath the carpet, as in the adjacent Room 108 that does have wood flooring with an approximate 5" reveal.[50] For more detailed information on this flooring, see *Table 3: Flooring Schedule*.

Ceiling. The ceiling in this room is painted plywood (identified as Type D on *Drawing A-13*) and dates to the renovation of this space by NPS for bathrooms in Room 106 and Room 107, circa 1992-1998 (see *Figure 85*). The original ceiling finish is unknown but may be intact above the plywood. For more detailed information on this ceiling, see *Table 4: Ceiling Schedule*.

50 LaBrie, *Field Notes*.



Figure 85: View of plywood ceiling in Room 105.

Cornice. The cornice found in this room is identified as Type D on *Drawing A-14*. Its construction and use of modern finish nails date it to the late twentieth century, and it was likely installed by NPS during renovations of this space circa 1992-1998. It is 2" in height and 1" in width and consists of an ogee curve. For more detailed information on this cornice, see *Table 5: Cornice Schedule*.

Baseboard. The baseboard of this room is Type D on *Drawing A-15*, and is in situ. This baseboard may be mid-twentieth century, but is more likely late-twentieth-century dating to the renovations by NPS. If it was original to the rear dependency, it was removed and reinstalled when the gypsum board (circa 1973-1980) was installed on the walls. This baseboard is rectangular, approximately 5 ½" in height with a depth of approximately ½". For more detailed information about this baseboard, see *Table 5: Cornice Schedule*.

Fixtures. No historic fixtures are present. A two-light, globe fixture is centered on the ceiling along the west wall. Two wired detection devices (likely for smoke and/or the alarm system) are located on the ceiling along the north and south walls. A battery-operated smoke detector is centered on the ceiling near the north wall. No receptacles were observed in this room.

Room 106 – Added Bathroom in Rear Dependency

The Added Bathroom in the Rear Dependency (Room 106) was originally part of the north room in the rear dependency, probably re-constructed some time between 1911 and 1946. The rear

dependency is assumed to have been used as a kitchen, so this room may have been used for food preparation and storage, and/or for dining. Room 106 was constructed as a bathroom within this room between 1992 and 1998.

Windows. The two windows in this room are identified as E-1 and E-2 on Drawing A-9. They are both two-over-two double-hung, wood windows that appear to date to the circa 1911-1946 period of reconstruction of the rear dependency. Window E-1 is approximately 2'-7 ⅞" wide by 5'-0 ½" tall. Window E-2 is approximately 2'-8" wide by 5'-3 ⅜" tall, and is one half of a pair of windows (the second half is in Room 107).The window surrounds date to circa 1911-1946. For more detailed information on these windows, see Table 1: Window Schedule.

Doors. The door that accesses this room from Room 105 is described in Room 105 above.

Walls. Wood paneling covers the walls of this room, see *Drawing A-11* (see *Figure 86*). Under these nonhistoric finishes on the west and north walls may be gypsum-covered flush-board walls. NPS installed this bathroom circa 1992-1998, along with the wood paneling. If flush boards are underneath this finish, they would date to circa 1911-1946 when the rear dependency was re-constructed. Similarly, if gypsum board is underneath the wood paneling it dates to circa 1973-1980.

Flooring. NPS installed the extant linoleum circa 1992-1998, identified as Type F on *Drawing A-12*. Wood flooring may be intact underneath the linoleum, as this room is contemporaneous with Room 108, which does have wood flooring with an approximate 5" reveal.[51] For more detailed information on this floor, see *Table 3: Flooring Schedule*.

Ceiling. The ceiling in this room is painted plywood (identified as Type D on *Drawing A-13*) and dates to the renovation of this space by NPS for bathrooms in Room 106 and Room 107. The original ceiling finish is unknown but may be intact above the plywood. For more detailed information on this ceiling, see *Table 4: Ceiling Schedule*.

51 Ibid.



Figure 86: View of wood paneling and fixtures in Room 106.

Cornice. The cornice found in this room is identified as Type D on *Drawing A-14*. The NPS installed this cornice when the bathroom was built circa 1992-1998. It is 2" in height and 1" in width and consists of an ogee curve. For more detailed information on this cornice, see *Table 5: Cornice Schedule*.

Baseboard. The baseboard in this room is Type D on *Drawing A-15*, and is in situ. This baseboard was installed by the NPS (circa 1992-1998) when this bathroom was constructed. This baseboard is rectangular, approximately 5 ½" in height with a depth of approximately ½". For more detailed information about this baseboard, see *Table 6: Baseboard Schedule*.

Fixtures. No historic fixtures are present. Bathroom fixtures (toilet - SW corner, and sink with vanity - SE corner) are along the south wall of the room. A fluorescent light fixture is above the sink. All of these fixtures (see *Figure 86*) likely date to when the bathroom was installed by NPS circa 1992-1998.

Room 107 – Added Bathroom in Rear Dependency

The Added Bathroom in the Rear Dependency (Room 107) was originally part of the north room in the rear dependency, probably re-constructed some time between 1911 and 1946. The rear dependency is assumed to have been used as a kitchen, so this room may have been used for food preparation and storage, and/or for dining. Room 107 was constructed as a bathroom within this room between 1992 and 1998.

Windows. The one window in this room is identified as E-3 on Drawing A-9. E-3 is a two-over-two, double-hung, wood window that appears to date to circa 1911-1946 when the rear dependency was reconstructed. It is approximately 2'-8" wide by 5'-3 ⅜" tall and is one half of a pair of windows (the second half is in Room 106, see *Figure 87*). The window surround dates to circa 1911-1946. For more detailed information on this window, see Table 1: Window Schedule.

Doors. The door that accesses this room from Room 105 is described in Room 105 above.

Walls. Wood paneling covers the walls of this room, see *Drawing A-11*. Under these nonhistoric finishes on the west and south walls may be gypsum-covered flush-board walls. NPS installed this bathroom circa 1992-1998, along with the wood paneling. If flush boards are underneath this finish they would date to circa 1911-1946 when the rear dependency was re-constructed. Similarly, if gypsum board is underneath the wood paneling, it dates to circa 1973-1980.

Flooring. NPS installed the extant linoleum circa 1992-1998, identified as Type F on *Drawing A-12*. Wood flooring may be intact underneath the linoleum, as this room is contemporaneous with Room 108, which does have wood flooring with an approximate 5" reveal.[52] For more detailed information on this floor, see *Table 3: Flooring Schedule*.

Ceiling. The ceiling in this room is painted plywood (identified as Type D on *Drawing A-13*) and dates to the renovation of this space by NPS for

52 LaBrie, *Field Notes*.



Figure 87: This paired window is split between Room 106 and Room 107.

bathrooms in Room 106 and Room 107. The original ceiling finish is unknown but may be intact above the plywood. For more detailed information on this ceiling, see *Table 4: Ceiling Schedule*.

Cornice. The cornice found in this room is identified as Type D on *Drawing A-14*. NPS installed this cornice when the bathroom was built circa 1992-1998. It is 2" in height and 1" in width and consists of an ogee curve. For more detailed information on this cornice, see *Table 5: Cornice Schedule*.

Baseboard. The baseboard in this room is Type D on *Drawing A-15*, and is in situ. This baseboard was installed by the NPS (circa 1992-1998) when this bathroom was constructed. This baseboard is rectangular, approximately 5 ½" in height with a depth of approximately ½". For more detailed information about this baseboard, see *Table 6: Baseboard Schedule*.

Fixtures. No historic fixtures are present. A toilet is found in the NW corner of this room, and a sink with vanity is found in the NE corner. A fluorescent light fixture is above the sink. All of these fixtures likely date to when the bathroom was installed by NPS circa 1992-1998.

Room 108 – South Room in Rear Dependency

The South Room in the Rear Dependency (Room 108) was originally constructed some time between 1911 and 1946. An earlier brick rear dependency that appears on the 1904 and 1910 Sanborn maps may have been re-constructed with wood-frame construction during this time. The rear dependency is assumed to have been used as a

kitchen, and this room contains a flue that probably provided ventilation for a cooking stove, indicating that it was probably used for food preparation.

Windows. There are four windows in this room, identified as E-4, E-5, F-1, and F-2 on Drawing A-9. Both E-4 and E-5 are two-over-two, double-hung, wood windows that appear to date to circa 1911-1946 when the rear dependency was reconstructed. The surrounds for these windows are contemporaneous with the windows, but had an additional molding added over them in the late twentieth century. Window E-4 is approximately 2'-7 ½" wide by 4'-3 ⅛" tall. Window E-5 is approximately 2'-8 ⅛" wide by 5'-3 ¼" tall. Windows F-1 and F-2 are six-over-six, double-hung, wood windows that also date to circa 1911-1946 but may have replacement sash that dates to the mid-twentieth century, perhaps the 1960s, similar to the upstairs windows. The interior surrounds for F-1 and F-2 date to circa 1911-1946, but have an additional molding that was added over them in the late twentieth century. Window F-2 is missing its lower sash. Window F-1 is approximately 2'-9 ¾" wide by 4'-7 ¼" tall. Window F-2 is approximately 2'-7 ⅞" wide by 4'-3" tall. For more detailed information on these windows, see Table 1: Window Schedule.

Doors. Two doors are located in this room, and are identified as F-5 (see Room 105 Description) and H-1 on *Drawing A-10*. Door H-1 (see *Figure 88*) is roughly centered on the west wall and is a flush, wood double door. It is 4'-0 ⅝" wide by 6'-7 ¼" tall. It appears through Sanborn Fire Insurance map research that this room had a large door in this same location that once led to an addition on the rear dependency's west elevation. The existing door and surrounds probably date to the mid- to late twentieth century. F-5's surround on the side of Room 108 is a vernacular, square surround that probably dates to circa 1911-1946 (see Room 105 Description for other side of surround). For more detailed information on these doors, see *Table 2: Door Schedule*.

Walls. There are two wall finishes in this room: flush-board walls and gypsum-covered flush-board walls. These are identified on *Drawing A-11*. The flush-board walls on the north wall, are believed to be the original wall finish and probably date to circa 1911-1946 when the rear dependency was reconstructed. The west, south, and east walls of the



Figure 88: Door H-1 in Room 108.

room are finished with flush boards that have been covered with gypsum. The gypsum board dates to circa 1973-1980.

Flooring. The extant floor covering of this room is carpet, identified as Type B on *Drawing A-12*. Wood flooring with an approximate 5" reveal is intact underneath the carpet. For more detailed information on this floor, see *Table 3: Flooring Schedule*.

Ceiling. The ceiling in this room is gypsum board (identified as Type A on *Drawing A-13*) and dates to circa 1973-1980. The original ceiling finish is unknown but may be intact above the gypsum board. For more detailed information on this ceiling, see *Table 4: Ceiling Schedule*.

Cornice. The cornice in this room is identified as Type D on *Drawing A-14*. Its construction and use of modern finish nails date it to the late twentieth century, after the gypsum board was applied to the wall circa 1973-1980. The cornice is 2" in height and 1" in width and consists of an ogee curve. For more detailed information on this cornice, see *Table 5: Cornice Schedule*.

Baseboard. The baseboard of this room is Type D on *Drawing A-15*, and is in situ. This baseboard may be mid-twentieth century, but is likely late-twentieth-century, as is the cornice in this room. This baseboard is rectangular, approximately 5 ½" in height with a depth of approximately ½". For more detailed information about this baseboard, see *Table 6: Baseboard Schedule*.

Fixtures. No historic fixtures are present. One fluorescent light fixture is roughly centered on the ceiling of this room. A battery-operated smoke

detector is found on the north wall, near the juncture of the ceiling and masonry flue. A motion detector for the alarm system is located on the upper right corner of the window found on the west wall. An electric heater is mounted into the east wall to the left of the window. One receptacle is roughly centered between the two windows on the south wall. Three receptacles are located to the left of the masonry flue. A 220-volt receptacle is also on this wall along with a hot and cold water line and a drain. The switchboard for the phone systems is located in the upper portion of this wall.

Other. *Figure 39* depicts the masonry flue located along the north wall. This flue is approximately 15 ½" by 18" with the longer dimension parallel to the north wall. This masonry flue was removed from above the roofline circa 1961 when the existing metal roofing was installed. The flue probably dates to the circa 1911-1946 period within which the rear dependency was re-constructed.

Room 109 – South Room in Rear Shed Addition

The South Room in the Rear Shed Addition (Room 109) was originally part of an open breezeway that connected the house's main core with the rear dependency. The room was enclosed between 1911 and 1925. Its original use is not known, but the room was converted into a bathroom some time during the last half of the twentieth century.

Windows. One window, identified as E-6 on Drawing A-9 and seen in Figure 89, is located in this room in the south wall. This window is a two-over-two, double-hung, wood window and is approximately 2'-9 ¾" wide and 5'-4 ⅛" tall. This window appears to date to the circa 1870-1871 period of the house's expansion, as it matches the other two-over-two windows in the south elevation. The window may have been moved from another location in the house when this space, originally an open breezeway, was enclosed circa 1911-1925, perhaps from the west wall of Room 110. Late-twentieth-century interior shutters are on both sashes, and a late-twentieth-century molding strip covers the interior surround. For more detailed dimensions, please refer to Table 1: Window Schedule.

Doors. There are two doors for this room identified as E-1 (see Description for Room 104) and F-4 on *Drawing A-10*. The HABS drawings indicate that Door F-4 consisted of two doors—one that opened into Room 109 and one that opened into Room 110. The door into Room 110 is currently missing. Door F-4 is a late-twentieth-century six-panel door that has an opening of 2'-8 ½" wide by 6'-10 ¼" in height. The surround for this door dates to circa 1911-1925, and has a late-twentieth-century molding strip added on both sides. For more detailed information on these doors, see *Table 2: Door Schedule*.

Walls. There are three wall finishes in this room; see *Drawing A-11*. Exploratory demolition shows the east wall is flush board underneath gypsum board. There is evidence of a white stain or wash on these flush boards, suggesting the wall may have originally been an exterior wall, which collaborates with the assumption that this room was created by enclosing a breezeway circa 1911-1925. Further investigations into the west and south walls by removing outlets indicate these walls are gypsum board. The west wall appears to be a furred-out wall with the potential for flush board or exterior siding where it shares this wall with Room 105. This furring likely dates to the creation of a bathroom in this space circa 1973-1980. The north wall is believed to be gypsum board over beaded board similar to what is found in Room 104, but this was not confirmed by exploratory demolition. The gypsum board was installed circa 1973-1980.

Flooring. The wood flooring in this room is identified as Type A on *Drawing A-12*. This wood flooring has a reveal of approximately 4 ⅛" and has a tongue-and-groove joint. For more detailed information on this floor, see *Table 3: Flooring Schedule*.

Ceiling. The ceiling in this room is gypsum board (identified as Type A on *Drawing A-13*) and dates to circa 1973-1980. The original ceiling finish is unknown but may be intact above the gypsum board. The west half of the ceiling is sloped due to the slant of the shed roof above. This room was originally a breezeway covered by the rear shed extension of the main roof. For more detailed information on this ceiling, see *Table 4: Ceiling Schedule*.

Cornice. No cornice exists in this room.

Baseboard. The baseboard of this room is Type C on *Drawing A-15*. This baseboard may be historic, but is likely architectural salvage installed circa 1973-1980 at the same time as the gypsum board. This baseboard is 9 ¼" in height with a depth of approximately 1" and is much taller and more elaborate than the original baseboard found in the house. For more detailed information about this baseboard, see *Table 6: Baseboard Schedule*.

Fixtures. No historic fixtures are present (see *Figure 89*). A single-bulb pendant light fixture is centered on the ceiling. Bathroom fixtures (shower stall - SW corner, toilet, and sink with vanity - NW corner) are along the west wall of the room. A single-bulb sconce light fixture with an intact receptacle flanks each side of the mirror above the sink. An exhaust fan is located in the ceiling above the toilet.

Room 110 – South Rear Room

The South Rear Room (Room 110) was originally constructed as part of the circa 1870-1871 expansion of the house. The room was probably originally used as living, dining, and/or bedroom space.

Windows. Two windows are equally spaced along the south wall of this room. They are identified as E-7 and E-8 on Drawing A-9. Both windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood windows that appear to date to the circa 1870-1871 expansion of the house. The original interior window surrounds were covered with the addition of a molding strip in the late twentieth century. Both windows are approximately 2'-9 ¾" wide and 5'-4 ⅛" tall. For more detailed dimensions, please refer to Table 1: Window Schedule.

Doors. There are three doors for this room that are identified as F-4 (see Description for Room 109), F-3 (see Description for Room 100B), and F-2 on *Drawing A-10*. Door F-2 is a late-twentieth-century six-panel, wood door that has an opening 2'-8 ⅛" wide by 6'-11 ⅜" in height. The door opening and its original surround date to circa 1870-1871, and have a late-twentieth-century molding strip added over the surround. For more detailed information on these doors, see *Table 2: Door Schedule*.



Figure 89: View of Room 109 towards nonhistoric shower and window E-6.

Walls. The wall finish in this room is gypsum board covering flush boards; see *Drawing A-11*. The flush boards are believed to be the original wall finish that dates to the circa 1870-1871 expansion of the house. The gypsum board was installed circa 1973-1980 (see *Figure 90*). The wall area over the fireplace has no finish but shows the exposed brick chimney.

Flooring. According to the HABS documentation completed in 2000, the wood flooring in this room had a 5 ½" reveal - identified as Type E on *Drawing A-12*. This flooring was removed in 2001 to rebuild the brick piers. For more detailed information on this floor, see *Table 3: Flooring Schedule*.

Ceiling. The ceiling in this room is gypsum board (identified as Type A on *Drawing A-13*) and dates to circa 1973-1980. The original ceiling finish is unknown but may have been plaster on lath or flush boards. The original finish may be intact above the gypsum board. For more detailed information on this ceiling, see *Table 4: Ceiling Schedule*.



Figure 90: View of south wall of Room 110 showing damage to wall base when flooring was removed.

Cornice. The cornice found in this room is identified as Type C on *Drawing A-14*. This nonhistoric cornice was installed at the same time as the gypsum board, circa 1973-1980. It is approximately 6 ⅞" in height by 5 1⁄16" in width. For more detailed information on this cornice, see *Table 5: Cornice Schedule*.

Baseboard. The baseboard of this room is identified as Type A on *Drawing A-15*. Currently the baseboard is not in situ, but is identified in the HABS drawings. This baseboard may be historic, but is likely salvaged material installed at the same time as the gypsum board, circa 1973-1980. This baseboard is 9 ¼" in height with a depth of approximately 1" and is much taller and more elaborate than the original baseboard found in the house. For more detailed information about this baseboard, see *Table 6: Baseboard Schedule*.

Fixtures. No historic fixtures are present. One fluorescent light fixture is roughly centered on the ceiling of this room. Two wired detection devices (likely smoke detectors) are on the centerline of the ceiling near the north and south walls. An HVAC vent is also in the ceiling along the south wall. Due to deterioration of the bottom of the gypsum wall surface along all walls, and the apparent removal of wiring and receptacles when the flooring was removed, it is unclear how many receptacles may have been located in this room.

Other. The chimney in this room is constructed of brick and is intact. The wood mantel also remains intact. The firebox opening was measured from photos to be approximately 2'- ¾" high, by 2'-5 ⅛" wide, by 1'-4 ⅜" deep. The HABS drawings completed in 2000 detail this opening as 2'-8 ⅛" wide, by 9" deep. The coal insert for this fireplace is not in situ but could possibly be the one stored in Room 102.

Room 111 – South Front Room

The South Front Room (Room 111) was originally constructed as part of the circa 1870-1871 expansion of the house. The room was probably originally used as living or bedroom space.

Windows. There are two, two-over-two, double-hung, wood windows roughly centered along the east wall of this room, identified as D-5 and D-6 on Drawing A-9. Window D-5 has an approximately 2'-9 ½" wide and 5'-3 ⅜" tall window opening. Window D-6 has an approximately 2'-9 ⅞" wide and 5'-3 ⅜" tall window opening. These window openings and their interior surrounds are contemporaneous with the windows (circa 1870-1871). The interior surrounds have been covered with additional molding added when the gypsum board was installed, circa 1973-1980. Another window is located centered on the south wall, and is identified as E-9 (see *Figure 91*) on the associated Drawing and table. Window E-9 is also a two-over-two, double-hung, wood window with an approximate window opening of 2'-9 ¾" wide and 5'-4 ⅛" that dates to circa 1870-1871. The original interior surround also has an additional molding applied over it. For more detailed dimensions, please refer to Table 1: Window Schedule.

Doors. The two doors found in this room are identified as F-2 (see Description for Room 110) and D-2 (see Description for Room 100A) on *Drawing A-10*. For more detailed dimensions, please refer to *Table 2: Door Schedule*.

Walls. The wall finish in this room is gypsum board covering flush boards; see *Drawing A-11*. The flush boards are believed to be the original wall finish and to date circa 1870-1871. Where exploratory demolition has been done, remnants of wallpaper can be seen over the flush boards. The gypsum board was installed circa 1973-1980. The wall area over the fireplace has no finish but shows the exposed brick chimney.

Flooring. According to the HABS documentation completed in 2000, the wood flooring in this room had a 5 ½" reveal. It is identified as Type E



Figure 91: View of south wall of Room 111 showing Window E-9; exposed flush boards covered with wallpaper underneath the window.



Figure 92: View of wall through Room 200.

on *Drawing A-12*. This flooring was removed in 2001 to rebuild the brick piers. For more detailed information on this flooring, see *Table 3: Flooring Schedule*.

Ceiling. The ceiling in this room is gypsum board (identified as Type A on *Drawing A-13*) and dates to circa 1973-1980. Evidence was found in this room that the original ceiling finish might have been plaster on lath. The original finish may be intact above the gypsum board. For more detailed information on this ceiling, see *Table 4: Ceiling Schedule*.

Cornice. The cornice in this room is identified as Type C on *Drawing A-14*. This nonhistoric cornice was installed at the same time as the gypsum board, circa 1973-1980, and is approximately 6 ⅞" in height by 5 1⁄16" in width. For more detailed information on this cornice, see *Table 5: Cornice Schedule*.

Baseboard. The baseboard in this room is identified as Type B on *Drawing A-15*. Currently, the baseboard is not in situ, but is identified in the HABS drawings. This baseboard may be historic, but is likely salvaged material and was installed at the same time as the gypsum board, circa 1973-1980. This baseboard is 8 ¼" in height with a depth of approximately ¾" and is much taller and more elaborate than original baseboard found in the house. For more detailed information about this baseboard, see *Table 6: Baseboard Schedule*.

Fixtures. No historic fixtures are present. One ceiling fan with integrated four-light fixture is roughly centered on the ceiling of this room. Two wired detection devices (likely smoke detectors) are on the centerline of the ceiling near the north and south walls. An HVAC vent is also in the ceiling along the south wall. Due to deterioration of the bottom of the gypsum wall surface along all walls, and the apparent removal of wiring and receptacles when the flooring was removed, it is unclear how many receptacles may have been located in this room.

Other. The chimney in this room is constructed of brick and is intact. The firebox opening was measured from photographs and is approximately 2'-¾" high, by 1'-8 ¾" wide, by 1'-4 ⅜" deep. The HABS drawings completed in 2000 detail this opening as 2'-2 ½" high, by 1'-7" wide, by 5 ⅛" deep. A coal insert was found in situ with this fireplace, and the wood mantel is intact.

Room 200 – Second-Floor Hallway

The Second-Floor Hallway (Room 200) was originally part of the single upstairs room constructed in the house's north section by 1864. The north and east walls of the hallway were constructed some time between 1961 and 1980 to form the hallway and a bathroom (Room 201). The hallway contains the stairway from the first floor.

Windows. There are no windows in this hallway.

Doors. The two doors in this room are identified as E-2 and E-3 on *Drawing A-10*. Both doors are nineteenth-century four-panel, wood doors, believed to be original to the house. The opening for door E-2 is approximately 2'-10" wide and 6'-5" tall. It is located in a nonhistoric wall that may date to as early as the mid-twentieth century. Its door surround is a simple, flat vernacular surround appropriate to that era that has not been altered. Therefore, door E-2 may have been moved from another location in the house. The opening for door E-3 is 2'-6 ½" wide by 6'-7 ½" tall, and this opening and its associated surround date to circa 1870-1871. However, nonhistoric moldings have been added over the original surrounds on both sides. For more detailed dimensions, please refer to *Table 2: Door Schedule*.

Walls. There are two wall finishes for this room: flush boards covered with gypsum board, and gypsum board with no other wall finish underneath. Both are identified on *Drawing A-11*. The gypsum-board-covered flush boards are found on the south and west walls. The gypsum with no flush boards underneath are on the north and east walls (see *Figure 92*). The north and east walls of the hallway were constructed to form a bathroom (Room 202) and hallway separate from Room 201, most likely circa 1961-1980. The flush boards are believed to be the original wall finish and may date to the original construction of the house's north section by 1864.

Flooring. The wood flooring for this room runs north/south and has a reveal of approximately 3 ¼" to 5 ¼". This random-width flooring is identified as Type C on *Drawing A-12*. For more detailed information on this flooring, see *Table 3: Flooring Schedule*.

Ceiling. The ceiling is finished with wood board and batten and is identified as Type C on *Drawing A-13*. This ceiling is believed to be the original second-floor ceiling finish. The ceiling slopes on the west side due to the roof slope above. A pull-down attic door has been added in the ceiling on the east end of the hallway. For more detailed information on this ceiling, see *Table 4: Ceiling Schedule*.

Cornice. No cornice exists in this room. See Type E on *Drawing A-14*.

Baseboard. There are two types of baseboard in this room - Type D and G, identified on *Drawing A-15*. Type D is a vernacular baseboard that consists of a rectangular section that measures 7 ⅝" high by ¾" in depth and has a quarter-round molding attached to the base. This baseboard was installed when the north wall was constructed circa 1961-1980. Type G baseboard may be original to the circa 1864 portion of the house. This baseboard is only intact on the south wall of this hallway and is 5 ½ " high and ¾" in depth. A flush bead runs along the top of the baseboard. For more information on these baseboards, see the associated drawing and *Table 6: Baseboard Schedule*.

Fixtures. No historic fixtures are present. One two-light globe fixture is roughly centered on the ceiling between the doors into Rooms 201 and 203. Two wired detection devices (likely smoke detectors or part of the alarm system) are on the centerline of the ceiling near the east and west walls. An HVAC return vent is roughly centered along the south wall.

Other. See Room 100B for description of the staircase.

Room 201 – North Room, Second Floor

The North Room, Second Floor (Room 201) was originally constructed as part of the house's north section by 1864. The room originally included the second-floor hallway (Room 200) and bathroom (Room 202), and was the single upstairs room. The south wall separating the room from the hallway and bathroom was constructed some time between 1961 and 1980. The room would have originally been used for bedroom space.

Windows. There are two Type F windows in this room found equally spaced on the north wall and identified on Drawing A-9. These windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood windows that may date to the circa 1870-1871 expansion, but could be from the earlier circa 1864 construction period. Their exterior surrounds match those of the windows on the south façade constructed in the circa 1870-1871 expansion. The interior surrounds were incorporated into a built-in shelving unit in the late twentieth century. The six-over-six sash of these windows appear to be mid-twentieth-century replacements that could date to the 1940s, 1950s, or 1960s. The window opening for F-3 (see *Figure*



Figure 93: View of Window F-3 with built-in bookcase in Room 201.

93) is approximately 2'-10 ¼" wide by 4'-7 ⅝" tall. The window opening for F-4 is approximately 2'-7 ⅜" wide by 4'-5 ⅞" tall. See Table 1: Window Schedule for more detailed information.

Doors. The two doors in this room are identified on *Drawing A-10* as E-2 (see Description for Room 200) and G-3. Door G-3 is a flush door with an opening that is approximately 2'-0" wide and 6'-5" tall. The surround is contemporaneous with its construction. This door was added when the bathroom was constructed circa 1961-1980. For more detailed dimensions, please refer to *Table 2: Door Schedule*.

Walls. The two wall finishes for this room are flush boards covered with gypsum board and gypsum board with no other wall finish underneath. Both are identified on *Drawing A-11*. The gypsum-board-covered flush boards are found on the north, east, and west walls. The flush boards are believed to be the original wall finish dating from circa 1864 or circa 1870-1871. The gypsum with no flush boards underneath is found on the south wall. This wall was most likely installed circa 1961-1980 to form a bathroom and hallway separate from this room.

Flooring. The wood flooring for this room runs north/south and has a reveal of approximately 3 ¼" to 5 ¼". This random-width flooring is identified as Type C on *Drawing A-12*. A cutout for the original brick chimney that extended through the second floor and the roof can be seen in the flooring in this room. The cutout is approximately 32" (east/west) by 31"(north/south), and is approximately 6'-7" from the west wall and 7'-6" from the south wall. For more detailed information on this flooring, see *Table 3: Flooring Schedule*.

Ceiling. The ceiling in this room is identified as Type B on *Drawing A-13*. Above the gypsum board of this ceiling is a board-and-batten ceiling from which the battens have been removed. It is believed that the board-and-batten ceiling is the original ceiling finish. The ceiling slopes on both the east and west sides due to the roof slope above. For more detailed information on this ceiling, see *Table 4: Ceiling Schedule*.

Cornice. There is no cornice in this room. See Type E on *Drawing A-14*.

Baseboard. The baseboard found in this room is Type D and is identified on *Drawing A-15*. Type D is a vernacular baseboard that consists of a rectangular section that measures 7 ⅝" high by ¾" in depth and has a quarter-round molding attached to the base. This baseboard was installed when the south wall was constructed circa 1961-1980. For more detailed information on this baseboard, see *Table 6: Baseboard Schedule*.

Fixtures. No historic fixtures are present. Two fluorescent light fixtures are roughly centered on the ceiling of this room. One HVAC vent is located just off center of the ceiling, one is located along the north third of the east wall, and one is located in the built-in floor cabinet underneath each window. One receptacle is roughly centered along the baseboard of the south, east, and west walls.

Other. A bench seat approximately 1'-10" wide runs the length of the north wall. This was built to create a chase for the HVAC ductwork and electrical conduits installed circa 1993 by NPS. Twelve-inch-wide shelving units are attached to the wall above this bench and around and above the two windows.

Room 202 – Added Bathroom in Hallway, Second Floor

The Added Bathroom in the Hallway, Second Floor (Room 202) was originally part of the single upstairs room (Room 201) constructed in the house's north section by 1864. The north and west walls of the room were constructed between 1961 and 1980 to form a bathroom.

Windows. There are no windows in this room.

Doors. The one door in this room is identified as G-3 (see Description for Room 201) on *Drawing A-10*. For more detailed dimensions, please refer to *Table 2: Door Schedule*.

Walls. There are two wall finishes for this room: flush board covered with gypsum board and gypsum board with no other wall treatment underneath. Both are identified on *Drawing A-11*. The gypsum-board-covered flush boards are located on the east and south walls. The flush boards are believed to be the original wall finish. The gypsum board with no flush boards underneath is on the remaining north and west walls and was installed circa 1961-1980 when the walls were built to form a bathroom and hallway separate from Room 201.

Flooring. The floor in this room is raised above the original wood board floor to accommodate the plumbing for the bathroom. The original wood flooring for this room runs north/south and has a reveal of approximately 3 ¼" to 5 ¼". This random-width flooring is identified as Type C on *Drawing A-12*. For more detailed information for this flooring, see *Table 3: Flooring Schedule*.

Ceiling. The ceiling finish in this room is identified as Type B on *Drawing A-13*. Above the gypsum board ceiling is a wood board-and-batten ceiling that has had its battens removed. It is believed that the board-and-batten ceiling is the original ceiling finish. The ceiling slopes due to the roof slope above. For more detailed information on this ceiling, see *Table 4: Ceiling Schedule*.

Cornice. No cornice exists in this room. See Type E on *Drawing A-14*.

Baseboard. The baseboard found in this room is identified as Type D on *Drawing A-15*. Type D is a vernacular baseboard that consists of a rectangular section that measures 7 ⅝" high by ¾" in depth and has a quarter-round molding attached to the base. This baseboard was installed when the north and west walls were installed circa 1961-1980. For more detailed information on this baseboard, see *Table 6: Baseboard Schedule*.

Fixtures. A single-light globe fixture located in this room probably dates to the mid-twentieth century when the bathroom was installed (see *Figure 94*). Bathroom fixtures (toilet - SW corner, and sink with vanity - SE corner) are along the south wall of the room. An exhaust fan is roughly centered on the ceiling of the room.



Figure 94: View of light fixture in Room 202.

Room 203 – South Front Room, Second Floor

The South Front Room, Second Floor (Room 203) was originally constructed as part of the circa 1870-1871 expansion of the house. The room was probably originally used as bedroom space.

Windows. One six-over-six, double-hung, wood window is roughly centered in the south wall of this room. It is identified as F-6 (see *Figure 95*) on Drawing A-9. This window has an approximate opening of 2'-7 ⅞" wide by 4'-5 ⅞". The window is believed to be original to the circa 1870-1871 expansion. Its exterior surround matches those of the second-floor windows on the north façade and the first-floor windows on the south facade. However, the six-over-six sashes appear to be mid-twentieth-century replacements that could date to the 1940s, 1950s, or 1960s. The muntins in the sash are much narrower than the older two-over-two window sash, indicating a later date. The original interior surround dates to circa 1870-1871 but has been covered with a late-twentieth-century molding. For more detailed information on this window, see *Table 1: Window Schedule*.

Doors. Three doors are located in this room and are identified as E-3 (see Description for Room 200), E-4, and J-1 on *Drawing A-10*. Door E-4 is a nineteenth-century, four-panel door with an opening that is 2'-8" wide by 6'-6 ¾" tall. Like E-3, this door may be original to the house. The surround is contemporaneous with the door (circa 1870-1871) but has been covered with a late-



Figure 95: View of window F-6 and built-in HVAC bench in Room 203.

twentieth-century molding. The door is located in the north third of the west wall. Door J-1 is a late-twentieth-century flush door constructed of plywood and accesses the crawlspace behind the east knee wall. This door was likely installed when the HVAC system was installed circa 1993. The door opening is approximately 1'-11 ½" wide by 3'-4" tall, and has a contemporaneous surround. For more detailed information on these doors, see *Table 2: Door Schedule*.

Walls. The walls of this room are flush board walls with gypsum board applied over it; see *Drawing A-11*. The flush boards are most likely original to the construction of this room, circa 1870-1871. The gypsum board applied over these boards probably dates to circa 1973-1980.

Flooring. The wood flooring in this room runs north/south and has a reveal of approximately 5 ½". This flooring is identified as Type D on *Drawing A-12*. The floor in Rooms 203 and 204 is approximately 2" higher than the floor of the adjacent hallway and bathroom (Rooms 200 and 202) due to the difference in floor joist dimensions when the circa 1870-1871 (Rooms 110, 111, 203, and 204) addition was constructed onto the existing circa 1864 (Rooms 100, 101, 102, 200, 201, and 202) portion of the house. For more detailed information on this flooring, see *Table 3: Flooring Schedule*.

Ceiling. The ceiling finish in this room is identified as Type A on *Drawing A-13*. Based on exploratory demolition, the original wood board-and-batten ceiling appears to have been removed. The existing gypsum board ceiling was added circa 1973-1980. The ceiling slopes on the east side due to the roof slope above. For more detailed information regarding this ceiling, see *Table 4: Ceiling Schedule*.

Cornice. No cornice exists in this room. See Type E on *Drawing A-14*.

Baseboard. The baseboard in this room is identified as Type D on *Drawing A-15*. Type D is a vernacular baseboard that consists of a rectangular section that measures 5 ½" high by ¾" in depth and has a quarter-round molding attached to the base. This baseboard was probably installed circa 1961-1980. For more detailed information on this baseboard, see *Table 6: Baseboard Schedule*.

Fixtures. No historic fixtures are present. One fluorescent light fixture is roughly centered on the ceiling of this room. One HVAC vent is located just off-center of the ceiling, and another is centered along the built-in floor cabinet of the north wall. One receptacle is roughly centered along the baseboard of the east wall, and two are evenly spaced along the west wall.

Other. A bench seat (see *Figure 95*) approximately 1'-10" wide runs the length of the south wall. This was built to create a chase for the HVAC ductwork and electrical conduits, which were installed circa 1993 by NPS.

Room 204 – South Rear Room, Second Floor

The South Rear Room, Second Floor (Room 204) was originally constructed as part of the circa 1870-1871 expansion of the house. The room was probably originally used as bedroom space. The room was converted to a bathroom probably by the mid-twentieth century.

Windows. One six-over-six, double-hung, wood window is located in the south wall of this room. It is identified as F-5 (see *Figure 96*) on Drawing A-9, and has an approximate opening of 2'-10 ¼" wide by 4'-7 ⅝". This window opening and its surround are original to the circa 1870-1871 expansion of the house. The original interior surround has been covered by a late-twentieth-century molding. The window's exterior surround matches those of the second-floor windows on the north façade and the first-floor windows on the south façade. However, the six-over-six sashes appear to be mid-twentieth-



Figure 96: View of Window F-5 and bathroom fixtures of Room 204.



Figure 97: View of the patched floor opening for the south chimney in Room 204.

century replacements that could date to the 1940s, 1950s, or 1960s. For more detailed information on this window, see *Table 1: Window Schedule*.

Doors. The two doors in this room are identified as E-4 (see Description for Room 203) and J-2 on *Drawing A-10*. Door J-2 is a late-twentieth-century flush door constructed of plywood and accesses the crawlspace behind the west knee wall. This door was likely installed when the HVAC system was installed circa 1993. The door opening is approximately 1'-11 ½" wide by 3'-4" tall, and has a contemporaneous surround. For more detailed information on these doors, see *Table 2: Door Schedule*.

Walls. The walls of this room are flush board with gypsum board applied over it, and are identified on *Drawing A-11*. The flush boards are believed to be the original wall finish from circa 1870-1871. The gypsum board dates to circa 1973-1980.

Flooring. The wood flooring for this room runs north/south and has a reveal of approximately 5 ½". This flooring is identified as Type D on *Drawing A-12*. A cut-out for the original brick chimney can be seen in the flooring in this room (see *Figure 97*). This cut-out is approximately 27" (north/south) by 26" (east/west), and is located approximately 11" from the east wall and 6'-10 ½" from the north wall. For more detailed information on this flooring, see *Table 3: Flooring Schedule*.

Ceiling. The ceiling finish in this room is identified as Type A on *Drawing A-13*. Based on exploratory demolition, the original wood board-and-batten ceiling appears to have been removed. The existing gypsum board ceiling was added circa 1973-1980.

The ceiling is sloped on the west side due to the roof slope above. For more detailed information on this ceiling, see *Table 4: Ceiling Schedule*.

Cornice. There is no cornice in this room. See Type E on *Drawing A-14*.

Baseboard. The baseboard in this room is Type D and is identified on *Drawing A-15*. Type D is a vernacular baseboard that consists of a rectangular section that measures 5 ½" high by ¾" in depth and has a quarter-round molding attached to the base. This baseboard was probably installed circa 1961-1980. See the associated drawing and *Table 6: Baseboard Schedule*.

Fixtures. The bathtub located in the southwest corner of the room may be a mid-twentieth century fixture. The sink with cabinet located in the southeast corner of the room is late-twentieth-century, as is the toilet to the right of the bathtub along the west wall (see *Figure 96*). A late-twentieth-century fluorescent light fixture is above the sink, and an HVAC handler is along the north wall of the room. A built-in floor cabinet is along the south wall. A wired detection device (likely a smoke detector) is located along the ceiling by the south wall.

Other. A bench seat (see *Figure 96*) approximately 1'-10" wide runs the length of the south wall. This was built to create a chase for the HVAC ductwork and electrical conduits, which were installed circa 1993 by NPS.

Character-Defining Features

The Stietenroth House property possesses a number of character-defining features, physical and non-physical elements, and qualities that are significant and give this place its distinctive historic character. The site includes the building and the surrounding landscape, which includes the property within the legal boundary and the area within the viewshed of the property. The property's character-defining features are identified below; these features should be retained and preserved.

The site:

- Elevated lot
- Retaining wall with entrance steps along South Canal Street
- Brick sidewalk between steps and front porch
- Trapezoidal legal boundary
- Vegetative backdrop along west legal boundary
- Informal landscaping
- Relationship to downtown Natchez, site of Fort Rosalie, and the river
- Mixed residential and commercial use of South Canal Street
- Urban environment

Stietenroth House:

- Symmetrical, five-bay front elevation
- Full-width front verandah/gallery incorporated within the main roofline
- Central front entrance with colored glass sidelights and transom
- 1 ½-story height
- Side-gabled roof
- Board-and-batten siding on the front elevation
- Asymmetrical side and rear elevations
- Lapped siding on the secondary elevations
- Historic two-over-two and four-over-four double-hung, wood windows
- Rough-hewn structural members with mortise and tenon joints
- Sawn structural members with wire nail construction
- Double-pile floor plan
- Interior brick chimneys
- Brick piers
- Original rear entrance with transom
- Wood flooring
- Rear-facing stairway
- Fireplaces and mantels
- Historic interior doors original to house
- Flush-board finish on interior walls
- Board-and-batten second-floor ceilings
- Flush bead molding original to the house
- Approximate 2" height difference between north and south sections of the house on the second floor due to different heights of floor joists from two construction periods

Physical Condition

The following definitions are utilized in the conditions assessment:

- Good: Minor visible damage; requires only standard maintenance.
- Fair: Some visible damage; may require repair.
- Poor: Visible damage that affects the physical integrity of the element; may require repair or replacement of the element.

Site

Surface drainage as noted in the July 7, 1998 Memorandum from the Architectural Cyclic Division to the Natchez National Historic Park currently is fair due to runoff from the western portion of the lot towards the dwelling. Parking at the site is poor as the parking area is not fully graveled, or prepared for parking. The entrance drive is in fair condition, but has experienced some damage as runoff is funneled from the parking area down this drive.

Exterior

Foundations. The majority of the brick piers are in good condition by virtue of being rebuilt in 2001 by the NPS, with the exception of the interior foundations below Rooms 104, 105, 106, 107 and 109, which cannot be accessed for visual confirmation. A 2001 annual report under the heading of Maintenance stated that all the brick piers and one chimney were rebuilt from the ground up. The foundation of the fireplace and chimney between Room 101 and 102 is in good condition by virtue of being rebuilt by the NPS in

2001. The foundation of the fireplace and chimney between Rooms 110 and 111 is in fair condition with some missing bricks and some open mortar joints.

East Façade. The porch deck, latticework, columns, and skirt board on the front porch all are in good condition. The 2001 annual report under the heading of Maintenance stated, "The porch deck on the front of the house was replaced and new historically correct columns were fabricated and installed." Balustrades between the columns on the east, north, and south elevations of the porch, as seen in earlier photographs, are missing, as are the base and capital trim pieces on the columns. The front wood steps do not appear to sit on a foundation and have settled downward to the north and west. They are also not attached to the porch structure.

The wood board-and-batten fabric on the east face of the house is in good condition, with the exception of some minor splitting of five vertical wood battens and one section of infill board as indicated on the survey drawing (*Drawing A-19*). The four double-hung windows and frames are in good condition, although weathered. The exterior paint coating is in good condition. There are cracks in the glass panes of windows D1, D2, and D6 as indicated on the survey drawing (*Drawing A-19*). All windows are missing the shutters indicated in earlier photographs. Pintles remain as evidence of previous shutters. Window D1 has a replacement sill that does not match the size or profile of the sills at windows D2, D5 or D6. Door A-1, frame, sidelights, and transom panels are in good condition, although weathered. Two colored glass panes, centered on the north sidelight, have cracks. The threshold is missing at the bottom of the door.

The wood board-and-batten porch ceiling is in good condition, as is the single, chain pendant, porch light fixture. The fascia board above the columns is in fair condition with a deteriorated section of the upper edge above window D1. The edge of the metal roof where it should overlap the fascia board above door A1 and window D6 is bent upwards allowing driven moisture to get under the roof.

The lapped and beveled wood siding on the east elevation of Room 108 is in fair to poor condition and weathered, especially near grade and at the intersection of the south wall of the main house. The double-hung window E5 and trim is in good condition, although weathered. Shutters flanking the window are missing. The exposed rafter tails are in good condition with the exception of the northern two, which are deteriorated at the ends.

North Façade. The lapped and beveled wood siding as well as the skirt and trim boards are in good condition, although weathered. Exterior paint coat is in good condition with the exception of paint peeling from the drip board above the skirt board between windows D4 and G1. Windows D3, D4, G1, F3 and F4 and trim are in good condition, although weathered. Windows F3 and F4 have two notches cut into the drip board above the window head. All shutters are missing from windows D3, D4, F3 and F4 as indicated in previous photographs. Pintles remain to document the former use of shutters.

The lapped and beveled wood siding on the north elevation of the rear porch and Room 106 as well as the skirt and trim boards are in good condition, although weathered. The wood porch column and balustrade are in good condition with the exception of the base trim on the column has been damaged and shows some deterioration due to the porch deck rotting beneath the base. Window E1 and trim is in good condition; shutters are missing. Exterior paint coat is in good condition. Exterior flood light is in good condition but is incompatible with the style and age of the house.

West Façade. The lapped and beveled wood siding as well as the skirt and trim boards are in good condition, although weathered. The lower drip board at the northwest corner of Room 103 has deteriorated at the north end. The soffit immediately adjacent to the north elevation of the rear porch has one deteriorated section of board. A section of the soffit above the west façade of Room 103 near the northwest corner has been cut to allow for what appears to be an earlier drainage pipe to penetrate the roof and connect to a metal boot below at grade. A section of the brick coping that exists between the foundation piers is missing at the location of the metal boot. There is an additional roughly cut round hole in the soffit board above and to the south of window E4. The porch lattice to the south of the rear porch steps is missing. The rear porch decking, steps, skirt board, and balustrade are in good condition

with the exception of the northwest corner below the column, which has deteriorated at the ends, partially crushing the deck at that location. Door B1 and sidelights H1 and H2 are in good condition. The rear porch light is missing. Windows E2, E3, and E4 and trim are in good condition, although slightly weathered. No indications exist that these windows had shutters. Wood double door H1 is in fair to poor condition with wood rot at the bottom portion of the door. Wood frame around door H1 is in good condition, although weathered, especially at the sill/threshold. Wood steps accessing door H1 are in good condition. The brick coping between the foundation piers of the dependency are in good condition. The flood light above and south of door H1 is in good condition but incompatible with the style and age of the house. Exposed rafter tails are in good condition.

South Façade. The lapped and beveled wood siding on the south elevation of Room 108, as well as the skirt and trim boards, are in good condition, although weathered. The exceptions are the bottoms of the corner boards at the east and west corners which have deteriorated away at the bottom, and there is severe wood rot on the fascia rake board on the west half of the elevation. Windows F1 and F2 and trim are in good condition, although weathered, with the exception of the removal of the lower sash on window F2 to accommodate a unit air conditioner. There is no indication that these two windows historically had shutters.

The lapped and beveled wood siding on the south elevation of the main core and rear shed, as well as the skirt and trim boards, are in fair condition, showing more weathering than the rest of the house. The lower siding boards, drip board and skirt board were not replaced after the pier reconstruction and sill beam replacement. Exterior paint coating is in fair condition, also exhibiting extensive weathering. Crawl space latticework is also missing between the piers. The siding at the west end of the elevation, adjacent to the dependency, has split and displaced boards leaving gaps into the interior of the wall. Two vent or sanitary pipes, one above and west of window E6 and one adjacent to the east porch ceiling, penetrate the exterior wall and are poorly flashed; both appear to be abandoned. Metal drip flashing above window F6 is fastened over the wood siding and is visible, although painted to match the siding color. Windows E6, E7, E8, E9, F5, F6 and their trim are in fair condition showing moderate weathering. The bottom sash of window F5 is installed incorrectly, rotated 90 degrees from how it should be installed. The metal drip flashing above window E9 is pulling loose from both east and west edges. A few shutter pintles are missing as well as shutters for all the windows. Vegetation is growing against the siding and partially covering windows E7 and E8.

Roof. The standing seam metal roof is heavily rusted and has pinholes where the west shed roof meets the dependency gable roof, allowing moisture into the interior rooms as evidenced by the mold growth on the ceilings. Water appears to be ponding at this location, no longer having positive drainage. The roof appears to have reached the end of its useful life, especially if it was installed in the 1960s.

Interior

Room 100A and 100B.

- *Floor* — Carpet is in fair to poor condition, worn and dirty.
- *Baseboard* — Wood is in good condition, slightly worn.
- *Walls* — All walls are drywall with wallpaper finish in good condition with areas of the wallpaper peeling away from the drywall. Where original walls exist, the drywall is covering the original horizontal flat-edged boards, also with a layered wallpaper finish, is fair condition where exposed.
- *Doors* — All doors and casings are in fair to good condition showing signs of normal wear.
- *Windows* — See Exterior: East Facade
- *Ceiling* — Ceilings are drywall in good condition.
- *Cornice* — Wood crown mold is in good condition.
- *Lighting* — Two pendant light fixtures centered in Rooms 100A and 100B are in good condition.

- *Stairway* — Stair stringer, balustrade, and newel post all are in good condition, although dusty. Wood treads and risers are covered in carpet, which is worn, with the exception of the lower half of the staircase where the wood steps were exposed. The wood treads and risers are in good condition with normal signs of wear. The infill wall under the stair, composed of vertical-ribbed, vertical boards is in fair to good condition, although the several layers of paint have alligatored.

Room 100C.

- *Floor* — Narrow tongue and groove wood floor is in fair condition, although worn.
- *Baseboard* — Wood is in good condition, slightly worn.
- *Walls* — The south and east walls are the original horizontal flat-edged boards with wallpaper and then painted and are in poor to fair condition. The north wall is the backside of the vertical ribbed boards, also painted, in fair condition.
- *Doors* — See Room 100B.
- *Windows* — None.
- *Ceiling* — Painted underside of wood treads and risers in fair condition.
- *Cornice* — None.
- *Lighting* — None.

Rooms 101 and 102.

- *Floor* — The wood flooring indicated in the HABS drawings has been removed in its entirety.
- *Baseboard* — The wood base has been removed in its entirety.
- *Walls* — All walls are painted drywall in good condition. The drywall is covering original horizontal flat-edged boards, also with a layered wallpaper finish, in fair condition where exposed.
- *Doors* — All doors and casings are in fair to good condition showing signs of normal wear.
- *Windows* — All windows and casings are in fair condition and worn. Windows D1, D2 and D3 are missing the interior wood shutters extant on D4. Existing shutters are in fair condition.
- *Ceiling* — Ceilings are drywall in good condition.
- *Cornice* — Wood crown mold is in good condition.
- *Lighting* — 4-foot by 8-foot surface-mounted fluorescent light fixtures are in good condition, although non-conforming to the age and style of the house.
- *Brick Chimney* — The brick chimney and fireplace is in good condition having been re-built by the NPS in 2001. Wood mantels and trim, as well as the cast iron fireplace inserts, are missing.

Room 103.

- *Floor* — Flooring has been removed in its entirety.
- *Baseboard* — Base has been removed in its entirety.
- *Walls* — North, east, and south walls are drywall in fair condition with several areas where the drywall has been removed to expose earlier wall treatments. Horizontal wood bead board in poor to fair condition is exposed under the drywall on the east and south walls. West wall (rebuilt by NPS) is missing interior finish with studs and backside of siding exposed to view.
- *Doors* — All doors and casings are in fair to good condition showing signs of normal wear.
- *Windows* — Windows G1 and casing are in fair condition and worn. Window G2 is sitting on the ground inside Room 103 and is in poor condition missing several elements of the glass panes, frame, stool and casing.
- *Ceiling* — Ceiling is drywall in good condition.
- *Cornice* — Wood crown mold is in good condition.
- *Lighting* — 4-foot by 8-foot surface mounted fluorescent light fixture is in good condition although non-conforming to the age and style of the house.

Room 104.

- *Floor* — Carpet is in fair to poor condition, worn and dirty.
- *Baseboard* — Base is in good condition, slightly worn.

- *Walls* — All walls are drywall with wallpaper finish in good condition with areas of the wallpaper peeling away from the drywall. The drywall, at one exposure on the east wall, is covering original horizontal bead boards, in fair condition where exposed.
- *Doors* — All doors and casings are in fair to good condition showing signs of normal wear.
- *Windows* — Sidelights H1 and H2 are in good condition.
- *Ceiling* — Ceiling is drywall in fair condition, with visible signs of roof leaks and mold growth above door B1.
- *Cornice* — Wood crown mold is in good condition.
- *Lighting* — Pendant mounted light fixture is in fair to good condition, missing one glass shade.

Room 105.

- *Floor* — Carpet is in fair to poor condition, worn and dirty.
- *Baseboard* — Base is in good condition, slightly worn.
- *Walls* — The north, west, and south walls are painted wood paneling in fair to good condition with staining evident from roof leaks. The east wall is painted perforated hardboard in fair to good condition.
- *Doors* — All doors and casings are in fair to good condition showing signs of normal wear.
- *Windows* — None.
- *Ceiling* — Painted plywood ceiling is in fair condition with visible staining and some delamination at the edges.
- *Cornice* — Wood crown mold is in fair to good condition.
- *Lighting* — Single surface mounted round fluorescent light fixture is in good condition, although incompatible with the age and style of the house.

Room 106 and Room 107.

- *Floor* — Linoleum is in fair condition, dirty and stained.
- *Baseboard* — Wood base is in fair condition; paint is peeling and it is covered with dust and debris.
- *Walls* — All four walls are painted wood paneling in fair condition, with signs of water staining and warping.
- *Doors* — All doors and casings are in fair to good condition showing signs of normal wear.
- *Windows* — Windows E1, E2, and E3 and casings are in fair to good condition and worn.
- *Ceiling* — Ceiling is painted plywood in poor condition, with an area of severe staining from roof leaks.
- *Cornice* — Wood crown molding is in fair to good condition.
- *Lighting* — Single exposed fluorescent tube light fixture above the lavatory and mirror is in good condition.
- *Plumbing* — Single prefabricated lavatory and porcelain toilet are in fair to good condition.

Room 108.

- *Floor* — Carpet is in fair to poor condition, worn and dirty.
- *Baseboard* — Wood base is in fair to good condition.
- *Walls* — All walls are painted drywall, with the exception of the northwest section, which are painted horizontal boards. All are in fair to good condition. The plaster skim coat over the flue on the north wall is in fair to poor condition. The drywall is covering the original horizontal flat-edged boards, with a painted finish and in fair condition where exposed on the south wall. There is staining from roof leaks on the east wall, north of window E5.
- *Doors* — All doors and casings are in good condition showing signs of normal wear.
- *Windows* — Windows E4, F1, F2, and E5 and casings are in fair to good condition and worn.
- *Ceiling* — The ceiling is drywall in good condition with the exception of staining from roof leaks above and to the north of window E5.
- *Cornice* — Wood crown molding is in good condition.
- *Lighting* — Single 4-foot by 8-foot fluorescent light fixture is in good condition, although missing the acrylic lens.

Room 109.

- *Floor* — Tongue and groove wood flooring with a stained and varnished finish is in fair condition, although worn.
- *Baseboard* — Wood base is in good condition, although worn.
- *Walls* — All walls are drywall with wallpaper finish treatment in good condition, with the exception of areas where exposures were taken. Drywall covers horizontal flat-edge wood boards, white washed and in fair condition where exposed.
- *Doors* — Wood door and casing are in good condition.
- *Windows* — Wood window E6 is in good to poor condition; the bottom rail of the bottom sash is deteriorated. Interior wood shutters are in good condition.
- *Ceiling* — Ceiling is drywall with wallpaper finish treatment in good condition, with some peeling paper at seams.
- *Cornice* — None.
- *Lighting* — A single pendant mounted ceiling light fixture is in good condition. Wall sconces above the lavatory on the west wall are in good condition.
- *Plumbing* — Wood base cabinet with a molded plastic counter and sink are in good condition. Shower stall is in good condition. Porcelain toilet is in good condition.

Room 110.

- *Floor* — The wood flooring indicated in the HABS drawings has been removed in its entirety.
- *Baseboard* — The wood base has been removed in its entirety.
- *Walls* — All walls are painted drywall in good condition, except where exposures were made. The drywall is covering original horizontal flat-edged boards, also with a layered wallpaper finish, in fair condition where exposed.
- *Doors* — All doors and casings are in fair to good condition showing signs of normal wear, painted finish is mottled.
- *Windows* — All windows and casings are in fair condition and worn, painted finish is mottled.
- *Ceiling* — Ceiling is drywall in good condition, with an area of staining near the center of the south wall.
- *Cornice* — Wood crown mold is in good condition, although the painted finish is mottled.
- *Lighting* — Single surface mounted 4-foot by 8-foot fluorescent light fixture is in good condition, although incompatible with the age and style of the house.
- *Fireplace* — Exposed brick is in good condition. Wood mantel and trim is in good condition, although the finish is in poor condition. The firebox is in fair condition and the cast iron face is missing.

Room 111.

- *Floor* — The wood flooring indicated in the HABS drawings has been removed in its entirety.
- *Baseboard* — The wood base has been removed in its entirety.
- *Walls* — All walls are painted drywall in good condition, except where exposures were made and at the base of the south wall where it has large areas removed. The drywall is covering original horizontal flat-edged boards, also with a layered wallpaper finish, in fair condition where exposed.
- *Doors* — All doors and casings are in fair to good condition showing signs of normal wear, painted finish is mottled.
- *Windows* — All windows and casings are in fair condition and worn, painted finish is mottled.
- *Ceiling* — Ceiling is drywall in good condition.
- *Cornice* — Wood crown mold is in good condition, although the painted finish is mottled. Crown molding on the south wall has been removed.
- *Lighting* — Single surface mounted ceiling fan/light combination is in good condition.
- *Fireplace* — Exposed brick is in good condition. Wood mantel and trim is in good condition, although the finish is mottled. The firebox cast iron face is in good condition.

Room 200.

- *Floor* — Tongue and groove painted wood floor is in fair condition and worn.
- *Baseboard* — Wood base is in good condition, although worn.
- *Walls* — All walls are drywall in good condition. The north, east and west walls are painted, the south wall has a wallpaper finish treatment with some peeling occurring.
- *Doors* — All doors and casings are in fair to good condition showing signs of normal wear.
- *Windows* — None.
- *Ceiling* — The ceiling is a wood board-and-batten ceiling that continues above the north wall and is in poor condition, visibly worn with cracking and peeling paint. A pull down attic access hatch and trim is in good condition.
- *Cornice* — None
- *Lighting* — A single surface mounted incandescent light fixture is in poor condition and missing the cover lens.
- *Stairway* — Wood newel post and balustrade is in fair to good condition.

Room 201.

- *Floor* — Tongue and groove painted wood floor is in fair condition and worn.
- *Baseboard* — Wood base is in good condition, although worn.
- *Walls* — All walls are drywall in good condition with a wallpaper finish treatment on the east, west and south walls that is peeling at every wall.
- *Doors* — All doors and casings are in fair to good condition showing signs of normal wear.
- *Windows* — All windows and casings are in fair condition and worn.
- *Ceiling* — Ceiling is drywall in good condition, except where exposures were made. The drywall covers the original wood board-and-batten ceiling finish, with the battens removed, in fair to poor condition where exposed.
- *Cornice* — None
- *Lighting* — Two 4-foot by 8-foot surface mounted fluorescent light fixtures are in good condition, although are incompatible with the age and style of the house.
- *Built-ins* — All wood shelving and base cabinet along the north wall are in good condition.

Room 202.

- *Floor* — The raised tongue and grooved painted wood floor is in fair to poor condition and worn.
- *Baseboard* — Wood base is in good condition, although worn.
- *Walls* — All walls are drywall with a wallpaper finish in good condition, with the exception of the peeling wallpaper throughout the room.
- *Doors* — The door and casing are in good condition showing signs of normal wear.
- *Windows* — None.
- *Ceiling* — The ceiling is primarily sloping painted drywall in good condition.
- *Cornice* — None.
- *Lighting* — A single surface mounted incandescent light fixture is in good condition.
- *Plumbing* — The prefabricated lavatory and porcelain toilet are in fair to good condition, covered in dirt and debris.

Room 203.

- *Floor* — Tongue and groove painted wood floor is in fair condition and worn.
- *Baseboard* — Wood base is in good condition, although worn.
- *Walls* — All walls are drywall in good condition with a wallpaper finish treatment that is peeling at every wall.
- *Doors* — All doors and casings are in fair to good condition showing signs of normal wear, painted surface is mottled and peeling. Wood attic access door and frame is in good condition.
- *Windows* — Window and casing are in fair condition and worn.
- *Ceiling* — Ceiling is drywall in fair to good condition with a wallpaper finish treatment, which is peeling in several locations.

- *Cornice* — None.
- *Lighting* — One 4-foot by 8-foot surface mounted fluorescent light fixture is in good condition, although incompatible with the age and style of the house.
- *Built-ins* — Wood base cabinet along the south wall, hiding ductwork and conduits, is in fair to good condition.

Room 204.

- *Floor* — Tongue and groove painted wood floor is in fair condition and worn.
- *Baseboard* — Wood base is in good condition, although worn.
- *Walls* — All walls are drywall in fair to good condition.
- *Doors* — Wood door and casing are in fair to good condition showing signs of normal wear. Wood attic access door and frame are in good condition.
- *Windows*: — Window and casing are in fair condition and worn. Bottom sash is installed rotated 90 degrees from correct.
- *Ceiling* — Ceiling is drywall in fair to good condition.
- *Cornice* — None.
- *Lighting* — Single exposed fluorescent tube light fixture above the lavatory is in good condition.
- *Plumbing* — Prefabricated lavatory and porcelain toilet and bathtub are in fair to good condition, although covered with dirt and debris. Mirror above lavatory is missing.
- *Built-ins* — Wood base cabinet along the south wall, hiding ductwork and conduits, is in fair to good condition.

I.D: Evaluation of National Register Significance

The Stietenroth House was listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Natchez Bluffs and Under-the-Hill Historic District in 1972. The district includes the Natchez landing and "Under-the-Hill" area along the Mississippi River where the city's development began, as well as the area on the bluffs above the river that included a city park and promenade and the site of the second Fort Rosalie built by the French. Although not specifically mentioned in the nomination, the Stietenroth House and several other buildings located on the bluff and along South Canal Street are included within the district boundaries.[53] The Natchez Bluffs and Under-the-Hill Historic District is important because it represents the city's founding, the early settlement of the lower Mississippi River valley, and the city's ties with the river and river trade.[54] The nomination briefly discusses development along the river and in the Under-the-Hill area from its beginnings into the early twentieth century. It mentions that residential development did occur on the bluffs above the river, but there is no discussion of the area's residential development or architectural history.

Natchez's Downriver Residential Historic District (listed in the National Register in 1999) provides a context of residential development and architectural history in this area of the city within which to discuss the Stietenroth House. The district's period of significance extends from 1835 to 1947 as stated in the National Register Nomination. The district boundaries include the properties along the east side of South Canal Street, directly across the street from the Stietenroth House, and the residential development that extends north to Orleans Street, south to the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad, and west to South Union Street. Much of the land within the eastern two-thirds of the district was originally part of the suburban estate of Nathaniel Harrison. Besides the Harrison House, other large houses, including Ravenna, the Margaret Martin House, and the house at 405 South Union Street, were also constructed in the area during the mid-nineteenth century. The Harrison estate was subdivided in 1883 into building lots to provide housing for the city's growing urban population. Most of the houses within the district were constructed between 1883 and 1910 and include a range of buildings from middle-class dwellings to much more modest structures. The district's development reflects the newly energized postbellum cotton economy of Natchez and the emergence of the city's prosperous and dominant merchant class.[55]

As a contributing resource within the Natchez Bluffs and Under-the-Hill Historic District, the Stietenroth House is locally significant under National Register Criterion A for its association with the residential development of the city of Natchez that took place on the bluffs overlooking the river during the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth centuries. After the Civil War, merchants began to rebuild and expand commercial businesses along existing streets in downtown Natchez. As their businesses achieved success, a demand for residences to house the expanding merchant class led to expansion of residential development in many parts of the city, including along South Canal Street and the area immediately to the east. The earliest portion of the Stietenroth House is believed to have been constructed by 1864 and represents an example of early house construction on the bluffs by the time of the Civil War. The expansion of the house during 1870 to 1871 fits into the trend of residential growth and development around the city that took place during the postbellum period.

53 Maddox, *Natchez Bluffs and Under-the-Hill Historic District*.

54 Final General Management Plan, Development Concept Plan, and Environmental Impact Statement, Natchez National Historical Park, May 1994, Appendix G, pp. 196-97.

55 Mary W. Miller, National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form, *Downriver Residential Historic District*, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service: Washington, DC, 1999.

The Stietenroth House is locally significant under National Register Criterion C, as a contributing resource within the historic district, as an example of an 1870s vernacular house type that drew from local architectural trends for its design. The Mississippi Department of Archives and History has identified this type of house—with a full-width undercut gallery, center-hall, double-pile plan, and single centered entrance—as a "galleried cottage". While the Stietenroth House does not appear to have originally had a central hallway, it clearly had the remaining features of this house type.[56] The earlier circa 1864, three-room house was most likely a smaller version of the galleried cottage, also with a side-gabled roof and undercut front gallery. This house drew from local building traditions for its plan and construction details as well. The Stietenroth House is a good example of the vernacular expression of the galleried cottage house type as constructed in Natchez.

Assuming that the Stietenroth House was entirely constructed during the 1870-1871 period, Virginia Barrett Price stated the house's significance in *Historic American Buildings Survey: Addendum to Stietenroth House* in 2006 in this way:

> The Stietenroth House is but one example of the breadth of historic housing stock in Natchez, Mississippi, that ranges in scale from the grand revival showpieces like Melrose and the tantalizingly incomplete Longwood to the vernacular, and anonymous, shotgun dwellings of the less affluent. Like much of Natchez's domestic architecture, the Stietenroth House sits firmly in the middle of that spectrum. It was built in the latter part of the nineteenth century [this publication assumed that the house shown on the 1864 Map of the Defenses of Natchez had been demolished to build the extant house] but does not exhibit the level of finish and decorative detail of those houses typically associated with Victorian-era construction. As such, it is an important reminder of the vernacular character of Natchez's late nineteenth- and turn of the twentieth-century building fabric.[57]
>
> While not the high-profile mansions of the moneyed, Natchez elite, wood-framed, side-gabled cottages like the Stietenroth House littered nineteenth-century Natchez streets. They too reflected a familiarity with current architectural trends and a reliance on pattern book images, but were local expressions or interpretations of those ideas on a smaller scale.[58]
>
> The Stietenroth House exhibits some Creole architectural features, including the side-gable roof that envelopes the full-width front porch in a continuous span. It also is raised off the ground on brick piers. However, it is more accurately a "galleried cottage" as defined or classified by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Galleried cottages "typically [have a] full width, undercut gallery with a center hall, double pile plan and a single centered entrance." The Stietenroth House encompasses all of these characteristics.[59]

Assessment of Integrity

Integrity of Location. The Stietenroth House is in its original location as documented by the 1864 Map of the Defenses of Natchez, as well as the 1904, 1910, 1925, and 1946 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps.

Integrity of Design. The Stietenroth House has retained its design as a side-gabled, 1 ½-story house with full-width, undercut front verandah/gallery, symmetrical front façade with center entrance, and double-pile floor plan. The original three-room house is discernible within the expanded house form. The historic rear dependency and its connections to the main core of the house remain intact.

Integrity of Setting. The Stietenroth House retains its integrity of setting within its urban, mixed-use environment. The surrounding historic residential area with scattered commercial and community buildings remains largely intact. The relationship of the house to South Canal Street is as it was historically—the house sits significantly higher than the street itself. The house's surrounding landscape retains its residential character.

56 Bill Gatlin, Mississipi Department of Archives and History to Debbie Toole, The Jaeger company, 27 June 2012, E-mail correspondence.

57 Price, *Stietenroth House*, 1.

58 Ibid., 17.

59 Price, *Stietenroth House*, 19.

Integrity of Materials. Much of the historic material of the Stietenroth House remains intact, while some historic material has been replaced and/or covered with nonhistoric materials. The house's exterior retains its historic board-and-batten siding on the front façade and the lapped siding on the side and rear facades, although some of the lapped siding has been replaced. Much of the historic structural system is intact. The side-gabled roof with full-width, undercut front verandah/gallery remains intact, although some of its members and roofing material were replaced in the mid-twentieth century. Most of the house's historic windows, representing various periods of construction, remain intact. On the house's interior, historic material can be found in situ, but much of it is covered by removable nonhistoric materials, including gypsum board and salvaged wood moldings placed over the original moldings. The north chimney and the brick foundation piers have been rebuilt using original bricks, while the south chimney remains intact. The historic first-floor wood flooring and some of the floor joists were removed by NPS to access the foundation space for repair work.

Integrity of Workmanship. The historic materials and construction of the Stietenroth House retain evidence of the workmanship that made them. Evidence of the hand tools used to shape the structure of the circa 1864 section of the house is evident. Similarly, the saw marks of the later nineteenth century are evident on exposed structural members of the 1870s portion of the house. Wood floors, flush-board walls, board-and-batten ceilings, brick chimneys, windows, board-and-batten and lapped siding, and many other features reflect the workmanship that went into the house's construction during two different periods.

Integrity of Feeling. The Stietenroth House conveys integrity of feeling as an 1870s residential structure, set within a historic residential environment that housed the members of the Stietenroth family for many years.

Integrity of Association. The Stietenroth House still clearly maintains its historic association with the surrounding residential neighborhood that developed on the bluffs overlooking the river during the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth centuries, reflective of the newly energized postbellum economy of Natchez. The house is an example of the type of residential architecture being constructed in Natchez during this period.

Part II: Treatment and Use

Preservation and adaptive use of the Stietenroth House as a visitor contact point within the Natchez National Historical Park can provide an important link in giving the park visitor a much broader view of the story of Natchez. The property's location adjacent to the Fort Rosalie site makes it an ideal candidate for such a use. The house can be used to help tell the story of Fort Rosalie, as well as provide information about the surrounding residential development and how this mid-nineteenth-century galleried cottage and its occupants fit into the area's history.

The developmental history in this report has documented the history of the Stietenroth House within the context of historic Natchez. The chronology of development and use has also documented what is known of the construction and subsequent evolution of the house and its site. A discussion of the house's National Register significance, its integrity, its character-defining features, and a summary of its existing physical condition has also been presented. The data collected in this report provides a good foundation of knowledge on which to plan for the property's future.

II.A: Requirements for Treatment and Use

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

National Historic Preservation Act

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended (NHPA) mandates Federal protection of significant cultural resources, including buildings, landscapes, and archeological sites. In implementing the act, a number of laws and authorities have been established that are binding on the NPS.

Section 106. A routine step in the park's planning process for the treatment of cultural resources is compliance with Section 106 of NHPA. This requires that prior to any undertaking involving National Register or National Register-eligible historic properties, Federal agencies "take into account the effect" of the undertaking on the property and give the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation "a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertaking." Enforcement is through civil suit in Federal court.

To satisfy the requirements of Section 106, regulations have been published (36 CFR Part 800, "Protection of Historic Properties") that require, among other things, consultation with local governments, State Historic Preservation Officers, and Indian tribal representatives. They also establish criteria under which the Advisory Council may comment, but as a practical matter, the vast majority of Federal undertakings do not involve review by the Advisory Council. The entire point of Section 106 review is to ensure that all interested parties have a voice in the preservation of our nation's cultural heritage.

To expedite the review process, a programmatic agreement between the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation, the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers, and the NPS allows for a streamlined Section 106 review process. With certain conditions, routine repairs and maintenance that do not alter the appearance of the historic structure or involve widespread or total replacement of historic features or materials are not subject to review outside the NPS.

The Secretary's Standards. *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* are the Secretary's best advice to everyone on how to protect a wide range of historic properties. They provide a philosophy to underpin historic preservation that is widely understood and almost universally accepted in the United States. By separate regulation, the Secretary has required the application of the Standards in certain programs that the Secretary administers through the National Park Service. They have been widely adopted by state and local governments and by the private sector, and are intended to be applied to a wide variety of resource types, including buildings, sites, structures, objects, and districts. The Standards, revised in 1992, are codified as 36 CFR Part 68 in the 12 July 1995 Federal Register (Vol. 60, No. 133). The revision replaced the 1978 and 1983 versions of 36 CFR 68 entitled *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects*.

The *Standards* are neither technical nor prescriptive, but are intended to promote responsible preservation practices that help protect our Nation's irreplaceable cultural resources. For example, they cannot, in and of themselves, be used to make essential decisions about which features of the historic building should be saved and which can be changed. But once a treatment is selected, the Standards provide philosophical consistency to the work.

The *Standards* describe four broad approaches to the treatment and use of historic properties. These are, in hierarchical order:

- Preservation, which places a high premium on the retention of all historic fabric through conservation, maintenance and repair. It reflects a building's continuum over time, through successive occupancies, and the respectful changes and alterations that are made.
- Rehabilitation, which emphasizes the retention and repair of historic materials, but provides more latitude for replacement because it is assumed the property is more deteriorated prior to work. (Both Preservation and Rehabilitation standards focus attention on the preservation of those materials, features, finishes, spaces, and spatial relationships that, together, give a property its historic character.)
- Restoration, which focuses on the retention of materials from the most significant time in a property's history, while permitting the removal of materials from other periods.
- Reconstruction, which establishes limited opportunities to re-create a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object in all new materials.

Regardless of treatment approach, the *Standards* put a high priority on preservation of existing historic materials and not just the architectural form and style. Replacement of a column, for instance, even when replacement is "in kind," diminishes the authenticity of the building, since the physical changes resulting from the passage of time is fundamental to the authenticity of an historic structure. The *Standards* also require that any alterations, additions, or other modifications be reversible, i.e., be designed and constructed in such a way that they can be removed or reversed in the future without the loss of existing historic materials, features, or character.

Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990

The Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) establishes comprehensive civil rights protection for disabled Americans, both in employment and in their right to free, unaided access to public buildings. While people with restricted mobility have most frequently benefited from ADA, protection also extends to those with other disabilities, including those with impaired vision or hearing.

Requirements for full compliance with ADA regulations are extensive and easiest to apply to new construction. Full compliance for historic buildings is more difficult and sometimes would require significant alterations to the historic character of the property. Where that is the case, ADA authorizes a process for arriving at alternatives to full compliance that can preserve historic character while maximizing a disabled visitor's access to the historic building.

International Building Code

Building codes are generally applicable to all buildings whether they are historic or not. As a matter of policy, the NPS and the State of Mississippi are guided by the International Building Code, which includes this statement regarding codes and historic buildings:

> 3406.1 Historic Buildings. The provisions of this code related to the construction, repair, alteration, addition, restoration and movement of structures, and change of occupancy shall not be mandatory for historic buildings where such buildings are judged by the building official to not constitute a distinct life safety hazard.

Threats to public health and safety should always be eliminated, but because the Stietenroth House is historic, alternatives to full code compliance are always sought where compliance would needlessly compromise the integrity of the historic building.

NFPA Code 914

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) has promulgated codes for historic buildings, most notably NFPA 909, "Code for the Protection of Cultural Resources Properties - Museums, Libraries, and Places of Worship," and NFPA 914, "Code for Fire Protection of Historic Structures."

Installation of a new electrical system and systems for fire detection and suppression would greatly reduce the chance of fire at the Stietenroth House. Lightning rods would also substantially reduce the risk of fire in the building. Additional protection

should include a strict no-smoking policy around or inside the building. An emergency response plan should also be developed in consultation with the local fire department.

NPS General Management Policies

Finally, the NPS General Management Policies (2006) guide overall management of historic properties, especially Chapter 5 "Cultural Resource Management." Based upon the authority of some nineteen Acts of Congress and many more Executive orders and regulations, these policies require planning to ensure that management processes for making decisions and setting priorities integrate information about cultural resources, and provide for consultation and collaboration with outside entities. These policies also support good stewardship to ensure that cultural resources are preserved and protected, receive appropriate treatments (including maintenance), and are made available for public understanding and enjoyment.

Section 5.3.5, "Treatment of Cultural Resources," provides specific directives, including a directive that "the preservation of cultural resources in their existing states will always receive first consideration." The section also states that treatments entailing greater intervention will not proceed without the consideration of interpretive alternatives. The appearance and condition of resources before treatment, and changes made during treatment, will be documented. Such documentation will be shared with any appropriate state or tribal historic preservation office or certified local government, and added to the park museum cataloging system. Pending treatment decisions reached through the planning process, all resources will be protected and preserved in their existing states.

Natchez National Historical Park General Management

A final General Management Plan (GMP) for the Natchez National Historical Park was approved in May 1994. Three alternatives for future management and use of the park were analyzed. Alternative 2: Partnership Park, proposing a partnership between NPS and the people of Natchez, was the approved alternative. This alternative included, among other things, rehabilitating a downtown structure for use as the NPS administrative headquarters/visitor center; using the Stietenroth House as the interim NPS administrative headquarters and later for visitor services or staff housing; removing all but one or two structures on the Fort Rosalie site (if possible) and making the site a more parklike setting, with trails and a picnic area.

Proposed actions under the proposed alternative included the following for the Fort Rosalie site:

> All structures would be removed except the Stietenroth house and one or two other historic buildings that would be used for visitor contact, NPS staff quarters, or other park purposes. The Stietenroth house would be rehabilitated for use as interim park administrative headquarters and later visitor use/staff housing.[1]

The Stietenroth House was used as NPS administrative office space from 1992 to 1998, and has been vacant since that time. This HSR has been developed as a step in the planning process laid out by the GMP to better understand and interpret the Fort Rosalie area as part of the overall story of the Natchez National Historical Park. Due to its location, the Stietenroth House can play a vital role in telling the story of Fort Rosalie and the surrounding area of Natchez to park visitors. As recommended in the GMP, the house can be rehabilitated and used for visitor services that could include interpretation of the Fort Rosalie site as well as information about the surrounding nineteenth-century residential neighborhood and how the house fits into this development. Visitor amenities can also be included in the house's rehabilitation, particularly within the rear shed rooms and rear dependency. However, the 1994 GMP is now dated, and proposed plans for the Stietenroth House have been revised. Use of the house for staff housing or park administrative space are no longer being considered.

1 Final General Management Plan, Development Concept Plan, and Environmental Impact Statement, Natchez National Historical Park, May 1994, Appendix G, pp. 196-97.

II.B: Alternatives for Treatment and Use

As noted previously, there are four broad approaches to the treatment of any historic structure: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. Choosing the correct approach requires consideration first of three primary factors:

- the building's relative importance in history,
- its physical condition and material integrity, and
- its proposed use.

Relative importance in history

A nationally significant resource that is a rare survivor or the work of a master architect or craftsman generally warrants preservation as an approach to treatment, if the building's physical condition will allow that. The same is true for buildings where an important event took place. Buildings that contribute to the significance of a historic district but are not individually listed in the National Register more frequently undergo rehabilitation for a compatible new use.

The Stietenroth House is locally significant as a contributing resource within the Natchez Bluffs and Under-the-Hill Historic District. The district represents the city's founding that includes the establishment of Fort Rosalie by the French, the early settlement of the lower Mississippi River valley, and the city's ties with the river and river trade. The Stietenroth House is representative of the mid-nineteenth-century residential development that took place on the high bluffs overlooking the river and is an example of a local vernacular house type—the galleried cottage—constructed in two phases—by 1864 and circa 1870-1871. The Stietenroths appear to have been a middle-class family who were part of the rising merchant class that fueled the economy of postbellum Natchez.

Physical condition

The building's existing condition, including the degree of material integrity prior to work, is a critical consideration in determining an appropriate approach to treatment. Has the original form survived largely intact or has it been altered over time? Are the alterations an important part of the building's history?

The Stietenroth House is in overall fair condition but with some areas containing materials and features in fair to poor condition and in need of repair. The most glaring need to return the house to good condition is for re-installation of the first-floor floor framing and wood flooring to make the house weather-tight and structurally stable. The next most important step in maintaining the house's good condition would be to replace the existing roofing materials in order to protect the house from the elements.

The original form of the Stietenroth House, constructed in two stages by 1864 and circa 1870-1871, is largely intact. Alterations to the rear shed and rear dependency have been made over time, and many of these are historic in themselves. Other alterations, such as changes to the floor plan and the addition of interior moldings, gypsum board over the walls, and salvaged features such as the stair balustrade and newel post are not historic and obscure original intact materials, greatly altering the historic character of the interior.

Proposed use

The final consideration in determination of an appropriate approach to treatment is the proposed use of the building. Generally, continuation of an historic structure's original use is preferred since that typically requires fewer modifications to the historic structure.

However, the house is currently still owned by NPS and located within the boundaries of the historical park. A detailed program of use for the house has not yet been finalized. A need exists for a visitor contact point to assist in interpreting Fort Rosalie

to the public. The park's GMP identifies the Stietenroth House for use as a visitors' information and amenities center focusing on interpretation of the Fort Rosalie site and history.

A preservation approach to treatment of the house would preserve all existing materials and features, both historic and nonhistoric. This approach would allow for usable exhibit space and a visitor contact/amenity station, but the opportunity to inform and teach visitors about the house and its history would be compromised. Historic materials still in place would remain hidden behind nonhistoric materials, forfeiting the opportunity for visitors to experience the house closer to how it may have looked historically. A possible option within this approach would be to uncover a small interior wall area for interpretation of underlying historic materials.

A rehabilitation approach to treatment of the Stietenroth House would provide exhibit and interpretation space as well as required visitor amenities. In addition to making the repairs needed to insure that the house is structurally stable and weather-tight, select rehabilitation work would be done to bring the house back to an appearance that would provide an appropriate backdrop for interpretation of Fort Rosalie as well as provide the opportunity to interpret the house in the context of its surrounding residential development. The result would be a usable exhibit/interpretation space and visitor contact/amenity station.

A restoration approach to treatment of the house would involve restoring the house to a selected period within its history. Further research would be required to help answer questions about materials and features that are no longer extant and for which there is currently no documentation. If the rear shed rooms and rear dependency were restored to a selected period, visitor amenities would have to be provided in a separate facility.

The significance of the Stietenroth House does not lie in its distinction as an individual building or in the great distinction of the family who lived there, but rather as a contributing structure within the larger, historically significant context of the mid-nineteenth-century development of the city of Natchez. The house is located adjacent to a very significant site in Natchez's early history—the site of Fort Rosalie—and can be used to assist in interpreting this site to park visitors. For these reasons, rehabilitation is the recommended approach to treatment of the Stietenroth House.

II.C: Ultimate Treatment and Use

Rehabilitation, as an approach to treatment, places a high priority on preservation of historic building materials and character-defining features but allows greater latitude in the amount of material replacement, both in making repairs and in making compatible improvements and alterations that might be necessary for adaptive use. Every effort will be made to preserve historic building materials and features, with replacement a last resort where the extent of deterioration is such that repair is not possible.

The goal for rehabilitation of the Stietenroth House should be (1) to return the house's main core to a more historic appearance that will provide an appropriate exhibit space for interpretation to park visitors, and (2) to renovate the rear shed rooms and rear dependency to provide needed visitor amenities. The rehabilitation should include removal of much of the nonhistoric material in the house's main core that is covering existing historic materials. The historic materials should be preserved to the greatest extent possible and repaired. Replacement of missing or unrepairable historic features should be done with in-kind materials and finishes. The nonhistoric walls that have altered the historic floor plan should be removed, and the missing historic walls should be reconstructed. Where historic materials or features have been replaced with nonhistoric fabric, and the original materials or features are not known, the nonhistoric materials and features may be retained and repaired for continued use. This approach will return the house's main core much closer to its historic appearance and provide an appropriate exhibit space for interpretation and visitor services.

In the rear shed rooms and rear dependency, the rehabilitation should include removal of nonhistoric materials and features where appropriate. Existing historic materials and features should be retained and preserved where possible and/or appropriate. Renovation to provide visitor amenities, an area for ranger/visitor contact, and barrier-free access to the building can then be accomplished. While every effort should be made to preserve historic materials in the rear shed and dependency, more latitude may be taken in this area of the house in order to provide needed visitor services.

The following recommendations are meant to provide a conceptual plan for rehabilitation of the Stietenroth House that will address repairs needed to return the structure to sound, usable condition and address other rehabilitation issues that will result in an appropriate exhibit space with needed visitor amenities. These recommendations do not and are not intended to provide complete specifications for all aspects of the proposed work. Additional plans and specifications will be necessary for all phases of the work necessary to rehabilitate the building.

II.D: Recommendations

The following recommendations for rehabilitation of the Stietenroth House are written to guide decisions about which historic and nonhistoric materials and features will be retained and repaired, and which ones should be removed, and generally how the building will be rehabilitated and adapted for modern use. The recommendations are general in nature; a more specific scope of work should be developed to guide the actual rehabilitation work.

At the end of the project, a final "Record of Treatment" as outlined in Director's Order 28 should be compiled:

> Part 3, Record of Treatment, is a compilation of information documenting actual treatment. It includes accounting data, photographs, sketches, and narratives outlining the course of work, conditions encountered, and materials used.

Without this record, the unique historical record contained in the existing materials will be compromised.

General

- In order to stabilize and weatherproof the building, the first steps should include re-installation of the missing floor framing and flooring and the addition of new roofing.
- Carefully remove debris in, around, and under the building.
- Retain and label all building elements that have been removed from their original locations so they can be re-installed.
- Historic building materials and features that have been removed and are not stored in the house should be located if at all possible and returned for re-installation into their original locations.
- Document and preserve as much as possible all original materials, features, and finishes uncovered during the course of rehabilitation work.
- Replacement of historic material should be a last resort; where repair is not possible, new material should match all visual qualities of the original material.
- Any alterations, additions, or other modifications made to accommodate visitor services should be designed and constructed to be removable or reversible in the future without loss of historic fabric.
- Archeological investigation on the property should accompany any ground-disturbing activities such as the addition of new sewer or utility lines. Information obtained from archeological investigations might shed light on the location of the original rear dependency shown on the 1864 map; locations and uses of no longer extant early twentieth-century outbuildings; the relationship of this property to the Fort Rosalie site; and the existence of prehistoric sites.

Site

- Create positive drainage away from the house and crawl space.
- The possibility of raising the house to create a taller crawl space has been proposed. This is not recommended because it would adversely affect the chimneys/fireplaces and the foundation piers and would compromise the building's architectural integrity.
- Re-direct runoff away from the entrance drive and parking lot.
- Re-grade and prepare the parking lot and entrance drive to provide handicapped parking only.
- Construct a new barrier-free entrance ramp from the handicapped accessible parking area to the rear porch to provide access into the house.
- Inspect the retaining wall and front steps and repair with in-kind materials if needed.
- Remove overgrown grass to uncover the front brick sidewalk and repair the sidewalk with in-kind materials.

Interior

Floor Plan of Main Core.

- Remove nonhistoric walls that were added to alter the historic floor plan (see *Drawing A-17* in *Recommendations*). These include the north wall of Room 100A that formed the front half of the central hallway; and the north wall of Room 200 that formed the upstairs hallway.
- Remove the nonhistoric wall and door that were added to create a closet underneath the stairway.
- Reconstruct the missing section of wall at the east end of Room 100B that originally formed the east wall of the rear stairhall (see *Drawing A-17* in *Recommendations*).
- Re-install the missing wall between Rooms 101 and 102 using original framing members if extant (see *Drawing A-17* in *Recommendations*). Look for evidence of the historic door opening size (C-2) between these rooms.
- Retain the nonhistoric north and west walls of Room 202 so that this room may be used as a mechanical room for the furnace.
- Utilize the first-floor rooms as exhibit space, particularly the two front rooms and the rear northwest room (Rooms 101, 102, and 111). Room 110 may be used as staff office space that would provide an accessible office for any physically challenged staff.
- Utilize the second-floor rooms as staff office space since the second floor cannot be made barrier-free without compromising the historic integrity of the house.

Floor Plan of Rear Shed and Rear Dependency.

- If possible, retain the existing historic floor plan (existing historic walls) of the rear shed rooms and rear dependency as is. Retain the existing rear porch.
- Remove the existing restroom facilities in Rooms 106 and 107. Working to preserve the historic floor plan of the rear dependency, install new universally accessible restroom facilities utilizing the space in Rooms 105, 106, 107, and 108 as needed.
- Utilize Rooms 103, 104, and 109 as needed for visitor amenities and services, ranger contact, gift shop, etc.

Wood Framing.

- Repair existing wood structural members as needed. If replacement is necessary due to lack of structural integrity, replace structural members with the same size and profile of new wood.
- Replace first-floor structural members that were removed. Make every effort to return the members to their original locations if at all possible.
- Add two additional floor joists sistered to and between the existing floor joists below the unsupported wall between Rooms 110 and 111. The wall studs should then be anchored to the floor joists. This arrangement should be verified by a structural engineer.
- Re-install the first-floor wall between Rooms 101 and 102, using original framing members if they are extant.

Windows. The windows in the Stietenroth House date from various periods of construction and repair. The two-over-two windows on the first floor of the main core probably date to the house's original two construction periods. The second-floor windows also date to these periods, but the sash appear to have been replaced with six-over-six sash during the mid-twentieth century, perhaps as early as the 1940s, or the 1950s or 1960s. The six-over-six sash have a much narrower muntin profile than the two-over-two, indicating they date from a more recent period. However, these window sash may be historic in themselves and should be retained. In addition, the original second-floor window sash have not been documented to date. The windows in the rear shed and dependency date to their respective periods of construction, with the exception of the addition of six-over-six sash in the rear dependency's south-façade windows, which probably also date to the mid-twentieth-century. Both photographic and physical evidence of window shutters exists. The 1938 photo of the house appears to show shutters on the north façade. NPS photos from 1998 and HABS photos from 2000 also document existing shutters. Shutter pintles exist on the window frames on the

north side façade, east front façade, and south side façade of the main core, as well as on the two-over-two window frames on the east and north facades of the rear dependency.

- Retain and repair all of the existing windows. If replacement of window details is necessary, use in-kind materials that match the material, size, and profile of the existing window details.
- Re-install the removed window shutters if possible in the locations where they originally existed, based on photographic evidence and physical evidence of shutter pintles. If the removed shutters are no longer extant, replace the shutters in-kind based on photographic evidence of their appearance.
- Replace cracked window panes only if the pane is unstable or if it is broken. Replace with in-kind glass, matching the historic glass as closely as possible.
- Restore and re-install the missing window in the west façade of Room 103.
- Replace the bottom sash of window F5 that is turned incorrectly with a sash that matches the original and is installed correctly.
- Remove the window air conditioning unit from the lower sash of window F2 and replace the sash in-kind.
- Replace the exterior window sill on window D-1 to match the historic sills of D-2, D-5, and D-6.

Doors.

- Retain the existing front entrance door, even though it is reported to not be original to the house.
- Repairs made to the front entrance surround should take special care to avoid damage to the historic colored glass transom and sidelights.
- Retain the historic four-panel interior doors (E doors on *Table 2: Door Schedule* and *Drawing A-10*) original to the house; in particular, E-3 and E-4 on the second floor. E-2 is located in a nonhistoric wall that is recommended for removal; therefore, E-2 should be relocated to another door opening within the house where it can be appropriately re-used. E-1 into Room 109 should be replaced in-kind with a door matching E-1 in material and design that also fits the wider accessible door opening to be created into Room 109.
- Other existing interior doors within the rear shed rooms and dependency may be replaced with new doors matching E-1 as appropriate. Historic door surrounds in the rear shed and dependency should be retained as possible and/or appropriate.
- Doors C-1, D-4, and F-4 should be removed and the door openings widened to 3'0" to provide handicapped accessibility into the house's main core. The doors should be replaced with replicated doors matching the historic four-panel doors.
- Remove all salvaged doors that have been added to the house's main core, and replace with replicated doors matching the historic four-panel doors.
- Retain the existing rear entrance door (B-1) and flanking windows.
- Retain and repair the existing exterior double doors (H-1) in Room 108. While these doors are probably nonhistoric, no documentation of previous doors or windows in this location has been found to date.

Wood Flooring.

- Remove all existing carpet and linoleum.
- Re-install the historic wood flooring on the first floor; take care to place the flooring back into the room from which it came if at all possible. If the historic flooring is no longer extant, wood flooring matching the 2nd-floor wood flooring should be installed.
- Retain and repair in-kind all existing wood flooring on the second floor and, if possible, in the rear shed and rear dependency.
- Re-install the missing wood flooring in Room 103.
- Remove the raised floor from Room 202 to allow more headroom for the addition of a new furnace.

Interior Wall Finishes.

- Remove the nonhistoric gypsum board from the walls to uncover the house's original flush-board and beaded-board wall finishes. Much of the existing gypsum board, particularly on the first floor, has deteriorated due to exposure to the elements and would probably have to be removed in any treatment approach.
- Take extra care not to damage or remove the historic wall materials or finishes. If repairs need to be made, make sure materials and finishes (such as wallpaper which is present in many locations) are retained as much as possible; replacement must be in kind.
- Preserve existing wallpaper in place and treat with a preservative to avoid further deterioration and damage.
- Document all historic wall materials and finishes as work progresses, including flush boards, beaded boards, wallpaper, and paint/sealant finishes.
- Representative samples of the multiple layers of wallpaper in each room should be removed and conserved in order to provide samples of the wallpaper patterns for future replication and re-installation efforts.
- A paint analysis of interior wall surfaces, only in the first-floor rooms of the main core, should be done to determine if the flush-board walls were historically painted or had a finish and to provide a record of historic paint or finish layers.
- Retain historic wall materials in the rear shed rooms and rear dependency wherever possible while also providing needed visitor amenities and services.
- Remove nonhistoric baseboards, cornices, and window and door surrounds in order to restore the historic reveal of the surrounds to the walls.
- Assess the condition of uncovered original window and door surrounds; retain original surrounds and repair if at all possible; if repair or replacement is necessary, replicate the original surround in material, design, size, and profile.

Interior Ceiling Finishes. The house's first-floor ceilings in the main core may originally have been plaster on lath (based on one area uncovered in Room 111 during investigation for this report), but this is not known for sure. The second-floor historic ceilings are wood board-and-batten ceilings that remain intact above the added gypsum board (except for the board-and-batten ceilings in Rooms 203 and 204 that may have been previously removed).

- Remove nonhistoric gypsum board from the first-floor ceilings; take care to document and preserve evidence of the original ceiling finish (may have been plaster on lath) above the gypsum board; replace the ceiling with material matching the historic material.
- Remove nonhistoric gypsum board from the second-floor ceilings; take care to preserve the original board-and-batten ceilings; where board-and-batten no longer exists, replace the board-and-batten ceiling in-kind to match the historic ceilings.
- Expose and preserve historic ceiling materials in the rear shed rooms and rear dependency wherever possible.

Baseboards and Cornices.

- Replicate and install historic baseboards where missing in the first floor of the main core, based on the original baseboard (G) found in the second-floor stairhall; replicate the original baseboard in material, design, size, and profile.
- Retain historic baseboards and cornices in the rear shed and rear dependency wherever possible.

Stairway.

- Remove the existing carpet from the treads and risers.
- Retain the existing newel post and balustrade that replaced the historic post and balustrade since the historic features are no longer extant and their design is unknown.

Chimneys/Fireplaces. The tops of both chimneys were removed from above the second floor in the 1960s. The north chimney was rebuilt by NPS in 2001.

- Inspect the south chimney to be sure it is structurally sound and make repairs as needed; take care to use materials and methods that match the original masonry work.
- Re-install all existing wood mantels, firebox surrounds, and coal inserts into their original locations.
- Replicate missing firebox surrounds and coal inserts based on existing originals.
- Retain and repair the historic flue in the rear dependency.

Utilities. Systems for fire detection and suppression should be installed. In spite of the necessarily intrusive nature of a sprinkler system, installation can be done in a way that avoids diminishment of a building's historic character.

- A new system for both fire detection and fire suppression should be integrated into the house.
- Move the electrical panel to Room 108 for easier access; remove all existing electrical wiring and accessories and replace with new to meet all current codes; replace lighting fixtures with historically compatible fixtures.
- Remove all plumbing, vent pipes, fixtures, etc. from the second floor and from Rooms 106, 107, and 109 (restroom facilities should only be located in the rear dependency); install accessible restrooms in the rear dependency within Rooms 105, 106, 107, and 108 to accommodate projected visitor needs; connect the system to the city sewer system.
- Install a new upright furnace in Room 202; connect the furnace to existing ductwork, or put several smaller units in the attic space.

Handicapped Accessibility. Handicapped accessibility into the Stietenroth House will be provided by means of a newly constructed ramp from the handicapped accessible parking area to the rear porch. Based on a minimum door opening width of 2'9" for accessibility, the existing rear door (B-1) at the rear porch is accessible (3'0¼" opening width) and will provide entry into the house into Room 104. However, the only other existing door openings within the house that are 2'9" or greater in width and would provide accessibility are the front entrance door (A-1) and door E-2 leading from the hallway into Room 201 on the second floor.

- Accessibility should be provided into Rooms 103 and 109 by widening the existing door openings to 3'0". If these spaces are utilized for office/ranger contact areas, this will provide access for NPS personnel as well as visitors.
- New handicapped accessible restrooms will be constructed within the space of Rooms 105, 106, 107, and 108. Door openings at doors C-3 and F-5 should be widened as needed to provide access into and throughout the restroom area.
- Accessibility into the house's main core could be provided by widening door C-1 and door F-4 to allow handicapped visitors to view portions of the exhibit space and main core of the house. The historic rear entrance (D-3), which is currently not accessible due to its 2'7¼"opening width, could then be retained in its historic configuration.
- Room 110 may be utilized for handicapped accessible staff office space.
- To provide complete access to all exhibits and inaccessible spaces, video recordings and interactive screens could be placed within accessible spaces in the main core to provide complete exhibit material and photos of the remainder of the house.
- Accessibility of the second floor cannot be provided without compromising the historic integrity of the house.

Exterior

Foundation.

- Inspect interior foundation piers under the rear shed and rear dependency (those not accessible during this study) to make sure they are structurally stable and supporting as designed.
- Make needed repairs to the foundation before the first-floor wood framing and flooring is re-installed.
- Remove all debris from the crawl space.

Roofing.

- Replace existing roofing materials, which are at the end of their useful life, in kind with new standing seam metal roof matching existing.
- Make sure the intersection of the rear shed roof and the rear dependency roof has positive drainage.
- Repair deteriorated exposed rafter tails on the rear dependency with in-kind materials.

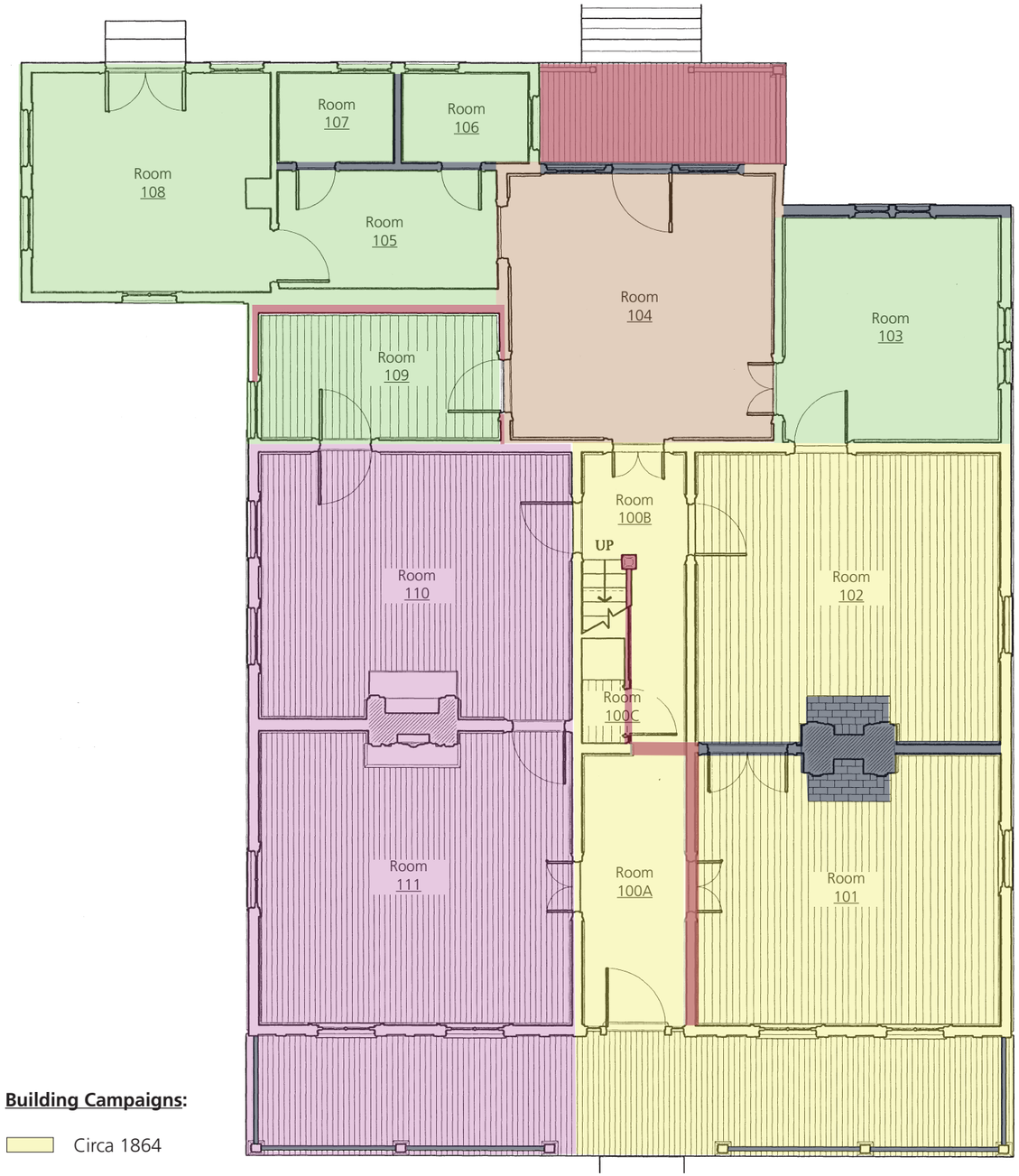
Porches.

- Re-install the missing base and capital trim pieces on the front porch posts, using the historic pieces if they have been retained and stored. If they have not, replace the pieces to match the historic ones based on photographic evidence and HABS documentation.
- Re-install the missing balustrade on the front porch, using the historic balustrade if it has been retained and stored. If it has not, replace the balustrade to match the historic one based on photographic evidence and HABS documentation.
- Place the front porch steps on a foundation and repair the steps as needed to be structurally sound and safe for visitors.
- Retain and repair the existing wood porch deck and ceiling.
- Repair the northwest corner of the rear porch deck and the column base to be structurally sound, using in-kind materials.
- Modify the rear porch deck elevation to provide barrier-free access into the house or revise the threshold to accommodate a bevel to allow access.

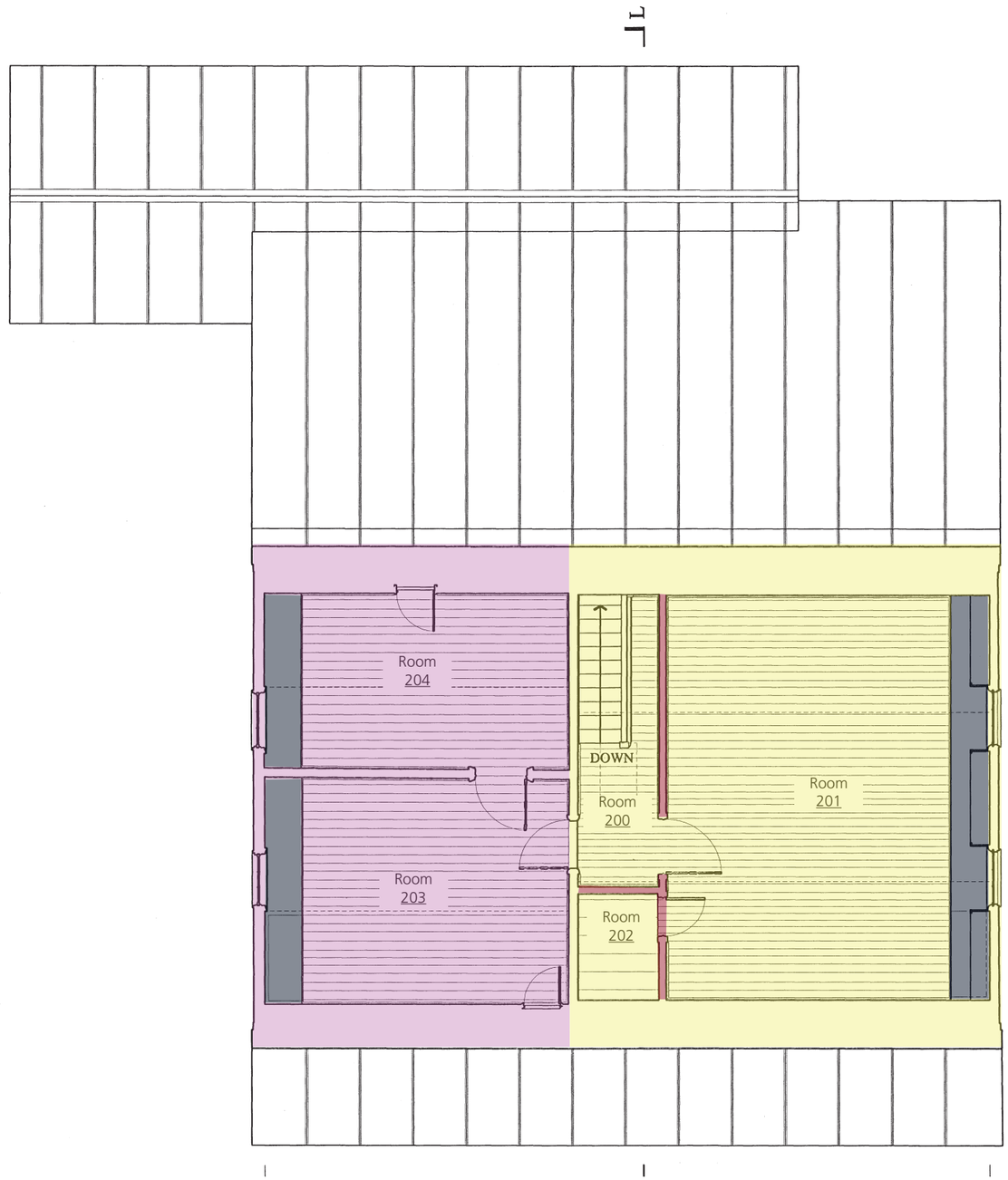
Siding and Trim. The exterior wood siding is generally in good condition with the exception of missing lengths of siding and the skirt board along the bottom of the south side façade.

- Remove vegetation growing along the south side façade.
- Determine if the siding stored inside the house can be re-used and what location it came from. Re-install the siding in its original location if feasible.
- Replace missing and deteriorated siding lengths with in-kind lapped and beveled siding that matches the size and profile of the existing siding, or use the siding stored inside the house for repairs where appropriate.
- Repair and replace missing and deteriorated trim pieces (rake, skirt, corner, fascia, and soffit boards) as needed with in-kind materials.
- A paint analysis of the exterior siding and trim surfaces should be done to determine the house's historic exterior color scheme.
- Properly prepare the exterior siding and trim surfaces for painting; re-paint all exterior siding and trim based on the historic exterior color scheme determined by the paint analysis.

Appendix A: Drawings



First Floor



Second Floor

Building Campaigns:

- Circa 1864
- Circa 1870-1871
- 1911-1925
- 1926-1946
- 1947-1992
- 1993-Present

NOTE: Floor plans utilize HABS Drawings from 2000. The "line texture" reflect direction of boards. Areas with no texture illustrate carpet or linoleum floor coverings.

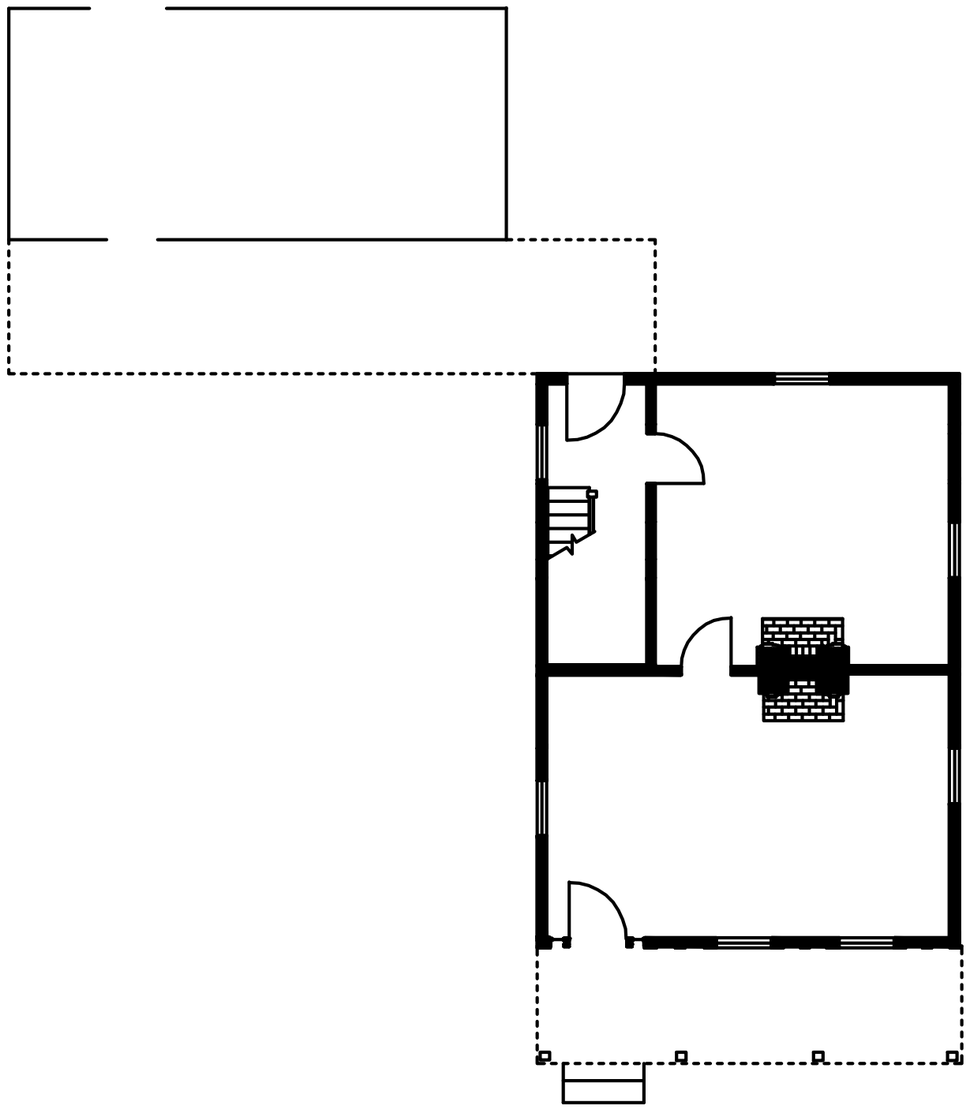
0 2 4 6 10 14

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

N

Stietenroth House

Natchez National Historical Park
Drawing A-1: Evolution
January 2013



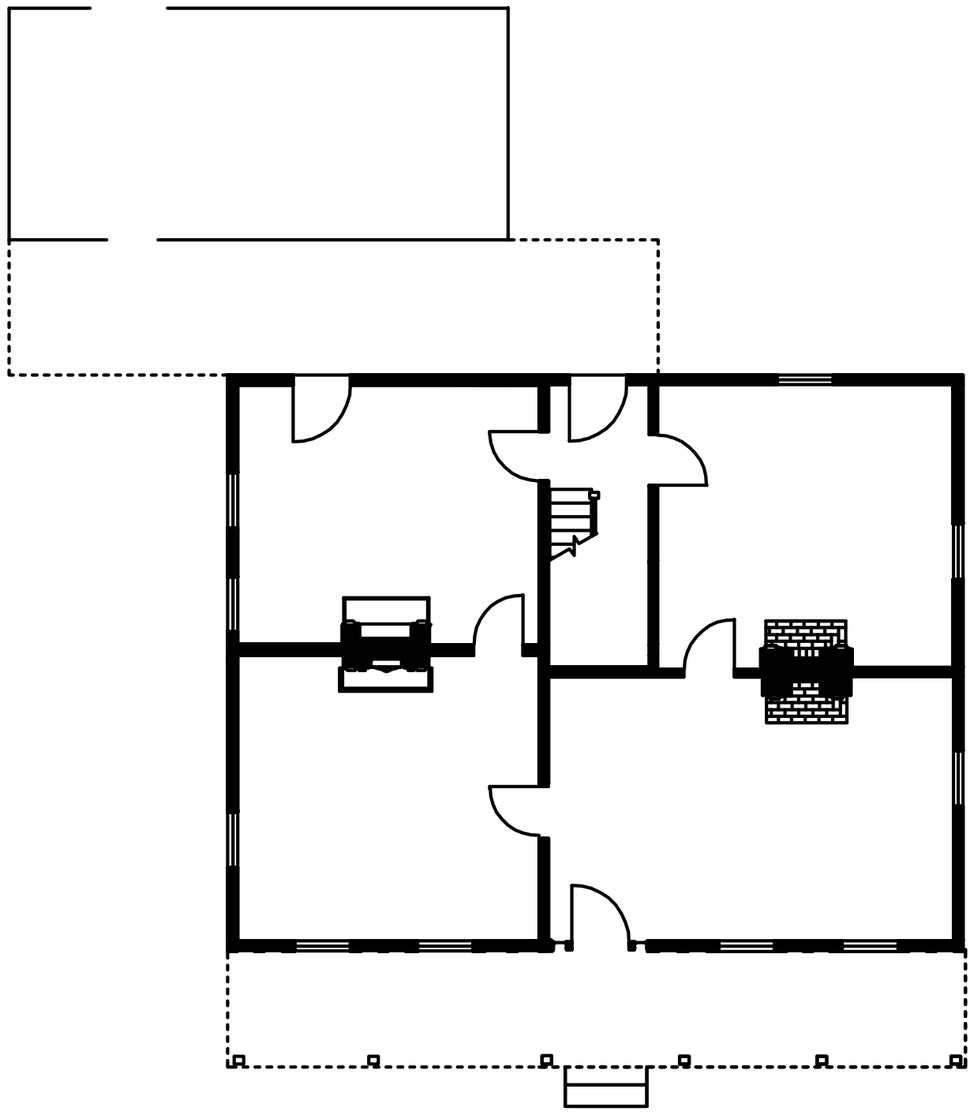
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Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

N

Stietenroth House

Natchez National Historical Park
Drawing A-2: Circa 1864 Floor Plan
January 2013



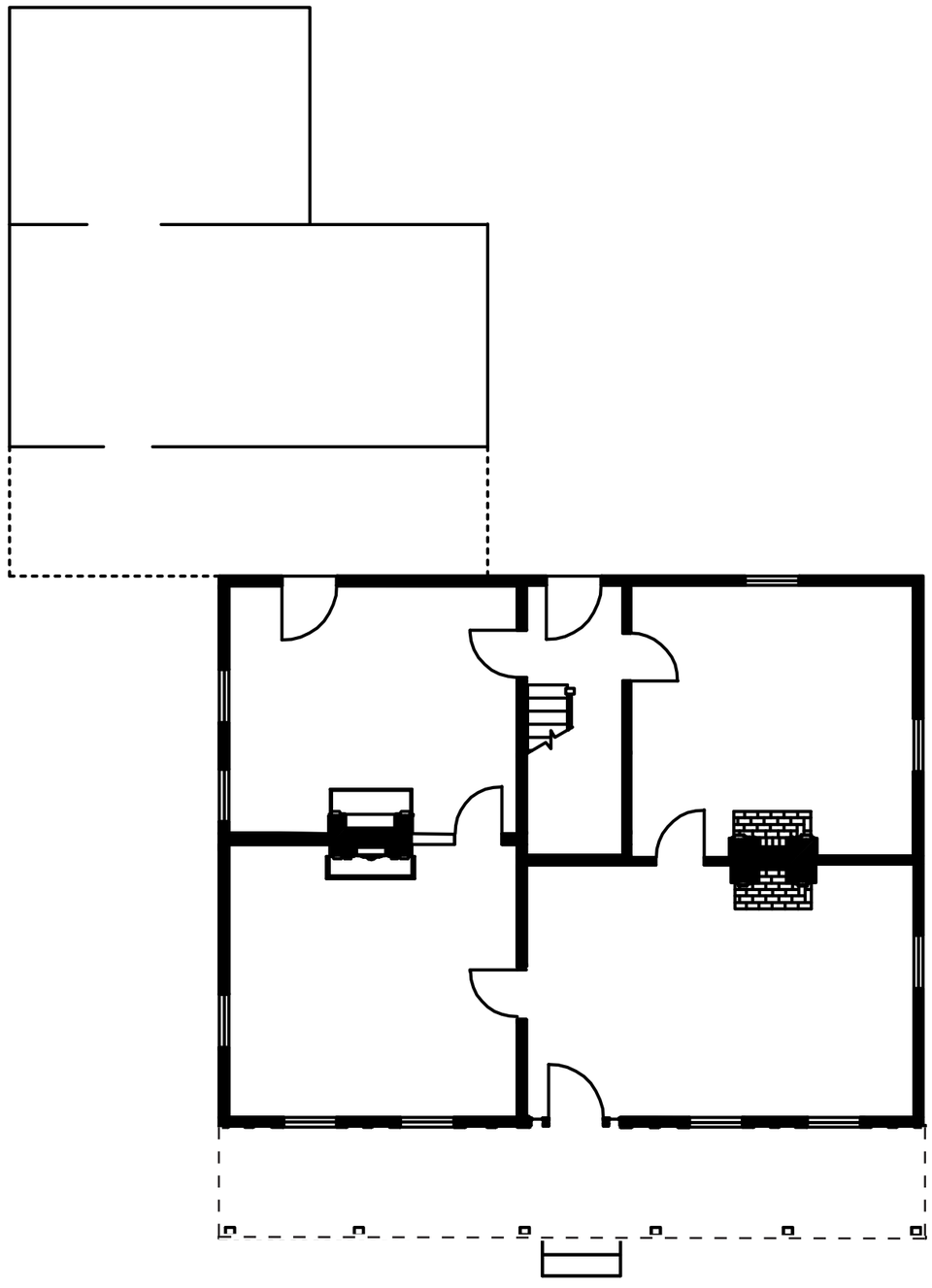
0 2 4 6 10 14

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

N

Stietenroth House

Natchez National Historical Park
Drawing A-3 Circa 1871 Floor Plan
January 2013



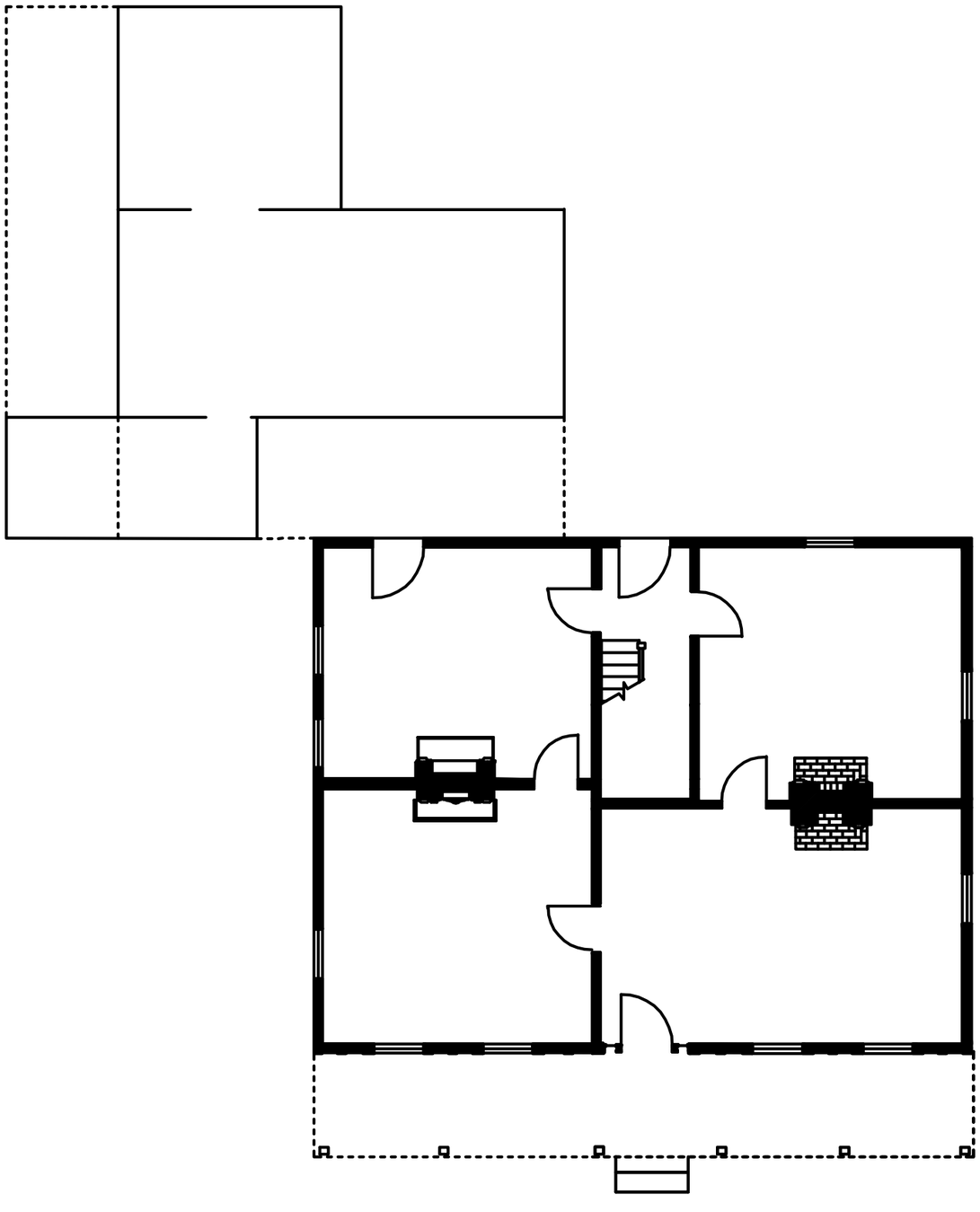
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Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

N

Stietenroth House

Natchez National Historical Park
Drawing A-4: Circa 1904 Floor Plan
January 2013



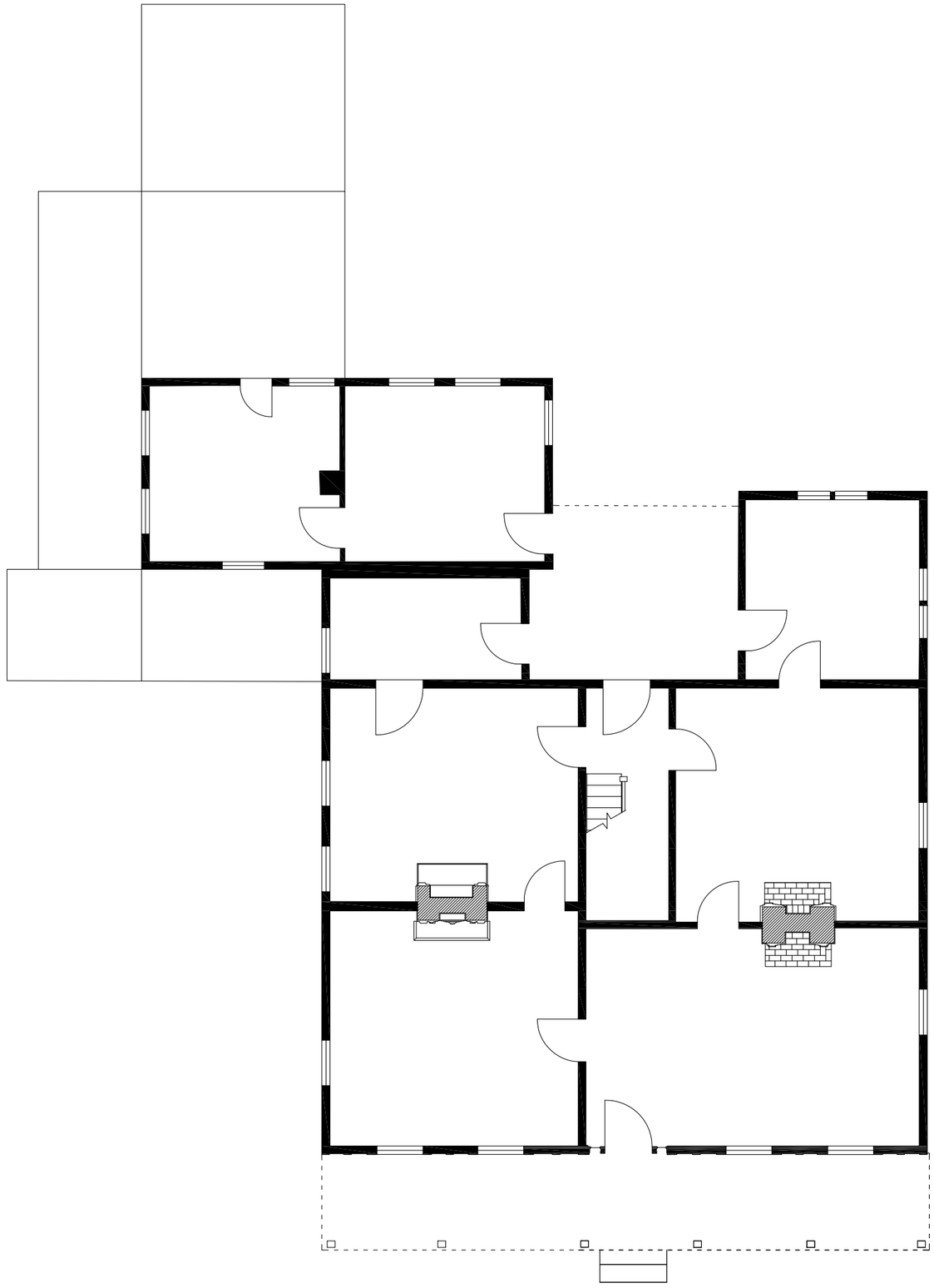
0 2 4 6 10 14

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

N

Stietenroth House

Natchez National Historical Park
Drawing A-5: Circa 1911 Floor Plan
January 2013



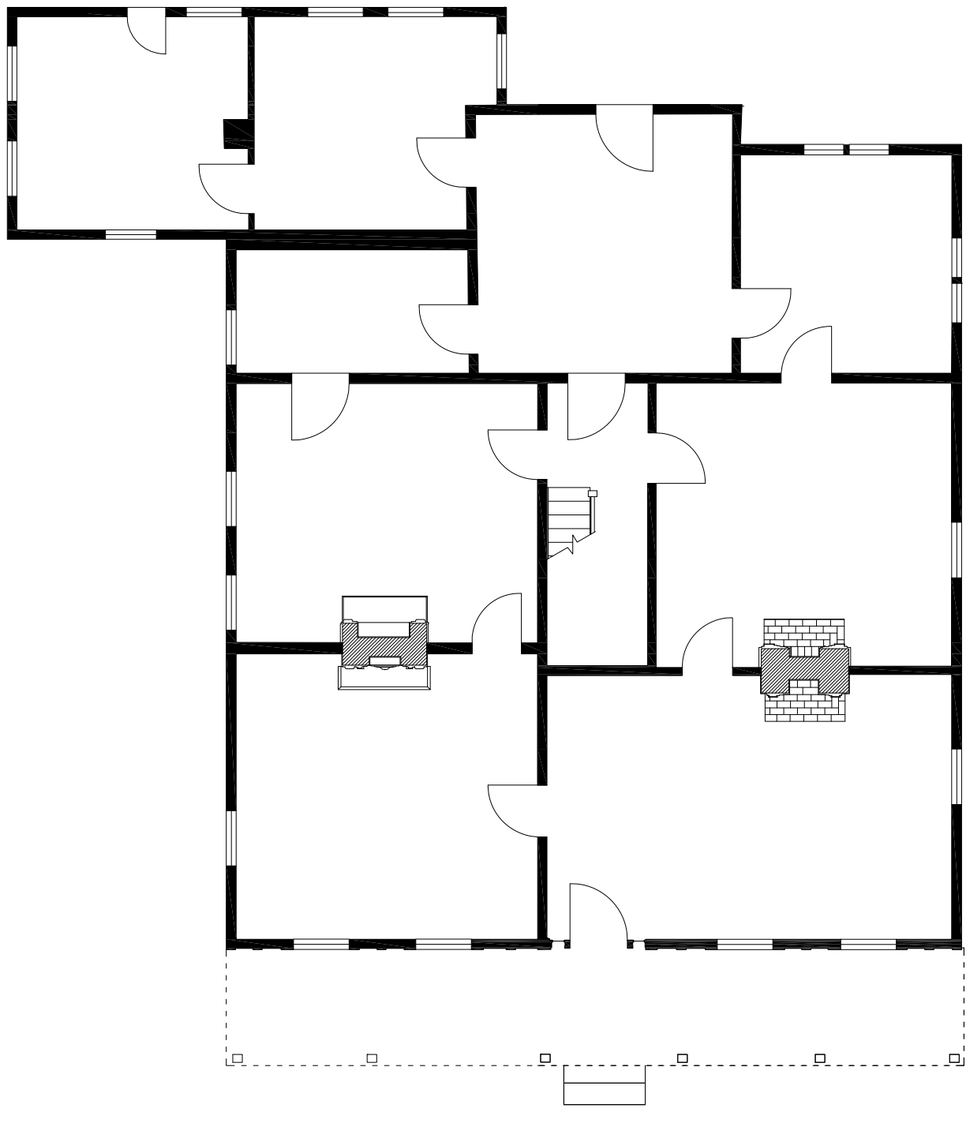
0 2 4 6 10 14

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

N

Stietenroth House

Natchez National Historical Park
Drawing A-6: Circa 1925 Floor Plan
January 2013



0 2 4 6 10 14

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

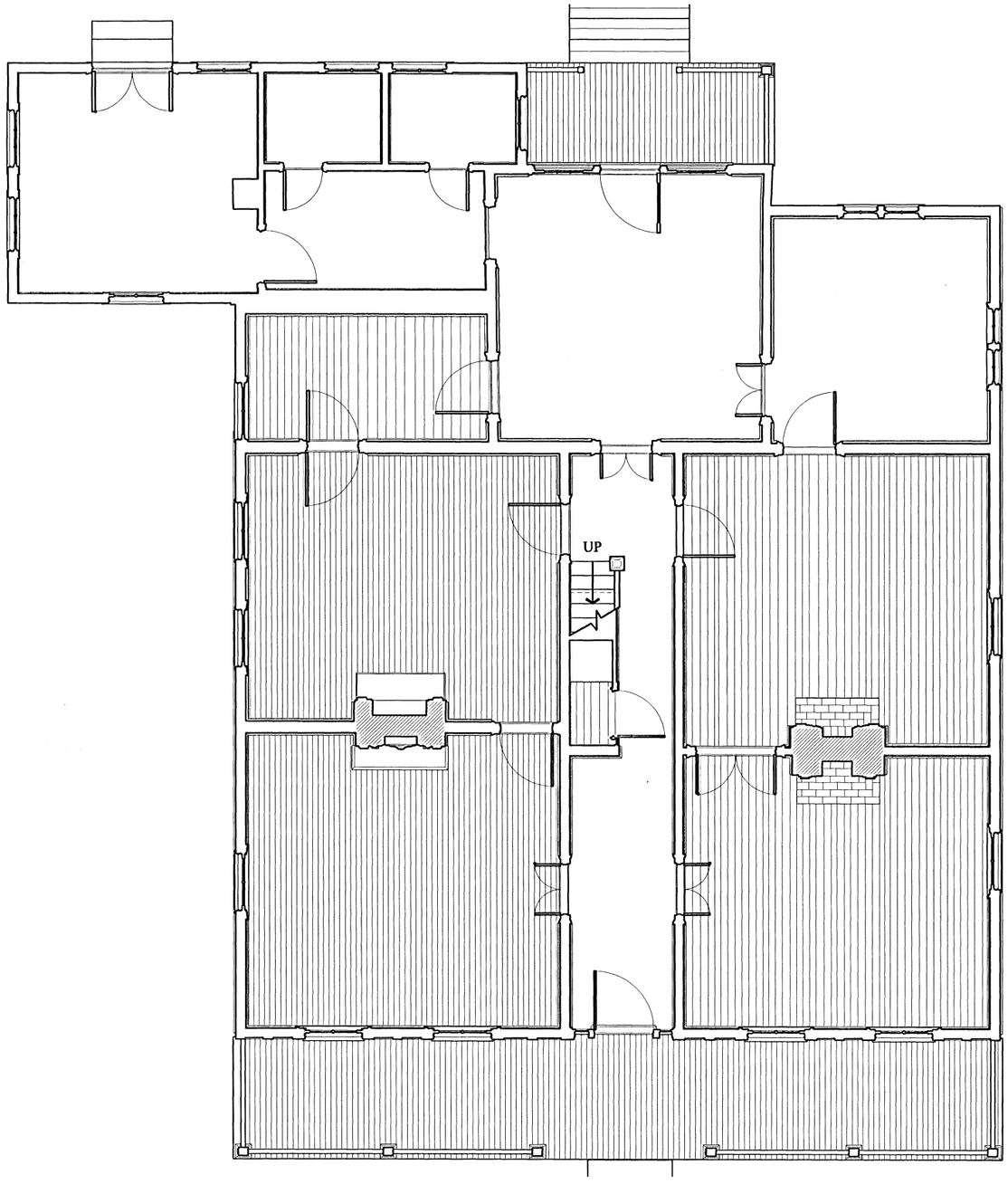
N

Stietenroth House

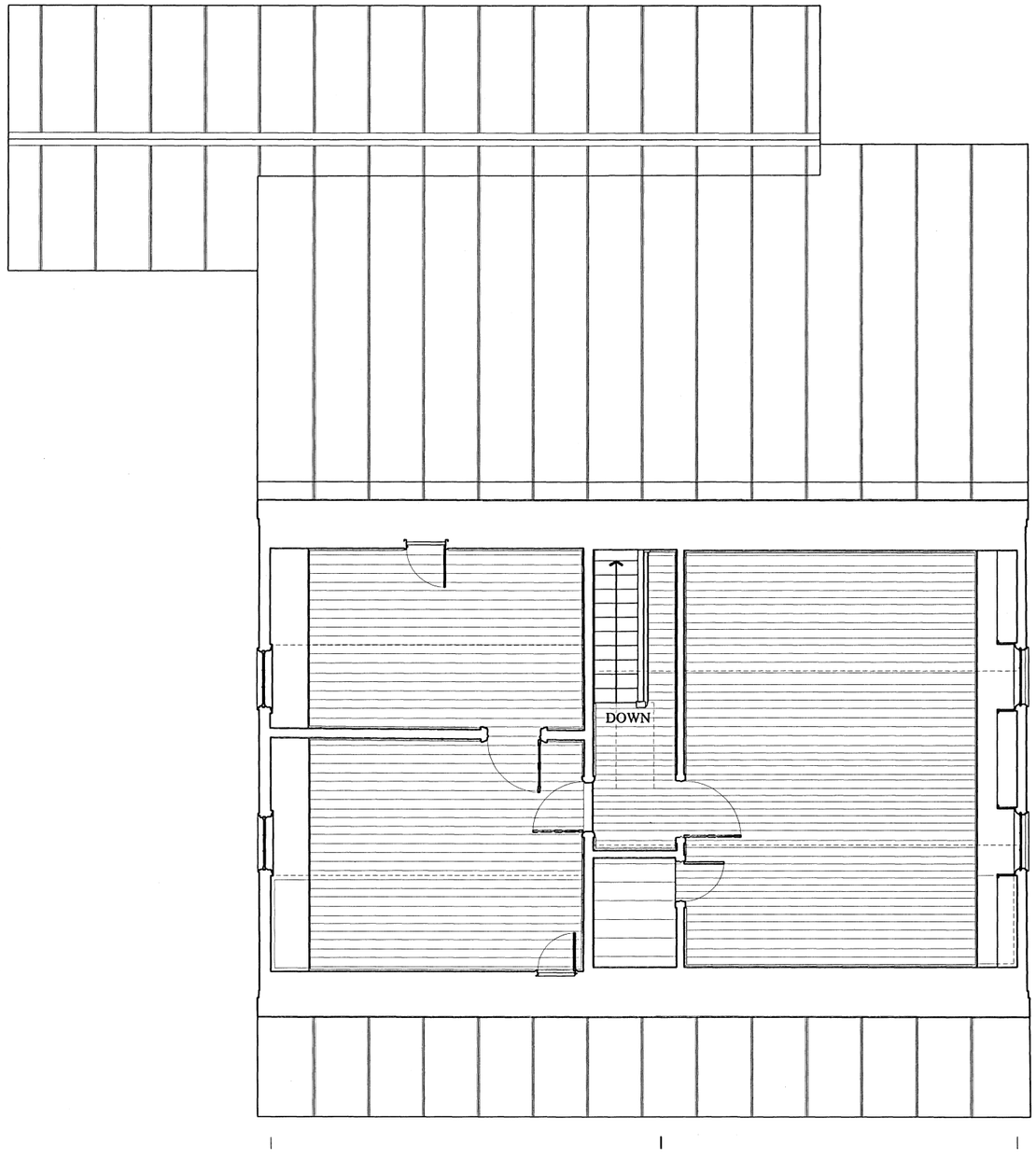
Natchez National Historical Park

Drawing A-7: Circa 1946 Floor Plan

January 2013



First Floor



Second Floor

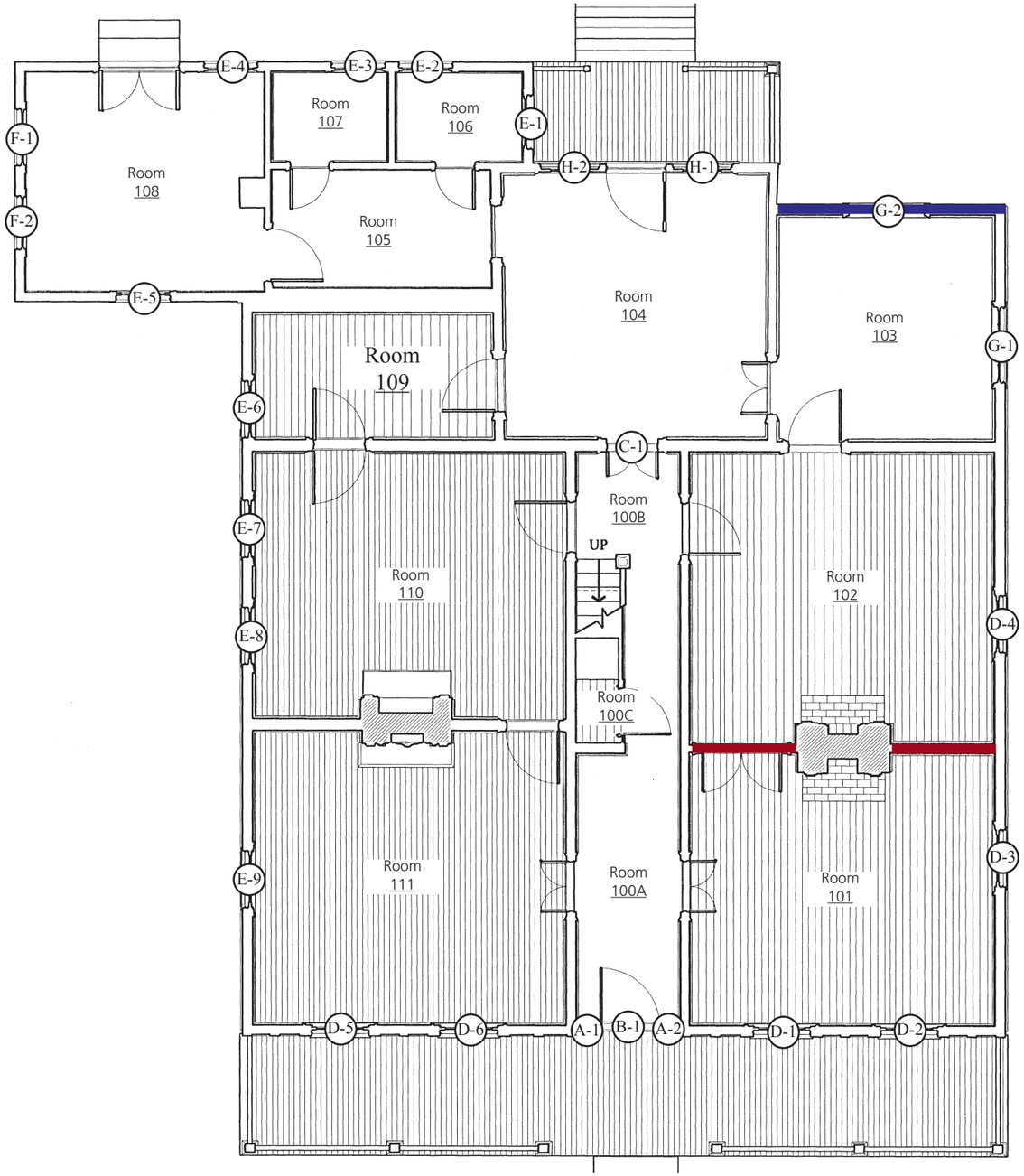
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Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

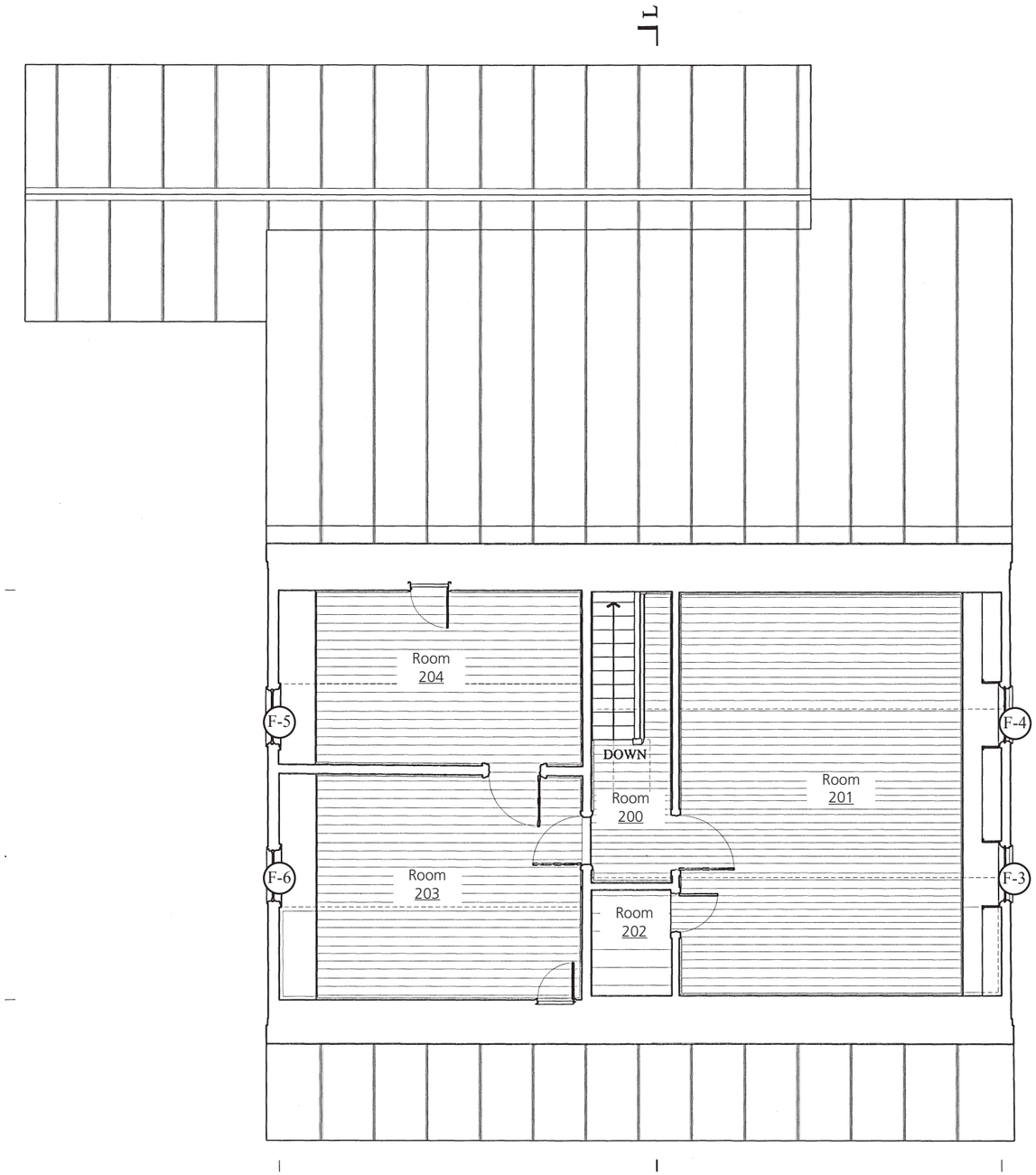
N

Stietenroth House

Natchez National Historical Park
Drawing A-8: Circa 1998 Floor Plan
January 2013



First Floor



Second Floor

Legend:

- Missing Wall
- Rebuilt Wall
- (#-#) Window Identifier

Window Key:

A	4-Light Sidelight	F	6/6 Double Hung
B	3-Light Transom	G	4/4 Paired Double Hung
C	4-Light Transom	H	15 Fixed Light
D	2/2 Double Hung		
E	2/2 Double Hung		

0 2 4 6 10 14

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

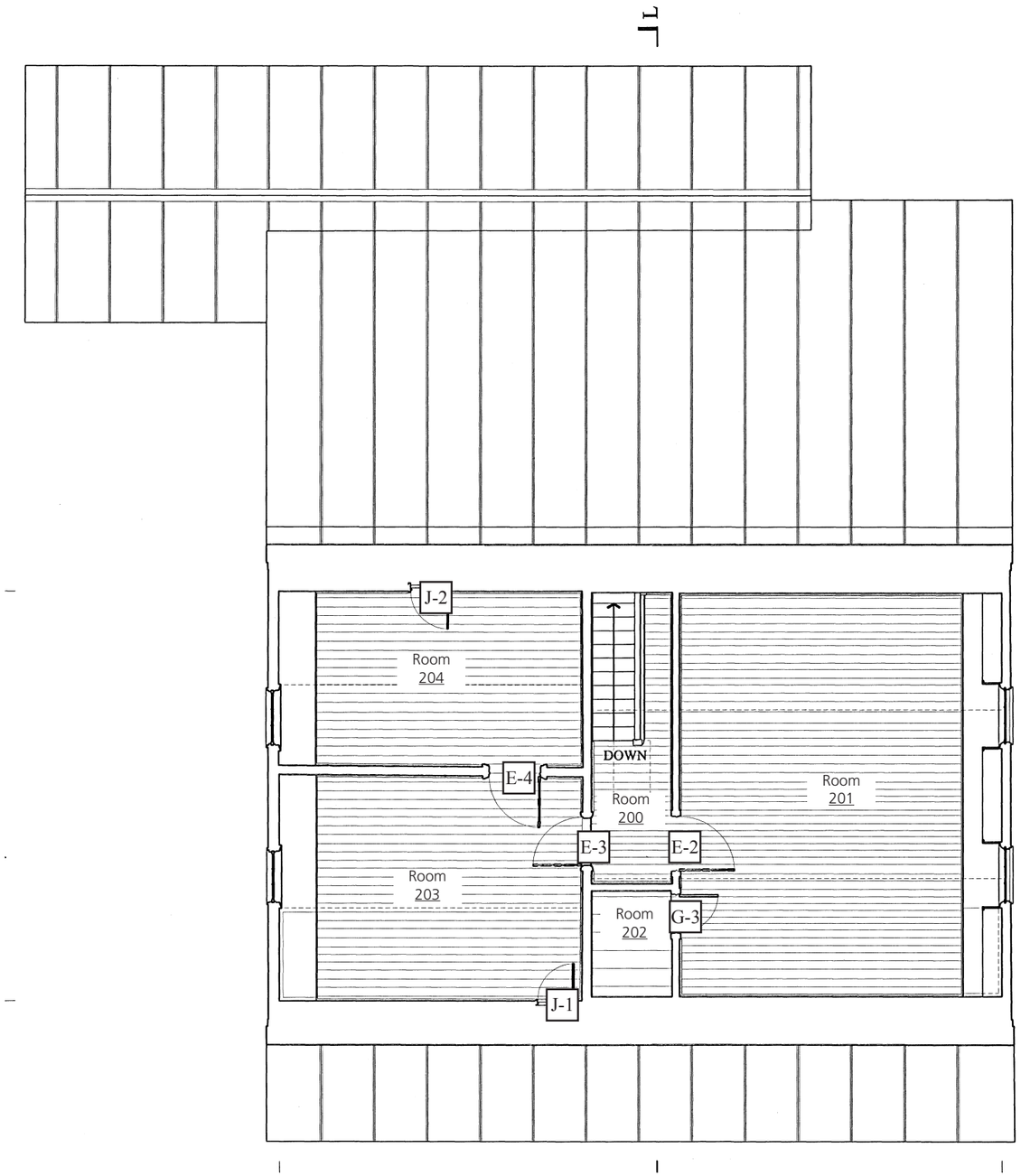
N

Stietenroth House

Natchez National Historical Park
Drawing A-9: Window Schedule
January 2013



First Floor



Second Floor

Legend:

- Missing Wall
- Rebuilt Wall
- #-# Door Identifier

Door Key:

A	2 Panel	F	6 Panel
B	15-Light	G	Flush
C	Missing	H	Flush
D	2 Panels Per Leaf	I	3 Panel
E	4 Panel	J	Flush

0 2 4 6 10 14

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

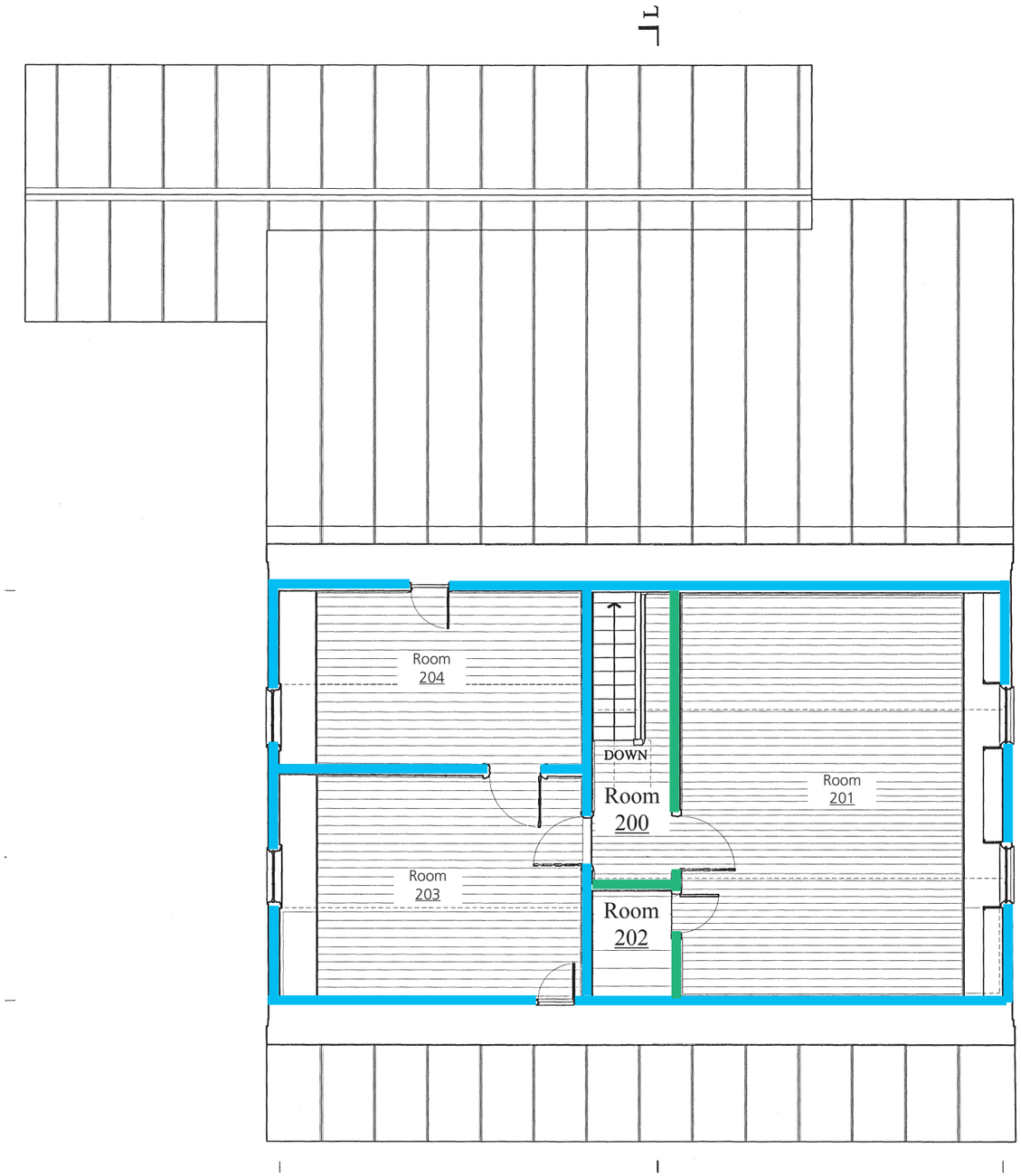
N

Stietenroth House

Natchez National Historical Park
Drawing A-10: Door Schedule
January 2013



First Floor



Second Floor

0 2 4 6 10 14

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

N

Wall Key:

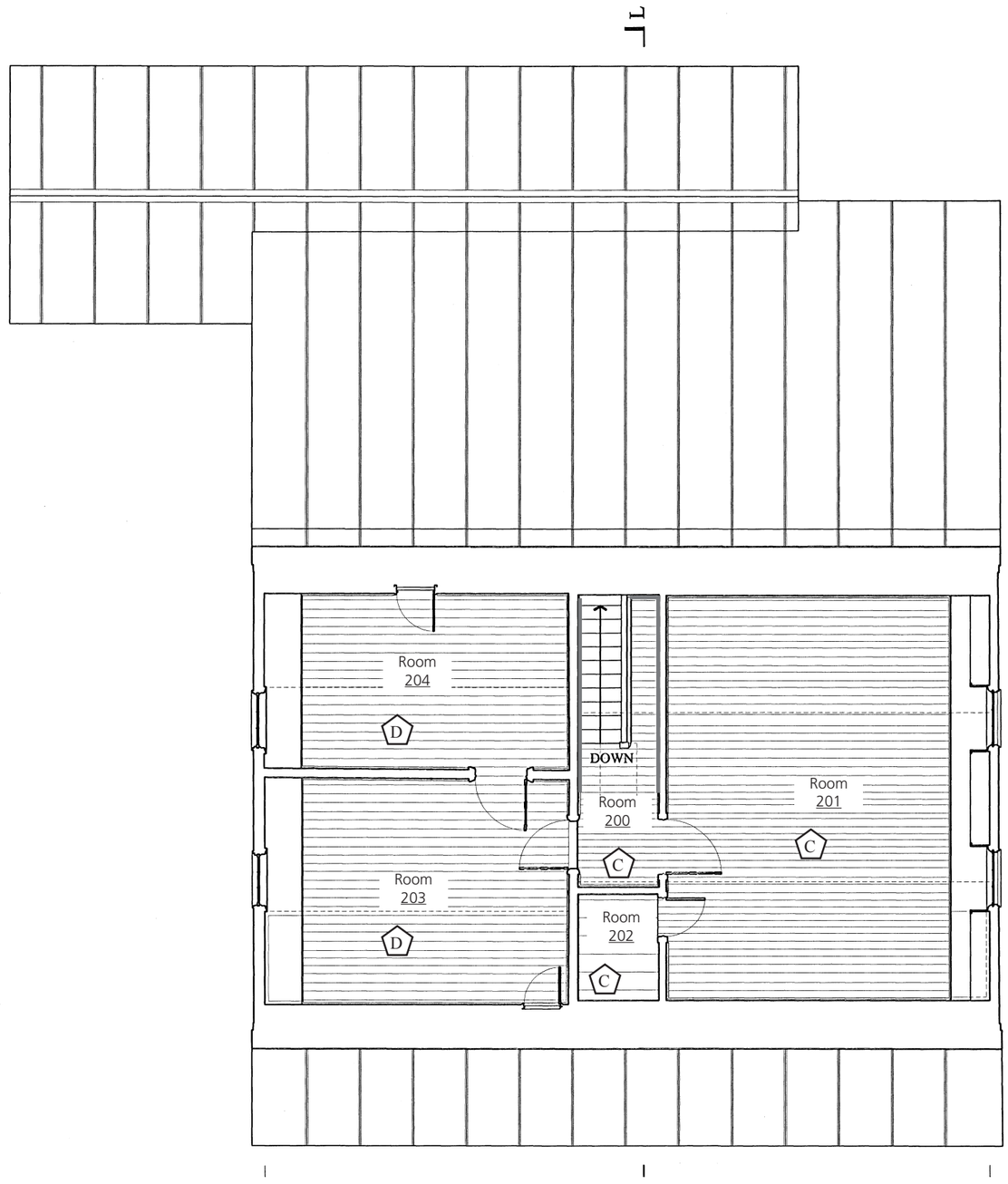
- Gypsum Board
- Gypsum Board (Flush Board Underneath)
- Gypsum Board (Beaded Board Underneath)
- Flush Boards
- Rebuilt Wall (No Interior Treatment)
- Missing Wall
- Wood Paneling
- Pegboard

Stietenroth House

Natchez National Historical Park
Drawing A-11: Interior Wall Schedule
January 2013



First Floor



Second Floor

Legend:

- Missing Wall
- Rebuilt Wall
- (#) Flooring Identifier

Floor Key:

A	Wood - 4 1/8"	E	Wood - Missing
B	Carpet	F	Linoleum
C	Wood - 3 1/4" to 5 1/4"	G	Linoleum - Missing
D	Wood - 5 1/2"		

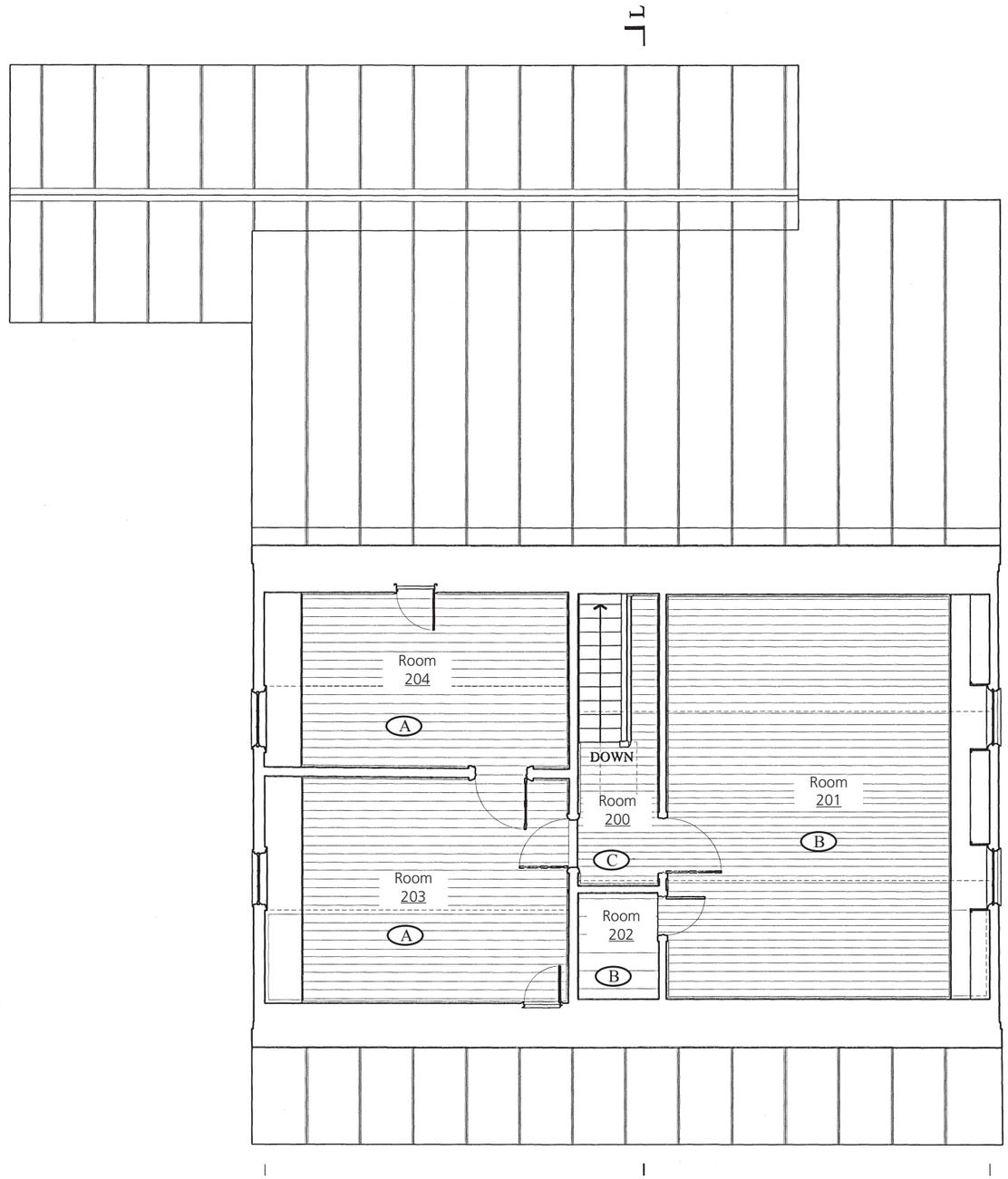
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

Stietenroth House

Natchez National Historical Park
Drawing A-12: Flooring Schedule
January 2013



First Floor



Second Floor

Legend:

- Missing Wall
- Rebuilt Wall
- (#) Ceiling Identifier

Ceiling Key:

A	Gypsum Board
B	Gypsum Board over Board and Batten
C	Board and Batten
D	Plywood

0 2 4 6 10 14

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

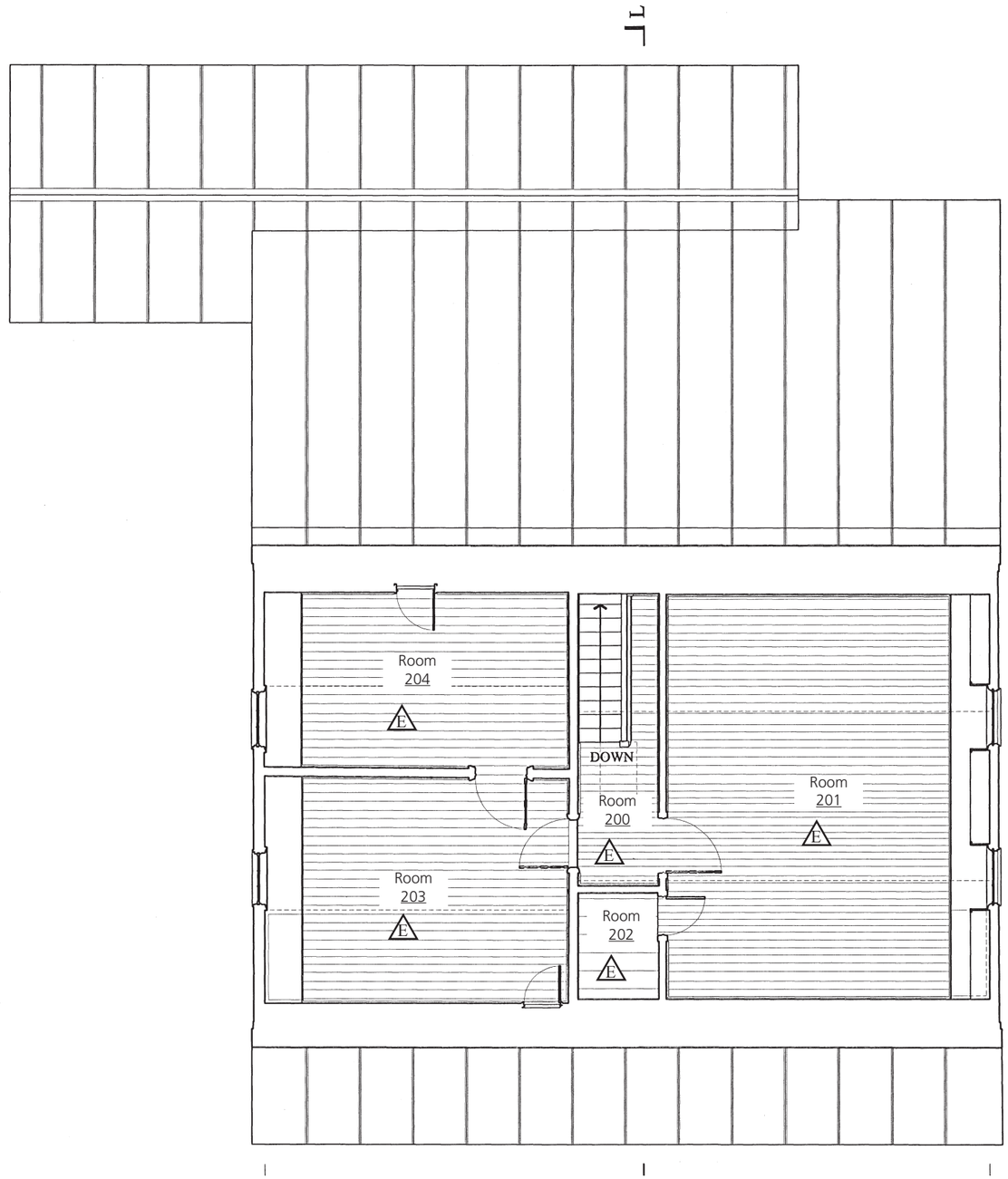
N

Stietenroth House

Natchez National Historical Park
Drawing A-13: Ceiling Schedule
January 2013



First Floor



Second Floor

Legend:

- Missing Wall
- Rebuilt Wall
- Cornice Identifier (#)

Cornice Key:

A	Wood - 5 1/8" by 5 1/16"	D	Wood - 2" by 1"
B	Wood - 5 1/8" by 5 1/16"	E	None
C	Wood - 6 7/8" by 5 1/16"		

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

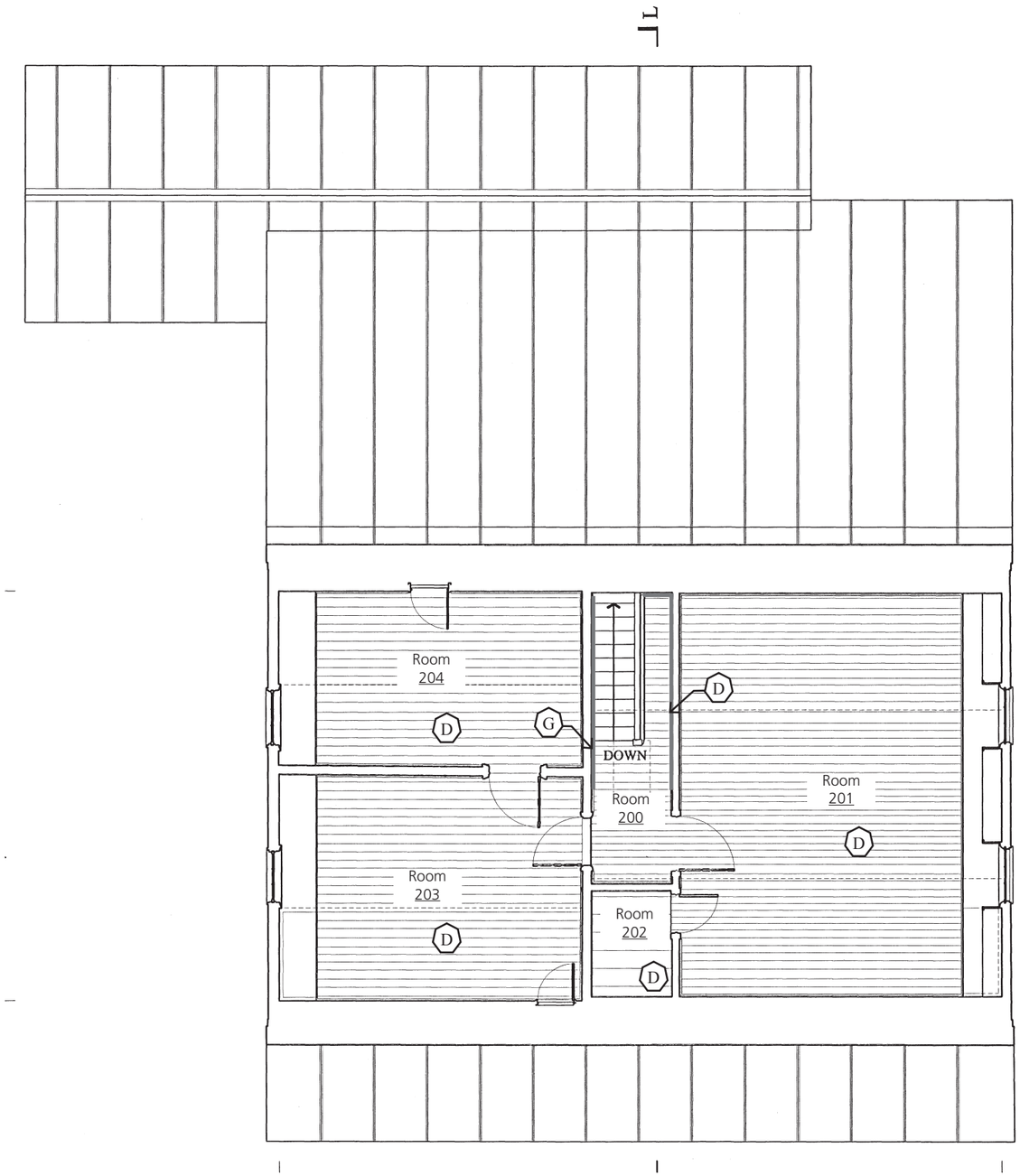
N

Stietenroth House

Natchez National Historical Park
Drawing A-14: Cornice Schedule
January 2013



First Floor



Second Floor

Legend:

- Missing Wall
- Rebuilt Wall
- (#) Baseboard Identifier

Baseboard Key:

A	Wood - 9 1/4" by 1"	E	Wood - 9 3/4" by 3/4"
B	Wood - 8 1/4" by 3/4"	F	Wood - 11 1/2" by 3/4"
C	Wood - 9 1/4" by 1"	G	Wood - 7 5/8" by 3/4"
D	Wood - 5 1/2" by 3/4"		

0 2 4 6 10 14

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

N

Stietenroth House

Natchez National Historical Park
Drawing A-15: Baseboard Schedule
January 2013



First Floor

Legend:

- 16″ x 16″ Pier
- 20″ x 20″ Pier
- 20″ x 26″ Pier
- 12″ x 12″ Pier
- 12″ x 16″ Pier

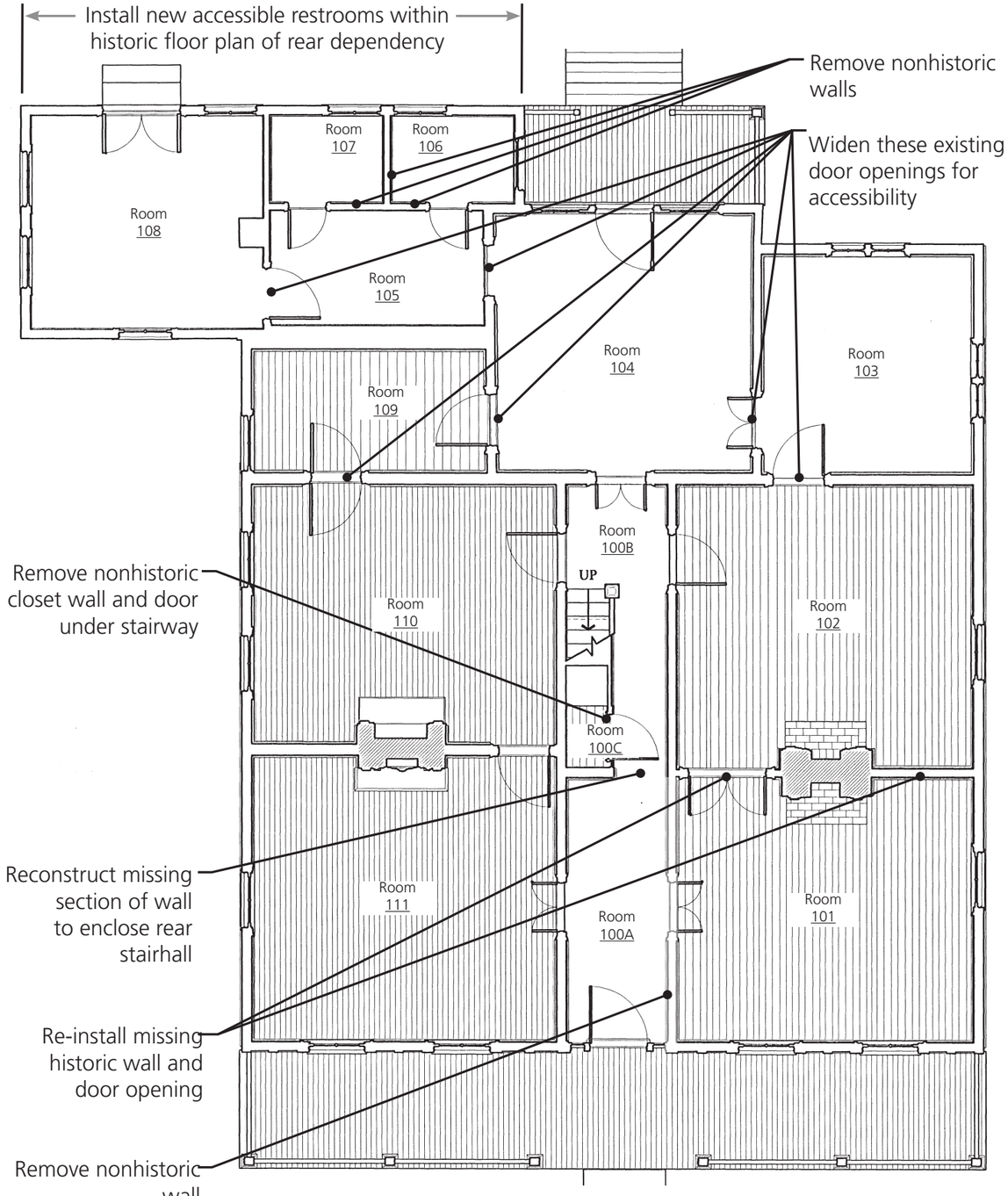
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Scale: 1/4″ = 1′-0″

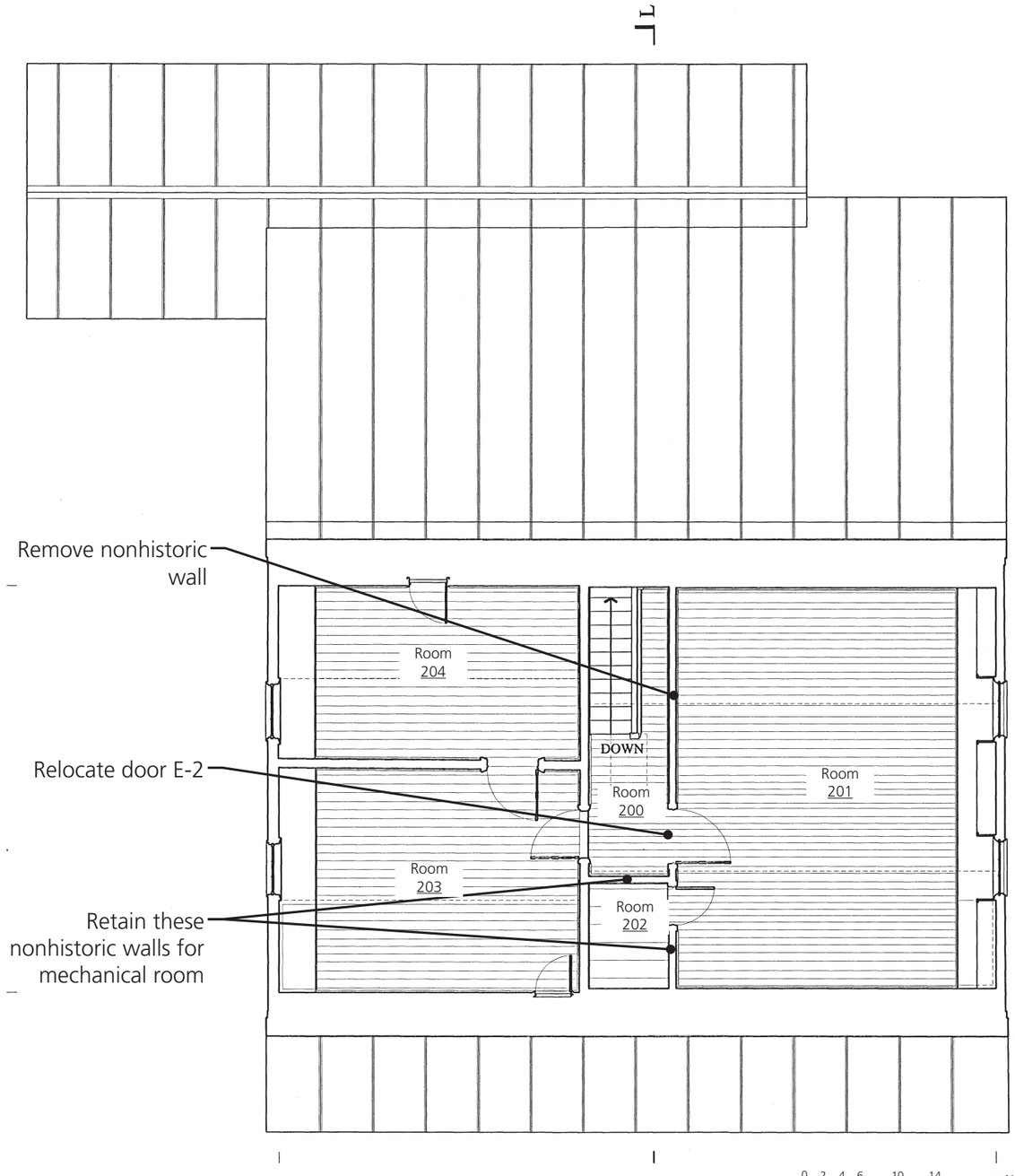
N

Stietenroth House

Natchez National Historical Park
Drawing A-16: Foundation Plan
January 2013



First Floor



Second Floor

0 2 4 6 10 14

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

Stietenroth House

Natchez National Historical Park

Drawing A-17: Recommendations for Floor Plan Alterations

August 2013

Appendix B: HABS Drawings

Notes:

During research for this HSR, discrepancies in the existing HABS documentation of the Stietenroth House completed in 2000 were identified. These notes are intended to correct those discrepancies.

• Physical inspection of the house and historic documentation have identified two initial periods of construction. The north section of the house's main core, including the rear stair hall, was constructed by 1864. The south section of the main core was constructed circa 1870-1871.

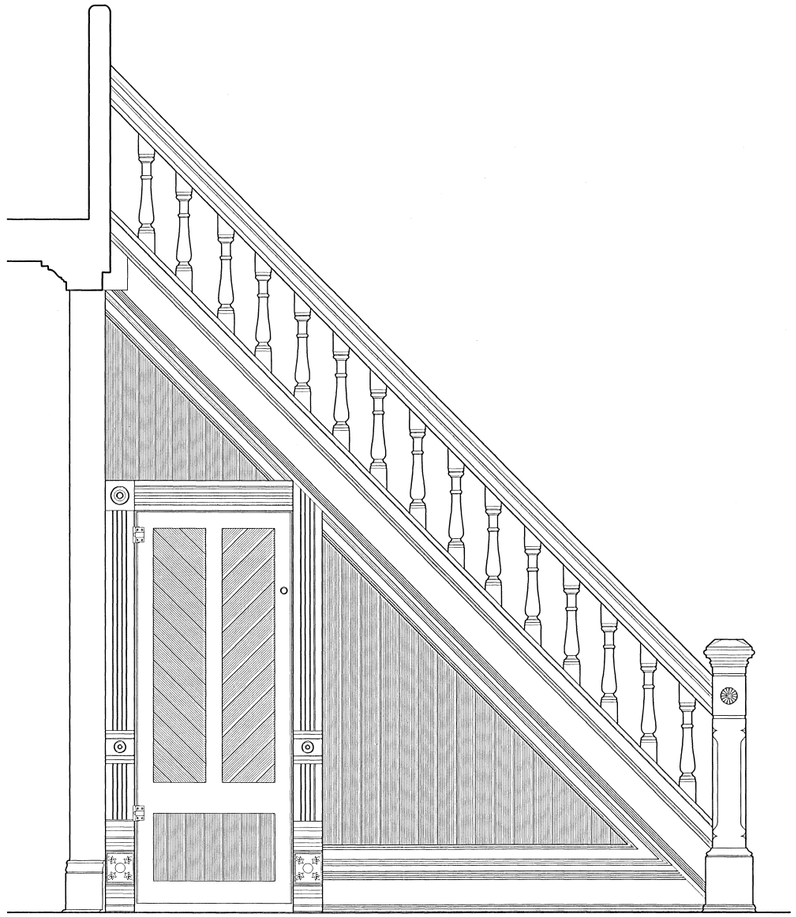
• Based on the Mississippi Department of Archives and History's house typology, the Stietenroth House is more accurately identified as a "galleried cottage" rather than a "Creole cottage". Features of a galleried cottage include full-width undercut gallery, center hallway, double-pile plan, and single centered entrance. The Stietenroth House was constructed with all of these features except for the center hallway. The existing center hallway was added in the 1970s.

• Many of the doors, interior moldings, and the first-floor stairway balustrade and newel post were salvaged from other historic properties during the 1970s and were not part of the historic structure of the Stietenroth House.

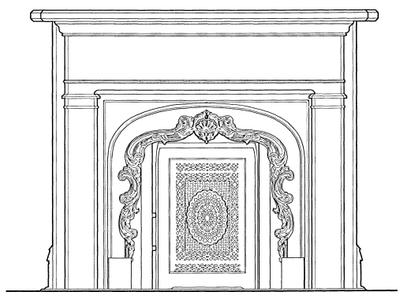
STIETENROTH HOUSE

NATCHEZ NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

THE STIETENROTH HOUSE WAS CONSTRUCTED CIRCA 1871-84. IT WAS BUILT IN THE FORM OF A TRADITIONAL STORY-AND-A-HALF "CREOLE COTTAGE", WITH GABLE ENDS ON THE SIDES AND A PORCH ACROSS THE FRONT OF THE HOUSE. THE ORIGINAL HOUSE, IN PLAN, CONSISTED OF A CENTER HALL FLANKED BY FOUR ROOMS OF APPROXIMATELY THE SAME SIZE, TWO ON EITHER SIDE. TWO SEPARATE ADDITIONS WERE BUILT ON THE REAR OF THE HOUSE IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. THE HOUSE IS OF WOOD FRAME CONSTRUCTION, WITH BOARD-AND-BATTEN SIDING ON THE FRONT, AND HORIZONTAL SIDING ON THE SIDES AND REAR.



DOCUMENTATION OF THE STIETENROTH HOUSE WAS UNDERTAKEN BY THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY / HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD (HABS/HAER) DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE (NPS), E. BLAINE CLIVER, CHIEF. THE PROJECT WAS SPONSORED BY THE NATCHEZ NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, NPS, BOB DODSON, SUPERINTENDENT. PROJECT PLANNING WAS COORDINATED BY PAUL DOLINSKY, CHIEF, HABS; AND BY HABS ARCHITECT ROBERT ARZOLA. THE FIELD WORK WAS UNDERTAKEN AND THE DRAWINGS WERE PRODUCED BY PROJECT SUPERVISOR MARK SCHARA, HABS ARCHITECT; AND BY HABS ARCHITECTS EDWARD L. BYRDY, JR, NAOMI HERNANDEZ AND RAUL VAZQUEZ.

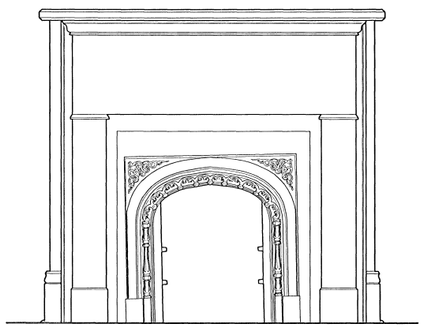


SOUTHEAST FIREPLACE

1"=1'-0" 1:12

STAIRCASE ELEVATION

1"=1'-0" 1:12



NORTHWEST FIREPLACE

1"=1'-0" 1:12

0 1 2 3

FEET 1"=1'-0"

0 50 100

CENTIMETERS 1:12

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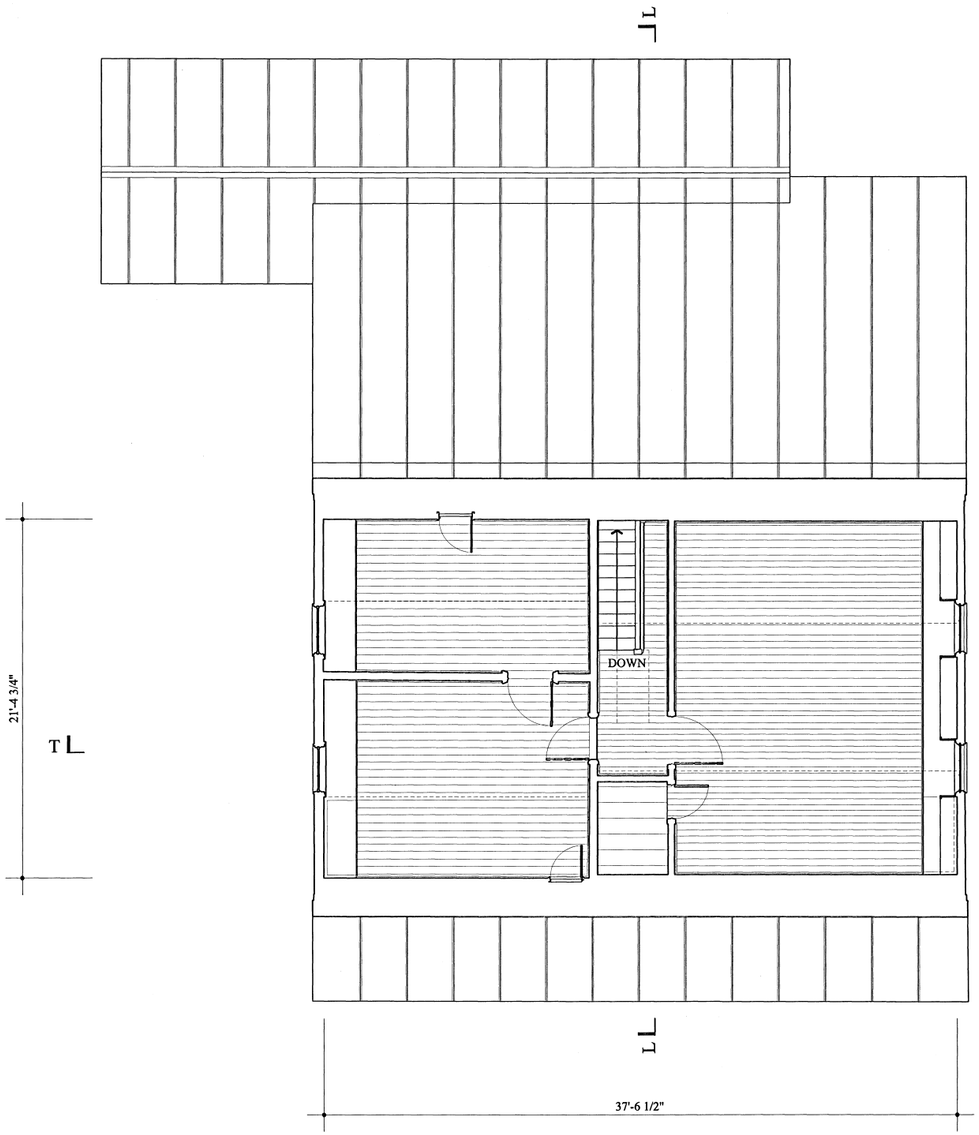
STIETENROTH HOUSE
ADAMS COUNTY
NATCHEZ
MISSISSIPPI
504 SOUTH CANAL STREET

SURVEY NO. MS-271

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 1 OF 7 SHEETS

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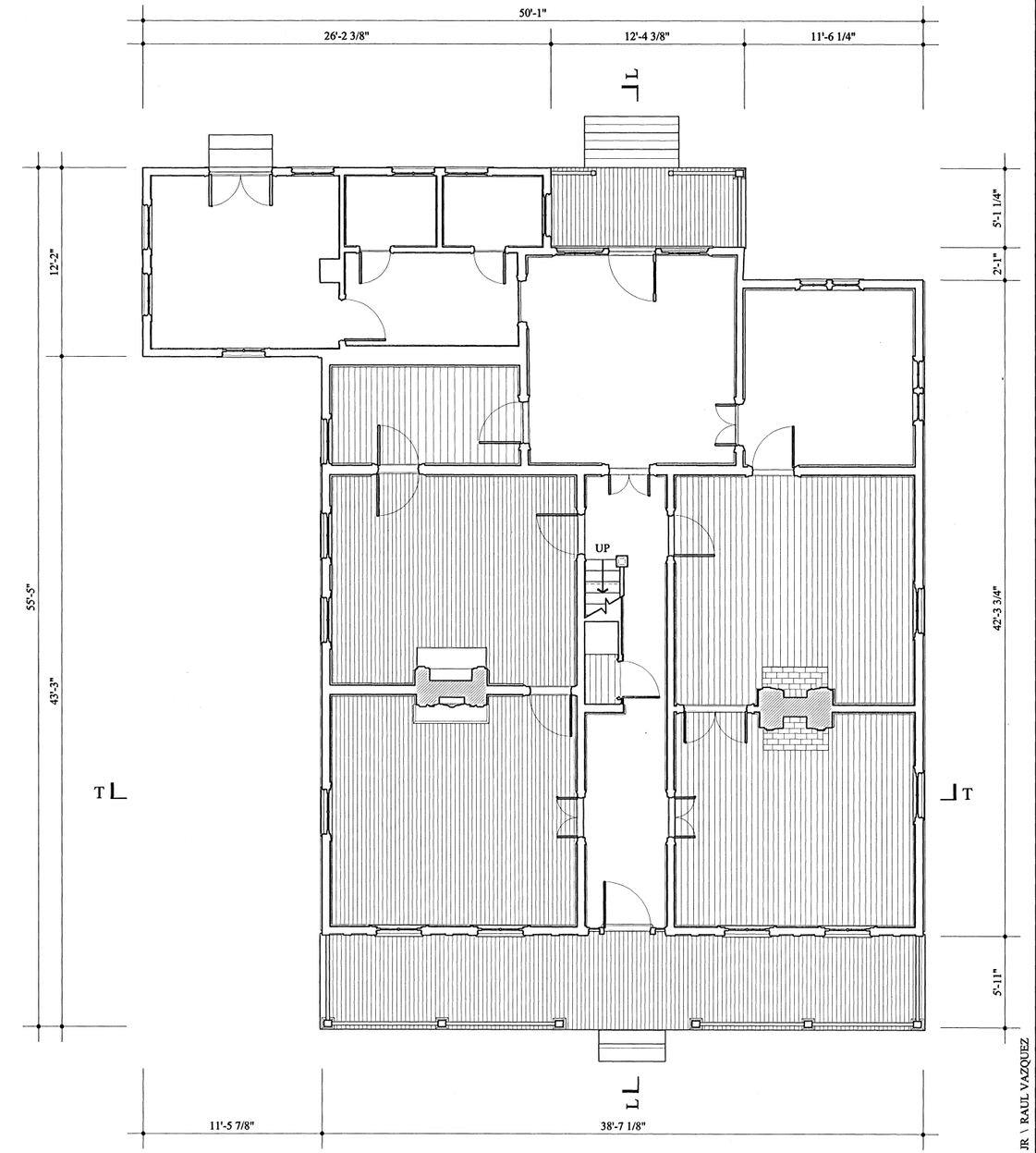


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

1/4"=1'-0" 1:48

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15

FEET 1/4"=1'-0"



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

1/4"=1'-0" 1:48

0 1 2 3 4 5

METERS 1:48

N

BUILDING NORTH

STIETENROTH HOUSE

ADAMS COUNTY

MISSISSIPPI

NATCHEZ

504 SOUTH CANAL STREET

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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
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NORTH ELEVATION

1/4"=1'-0" 1:48



EAST WALL ELEVATION

1/4"=1'-0" 1:48

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15

FEET 1/4"=1'-0"

NOTES (TYPICAL ALL ELEVATIONS AND SECTIONS):

SHUTTERS NOT SHOWN

GUTTERS AND DOWNSPOUTS NOT SHOWN



EAST ELEVATION

1/4"=1'-0" 1:48

0 1 2 3 4 5

METERS 1:48

STIETENROTH HOUSE

ADAMS COUNTY

MISSISSIPPI

SURVEY NO. MS-271

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 3 OF 7 SHEETS

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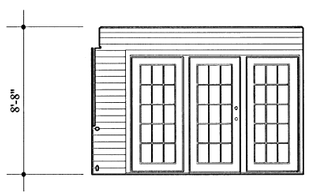
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SOUTH ELEVATION

1/4"=1'-0" 1:48



WEST WALL ELEVATION

1/4"=1'-0" 1:48

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15

FEET 1/4"=1'-0"



WEST ELEVATION

1/4"=1'-0" 1:48

0 1 2 3 4 5

METERS 1:48

STIETENROTH HOUSE

ADAMS COUNTY

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SECTION L-L

3/8"=1'-0" 1:32

0 1 2 3 4 5 10
FEET 3/8"=1'-0"

0 1 2 3
METERS 1:32

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STIETENROTH HOUSE

504 SOUTH CANAL STREET
NATCHEZ
ADAMS COUNTY
MISSISSIPPI

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SECTION T-T

3/8"=1'-0" 1:32

0 1 2 3 4 5 10
FEET
3/8"=1'-0"

0 1 2 3
METERS
1:32

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STIETENROTH HOUSE

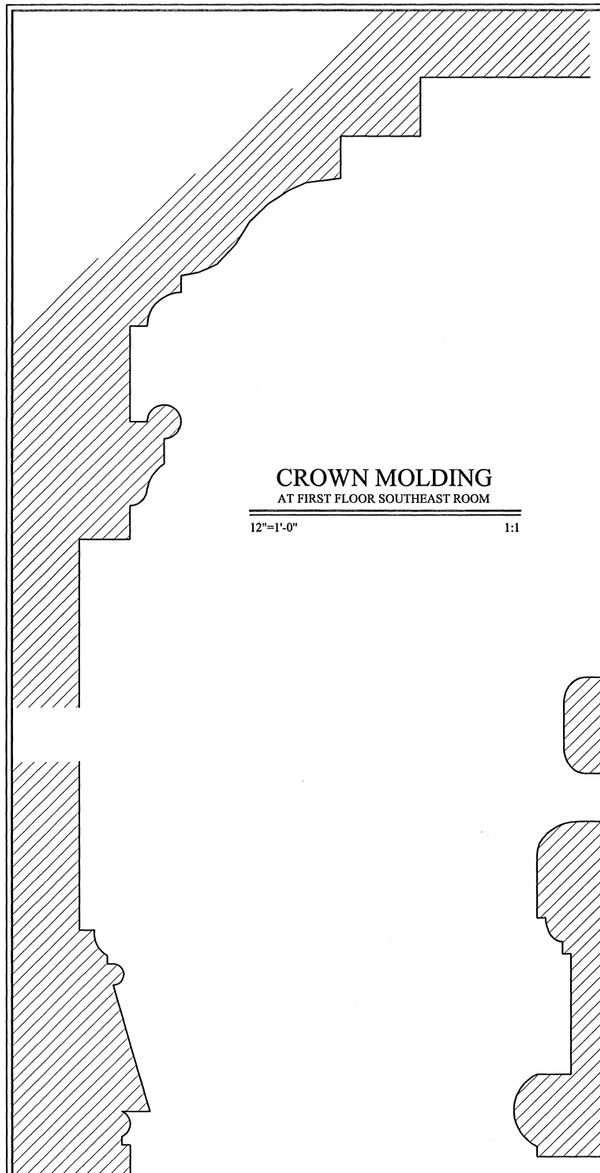
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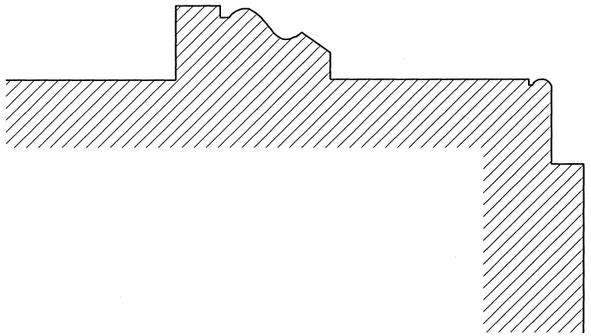
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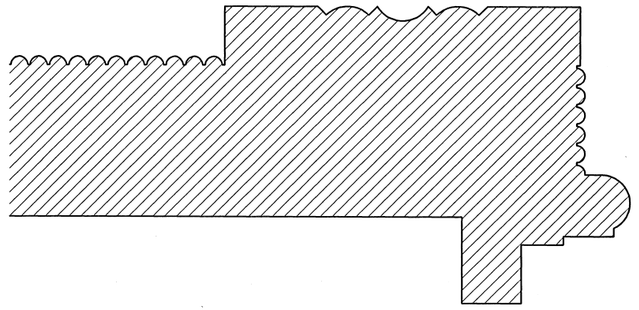
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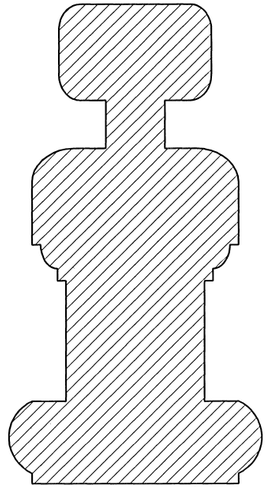
CROWN MOLDING
AT FIRST FLOOR SOUTHEAST ROOM
12"=1'-0" 1:1



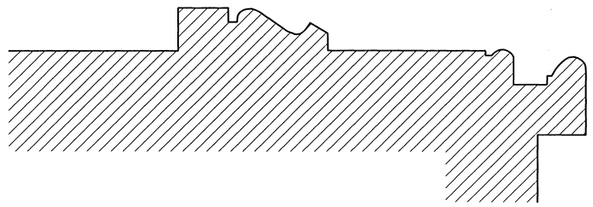
DOOR JAMB
AT FIRST FLOOR SOUTHEAST ROOM
12"=1'-0" 1:1



DOOR JAMB
AT CLOSET UNDERNEATH STAIRS
12"=1'-0" 1:1



STAIR HANDRAIL
12"=1'-0" 1:1
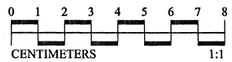


WINDOW JAMB
AT FIRST FLOOR SOUTHEAST ROOM
12"=1'-0" 1:1

BASEBOARD
AT FIRST FLOOR SOUTHEAST ROOM
12"=1'-0" 1:1



INCHES 12"=1'-0"



CENTIMETERS 1:1

BASEBOARD
AT FIRST FLOOR NORTHEAST ROOM
12"=1'-0" 1:1

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