
Fort Pulaski National Monument Quarantine Attendants' Quarters Historic Structure Report



March 2004

Historical Architecture, Cultural Resources Division

Southeast Regional Office

National Park Service



**Cultural Resources
Southeast Region
National Park Service
100 Alabama St. SW
Atlanta, GA 30303
(404) 562-3117**

The historic structure report presented here exists in two formats. A traditional, printed version is available for study at the park, the Southeastern Regional Office of the NPS (SERO), and at a variety of other repositories. For more widespread access, the historic structure report also exists in a web-based format through the SERO intranet, which includes links to individual files for a variety of photographs, documents, plans and other material used in compilation of the printed report.

2004
Historic Structure Report
Quarantine Attendants' Residence
Fort Pulaski National Monument
Savannah, GA
LCS#: 12172

Cover photo: Quarantine Attendants' Residence,
1939 (FOPU Coll.)

Table of Contents

Foreword	xiii
Project Team	xv
Administrative Data	1
Management Summary	
Research Summary	2
Architectural Summary	2
Recommendations	3
Historical Background and Context	
Epidemic Disease	7
Quarantine	7
Protecting Savannah	8
National Quarantine	12
Fort Pulaski National Monument	15
World War II	17
Original Construction	21
Chronology of Development and Use	
Changes Between the World Wars	24
U. S. Navy Remodeling, 1942	26
NPS Alterations, 1947-1960	28
Modern Alterations	30
Physical Description	
Site	36
Foundation	36
Chimney	37
Framing	38
Doors and Windows	40
Exterior Finishes	42
Interior	43
Treatment and Use	
Ultimate Treatment and Use	57
Requirements for Treatment and Use	58
Alternatives for Treatment and Use	58
Recommendations	
Bibliography	

List of Figures

1. Map of Fort Pulaski National Monument, 1939, with arrow indicating location of Quarantine Attendants' Quarters. (FOPU Coll.)	1
2. Map showing Cockspur Island, Fort Pulaski, and the mouth of the Savannah River. (Detail of Plate CXXXIII, No. 3, Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, 1861-1865 (New York, 1958)	5
3. View of Fort Pulaski from the south, 1863, showing breached wall along southeast side of the fort. (Timothy O'Sullivan, photographer, Library of Congress)	6
4. Maps depicting evolution of Cockspur Island. (Adapted from Simon Crowfoot, 1986, NPS-SERO-CR files)	7
5. View to west over fort's demilune, 1863. The quarantine station would be built on land created by filling the river's edge just right of center in this image. Except for the fort, none of the structures seen here survived the nineteenth century. (Timothy O'Sullivan, photographer, Library of Congress)	8
6. Map of "Proposed New Quarantine Station," attached to War Department's revocable license to the City of Savannah, 1889. (Archival Records, Box #CON 3, #204.	11
7. View southwest in 1939 of original Quarantine Officer's quarters, sometimes confused with the later residence that now houses park administrative offices. (FOPU Coll.)	12
8. View northeast in 1939 of second residence constructed by the city at the Quarantine Station in 1893. (FOPU Coll.)	12
9. View of Cockspur Island of fort's demilune, c. 1910, showing Quarantine Station on the horizon at far right as it had developed before World War I. (FOPU Coll.)	13
10. "Officer's and Residence Group (Temporary)," proposed NPS use of former quarantine station, 1939, prior to removal of "Quarantine Point" (indicated by dashed line). Arrow indicates present park headquarters office. (NPS, TIC#2067)	14
11. View southwest at Quarantine Station, c. 1939, with present park administration building at right and original quarantine officer's residence at left. (FOPU Coll.)	15
12. Detail from larger map entitled "Section Base, Savannah, Georgia, June 30, 1942," showing old quarantine station and CCC camp as they were adapted and expanded by the U. S. Navy in 1942-1943. Arrow indicates old quarantine attendants' quarters, the present park headquarters office. (FOPU files)	16
13. View northwest of superintendent's residence, c. 1970. (FOPU Coll.)	18
14. View to southwest of house, c. 1939. (FOPU Coll.)	22
15. View to northeast of house in 1939, with original officer's quarters visible at right. (FOPU Coll.)	23
16. View to southeast of house, 1939. (FOPU Coll.)	24
17. View southwest of house around 1950, showing house before park's alterations in the 1950s. (FOPU Coll.)	26
18. View to northwest of house about 1950 with most of the Navy's alterations still intact. (FOPU Coll.)	27
19. View of house from northeast, January 1960. Note unusual porthole windows and missing front stairs. (FOPU Coll.)	28
20. View of house from southeast, January 1960. Note jalousie windows installed in 1953 and the closed dormer window. (FOPU Coll.)	29
21. View of house from northwest just prior to 1998 remodeling. (FOPU Coll.)	30

22. View of building from northwest, 2003. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	31
23. View to northwest of house. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	35
24. View to southeast of house. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	36
25. View west under north porch, showing typical piles and cross-bracing. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	36
26. View of typical pile-beam-crossbrace connection. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	36
27. View southwest of chimney breast. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	37
28. View northeast of chimney stack as it rises through the attic. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	37
29. View of typical diagonal sheathing used on exterior walls. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	37
30. View of typical cast-iron U-shaped bracket used to hang beams for porch floor joists. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	38
31. View of typical ceiling joists, with original tongue-and-groove ceiling paneling visible beneath modern insulation. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	38
32. View of typical paneling on underside of first floor joists. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	38
33. View east, showing original dormer and gable roof added in 1942. Note that modern fascia replaces original crown molding. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	39
35. View northwest in attic showing cross-braced collar beams on main roof. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	39
34. View of typical mortised lock installed with French doors in 1942. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	40
36. View of typical double French doors, these located on the east side of Room 101. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	40
37. View of typical double-hung window from the historic period. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	41
39. View of translucent, prismatic glass in bathroom. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	41
40. View of typical siding and corner trim. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	42
41. View north on east porch, showing typical finish materials. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	42
42. View of east dormer with original treatment of eaves still intact. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	42
43. View of underside of east porch, with new flooring visible at right where older flooring has been removed. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	43
44. View of back side of historic tongue-and-groove ceiling finish, which remains intact beneath finishes installed in 1942. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	43
45. View of typical plywood ceiling installed in 1942. Beveled edges are distinctive features of this material. Similar material was used on some walls as well. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	43
46. View of typical historic six-panel doors installed in 1942, left, and typical modern six-panel door installed in 2002. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003). (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	44
47. Typical historic casing used at doors and windows through most of the house. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	44
48. View of typical historic window stool and apron. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	44
49. View south in front hall (100). (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	45
50. View southwest in Room 101. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	45
51. View northeast in Room 101. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	45
52. View south in Room 101, showing bookcase and door to bathroom. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	46
53. View of typical crown and picture molding in Room 101. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	46
54. View of mantle in Room 101. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	46
55. View south in Hall, Room 103. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	47
56. View west in hall, 103. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	47
57. View northwest in superintendent's office, 105. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	48
58. View of historic toilet in bathroom 104. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	48
59. View southwest in Room 106. Bookcase at right marks location of old bathroom window. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	49
60. View southwest in Room 106, showing molding added in 1998. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	49
61. View southwest in Room 107. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	50
62. View northeast in Room 107. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	50

63. Detail of paneling in Room 107. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	50
64. View west in kitchen, Room 108. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	51
65. View east in kitchen, Room 108. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	51
66. View of exhaust fan at west end of kitchen. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	52
67. View southwest in Room 109. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	52
68. View northeast in Room 109. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	52
69. View of wall sconce, c. 1942, located in Room 109. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	53
70. View of abandoned telephone junction box in basement. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	53
71. Plan of existing basement. Concrete slab-on-grade is indicated by hatching; remainder of floor is dirt. (T. Jones, NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	54
72. Plan of existing first floor. (T. Jones, NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)	55

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. Many individuals and institutions contributed to the successful completion of this work. We would particularly like to thank the staff at Fort Pulaski National Monument for their assistance throughout the process, especially the park's Chief of Maintenance Mike Hosti, Interpretive Ranger Talley Kirkland, Chief Ranger June Devisfruto, and Superintendent John Breen. We hope that this study will prove valuable to park management in their continuing preservation of the building and to everyone in understanding and interpreting the old Quarantine Attendants' Quarters.

Dan Scheidt, Chief
Cultural Resources Division
Southeast Regional Office
February 2004

Project Team

Project Manager

Dan Scheidt, Historical Architect
National Park Service
Southeast Regional Office
Atlanta, GA

Building Investigation and Author

Tommy H. Jones, Architectural Historian
National Park Service
Southeast Regional Office
Atlanta, GA

Historical Research

Jon Buono, Historical Architect
National Park Service
Southeast Regional Office
Atlanta, GA

Program Reviews

Bob Blythe, History
Allen Bohnert, Curatorial & Museum Services
Tracy Stakely, Historic Landscape Architecture
Southeast Regional Office
Atlanta, GA

Management Summary

Built in the decade or so before the First World War and now used as administrative offices for Fort Pulaski National Monument, the Quarantine Attendants' Quarters is the only historic structure remaining from the quarantine station established by the City of Savannah on Cockspur Island in 1889 and operated by the U. S. Public Health Service after 1899. Although the building has recently undergone extensive rehabilitation, this historic structure report was commissioned "to guide park management and staff in making the critical decisions concerning the interpretation, protection, and preservation of this historic resource."¹

Administrative Data

Locational Data

Building Name. Quarantine Attendants' Quarters

Location. Cockspur Island, Fort Pulaski National Monument, Savannah, Georgia.

LCS#. 214329

1. Project description, PMIS 35297.

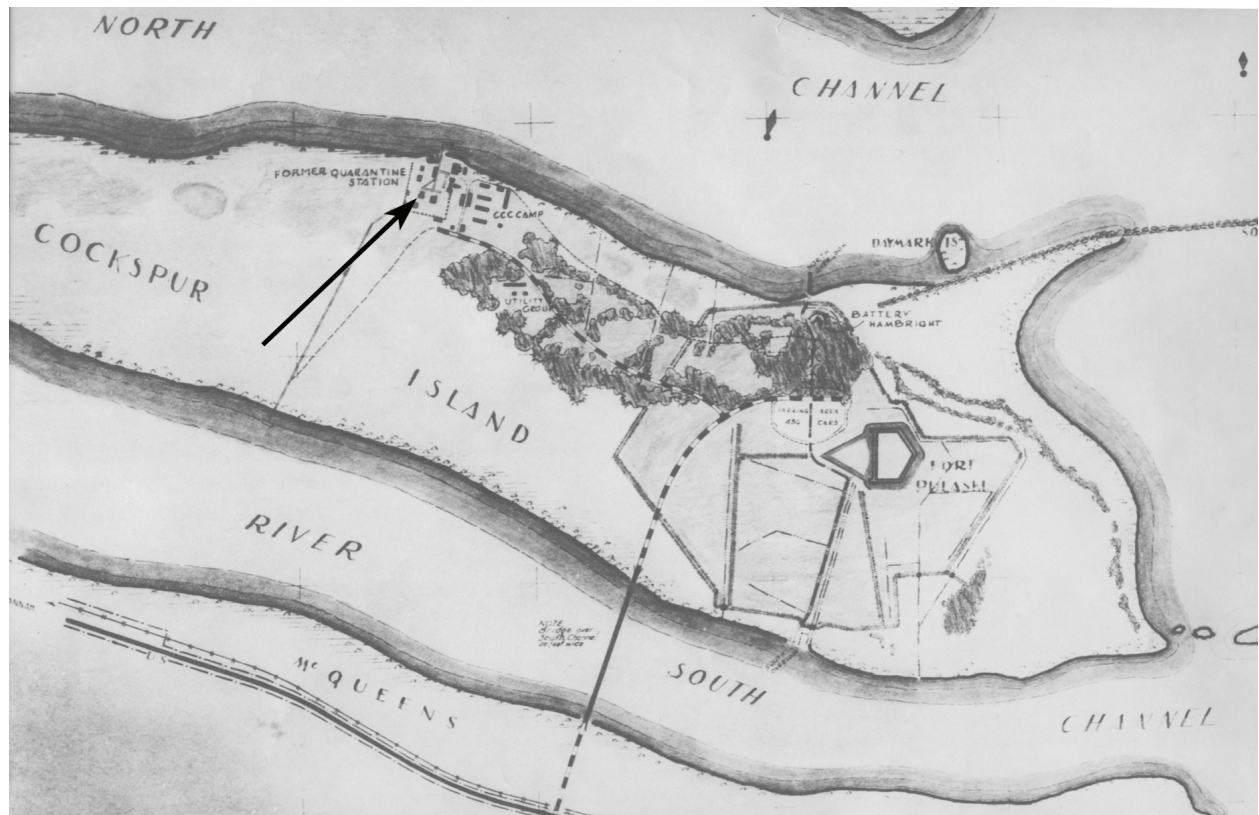


FIGURE 1. Map of Fort Pulaski National Monument, 1939, with arrow indicating location of Quarantine Attendants' Quarters. (FOPU Coll.)

Related Studies

Historic American Buildings Survey. "History of Fort Pulaski and Cockspur Island. Addendum to Fort Pulaski." HABS No. GA-2158, Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1998.

Meador, J. Faith. "Fort Pulaski National Monument Administrative History." National Park Service, Southeast Region, 2002.

Cultural Resource Data

National Register of Historic Places. Contributing structure at Fort Pulaski National Monument, listed December 1975.

Period of Significance. c. 1910-c. 1950

Proposed Treatment. Exterior restoration, interior preservation.

Research Summary

Historical research for this report began with a search of the archival records of Savannah City Council, which included "Minute Books, 1822-1864," held by the Georgia Historical Society, and "Records of the Committee on Public Health, 1861-1932," and "Quarantine Books, Quarantine Reports of Arrival of Vessels, Quarantine Station Reports, Contracts 1852-1957," all held at the City Hall Records Center. These and historic photographs in the park's collection provided documentation that the present structure is not the original residence constructed by the City of Savannah in 1891, as had been previously believed. Analysis of numerous historic maps, photographs, and NPS planning documents from the late 1930s support dating the building's construction to the first two decades of the twentieth century, most likely around 1912, but additional historical research will be necessary to document its construction more precisely. In particular, the records of the U. S. Public Health Service in the Philadelphia branch of National Archives would likely allow more precise dating of the building and perhaps provide original plans and specifications. Additional research in Navy records could document the extensive rehabilitation that the building underwent in 1942 and 1943, the results of which are now one of the building's more significant features.

The last building associated with the quarantine station that operated on Cockspur Island from 1889 until 1937, the Quarantine Attendants' Quarters also represents a long history of non-military use of the island. Quarantine stations existed on Cockspur Island or across the sound at Lazaretto Creek off and on for most of two centuries, and lighthouse keepers came and went for almost as long. While Fort Pulaski's significance is of paramount importance, interpretation of other aspects of the island's military history is also possible, with the Navy's adaptation of the quarantine station during World War II changing the face of Cockspur Island almost as much as construction of the fort had done a hundred years earlier. Development of an historic resource study that focused on the island's use for quarantine would be particularly helpful in providing a context for understanding and interpreting the present building.

Architectural Summary

Because of the building's excellent state of repair, building investigation was non-destructive, but nevertheless provided corroboration for many conclusions suggested by the archival research. Although the house's exterior was significantly altered in recent years, the building remains essentially a product of the Navy's remodeling and rehabilitation of the structure during World War II. A number of features of the original building can no longer be identified or even hypothesized, although the research in Navy records recommended above might well produce plans of then-existing conditions that would allow some interpretation of the original building.

Few if any real problems of repair can be identified in the present structure. Interior and exterior finishes are in good repair, and there are no readily apparent structural issues, although there is evidence of past termite infestation. In addition, the building is at least eighty years old, and the harsh marine environment has probably taken its toll on the building's nails and other ferrous fasteners. As a result, the building is probably less able to withstand major storm surges or winds with each passing year.

The rehabilitation of the exterior in 2002 and 2003 produced superb headquarters for the park, but in

the process somewhat diminished the building's architectural integrity and left it with an appearance that is historically confused. The present configuration of exterior stairways never existed historically, nor were the porch bannisters ever present after the Navy's remodeling introduced the French doors during World War II. Finally, recent installation of plastic lattice at the basement level introduced a feature that was never present historically.

Recommendations

The general approach to treatment of the building should preserve historic interiors and, as repairs are necessary on the exterior, gradually restore the exterior to its historic appearance during World War II.

- Document the quarantine station as a whole through research in Navy and Public Health Service archives.
- Maintain and preserve all of the present wooden, six-over-six windows, repairing weather-stripping and adding storm windows if necessary for energy efficiency.
- Maintain and preserve existing exterior woodwork on the main body of the house above the basement level.
- Restore wooden sash in Room 107.
- Restore old bathroom window at the west end of the south wall of Room 106.
- Restore double-hung sash in dormers.
- Replace three-tab roofing shingles with hexagonal shingles.
- Install half-round gutters and downspouts around the outside perimeter of the porches.
- Restore small gable over north entrance.
- Recreate openings at basement level and replace plastic lattice with lap siding.
- If necessary, preserve window wall that created Room 110; otherwise remove and restore west porch.
- Remove modern posts and bannisters from and rescreen north, east, and south porches.
- Maintain and preserve existing interior finishes in Rooms 100, 101, 103, 105, 106, 107, and 109.
- Maintain and preserve historic light fixture in Room 100 and historic wall sconces in Room 109.
- Preserve historic toilet in Room 104.

Historical Background and Context

Located some thirteen miles east of Savannah at the mouth of the Savannah River, Cockspur Island is a small island, originally only about a mile long and three quarters of a mile wide. General James Oglethorpe, founder of the colony of Georgia, anchored at Cockspur in 1733, and famed Methodist preacher John Wesley first set foot in the New World when he landed on the island in 1736. Its strategic location made it a natural site for military use and for quarantine over the next two centuries.

Fort George was constructed on the island in 1761, but it was only a log blockhouse, surrounded by a palisade, and served mainly to help enforce the colony's quarantine and customs laws. In 1776, patriots dismantled the fort, and Cockspur Island became a refuge for loyalists, including Governor Wright. In 1794-1795, another wooden fortification, Fort Greene, was built on the island, and it, too, was used almost exclusively as a quarantine station for the few years of its existence. Fort Greene was totally destroyed when a hurricane washed over the

island in September 1804, killing half of the fort's occupants.² The fort was not rebuilt, being replaced by Fort Jackson, completed in 1808 on the river a few miles above Cockspur.

The near-debacle of the War of 1812, especially the burning of Washington in 1814, aroused Congressional action, and in December 1816, President Madison appointed a new "Board of Engineers" to plan a comprehensive coastal defense system for the entire country. In March 1821, Cockspur Island was surveyed as the site of one of the forts in that system, but plans were not approved until 1828, with construction beginning the following year.

Fort Pulaski was completed in 1847, but its rapid reduction in April 1862 by Union gunners proved a turning point in military history. Using new rifled artillery, the effectiveness of which was still a hot

2. Ralston B. Lattimore, *Fort Pulaski National Monument, Georgia* (Washington, D. C.: NPS, 1954)

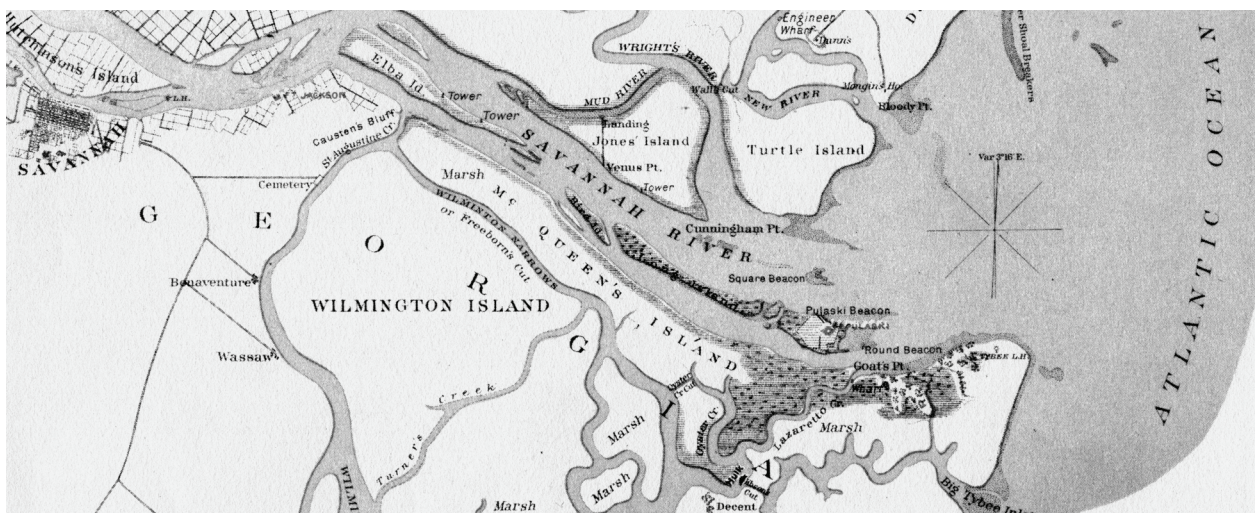


FIGURE 2. Map showing Cockspur Island, Fort Pulaski, and the mouth of the Savannah River. (Detail of Plate CXXXIII, No. 3, *Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, 1861-1865* (New York, 1958))

topic of debate in military circles, Federal gunners on Tybee Island breached the fort's walls so that, according to the fort's commander, "the west side of the fort was a perfect wreck of timber and masonry." With the main ammunition magazine exposed to incoming shells, the fort was surrendered barely thirty hours after bombardment began. After that spectacular demonstration of the new guns' capabilities, Fort Pulaski, like other brick and stone forts, was little more than "an interesting relic of another age," according to one historian of the fort.³

Initial efforts to modernize Fort Pulaski after the Civil War were abandoned in 1872 when planning began for a new fort on Tybee Island, a little over a mile to the southeast. In October 1873, the last Army units were withdrawn from Pulaski, leaving only an Army ordnance officer in residence as a caretaker for the abandoned facility. The only other residents of the island in the 1870s and 1880s were the lighthouse keepers. Because Cockspur Island divided the Savannah River into north and south channels, a light station or beacon existed on the island at an early date, perhaps as early as 1772.⁴ In 1848 a new masonry lighthouse was constructed at

the east end of the island. According to the district superintendent of the lighthouse service,

The Pilots consider the Light on the Eastern end of Cockspur as necessary as a guide for Cockspur Roads, which is the only haven in North east gales, and very difficult of access at night.⁵

A keeper's dwelling and oil house were also constructed, but these and the lighthouse itself were destroyed in a hurricane in 1854. Rebuilt the following year, the Cockspur Island Light remained in operation until it was extinguished in 1909. "The light is not used," the secretary of the Savannah Pilots Association reported, "only for small vessels making a harbor in Cockspur, as no vessels use the South Channel as in former years."⁶

In August 1881, the storm surge from another hurricane put the island under twenty feet of water and even the parade ground inside the fort was five feet under water. Most of the wooden structures on the island were destroyed, including the 1855 lighthouse keeper's dwelling and the construction "village" built at the north end of the island in 1831. The fort and the ordnance officer's dwelling survived, as did the lighthouse; and a new lighthouse keeper's dwelling and a boat house were built in 1882.⁷

3. J. Faith Meador, *Fort Pulaski National Monument Administrative History* (NPS-SERO, 2002), p. 9.

4. Lighthouse history at U. S. Coast Guard website gives date of 1771. <<http://www.uscg.mil/hq/g-cp/history/WEBLIGHTHOUSES/LHGA.html>>.

5. *Historic Structure Assessment Report, The Cockspur Island Lighthouse* (NPS, 1994), p. 7.

6. *Ibid.*, p. 11.

7. Meador, p. 14.

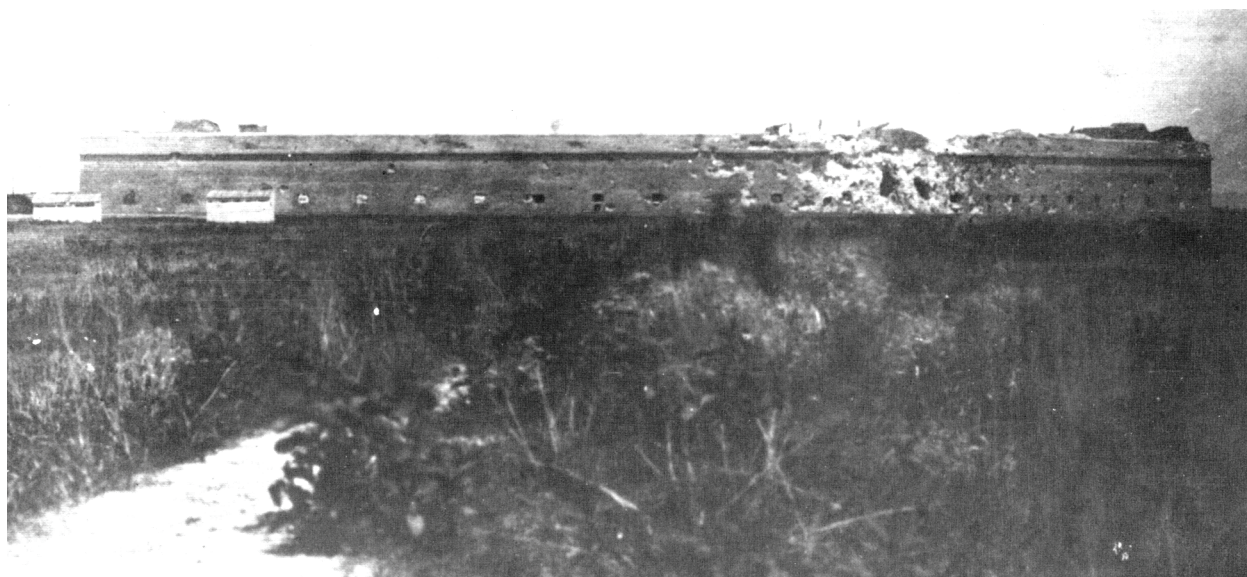


FIGURE 3. View of Fort Pulaski from the south, 1863, showing breached wall along southeast side of the fort. (Timothy O'Sullivan, photographer, Library of Congress)

As Fort Pulaski began to deteriorate in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, the face of the island also began to change as dredging of the main shipping channel on the north side of the island began in earnest in 1867. As a result, large amounts of sand and mud from the channel began to fill, and eventually eliminated, the tidal marsh between Long Island and Cockspur (see Figure 3). In 1889, with the island of little military value, the War Department issued a revocable license to the City of Savannah for establishment of a quarantine station on land northwest of the fort.

Epidemic Disease

Thriving along with urbanization and improved transportation, epidemic disease might be epitomized in the bubonic plague, or “Black Death,” which was responsible for the deaths of as many as 25,000,000 people, a third of Europe’s population, between 1347 and 1352. Lesser outbreaks spread fear for three more centuries, and the plague was eliminated in London only after the Great Fire in 1666.

Smallpox was an early scourge as well, as were yellow fever, typhus, typhoid, influenza, and measles. Epidemics disrupted commerce and, on occasion, sent entire populations fleeing into the countryside to escape contagion. In 1794, yellow fever turned Philadelphia into a virtual ghost town and killed 5,000 people, nearly 10% of its population. Another yellow fever epidemic struck Savannah, Charleston, and other southern cities in 1841, and more than eight thousand died in New Orleans during an outbreak in 1854. As much as a third of the population of Norfolk, Virginia, was killed in 1855, and 13,000 died in the lower Mississippi River valley during the last great yellow fever epidemic there in 1878.

Southern ports were particularly vulnerable to tropical diseases, too, and dengue fever broke out in Savannah in 1826 and quickly spread to other southern and Caribbean ports. In 1850-1851, dengue fever emerged again, this time at Charleston, and soon spread to Savannah and other southern ports.

Finally, cholera, with its rapid onset and a 50% mortality rate, was especially feared and killed tens of millions world-wide in the nineteenth century.

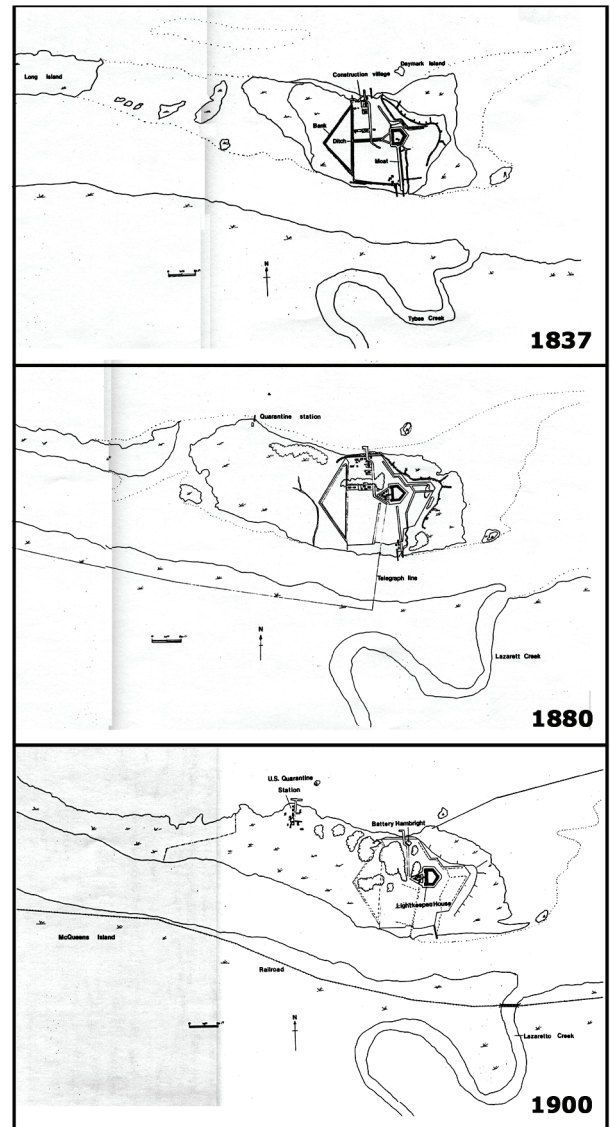


FIGURE 4. Maps depicting evolution of Cockspur Island. (Adapted from Simon Crowfoot, 1986, NPS-SERO-CR files)

Originating in India, it became pandemic in 1817-1823 and again in 1826-1837. The disease spread to this country in 1832, with over 3,000 people dying in July and August in New York and nearly 4,500 in October in New Orleans. Another cholera pandemic swept North America in 1848-1849, killing more than five thousand in New York alone, and thousands more died during a pandemic in 1866.

Quarantine

The practice of quarantine emerged in the late Middle Ages out of efforts to prevent bubonic plague, which was spread all over Europe by way of flea-

infested rats and sick passengers disembarking at the local port. At Venice, where the plague was first introduced into Europe from the Middle East in 1347, ships arriving from plague-ridden ports were required to sit at anchor for forty days before landing, by which time any disease would have run its course. This gave rise to the name adopted for the procedure of quarantine, derived from the Latin *quarisma*, or forty.⁸

During the colonial era, American port cities, including Savannah, continued the practice of quarantine in an often-futile effort to prevent epidemic disease, some of which, like cholera, became newly pandemic in the early nineteenth century as steam ships and railroads rapidly increased mobility and gave opportunity to spread contagions around the world. As scientific understanding of disease grew, quarantine went beyond simple isolation and treatment, and in the years after the Civil War, steam and chemical disinfecting units capable of processing large quantities of baggage and other material were added to many quarantine stations. The true nature

of many epidemic diseases also began to be documented, especially the distinction between diseases that were contagious, like smallpox, and might be controlled through quarantine, and those that were not, like yellow fever, which was a mosquito-borne disease against which quarantine was largely ineffective.

Protecting Savannah

Until the late nineteenth century, the practice of quarantine was not uniform and was left to local control, with quarantine procedures often developed on an ad hoc basis as each crisis arose. Often quarantine of ships and their crews was little more than requiring anchorage some distance from the port and not allowing the ship to dock for a certain period of time. For much of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, Savannah did not even have a consistent location for anchorage, with ships kept at anchor at several different points below Savannah, including Augustine Creek, Fig Island, and Four-Mile Point, all of which are mentioned in the city council's early records.⁹

8. Center for Disease Control, Division of Global Migration and Quarantine. History of Quarantine.



FIGURE 5. View to west over fort's demilune, 1863. The quarantine station would be built on land created by filling the river's edge just right of center in this image. Except for the fort, none of the structures seen here survived the nineteenth century. (Timothy O'Sullivan, photographer, Library of Congress)

The city's first, formal, quarantine station, or lazaretto as they were sometimes called, appears to have been established in the 1760s on Tybee Island at Lazaretto Creek, which empties into the south channel of the Savannah River opposite the east end of Cockspur Island. A name not unique to Savannah, "lazaretto" was derived from the Italian *lazzaro*, or leper, and *Nazareto*, a popular name for a hospital maintained in Venice by the Church of Santa Maria di Nazaret. By the eighteenth century, lazaretto had come to refer to any place for quarantine of contagious disease.¹⁰

Early sailors found sheltered anchorage in Tybee Sound between Cockspur and Tybee Islands at the mouth of Lazaretto Creek, convenient to Savannah yet far enough removed to reduce the fear of contagion. In 1749, the colonial trustees repealed the original prohibition against slavery, and as importation of slaves brought with it fear of disease, an order was later issued for construction of a lazaretto on Tybee Island. In 1767, approximately 100 acres on Tybee's extreme western tip at the mouth of Lazaretto Creek were purchased from Josiah Tattall on which to build the quarantine station, and by the end of the year a large quarantine building and a keeper's house had been constructed. The station was used throughout the Revolution, but in October 1785, a Chatham County grand jury reported that the Tybee lazaretto was "in ruinous condition" and ordered its relocation.

There are reports that a new quarantine station was built at that time on Oysterbed Island, but that is not certain, since there are also reports that Fort Greene was used as a quarantine station during the brief period of its existence. By the time Fort Greene and every other building on Cockspur were destroyed by the 1804 hurricane, a marine service hospital was being constructed in Savannah, and it appears that the city's quarantine station was located at Fort Jackson after that fort's completion in 1808.¹¹

Administration of Savannah's colonial and antebellum quarantine procedures has not been well-documented, although it was most likely managed on an ad hoc basis by the colonial authorities. As port

activities grew, the state's governor appointed the city's first "Health Officer" in 1790, charging him with visiting vessels arriving in port, imposing quarantine, attending the sick on board, and investigating and preventing the spread of contagious diseases.¹² His effectiveness depended on the cooperation of the bar pilots in alerting the Health Officer to the possible presence of contagious disease on board incoming vessels. Typical of the Health Officer's reports was one he made in July 1796, when he alerted the council to the presence of "an infectious or contagious disease. . . in several of the West India Islands, and in New Orleans, and the Dutch, French, and Spanish Ports on the Main" and urged that "the safety and health of the citizens of Savannah be preserved." The council minutes recorded their order, which included instructions for the order to be "struck off into [50] handbills" and distributed.

It is ordered and directed that any and every ship or vessel coming from any of the said West India Islands, from New Orleans, or from any Dutch, French, or Spanish Port on the Main shall be stopped and detained at Cockspur to the intent that the Master or Captain and all persons on board of such ship or vessel shall there execute and perform a quarantine of twenty five days, including their days of sailing from their last port, after which she may proceed to five fathoms holes and there remain until the Captain obtains a certificate of health from the said officer---and the said Health Officer and the several pilots belonging to this port shall be careful that this order be carried into effect."¹³

While quarantine regulations benefited port cities if they were administered in an effective manner, they could clearly be a nuisance to shipping, and there were continuing concerns that imposition of quarantine not be arbitrary. On August 9, 1819, for example, Savannah shipping interests, stung by quarantine of their ships in New York's harbors, petitioned the Savannah City Council for action:

Whereas the public authority of the City of New York have placed vessels arriving from this port under the regulations of their quarantine laws, on a supposition that some contagious or infectious disease exists in this City, which

9. City Council Record Minutes from the year 1808. Savannah City Clerk's Office.

10. From the American Heritage Dictionary.

11. City Council records are not clear, but archival guides to those records indicate that the quarantine station was located at Fort Jackson until 1870.

12. Gamble, *History of City Government, 1790-1901*, pp. 47, 146. The Health Officer was appointed by Savannah City Council after 1823.

13. Savannah City Council Minutes, July 18, 1796.

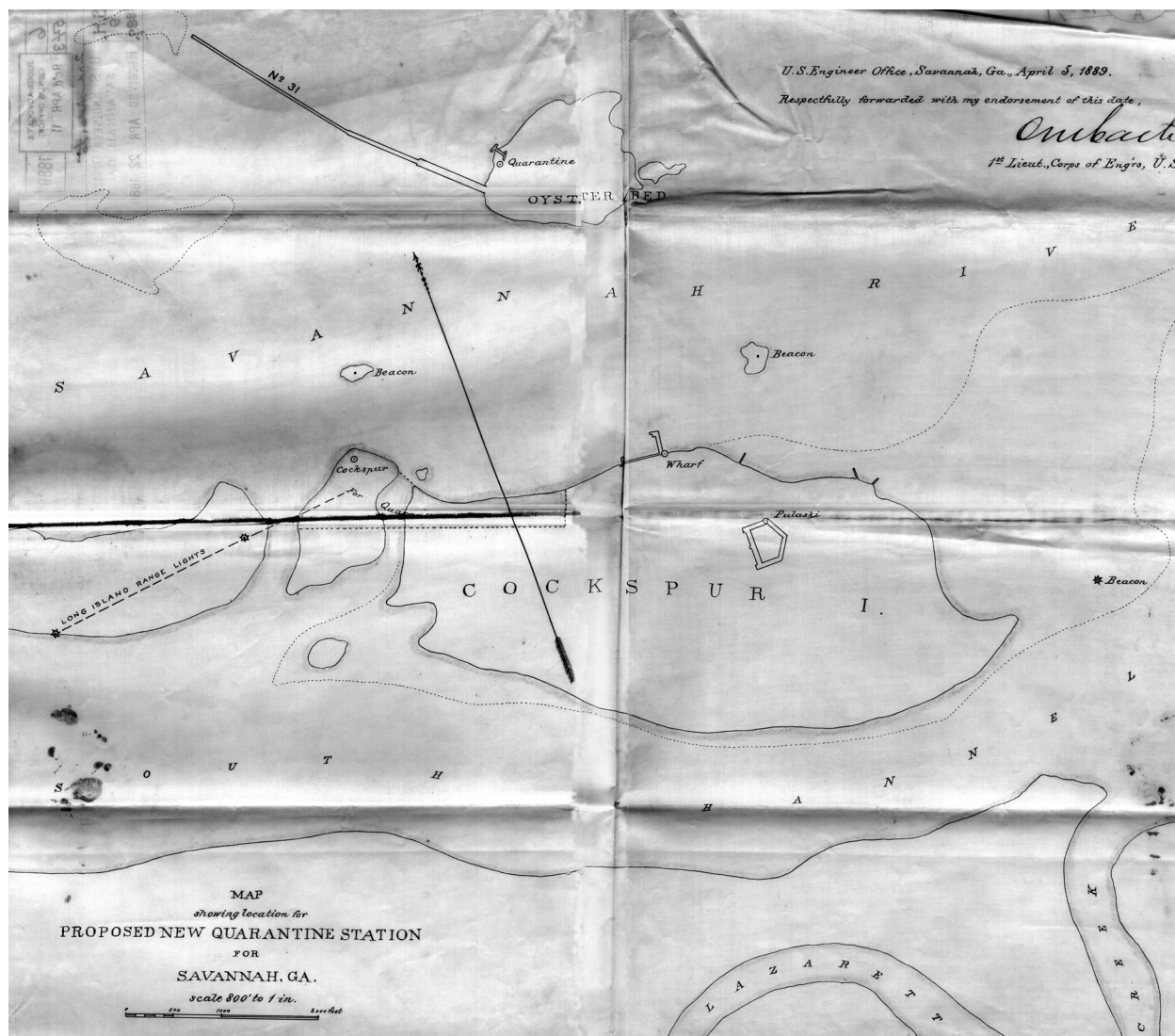


FIGURE 6. Map of "Proposed New Quarantine Station," attached to War Department's revocable license to the City of Savannah, 1889. (Archival Records, Box #CON 3, #204.)

requires precautionary measures of this kind, And whereas the Inhabitants of the City are now known and acknowledged to be perfectly free from any contagious or infectious diseases and eminently healthy for this season of the Year, and that this restriction upon our trade with New York, with the unnecessary reflection which it carries against the health of this City requires in justice to this Port that the report, founded in ignorance, be corrected by some public act of this Body.¹⁴

In 1870, Savannah built a new quarantine hospital, wharves, and other facilities near the Tybee light-house "opposite Cockspur Island," thereby shifting the hazards of quarantine from Fort Jackson and

away from the city. In addition to the main port at Savannah, the station's jurisdiction extended to any vessels entering port between Ossabaw Island and Tybee Island.¹⁵

The Savannah City Council first appointed a Committee on Public Health in 1861; and in 1877, with concern for public health growing, it created a Board of Sanitary Commissioners with the Health Officer at its head. The following year, the city hired its first City Physician, and the new board was given responsibility for supervision of the administration of city health laws, investigation and prevention of the spread of disease, examination and elimination

14. Minutes of the Savannah City Council, August 9, 1819. City Council Office.

15. Records of Board of Health, Quarantine Station Report Book, 1892, Georgia Historical Society #5600HE-30.

of health nuisances, and supervision of the sanitary regulations of municipal institutions and of matters relating to quarantine. The Health Officer, under direction of this board, became the general supervisor of the sanitary interests of the city, making inspections, inquiries, and reports.¹⁶

The expansion of Savannah's public health program coincided with a move that was already underway to create a national board of health, which had been promoted by the American Public Health Association since its founding in the 1850s. A National Board of Health was established in 1878, but because of the potentially wide range of economic impacts that quarantine of a port could have, federal control of quarantine was bitterly opposed in some quarters. A resolution by city council in 1880 decried bills then before Congress:

[These bills] are intended to confer upon the National Board of Health powers far too great to be safely intrusted to any central body, inasmuch as they convey the right to supersede the authority of all state and local government in the matter of quarantine, and to close our State against intercourse with the rest of the world, whenever in the opinion of the National Bo. of Health or its Executive Committee (of fine persons) an epidemic of infectious or contagious disease prevails in that State.¹⁷

The hurricane that struck Georgia and South Carolina in August 1881 killed as many as 700 people and destroyed most of the wood-framed buildings on Cockspur, including the "construction village" that had been established for construction of the fort in the 1830s. There was apparently significant damage to the quarantine station on Tybee Island as well, and in December 1881, the city contracted with Henry G. Ward and Charles L. Lodge to tear down "the buildings now standing" and to erect new buildings "on the same foundation and of the same size as those removed."¹⁸

However, it was already apparent that the ongoing dredging and other improvements to the river's main shipping channel, which began in the 1860s, were depositing so much fill and altering currents in such a way that the old South Channel and the sound between Cockspur and Tybee were rapidly

becoming inaccessible to ocean-going vessels. New wharves were built in 1878, but when the Savannah City Council appointed a joint committee to study the situation in 1885, they reported that the "harbor and wharves [at the Tybee quarantine station] will be rendered useless by the government work to improve the channel" and recommended establishment of a new station.¹⁹ In May 1888, a special council committee selected a site "at east end of Long Island" for construction of four wharves and tramways to handle discharge of ballast by ships in quarantine.²⁰

Early the following year, the council committee recommended additional improvements to those wharves "so our quarantine station will be in condition to compete with any of the South Atlantic stations." At the same time, the committee recommended that a site be secured from the Federal government for a permanent quarantine station on Cockspur Island. Sale of rock from the old Tybee station could, they thought, help defray the cost of a new station.²¹ Events moved rapidly, and by May 1889, the city had secured an agreement with the Secretary of War to begin leasing a "portion of the northwestern end of Cockspur Island" for a new quarantine station. Since the island was still of potential military use, the city's license for a quarantine station was revocable at will by the War Department, with the city responsible for removing "all of its buildings and other property from and off the island" at that time.²²

Initial bids for construction of the station were rejected in February 1890, but by the end of the year, wharves, hospital, store houses, and a residence for the Quarantine Officer had been constructed. The city purchased a tug boat in May 1890, and the station appears to have been in operation in January 1891.²³

In August 1892, newspaper reports of tens of thousands dying of cholera across central Europe produced near panic in America, where immigration was at an all-time high. Emergency quarantine stations were set up in New York, and on September 1, Savannah's Health Officer issued orders for rigor-

16. Code of Savannah, 1888, pp. 185-87.

17. City Council Minutes, n.d., 1880; emphasis in original.

18. Records of City Council, 1881.

19. City Council Minutes, June 13, 1885.

20. City Council Minutes, May 2, 1888.

21. City Council Minutes, February 20, 1889.

22. Savannah City Council Archival Records, Box #CON 3, contract #204, 1889.

23. City Council Minutes, January-November 1890.



FIGURE 7. View southwest in 1939 of original Quarantine Officer's quarters, sometimes confused with the later residence that now houses park administrative offices. (FOPU Coll.)



FIGURE 8. View northeast in 1939 of second residence constructed by the city at the Quarantine Station in 1893. (FOPU Coll.)

ous quarantine of ships from cholera-infected ports. Every suspected vessel was to undergo “two fumigations for sailing vessels and the usual disinfection by bichlorine through boiling of all the clothing with the exception of outside garments which you will see are thoroughly exposed to the sulfur fumes during fumigation of quarters.”²⁴

The cholera scare apparently exposed inadequacies in the city's new quarantine station, and by the following spring, the city was soliciting bids for construction of new fumigating facilities on Cockspur Island. In May 1893, a contract was awarded to John Rourke and Son of Savannah for construction of “a Fumigating and Disinfecting Plant . . . at the point known as Cockspur's Point on Long Island.” Located on the northwest side of the quarantine station, the building was wood-framed, about 78' by 41,' and included a water tank tower 35' high.²⁵ In addition, a new residence was also constructed at

the station in 1893 to house the crew of quarantined vessels.²⁶

Meanwhile, the South Atlantic Quarantine Station established by the federal government at Sapelo Island in 1883 was working at capacity, which sometimes provoked long delays in processing quarantined vessels. Savannah's Board of Sanitary Commissioners complained in October 1895 that “[t]hese delays have not only interfered with the commerce of this port but with that of all ports on the South Atlantic coast” and requested Georgia's congressional representatives to remedy the “lack of sufficient wharfs” at Sapelo.²⁷

Savannah and many other state and local governments had long resisted turning over quarantine operations to the Federal government, and even creation of a National Board of Health in 1878 stirred a tremendous outcry, led by Savannah's own Health Officer, Dr. J. C. Le Hardy. But as advances in medical science brought better understanding of the true nature of many infectious diseases, resistance to a national system of quarantine seemed more and more short-sighted. By 1899, Savannah, too, was ready to be part of the evolving system of national quarantine, and in April of that year, negotiated an agreement with the U. S. Marine Hospital Service to take over operation of the city's quarantine station on Cockspur Island.

National Quarantine

The Marine Hospital Fund, the nation's first venture into the field of public health, was established by Congress in 1798. Funded by deductions from seamen's wages and from shipping taxes, the program was administered through the Treasury Department and charged with providing hospital services for members of the merchant marine wherever they were ashore and in need. The first of these hospitals was established at Boston and others followed, many of them privately owned and operated under contract with the government.²⁸

24. W. F. Brunner, Savannah Health Officer, to J. A. Hugen, Savannah Quarantine Officer, September 1, 1892, Records of Savannah City Council.

25. Savannah City Council Archival Records, Box #CON 5, contract #389, 1893.

26. HABS *Addendum*, p. 17.

27. City Council Minutes, October 9, 1895.

28. Williams, Ralph, *The United States Public Health Service, 1798-1950*. 1951.

As with quarantine, efforts to centralize control of these hospitals into a truly national system often met with stiff resistance from local and state authorities, especially in the South where states jealously guarded any perceived intrusion by the Federal government. When a new marine hospital was erected by the Federal government in Charleston in 1832, for instance, even the choice of renowned architect Robert Mills to design the building drew fire from local citizens.

By the time of the Civil War, the Federal network of Marine Hospitals had grown to twenty-seven, but by the end of the war only six were still in operation. Widespread criticism of hospital administration led the Treasury Department to commission a study of the system in 1869, and legislation was passed and signed in 1870 that created the Bureau of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service in the Treasury Department. The act also raised seamen's fees from forty to sixty cents a month and, to head the new agency, created the position of Supervising Surgeon, which was changed to Surgeon General in 1875.

John Maynard Woodworth (1839-1879) became the first Supervising Surgeon in February 1871, but he had already made a reputation for himself as Chief Surgeon for Union General Sherman's Army of the

Tennessee during the campaign for Atlanta in 1864. He was especially remembered for having organized transport of thousands of wounded to Savannah during the March to the Sea, reportedly without the loss of a single life. An organizer of the Chicago Academy of Science in the 1850s, he used a military model in his transformation of the Marine Hospital Service, creating a cadre of uniformed doctors and other personnel who could be rapidly deployed wherever they were needed.

Even before he died prematurely in 1879, Woodworth had begun expanding the service beyond simply maintaining hospital care for seamen. He recognized the haphazard nature of quarantine under local control and worked with the State Department to establish a uniform system of reporting outbreaks of infectious disease overseas. The dreadful yellow fever epidemic in 1878 spurred Congress to pass the National Quarantine Act that same year, placing quarantine authority with the Marine Hospital Service and beginning a slow process of incorporating all quarantine stations into a national network.

In 1891, the Marine Hospital Service took over medical examination of immigrants through Ellis Island. Two years later, the service was authorized



FIGURE 9. View of Cockspur Island of fort's demilune, after 1895, showing Quarantine Station on the horizon at far right as it had developed before World War I. (FOPU Coll.)

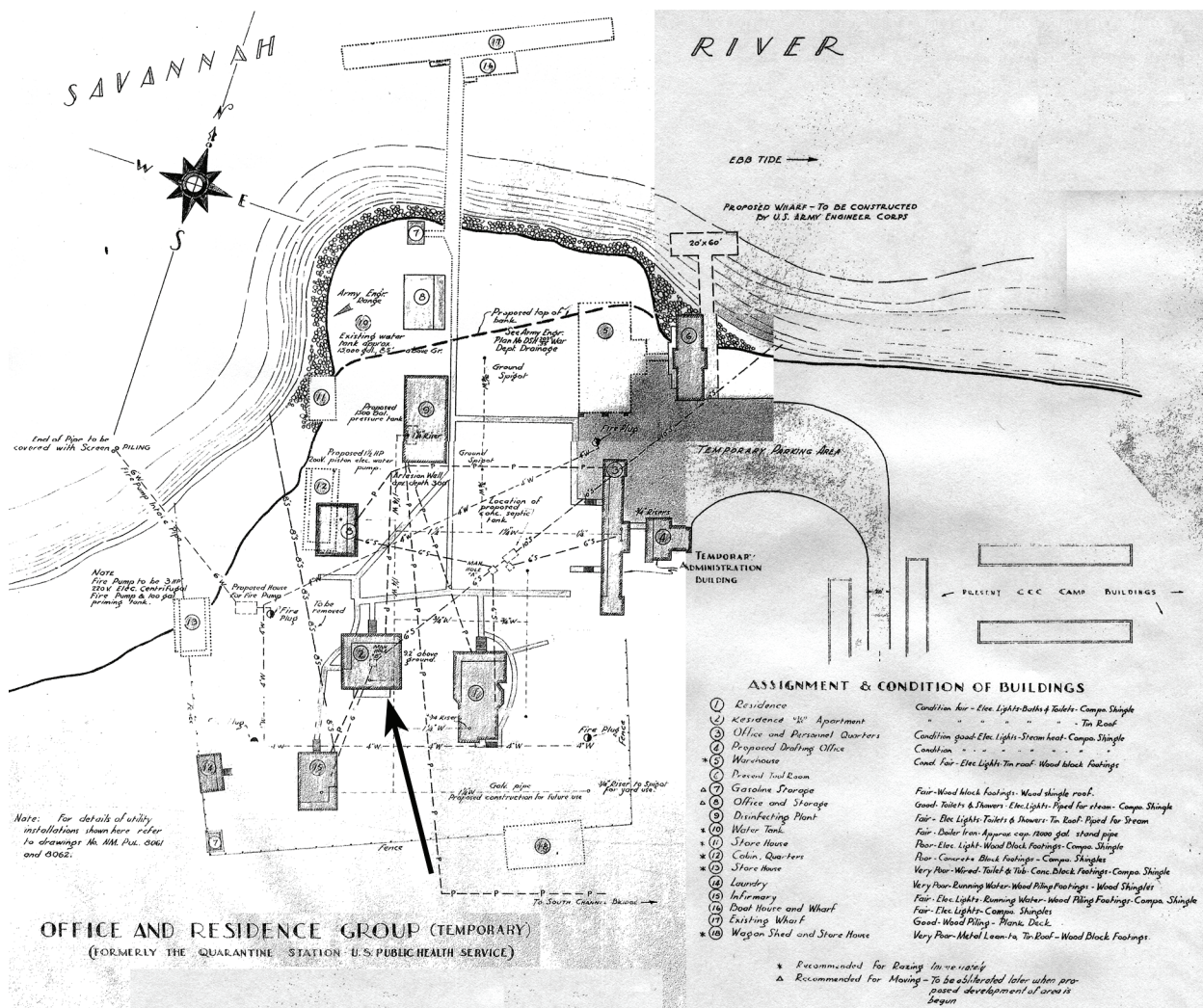


FIGURE 10. "Officer's and Residence Group (Temporary)," proposed NPS use of former quarantine station, 1939, prior to removal of "Quarantine Point" (indicated by dashed line). Arrow indicates present park headquarters office. (NPS, TIC#2067)

by Congress to accept "use of buildings and disinfecting apparatus at a state quarantine station," an act that greatly facilitated incorporation of those stations into the national system.²⁹

A major hurricane struck the Georgia coast in October 1898, causing widespread damage which may have increased pressure on the city to divest itself of the Cockspur quarantine station. Early the following year, negotiations were underway between the city and the Treasury Department for transfer of the station. By terms of the final agreement, which was signed by the city on April 18, 1899, Savannah would receive \$5,000 for its quarantine tug boat Theckla but would only lease the station itself to the

Treasury Department for a two-year period, since Federal funding for full purchase was apparently still uncertain. "[S]hould the city elect to continue the Government's control permanently" at the end of that period, the city would be paid an additional \$20,000 for its buildings and other improvements on Cockspur Island. By October 1900, however, Congress passed an appropriation for purchase of the station, and the city's interest in the station was terminated on October 20.³⁰

Reflecting its expanded mission, the Marine Hospital Service was reorganized as the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service in 1901, and by 1903 there were apparently nine buildings at the quarantine

29. Treasury Department to Herman Myers, Mayor, City of Savannah, April 15, 1899 (Savannah City Council Archival Records, 7.528)

30. Savannah City Council Archival Records, Box #CON 7, contract #538 and other documents, 1899.

station. According to the Historic American Buildings Survey, these included the hospital, laundry, pharmacist and attendants' quarters, kitchen building, medical officers' quarters, disinfecting house, paint house, sailors' quarters, and an attendant's quarters.³¹

In 1912 another reorganization reduced the agency's name to simply the Public Health Service, which it remains today, and plans were underway for expanding the station again. In September 1911, the War Department granted the Treasury Department a revocable license "to occupy, as and for the purposes of a quarantine station, a portion of the United States Military reservation of Fort Pulaski."

The station was expanded to include approximately 130 acres, bounded "on the east by a north and south line across the island and distant 1800' west from the northwesterly salient angle of fort and on the west another line 2800' further west from the first."³² According to Meador's administrative history of Fort Pulaski, the wharf was extended and a

new kitchen and dining hall, barracks, and another residence were also built around that time, although those improvements may not actually have occurred until 1918, when the station saw a number of new additions.³³ These included decontamination facilities for returning soldiers and prisoners of war, but the abrupt end of hostilities in November 1918 left the new facilities mostly unused. By the late 1920s, there were approximately twenty buildings at the Savannah Quarantine Station, but already advances in the treatment of contagious disease and greatly reduced immigration were rendering the station obsolete.

Fort Pulaski National Monument

Meanwhile, the long-abandoned and deteriorated Fort Pulaski was receiving increased attention. On

31. HABS No. Ga-2158, p. 17.

32. John C. Scofield, Assistant to Secretary of War, September 7, 1911, Civil Works Project Files, Savannah, Access # 78A20, Box 1, NARA.

33. Meador, *Administrative History*, p. 16; but also see HABS, p. 18.



FIGURE 11. View southwest at Quarantine Station, c. 1939, with present park administration building at right and original quarantine officer's residence at left. (FOPU)

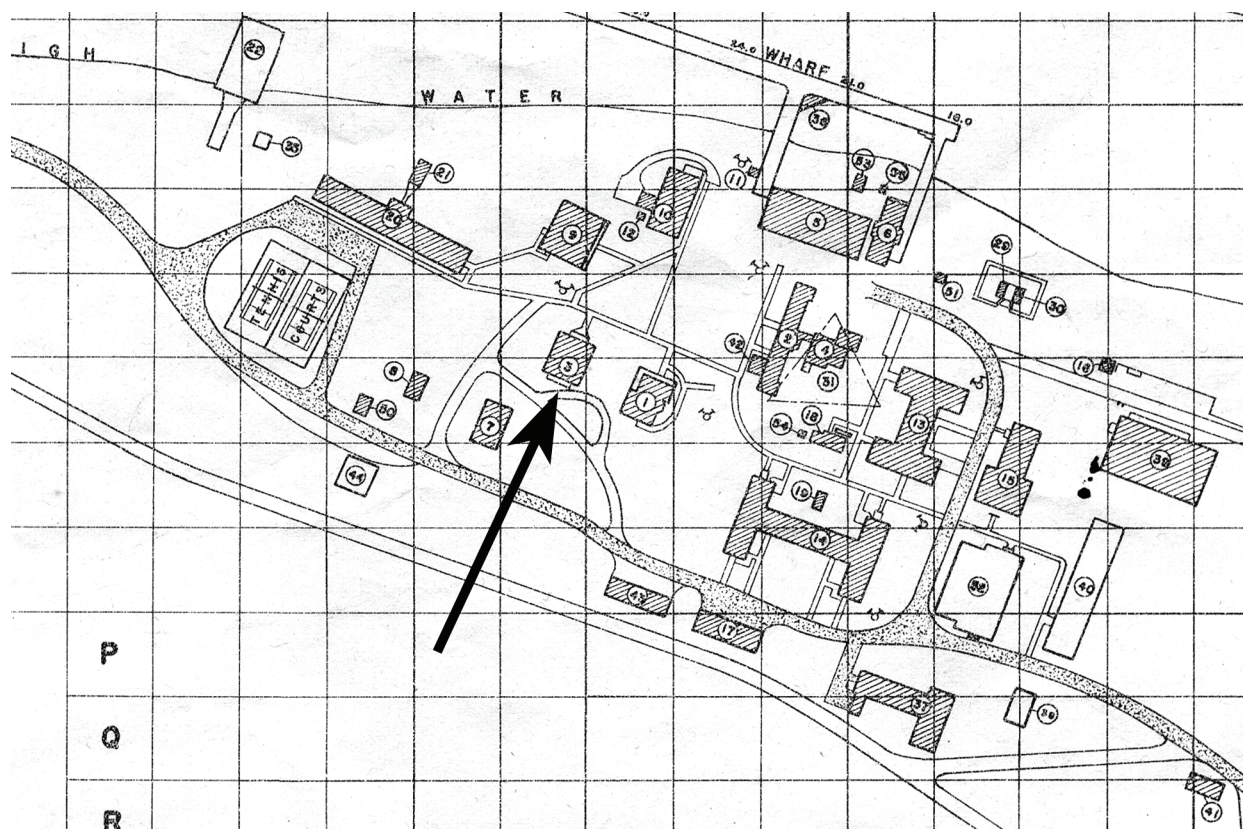


FIGURE 12. Detail from larger map entitled "Section Base, Savannah, Georgia, June 30, 1942," showing old quarantine station and CCC camp as they were adapted and expanded by the U. S. Navy in 1942-1943. Arrow indicates old quarantine attendants' quarters, the present park headquarters office. (FOPU files)

July 17, 1915, the War Department announced that the fort was selected to be a national monument under the American Antiquities Act of 1908, but World War I delayed formal designation until October 15, 1924. The fort remained in desolate condition, however, until 1933 when administration of the monument was transferred to the Department of the Interior and the National Park Service began development of the area.³⁴

A Civil Works Administration project during the winter of 1933-1934 succeeded in clearing dense undergrowth from the fort, a "general cleanup of Cockspur Island, partial excavation of the main drainage canal, and a general engineering survey," all at a cost of around \$21,000.³⁵ Additional funding through the Public Works Administration was delayed, but in May 1934, the CCC established Camp 460 just east of the quarantine station and constructed a large camp that included four barracks buildings.³⁶ PWA funds were finally released

in late summer, and in September stabilization and restoration of the fort by CCC crews began in earnest. Over the next two years, CCC crews made extensive repairs to the fort and restored many features, including the moat, before June 1935 when "the bulk of the funds were consumed." Plans for a new caretaker's residence and visitors rest rooms were left unfunded, but in November 1935, a contract was let for a bridge from Cockspur Island across the river's south channel to U. S. 80 on McQueen's Island. After numerous delays, the bridge was finally opened to traffic in May 1938.³⁷

Meanwhile, the Public Health Service inaugurated \$75,000 worth of improvements to the Savannah Quarantine Station in 1936, but by the end of the year made the decision to move all quarantine operations into Savannah as of March 1, 1937. Ralston Lattimore, the monument's superintendent, immediately began lobbying for acquisition of the aban-

34. Ralston B. Lattimore. *Fort Pulaski National Monument Georgia*. NPS, 1954.

35. Superintendent's Annual Report, FYE June 30, 1937.

36. HABS, p. 21, implies that five buildings at the quarantine station were demolished in 1934, but that did not occur until 1939.

37. Superintendent's Annual Report, FYE June 30, 1938.

doned station, noting its usefulness for park operations as well as for residences for park staff. In August 1937, the War Department transferred ownership of the old quarantine station to the Department of Interior, although the Quarantine Officer apparently maintained his residence at the station until November of that year.³⁸

Around the same time, the Army Corps of Engineers began planning a series of major improvements to the main shipping channel and port at Savannah. Part of the project included removal of part of the point of land on which the quarantine station had been built, work that got underway in 1939. The old wharf was demolished, a new wharf constructed, and two utility buildings and the old hospital building were razed. Anxious to reduce its upkeep of unneeded buildings, the NPS contracted with the CCC to remove five additional buildings that same year.

Although the War Department had transferred most of Cockspur Island to the Interior Department in 1936, the country's military build-up that began in response to the outbreak of war in 1939 interrupted the park's plans for redevelopment of the old quarantine station. The first hurricane to strike the Georgia coast since 1898 occurred in August 1940 and brought winds as high as 105 m.ph. in downtown Savannah. Damage may have been significant at Cockspur, but funding for major work was delayed indefinitely as war clouds gathered, and by the summer of 1941, there were rumors that the Navy would establish a base on Cockspur Island.

World War II

On November 1, 1941, the Department of the Interior issued a special use permit to the Secretary of the Navy to establish Section Base #20 at Cockspur Island for its Inshore Patrol.³⁹ With the United States' entry into the war in December, the Navy accelerated its work, and on March 18, 1942, the Secretary of the Interior notified the NPS that Cockspur Island would be turned over to the Navy Department for the duration of the war. The following day, Fort Pulaski was closed to the public and remained closed for five years. Limiting its use to

the old quarantine station and CCC camp at the western end of the island, the Navy cordoned off Fort Pulaski itself, prohibiting entry except for periodic inspections by NPS personnel and others for the duration of the war.

The Navy's section base on Cockspur Island opened on July 8, 1942, but there were urgent requests for funds since a "proper heating system" was not present and the "present water system is also unsatisfactory." The Navy requested \$35,000 for that work, but over the next year is reported to have spent as much as \$2,000,000 on new construction and other improvements to the base.⁴⁰ When it was complete, the base included "barracks of a permanent structure, accommodating about 400 men, an administrative office, and air-cooled auditorium with moving pictures, club rooms and cooking facilities for the men, an officer's club, gymnasium, athletic field and tennis courts."⁴¹

By July 1944, war's end was still a year away, but with the Germans on the defensive after D-Day, operations at the Navy's base on Cockspur Island had nearly ceased and in September it was decommissioned. There was talk of re-opening the monument to the public, but all available resources were still being directed at the war effort, and in November 1944, the Navy's special use permit was amended to allow operation of a naval receiving station at the base. The following summer, with the war grinding to a conclusion in the Pacific, the Navy turned over its facility on Cockspur Island to the Coast Guard, which used it as a discharge station until June 1946.⁴²

Fort Pulaski and much of the island had suffered from the years of military occupation, and the superintendent complained that "the Navy had left us with a water system all fouled up" with "Bacillus coli [sic]." Besides attending to the water, park staff removed "grass and woods by the ton" over the winter of 1946-1947.⁴³ The entire fort had to be cleared of debris and cleaned as well before the monument's artifacts, which had been in storage at Ocmulgee National Monument since 1942, could be returned and displayed. On August 1, 1947, Fort

38. Ralston Lattimore, Acting Superintendent, to Director, National Park Service, January 8, 1937. Park files.

39. Special Use permit, File 178, FOPU park files.

40. Ens. Hagenson to R. L. McLellan, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, July 8, 1942, NARA.

41. HABS, p. 22; Meador, *Administrative History*, pp. 70-71.

42. Meador, *Administrative History*, p. 71.

43. Superintendent's Report, February 7, 1947.



FIGURE 13. View northwest of superintendent's residence, c. 1970. (FOPU Coll.)

Pulaski National Monument formally re-opened its gates to the public, although some of the gun carriages which park staff were rebuilding were still not complete.

On October 15, 1947, the area was hit by another hurricane, which breached part of the dyke system, damaged roofs on the park residences, blew down trees and uprooted shrubbery. Most of the next month was spent cleaning up from the storm.⁴⁴

On August 11, 1948, the Secretary of the Interior cancelled the permit for the Navy's use of Cockspur Island, returning Fort Pulaski and its environs to NPS control. The park was already utilizing a number of the old Navy and quarantine station buildings, however, including two of the residences. The house built in 1891 as a residence for the quarantine

officer, which the park superintendent had judged the best of the residences in 1939, was occupied by the park's tour leader. The other residence from the 1890s was vacant, but the old quarantine attendants' quarters, which had undergone a major remodeling by the Navy in 1942 and was in excellent condition, became the residence of Ralston Lattimore, the park's new superintendent.

In 1950, the park was finally able to begin removing some of the dilapidated, wood-framed buildings left over from the old quarantine station, CCC camp, and Navy section base, some of which had been slated for removal in 1939. Some of the buildings were salvaged by Armstrong College for the materials they contained; others were simply razed and the debris carted away. By 1956, only seven principal buildings remained on the site (see Figure 13). In 1960, the old quarantine officer's house, one of the first buildings constructed on the site in 1890-1891,

44. Superintendent's monthly reports.

was demolished, and by the time Superintendent Lattimore retired in October 1969, there were apparently only two or three buildings from the old quarantine station remaining: two of the residences built by the Public Health Service and the Navy's old garage, which was being used as a shop and "fire house."⁴⁵ The new superintendent chose not to live on the island, and the superintendent's residence became the residence of the park's chief ranger.

Fort Pulaski National Monument was automatically listed on the National Register of Historic Places when it was created in 1966, and in 1974, the park historian completed the nomination describing the resource. He did not have the benefit of Ralston Lattimore's knowledge of the site, however, since Lattimore died in February 1970. The nomination

45. Investigation of the present maintenance building on the site of the Navy's garage is needed to confirm that it is the same building constructed during World War II.

described the house as being "of the 'raised cottage' type" and "typical of the older homes found on surrounding islands." However, partly because it was by then the only house left standing at the old quarantine station, the nomination mistakenly listed the present building as the quarantine officer's residence from the 1890s. As will be shown in the following sections, that is not the case.

Nevertheless, the building remains an important historic resource, and the fact that it is not the original quarantine officer's residence should not reduce its historical significance. It is the only building left standing from the quarantine station and remains a useful resource for interpretation of the station as a whole. The use of Cockspur Island as a quarantine station began in the mid-eighteenth century and continued sporadically for nearly two centuries, and while it is not the primary focus of interpretation at the park, it remains a significant part of the island's story.

Chronology of Development and Use

Sometimes confused with the quarantine officer's residence or another of the buildings built by the City of Savannah in the 1890s, this structure was most likely built by the Public Health Service prior to World War I. Remodeled and thoroughly renovated by the Navy in 1942, it was used as the park superintendent's residence from 1948 until 1969, after which it was used as the chief ranger's residence. In 1998, it was adapted for use as the park's administrative headquarters.

Plans, specifications, or other direct evidence to date the building's original construction have not been located, although such may exist in the records of the U. S. Public Health Service. However, historic photographs, NPS maps and plats, superintendent's reports, and other documentation from the late 1930s through the early 1950s along with the records of the Savannah City Council help in establishing a general chronology of the site's evolution.

This section of the report provides an analysis of the house in light of historical documentation to describe the building's original construction and the later modifications that have brought it to its present condition.

Original Construction

The National Register nomination gives a construction date of c. 1896, but it is almost certain that the building was not part of the quarantine station operated by the City of Savannah on Cockspur Island between 1889 and the 1890s. The earliest photographic image of the station (Figure 9, above) may have been taken as late as 1910 but was certainly taken after 1895 when the fort's demilune was altered. In the image, the original quarantine officer's residence and the second residence for seamen

built in 1893 are clearly visible, but not the subject of the present study, which was constructed between the two earlier houses. Research for this HSR included a thorough search of the quarantine records of Savannah City Council. Significantly, those records appear to document all of the structures shown in the photograph in Figure 9, but they do not document construction of the present building.

A description of the quarantine station developed by the NPS in 1939 implies a construction date of 1917.⁴⁶ However, the document also gave a 1917 construction date for the original quarantine officer's residence and some of the other buildings, and it is clear that the date was simply an estimate. In the NPS survey in 1952, a construction date of 1891 is given, but as noted above, photographic evidence contradicts that date, too.⁴⁷ The Historic American Building Survey's "Addendum to Fort Pulaski" states the presence of nine buildings including at least four residences at the station by 1903. If that is true, then the present structure could have been constructed by the Public Health Service between 1899 and 1903.⁴⁸

The War Department expanded the Public Health Service's lease to include 130 acres at the western end of Cockspur Island in 1911, and Meador's administrative history implies construction of a new

-
46. "General Information, Fort Pulaski National Monument," report surveying buildings on quarantine station property, 1939, copy in park files; referred to as "1939 NPS Survey" in subsequent references.
 47. Manila cards documenting existing buildings, accompanying NPS report in 1952, park files; referred to as "1952 NPS Report" in subsequent references.
 48. HABS, p. 17, lists nine buildings by 1903, but that appears to be based on a photograph that, like Figure 13, could be dated incorrectly.

wharf and other buildings, including one residence, around that time.⁴⁹

Characteristics of the present building and its materials place its construction in the first quarter of the twentieth century, most probably in the 1910s. The combination of hipped roof, tall dormers, and unboxed eaves (partially boxed in the 1990s) were typical of the period, as was the use of V-joint, tongue-and-groove boards to panel the interior. Dimension of framing lumber could not be determined through much of the house, but if ceiling and roof framing are typical, then the building's framing lumber falls somewhere between the full-dimensioned lumber of the late nineteenth century and

49. Meador, *Administrative History*, p. 16. The HABS addendum, however, places that construction campaign in 1917 or 1918, but also suggests that the present building was not constructed at that time.

the standard dimensions of modern lumber that were in wide use after World War I. The preponderance of evidence suggests that the present structure was built by the Public Health Service in the second decade of the twentieth century.

Use

The house was built as a residence, probably for attendants at the quarantine station. The original quarantine officer's residence (1891) that stood just east and north of the present structure was always used by the officer in charge, but other houses or "quarters" were also built. In 1893, a house for ships' crews was constructed, which was probably the small house that stood southwest of the present building. A third house for the pharmacist and hospital attendants was built after 1900, and the architecture of the present building suggests that it is the same building.⁵⁰ Other residences were constructed



FIGURE 14. View to southwest of house, c. 1939. (FOPU Coll.)

but these three were the largest and most significant.

Architecture

Except for the porch added on the south side of the house, the building occupies its original footprint. Its sixteen creosoted pilings are part of original construction, as are the hipped roof and dormers. There were no fireplaces or chimney, the building being heated by stoves with metal flues.⁵¹ By the time the quarantine station was developed in the 1890s and early 1900s, stoves had largely replaced fireplaces as a source of heat, so that even the original 1891 residence did not have a fireplace.

Porches. Open porches ran the lengths of the east, north, and west sides of the original house, but apparently not on the south where the character of the porch that was subsequently built and the absence of cast-iron joist hangers or mortises in the sills in that location suggest that a porch was not originally present. Porch posts were chamfered and the balustrade consisted of plain square pickets (see Figure 16) spaced about 4" apart. There may have been but two sets of stairs, one on the north side and another from a back door on the south side of the house.

50. HABS addendum, p. 17.

51. 1939 NPS Survey notes the building had no heat.

Exterior. The original building appears to have used double-hung, four-over-four windows, none of which have survived. What appear to be hinges for exterior louvered shutters are visible on the dormer in Figure 15 and were probably present at all of the windows when the house was initially constructed. All of the exterior doors were replaced as part of the 1940s remodeling, and because the screened porches obscured the doors in historic photographs, it is not possible to characterize the original exterior doors.

Some, if not most, of the building's original siding and trim is original, but a study of painted finishes would probably be necessary to determine the exact extent of original material still present. Except for replacement of the original windows with louvered vents, the dormers appear not to have been altered and retain their original unboxed eaves and exterior finishes. Examination of Figures 15 and 16 shows that siding, corner boards, and at least some window and door casing on the present building were probably part of original construction. The entire underside of the house's floor framing was paneled with tongue-and-groove boards, probably as a means of improving the structure's ability to withstand storm surge during hurricanes. The use of cut nails to attach these boards, most of which remain in place, suggests that the paneling was part of the building's original construction.



FIGURE 15. View to northeast of house in 1939, with original officer's quarters visible at right. (FOPU Coll.)

Interior. Although most of the present interior finishes date to the 1940s, significant amounts of the original 3" tongue-and-groove flooring and 3-1/2" V-joint wall and ceiling paneling appear to remain in place beneath the later finishes.⁵² As with the exterior, analysis of painted surfaces might make it possible to determine which of the original baseboard and window and door casing might remain in place. All of the interior doors were apparently replaced in the 1940s. Without extensive removal of finishes, it is not possible to discern the original floor plan in the present building, but there may have been a central hall running north to south. The west walls of Rooms 101 and 105 and the east walls of Room 108 and 109 are load-bearing and are probably original. Room 109 may be the only room that has not been expanded or subdivided in some way.

Changes Between the World Wars

The extent of the Navy's remodeling of the building and subsequent alterations by the NPS have obscured many of the building's earliest details, but

three historic photographs (Figure 14, 15, and 16) along with historical documentation from the 1930s and physical evidence from the building itself provide significant information about the building's use and appearance prior to World War II. Most of these alterations probably occurred during the improvements made to the quarantine station during and shortly after World War I. The Public Health Service is reported to have made some \$75,000 worth of improvements to the Quarantine Station in 1936, but how that money was spent has not been documented. Less-than-pristine building conditions that are apparent in photographs from the late 1930s suggest that most of the work occurred earlier rather than later during the period between the world wars.

Use

At some point, again probably during or shortly after World War I, the house was divided into a duplex, with a four-room apartment with bathroom on the east side of the building and a three-room apartment with bathroom on the west side.⁵³ The house remained a residence for hospital staff until the mid-1930s, when it was occupied by CCC employees. In 1939, CCC clerk David Scales occu-

52. Parts of the original wall and ceiling finishes are visible from the attic.

53. 1939 NPS Survey.



FIGURE 16. View to southeast of house, 1939. (FOPU Coll.)

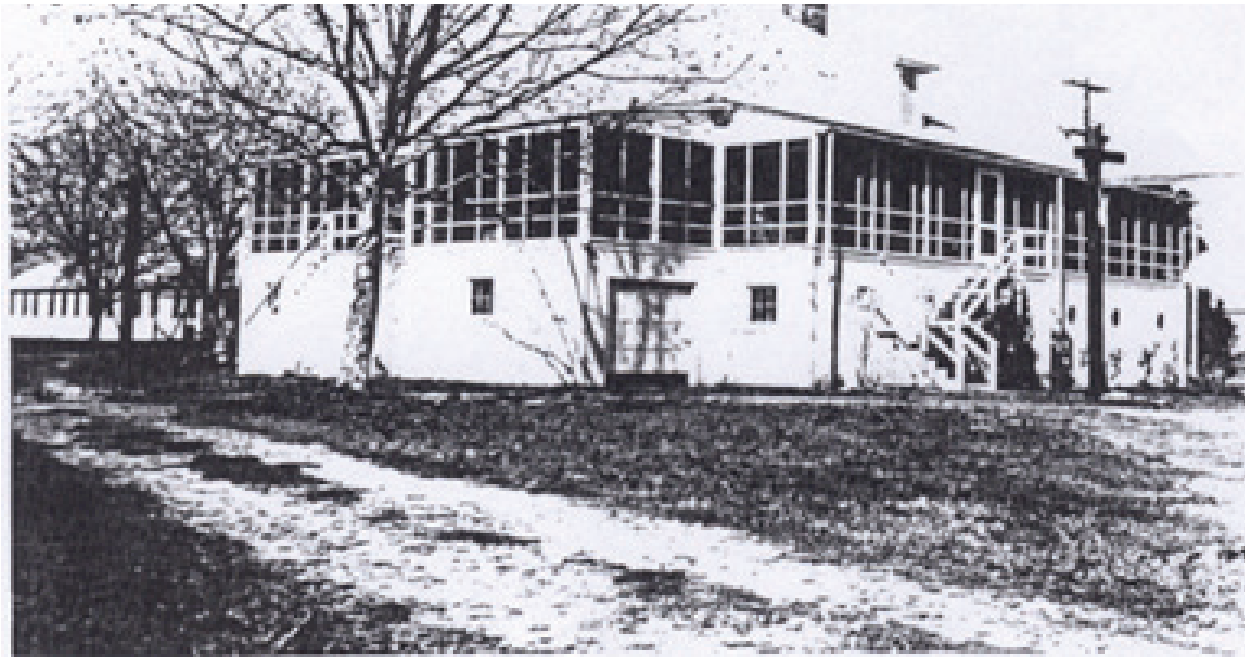


FIGURE 17. View to northwest of house about 1950 with most of the Navy's alterations still intact. (FOPU Coll.)

pied the apartment on the south side of the building and CCC Foreman Van W. Faulkner occupied the apartment on the north side.⁵⁴

Architecture

Except to accommodate bathrooms, there may not have been many changes to the house's original floor plan when the two apartments were created. Since meals were taken at a common dining hall, a kitchen was still not necessary.

Porches. Creation of the apartments probably precipitated enclosure of the south end of the west porch to create a bathroom. The flat roof of the porch remained in place, and the exterior walls were finished with typical lapped siding. The new space had two windows on the west and one on the south, all of them wooden, double-hung, four-over-four like those originally used in the dormers and elsewhere. In Figure 16, a cast-iron plumbing stack is visible in the northwest corner of what is now Room 107. Outside, at the south end of the room, a small corrugated-metal shed is visible that apparently housed a water heater. A sheet-metal stove flue runs up the side of the house from this small shed, and a large water tank is visible inside the shed. Pipes can be seen running to and from the

tank, with a cast-iron stove apparently the source of heat for the apparatus.

Screening of the porches probably occurred in the 1920s as well. Digital enhancement of the photograph in Figure 16 reveals what appears to be a wall with a door dividing the north porch just west of the main entrance, apparently separating the porches between the two apartments. Framing for the screening differs from side to side, with the east side using more closely spaced studs and cross braces similar to that used on the original quarantine officer's house. Framing for the west porch screening omits cross bracing entirely and sets the studs on intervals twice that apparent on the east porch. In addition, another set of stairs was constructed from the north porch in the vicinity of the present handicapped lift, apparently to provide access to the west side of the divided porch. In addition to screening the original porches, a new porch, which no longer exists, was constructed on the south side of the building. Running the width of the original structure (not including the porches), this porch was only about six feet deep, considerably narrower than the original porches and the present south porch. The porch was apparently built without banisters but was fully screened, and wooden stairs descended to the ground on the west side.

54. 1939 NPS survey.

Exterior. The nature of the original roof-covering is not certain, but given the probable date of construction and the presence of solid decking, asphalt composition roofing may have been used. The roof covering visible in Figures 13-15 cannot be original, but probably replaced the original in the 1930s. This second roof covering used cement-asbestos, hexagonal or “French” shingles, a relatively new material that was also installed on some of the other structures at the station around the same time. Porches retained their original standing-seam metal roofs, but the new south porch appears to have been roofed with corrugated metal (see Figure 15). The building’s pilings remained unenclosed throughout this period, and there may have been few alterations to the interior after the alterations around the end of or shortly after World War I. Along with running water to the bathrooms (but perhaps not to a kitchen), electric lighting was added on the interior, although the building continued to be heated by cast-iron stoves.

U. S. Navy Remodeling, 1942

In November 1941, the Treasury Department licensed the U. S. Navy to include the old Quarantine Station as part of the new Navy patrol base being established on Cockspur Island, and in March Fort Pulaski National Monument was closed to the public for the duration of the war. Spending a reported \$2,000,000 on new construction and adaptation of existing buildings, the Navy quickly created a sprawling facility that included housing and recreation facilities. The small residence that was built on the southwest side of the station in the 1890s, for instance, was converted to an officer’s lounge, apparently by removing some interior walls to create a larger space.

Use

Why the Navy did not choose to renovate the original quarantine officer’s residence as a residence for the commandant is not known, since the park superintendent had identified it as “the best residential structure in the area” when he submitted his survey of the quarantine station in 1939. Whatever the reason, it was the old quarantine attendants’ quarters that the Navy chose instead to be “improved and used as headquarters residence by Commandant of Navy Base.”⁵⁵

Architecture

The Navy’s changes to the Quarantine Attendant’s Quarters appear to have been extensive, especially on the interior of the building.

Exterior. The original chamfered posts and bannisters and the screening added after World War I were removed and all of the porches completely rescreened on new wooden framing that did not include bannisters. The Navy also installed half-round gutters and round downspouts around the porches for the first time.

The main entrance to the house remained on the north porch, and the stairs there were reconstructed with approximately the same width as the original stairs and with the same descent perpendicular to the building. Stairs appear not to have been present on the east and west porches until this time, and new stairs on those sides of the house were much narrower than the front stairs and descended parallel and not perpendicular to the porch. The east stair descended in two flights, separated by a landing, with the second flight turned ninety degrees to the first.

The south porch, which had been added after World War I, was removed completely and rebuilt to its present dimensions, with stairs similar to those on the east side of the house. By rebuilding this porch, the space below was made wide enough to function as a garage.

The Navy also enclosed the basement level of the house for the first time by installing wood-framed walls beneath the perimeter of all of the porches. Finished with weatherboard, these walls included doors on the east and west sides and several small four-light windows. There was also a series of small round windows, like portholes, on the north and part of the east elevations. Presumably all of these openings were simply for light and ventilation, since there is no evidence that the interior of the basement level was ever finished space.

The cement-asbestos roof remained in place, but a small gabled roof was installed over Room 107 and covered with asphalt shingles, presumably to eliminate inherent problems in the flat roof at that location. There were also extensive changes to the

55. FOPU Superintendent to Regional Director, Region One, November 6, 1952, FOPU files.

building's fenestration. French doors replaced all of the original windows except for those in the bathrooms, the kitchen, and Room 107. The trio of windows on the south side of Room 106 were not replaced by doors, but new sash were installed at all locations. These changes to windows and doors may have necessitated replacement of some siding and trim, but how much is not certain.

Interior. Except for enclosure of the west porch, which was first done in the 1960s, the building's present interior floor plan is the result of the Navy's remodeling of the house in 1942. If it had not already occurred, Room 107 was created by removal of the exterior wall and combining the bathroom built on the west porch in the 1920s with whatever space existed on the interior.

What had most likely been a central hall was infilled with closets and a half bath as well as space for construction of the present brick chimney. The chimney served a wood-burning fireplace on the west wall of Room 101, which became the house's living room. Two full baths and a half bath were installed

in the house. One of the bathrooms (102) and the half bath (104) remain intact, but the second bathroom, which occupied the western end of Room 106, was removed in 1998.

The kitchen (Room 108) probably dates to this period. Rudimentary kitchen facilities might have been added to the building at an earlier date, but with employees of the quarantine station eating in a common mess hall, there was no need for kitchen facilities in the original house. The first complete kitchen appears to have been added in 1942 for the convenience of the commanding officer. It was connected by a swinging door to Room 109, which was used as a dining room. Rooms 105 and 107, both of which had private bathrooms, were used as bedrooms. The smaller room that occupied the eastern two-thirds of Room 106 was later referred to as a "sewing room," but its original use has not been identified.

Nearly all of the existing interior finishes in the house were installed in 1942. The original tongue-and-groove flooring was covered by new oak floor-



FIGURE 18. View of house from northeast, January 1960. Note unusual porthole windows and missing front stairs. (FOPU Coll.)

ing, while the old V-joint tongue-and-groove paneling on the walls was covered with new finishes. In Rooms 100, 101, 107, and 109, tongue-and-groove hardwood paneling was installed, and random-width, V-joint, tongue-and-groove boards were used to panel all but Room 107, where sheets of hardwood plywood paneling were used. In the other rooms, the original paneling was covered by sheets of a finish-grade plywood that featured an unusual beveled edge, and that same material covered all of the original board ceilings. The Navy also appears to have installed a central heating system for the first time. Although nothing remains of that system, it is reported to have included a boiler and radiators, but it is not known if it was a steam or a hot water system.⁵⁶ The small room near the center of the basement was probably installed at this time as well and may have included some components of the heating system. The Navy used the house throughout the war and, at war's end, turned it and the rest of the base over to the Coast Guard. Not

until June 1946 did military use of the island finally come to an end.

NPS Alterations, 1947-1960

In spite of the massive expenditure to create the Navy base in 1942, Fort Pulaski and much of the island suffered from the years of military occupation. As a result, the NPS spent nearly two years trying to return the monument and its facilities to good order. Among other things, the superintendent complained that “the Navy had left us with a water system all fouled up” with “*Bacillus coli* [sic],” which may have prevented them from immediately re-occupying the residential buildings.⁵⁷ Besides attending to the water, park staff removed “grass and woods by the ton” over the winter of 1946-1947.⁵⁸

56. Interview with park's chief of maintenance Mike Hosti, who removed parts of the system in the 1970s.

57. Superintendent's Report, August 7, 1949.

58. Superintendent's Report, February 7, 1947.



FIGURE 19. View of house from southeast, January 1960. Note jalousie windows installed in 1953 and the closed dormer window. (FOPU Coll.)

In spite of these problems, the Navy commandant's former residence was still in good condition, and sometime in 1947, the superintendent made it a residence for himself and his family. The heat remained a problem, however, and he and his family spent the winter of 1948-1949 in Savannah. In February 1949, he reported that a "free-standing [brick] chimney" had been constructed as a flue for the new boiler installation. The chimney, which no longer exists, was 31' high and stood just off the west porch," anchored to the veranda roof by two iron bands and tie rods."⁵⁹

In February 1950, the superintendent reported that "the Superintendent's residence has been put in an excellent state of repair." Work that had been accomplished over the preceding year included "replacement of rotted timbers and of three of the four outside stairways." The fourth stairway was the original entrance on the north side of the house, facing the river. With nearly all traffic to the house coming from the southeast by that time, the main entrance was shifted to the east side of the house, and the north stairs were not replaced. The stairs on the south side of the house were latticed below and

descended to the superintendent's rose garden just southwest of the house.

Also in the fall and winter of 1949-1950, the standing-seam metal roofs on the east, west, and north verandas were repaired and the corrugated roofing on the south porch was replaced entirely. "Excess overhead steam and hot water pipes" were also removed, and the exterior received two coats of paint.⁶⁰

Between 1951 and 1953, the NPS began removing some of the old quarantine station and CCC buildings that it had been planning to remove when the war interrupted. The job was larger now since many of the Navy's buildings were also unneeded. A number of these buildings were actually sold for salvage, with Savannah State College acquiring two of the buildings. The superintendent may even have used salvaged material to begin enclosing the porches on the house. In May 1953, he reported that "we have installed nine additional panels of glass jalousies on the rear [west] veranda . . . and now lack only 6 panels of having the veranda completely enclosed."⁶¹ By the time Superintendent Lattimore retired in

59. Superintendent's Report, February 3, 1949.

60. Superintendent's Report, February 9, 1950.

61. Superintendent's Report, May 4, 1953.



FIGURE 20. View of house from northwest just prior to 1998 remodeling. (FOPU Coll.)

1969, the west porch had also been enclosed to create the space that is now Room 110, but instead of jalousie windows, aluminum-framed, awning windows were used to enclose this porch.

Modern Alterations

Over the last thirty years, appreciation for the building as a cultural resource has grown, but alterations have also continued. In 1974, the house's old steam heating system was removed, including the radiators, and a new forced-air heating system installed. The brick chimney on the west side of the house which served the boiler was removed around the same time.

In 1975, gutters which had been installed by the Navy during World War II were replaced, and that fall the exterior was repainted. The old cement-asbestos roofing was apparently replaced by asphalt shingles that same year.⁶² Around the same time, lightning struck and damaged the house's main

chimney, and it was rebuilt by park staff in its current configuration.⁶³

In 1984, a new septic system was installed at a cost of \$1900, replacing the old WWII-era system, which was abandoned. Walls and ceilings were also repainted on the interior of the residence that year. In 1989, the exterior of the building was painted again, and a second asphalt-shingle roof was installed in 1990. A security system was installed and gutters replaced in 1992. In 1996, the exterior of the building was repainted and ceramic tile was installed in the kitchen. The following year the interior was repainted and the oak flooring was refinished.

In 1998 an \$85,000 cyclic maintenance project was completed that hoped "to restore the original appearance of the historic cottage." Although there was insufficient documentation to accomplish that goal, the project dramatically changed the building's exterior. The work included removing the jalousie window walls, reconstructing the entire roof on the

62. Superintendent's Report, February 1974 and January 1975.

63. Interview with park's chief of maintenance Mike Hosti.



FIGURE 21. View of building from northwest, 2003. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)

west porch, and installing a balustrade, which that porch had never had. On the west porch, the aluminum-framed awning windows were also removed but they were replaced with wooden double-hung windows with one-over-one sash. On the east and north porches, all of the posts and framing for screening were removed and replaced by the present bannisters and posts, which only approximated the appearance of those features when they existed before World War II.

Stairs to the porches were also rebuilt. While the stairs on the west side of the house were reconstructed in their historic configuration, those on the south and east were rebuilt to match the wide, straight flight of stairs that was reconstructed at the main entrance on the north side of the house. Although there had once been a single wide flight of stairs at the rear, it was removed along with the original west porch, and the stairs built to the second, substantially larger south porch constructed by the Navy in 1942 descended in a single narrow flight parallel to the porch. The east porch had no stairs until World War II, and when constructed by the Navy they consisted of two narrow flights, the first running parallel to the house like those to the west porch and the second descending to the ground perpendicular to the first flight.

The project also included removing and reconstructing all of the exterior walls at the basement level. The walls had already been significantly altered from their appearance when first con-

structed by the Navy during World War II, and the decision was made to construct new plywood walls covered with plastic lattice “to give the cottage an open, raised appearance.” The work was done partly to mitigate the presence of lead paint on the siding at the basement level but also, it was mistakenly believed, “to remove non-historic elements of the cottage to return it to its historic appearance.”

In 2003, three windows in Room 107 were removed and replaced with the present vinyl windows. The building was also rewired and “flooring, tile and fixtures in the quarters bathrooms were repaired and replaced through contract.” In addition, Room 106 was expanded by removing the bathroom that adjoined it on the west and closing the window and door that originally opened into it. The project also improved the building’s accessibility. Doors were widened at several locations on the interior, and the porch floors were rebuilt to eliminate the step at door thresholds.

In August 2003, Carolina Solarworks installed a lightly tinted film on the windows in Room 110 to reduce UV light damage. In December 2003, three 5’ by 8’ glass panels were placed inside the French doors on the east side of Room 105, the northernmost French door on the east side of Room 101, and the French doors on the north side of Room 101. Work was done by Roy Moore with Rick’s Glass as subcontractor. Finally in January 2004, white aluminum gutters were installed around the exterior of the building under contract with Roy Moore.

Chronology	
1733	Colonization of Georgia begins
1736	John Wesley stops at Cockspur Island to pray
1761	Construction of Fort George on Cockspur Island
1767	100 acres on Tybee Island at Lazaretto Creek purchased by city for quarantine station
1776	Fort George abandoned
1785	Tybee Quarantine Station falls into disrepair and new station built on Cockspur
1790	Governor appoints first "Health Officer" for Savannah
1798	Marine Hospital Service created by Congress
1819	Savannah shipping quarantined in New York due to supposed yellow fever outbreak
1823	Savannah City Council begins appointment of Health Officers
1826	Dengue fever epidemic quarantines Savannah
1830	Federal government buys private property on Cockspur
1832	First cholera pandemic in North America
1841	Yellow fever epidemic quarantines Savannah
1845	State cedes remainder of Cockspur Island to the federal government
1848-1849	Second pandemic of cholera in North America
1851	Dengue fever epidemic quarantines Savannah
1866	Cholera, yellow fever epidemics sweep United States
1870	Marine Hospital Service reorganized as bureau of Treasury Department
1871, February	John Maynard Woodworth appointed first Supervising Surgeon of Marine Hospital Service
1877	Savannah Board of Sanitary Commissioners created
1878	13,000 killed in yellow fever pandemic in U. S. Congress passes National Quarantine Act
Dec 1881	Contract let to rebuild Hospital and officer's building at Tybee quarantine station
Feb 17, 1882	Contract for Tybee quarantine station "paid in full"
May 1883	Thomas Hart hired as boatman "between this city and the Quarantine Station of this port" for \$40/month
1880 or 1883	National South Atlantic Quarantine Station established at Blackbeard Island
1883	National Quarantine Station established at Sapelo Island
1885	Savannah City Council reports river dredging is rendering Tybee quarantine station useless
May 1888	Savannah City Council begins development of wharfs on Long Island
May 1889	City of Savannah begins leasing northwest side of Cockspur Island for a quarantine station
Feb 1890	Initial bids for construction at station are rejected
January 1891	Construction complete and station in operation
Sept 1892	Cholera scare precipitates orders to fumigate incoming vessels
May 1893	Contract let for construction of a Fumigating Building on Cockspur Island

Chronology	
April 1899	City of Savannah leases quarantine station to U. S. Marine Hospital Service for trial period
Oct 1900	All "buildings, wharves, and disinfecting apparatus" at the station sold to U.S. government for \$20,000
1901	Marine Hospital Service re-organized as Public Health and Marine Hospital Service
1910	South Atlantic Quarantine Station closes on Blackbeard Island
Sept 1911	War Department expands lease for quarantine station to include 130 acres
1912	Public Health and Marine Hospital Service re-organized as U. S. Public Health Service
c. 1912	Quarantine Attendants' Quarters constructed
1918	Quarantine Station expanded to receive German POWs, but never used for that purpose
c. 1920	Room added to west porch and bathrooms installed; porches screened
October 15, 1924	Fort Pulaski designated a National Monument
1933	Administration of fort transferred from War Department to Interior Department
May 15, 1934	CCC camp established on Cockspur Island
1936	\$75,000 spent in improvements to Quarantine Station
Spring 1937	Cockspur Island Quarantine Station closed
August 1937	War Department transfers Quarantine Station to Interior Department
May 13, 1938	New concrete bridge from McQueen's Island to Cockspur Island opens to traffic
1939	Quarantine Point removed as part of river channel improvements, causing demolition of some buildings and relocation of others
November 1941	Interior Department issues permit to War Department for construction of a Navy base at the old quarantine station
March 1942	War Department notifies NPS that the entire island will be under military jurisdiction for the duration of the war; Fort Pulaski National Monument closed to the public
June 8, 1942	U. S. Navy Section Base opens on Cockspur Island; quarantine attendants' quarters remodeled
September 1944	Navy base decommissioned
November 1944	Navy receiving station established at Quarantine Station
Summer 1945	Navy turns receiving station over to Coast Guard
June 1946	Coast Guard discharge station deactivated
August 1, 1947	Fort Pulaski National Monument reopens to the public
October 11, 1947	Fort Pulaski Centennial celebration
October 15, 1947	Hurricane strikes, damaging roofs and vegetation
Fall 1948	Residences at quarantine station repainted
1949	Second chimney for boiler constructed; stairways rebuilt on south, east, and west sides; front (north) stairs removed
spring 1953	Enclosure of south porch begun
c. 1960	West porch enclosed with aluminum awning windows
Sept 1962	Construction begins on new visitors center
1974	New forced-air heating system replaces old steam system

Chronology	
1975	Gutters installed, exterior repainted, cement-asbestos roofing replaced by asphalt
c. 1975	Main chimney damaged by lightning and rebuilt
1984	New septic system installed; interior of house repainted
1989	Exterior repainted
1990	New asphalt roofing installed
1992	Security system installed and gutters replaced
1996	Exterior repainted; ceramic tile installed in kitchen
1997	Interior painted and oak flooring refinished
1998	Exterior remodeled
2003	Vinyl windows replace wooden windows in Room 107; building rewired; bathroom next to Room 106 removed; handicapped accessibility is improved by widening some interior doorways, reconstructing the north and east porch floors, and installation of a lift on the north porch

Physical Description

Located a few hundred feet from the north shore of Cockspur Island and about a mile northwest of Fort Pulaski, the old Quarantine Assistants Quarters, now park headquarters, is wood framed, raised on creosoted wooden piles. The hipped roof is nearly pyramidal and there were originally shed-roofed porches on three sides of the building, with a porch added on the south side during the historic period. Originally built as a residence, the house has served as park headquarters and administrative offices since 2003.

The principal elevation is oriented generally toward the north-northeast and the Savannah River, but it will be assumed for descriptive purposes in this

report that the building's primary orientation is simply to the north. The building is nearly square in plan and occupies a footprint that encompasses nearly 3,500 square feet, including the porches. Interior floor space amounts to around 2,150 square feet on the main floor. The plan of the house is irregular with seven main rooms, plus an entrance hall, two half-bathrooms, and several closets.

The basement level has been fully enclosed, but is largely unfinished. A garage is located under the south porch, and part of the area under what was the west porch has been finished as a laundry and break room for volunteers.



FIGURE 22. View to northwest of house. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)

Site

Much of the site was created after dredging of the main river channel began in 1867 and large quantities of sand, mud, and rock began to be dumped between Cockspur and Long Islands. The site is nearly level and elevated less than five feet above high tide, but is fully grassed and dotted with palms, live oaks, pine, and pecan. The concrete sidewalks on the north and east sides of the site are historic as

is part of the concrete pad in front of the garage. The pavement in both was apparently added during World War II.

Foundation

The house is set on a foundation created by sixteen, circular-sawn, creosoted, timber piles supporting a platform constructed of similar creosoted timbers. Twelve piles support the perimeter of the main body of the house and another four are arranged in a smaller, concentric square within the perimeter piles. Piles range from 11-1/2" by 11-1/2" to 12-3/4" by 12-3/4" but are generally 12" by 12". Piles are cross-braced with circular-sawn timbers 3" to 3-1/2" by 11-1/2" to 12" bolted to the piles. The piles elevate the building's wood frame approximately 8'-4" above grade. Cast-iron straps, 1/2" by 3" by 24", are used to bolt each pile to 12" by 12" beams on which the house's sills and joists rest. Beams run directly beneath the outside walls of the house on the north and south sides but are set back from the outer wall about 14" on the east and west sides.



FIGURE 24. View west under north porch, showing typical piles and cross-bracing. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)



FIGURE 23. View to southeast of house. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)

There is no evidence that the piles and beams forming the foundation have ever been replaced, although there is at least one brace west of the chimney base which was probably added during World War II. Piles and beams are in relatively good condition. There has been some oxidation of the iron straps and bolts, and termite damage is visible on the pile at the southeast corner of the house and in isolated areas elsewhere.

Originally open, the house's foundation was first enclosed in 1942, but all of the existing perimeter enclosure is modern, installed in the 1990s. Running beneath the outer perimeter of the porches, the enclosure consists of two courses of concrete block and a wall conventionally framed with pressure-treated studs and plates replacing any original piles that may have remained. The wall framing is covered on the exterior with plywood, painted black, which is itself covered with white plastic lattice panels.

A small storage room, added after 1939, is located in the southeast quadrant of the basement. Set on a concrete slab, the room is framed with 2" by 4" (nominal dimension) studs and finished with 1" by 7-1/4" novelty siding attached with wire nails.

Chimney

The existing chimney and fireplace were constructed by the Navy in 1942 and are in good condition. The foundation of the chimney is formed by a two-tier, concrete base poured in forms constructed with 6"-wide boards. The bottom tier of the base measures about 6'-6" by 9' and rises about 14" before stepping in to the second tier, which is about 4'-6" by 7'. It rises about 24" to the bottom of the brick chimney base, which itself is about 2'-6" by 5' in plan. Brick are standard, hard-fired, red brick set with a hard, grey, Portland mortar. There was apparently no cleaning of the masonry after construction, leading to its present stained appearance. A cast-iron door for an ash dump is located at the base of the brick shaft. Hinges in the frame are broken and the door is detached. All elements are rusting.

The chimney is corbeled out above the attic floor to a wider stack that runs through the roof. The reason for this corbeling is not clear, unless it was simply to create a larger, more visually appealing, chimney stack above the roof line. The top of the chimney



FIGURE 25. View of typical pile-beam-crossbrace



FIGURE 26. View of typical iron strap that secures house framing to pilings. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)



FIGURE 27. View of typical cast-iron U-shaped bracket used to hang beams for porch floor joists. (NPS-SERO0CR, 2003)



FIGURE 28. View northeast of chimney stack as it rises through the attic. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)



FIGURE 29. View southwest of chimney breast. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)



FIGURE 30. View of underside of east porch, with new flooring visible at right where older flooring has been removed. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)

was originally finished with a stone or concrete slab raised above the flue opening, but it was damaged by a lightning strike in the 1970s and the chimney was rebuilt to its current configuration by the park's maintenance crew.

Framing

The building's framing could not be closely examined since, except for the roof framing, nearly all of it is covered by flooring, ceilings, and wall coverings. Lumber appears to have been all circular sawn and, although not directly observed, connections were

probably made with wire nails. Although none of the wall framing could be examined, the building appears to have been built with a conventional wood frame resting atop the wooden piles and beams that form its foundation. The building's frame appears to be in generally good condition, and although there is no visible evidence that framing is overloaded or inadequate, hidden termite damage and rusting fasteners may have reduced the building's capacity to withstand storm damage.

Floors and Ceilings

The underside of all of the building's interior floor framing is paneled with plain, tongue-and-groove boards, 5-1/2" wide and attached with cut nails. At several locations, the paneling has been removed, generally to provide access to plumbing lines, and the openings have been patched with modern plywood. The paneling was probably installed as a means of hurricane-proofing the house by keeping storm surges from forcing up interior floors. The use of cut nails, which is generally associated with the 19th century, may have mislead recent researchers into identifying the building with an earlier era of the site's history. However, cut nails, which were thought to hold better than wire nails, continued to be used for flooring and other purposes throughout the 20th century.

A small opening on the southwest side of the basement allows limited characterization of the floor framing. Although sills could not be directly observed, joists appear to be generally 1-1/2" by 7-1/2" and nailing patterns indicate 16" centers, dimensions which are typical of the twentieth century. There is no evidence that the original floor

framing has been altered or replaced, except possibly in

limited areas under the bathrooms and kitchen. Ceiling joists are generally 2" by 6" (nominal dimension) on 24" centers. These appear to bear on the north-south walls that may have originally defined a center hallway through the house.

Porches. The porch floors are framed by joists set between beams that run perpendicular to the outside walls of the house. On the north, east, and now-enclosed west porches, these beams were hung from U-shaped, cast-iron brackets that are probably bolted to the sills. Only one of the original beams has not been replaced by modern material of slightly smaller dimension; it is located under Room 107, which was created by enclosing part of the west porch prior to World War II. On the south porch, which was added after original construction and then completely rebuilt in 1942, the iron brackets are not present.

Floor joists for the porches are generally 1-1/2" by 7-1/2" set on 16" centers, but nearly all of that material appears to be modern. The floor framing of the south porch appears to be the oldest, with the remainder perhaps dating to the last quarter of the twentieth century.

Walls

All of the wall framing is obscured by paneling and other finishes except for a very limited area around the chimney. Precise dimensions could not be measured, but the walls appear to have been conventionally framed with 2" by 4" (nominal dimension) studs on 16" centers. Exterior walls are sheathed in plain pine boards, 1" by 6", laid diagonally and running to the bottom of the outsides of the large creosoted beams that form the building's foundation.

Roof

Except for the south porch, the roof of which was completely rebuilt in 1998, most of the building's historic roof structure remains intact and in generally good condition. Asphalt shingles were installed on the main roof in 1990 and standing-seam metal on the porch roofs in 1998.

Main Roof. The main roof, which features a hipped-roof dormer on its east and its west slopes, is framed by 1-3/4" by 5-1/2" rafters set on 24"-26"



FIGURE 31. View of typical paneling on underside of first floor joists. (NPS-SERO-CR,



FIGURE 32. View northwest in attic showing cross-braced collar beams on main roof. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)



FIGURE 33. View of typical ceiling joists, with original tongue-and-groove ceiling paneling visible beneath modern insulation. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)



FIGURE 34. View east, showing original dormer. Note that modern fascia replaces original crown molding. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)



FIGURE 35. View south, showing modern gable over porch entrance. Note that modern fascia replaces original crown molding. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)



FIGURE 36. View of east dormer with original treatment of eaves still intact. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)

centers with 1" by 6" (nominal dimension) ridge-boards. The rafters are braced and cross-braced by two sets of collar beams (2" by 4", nominal dimension), with the set running east and west notched and set over the other set which runs north and south. Knee braces, 2" by 4" (nominal dimension), have been installed on all sides of the attic, probably after the house was constructed.

The roof structure above Room 107 was constructed after 1939 and covered the shed roof of the original porch that had been enclosed at an earlier date to create the room itself. Rafters are 2" by 6" (nominal dimension) on 16" centers without a ridge board.

Roof Covering. Roof decking is generally composed of 1" by 8" boards, although a few narrower boards are also present. The roof covering is dimensional asphalt shingles installed in 1990. It remains in generally good condition, except for stains from a rusting plumbing stack on the east side and from what appears to be mildew or other botanical agent on the north and west sides.

Porch Roofs. The framing for the porch roofs could not be directly examined, but rafters are 2" by 4" set on 26" centers and pitched to slope about 18" from the sides of the house to the outside of the porches. How much of the original rafters and decking remains intact is not clear. Above the staircase to the building's primary entrance on the north porch, a shallow gable diverts run-off from the roof away from the stairs. A gable has been a feature of the porch roof at that location since at least before World War II and may have been an original feature of the house. The historic gable was removed and redesigned when the porches were re-roofed with the present standing-seam metal in 1998. The porches did not have gutters originally but gutters were added by the Navy during World War II. Gutters were half-round with round downspouts and were probably manufactured in galvanized steel.

Doors and Windows

The Navy's remodeling of the building in 1942 included replacement of original windows and doors throughout the building, although many of

the original openings remained intact. The full extent of the Navy's alterations to the building's fenestration is not certain, since no plans for the Navy remodeling have been located and the facades of the building are mostly obscured by screening on the porches in the photographs of the building taken before World War II. Except for the vinyl windows in Room 107 and the door and windows in Room 110, all of the windows and doors date to the 1940s and should be considered historic. The historic wooden sash from Room 107 are presently stored in the storage room in the basement underneath Room 105.

Doors

Pairs of double French doors are located on the north, east, and south sides of the house. All are about 5'-0" by 8'-0" with ten lights in each door. Doors are hung with 4", brass, butt hinges with movable, ball-end pins, and the entry door in each set is fitted with a mortise lock with oval brass knobs and a rectangular, brass, escutcheon plate. Sliding, brass, barrel bolts, originally fastened the other leaf of each pair of doors. Some of these have been recently replaced with cast-aluminum bolts, and most of those that remain have been painted.

A pair of double French doors on the west side of Room 109 was removed after 1960. The original exterior door at the west end of the kitchen (Room 108), which was 2'-8" by 8'-0" and may have included a transom, has also disappeared. It is not known if any of these doors still survive in storage at the park.

The three doors at the basement level are all modern, steel doors, six paneled, 3'-0" by 6'-8", dating to the remodeling of the basement walls in the 1990s. The six-panel entrance door on the west side of Room 110 was installed when the west porch was enclosed in the 1960s.

Windows

The historic window sash, which were probably four-over-four, were all replaced in 1942 by double-hung, wooden sash, six-over-six, with aluminum spring-loaded lifts replacing what were probably originally lead counterweights.

Three sizes of double-hung, six-over-six, windows were present historically. The largest, which were in Room 107 and measured about 2'-8" by 5'-9", were



FIGURE 37. View of typical mortised lock installed with French doors in 1942. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)



FIGURE 38. View of typical double French doors, these located on the east side of Room 101. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)

replaced by the present vinyl windows in the 1990s. These windows have insulated glass with false muntins, and because the new window sash and frame were set in the old frame, the actual window opening is significantly smaller than the historic opening.



FIGURE 39. View of typical double-hung window from the historic period. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)



FIGURE 40. View of translucent, prismatic glass in bathroom. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)

In Room 106, a trio of double-hung, six-over-six windows date to 1942. They measure about 2'-6" by 5'-9". In the bathroom (Room 102), there is a single, double-hung, six-over-six window dating to 1942. Measuring 2'-6" by 4'-4", it is glazed with an unusual, broadly-ribbed, prismatic glass that renders the window translucent. A similar window was also present in the bathroom that was removed from the west end of Room 106 in the 1990s. The window at the west end of the kitchen (Room 108) is a similar size, but it is glazed with plain, clear glass. Double-hung windows were also once present in each of the dormers, but these were replaced by the present louvered vents in the 1990s. The eleven windows that enclose the west porch were installed in 1998. Windows there have one-over-one sash with insulated glass and measure 2'-7" by 5'-11".

Exterior Finishes

All of the exterior finishes are in excellent condition and much of the building's historic fabric remains intact. Although the Navy's changes to the building's fenestration during World War II probably necessitated some changes to the siding and trim, the extent of those changes is not certain. Much of the siding and trim, however, probably dates to the building's original construction.

Siding and Trim

Beveled siding is laid with a typical 5" reveal but the material itself is unusually thin, measuring about 3/8" thick versus 1/2" that is typical for most such siding. Outside walls are finished with 5"-wide corner boards and 1" quarter round at the corners.

Window and door casing is typically 1" by 3-1/2", installed without drip caps. Sills are typically 1-1/2" thick and do not extend beyond the edge of the casing.

Eaves on the main block of the house were originally not boxed, and instead of a fascia board, 2-1/2" to 3" crown molding finished the ends of the exposed rafter tails. This treatment remains intact on the dormers, but a 6"-wide fascia now covers the ends of the rafters, obscuring them from view.

Porches

Only the ceilings and roof structure of the east and north porches date to the building's original con-

struction, although these features may be present beneath modern finishes on the enclosed west porch. Ceiling boards are 3/4" by 3-3/4", attached directly to the rafters, and slanted about 18" from the outside of the house to the outside of the porch floor.

The south porch floor framing dates to 1942, but the flooring is modern and the entire roof structure and ceiling were reconstructed in 1998. Also in 1998, the floors of the east and north porches were redesigned and new flooring installed. In order to make entrances fully accessible, the new flooring was installed at a significantly steeper pitch, eliminating the threshold at the door openings. To accommodate this change without reframing the entire floor, sleepers were installed on top of the flooring and joists closest to the house, while the outer two feet of the earlier flooring was completely removed, allowing the new flooring to rest directly on the two outside joists.

The porches were screened after World War I, and the original bannisters and chamfered columns were lost during the Navy renovation of the building in 1942. The framing for screening installed by the Navy was removed when the porches were enclosed in the 1950s and 1960s. In 1998, bannisters and posts were replaced again on all of the porches. Existing porch posts are modern, 3-1/2" by 3-1/2". Balustrades are modern, 1-1/2" by 3-1/2", set at 36" from the floor. Balusters are square, 1-1/4" by 1-1/4" set on 4" centers.

Interior

The interior plan of the building and nearly all of the interior wall, ceiling, and floor finishes date to 1942, although at least some of the early 20th-century finishes are concealed by the newer finishes. Some of the porches were enclosed after World War II, although only the west porch remains so today. Six doors were removed and the openings widened in 2002 to improve handicapped accessibility. All of the existing interior finishes on the main floor are in excellent condition.

Flooring. Except in the kitchen and bathrooms, which have modern ceramic tile floors, flooring is oak, tongue-and-groove, 3/4" by 2-3/4", installed



FIGURE 41. View of typical siding and corner trim. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)



FIGURE 42. View north on east porch, showing typical finish materials. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)



FIGURE 43. View of typical historic six-panel doors installed in 1942, left, and typical modern six-panel door installed in 2002. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003). (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)



FIGURE 44. View of typical plywood ceiling installed in 1942. Beveled edges are distinctive features of this material. Similar material was used on some walls as well. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)

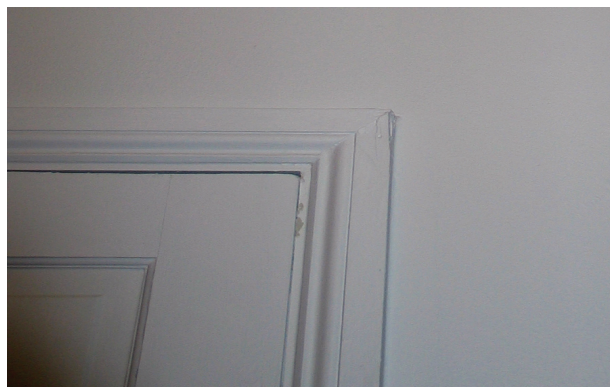


FIGURE 45. Typical historic casing used at doors and windows through most of the house. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)

directly on top of the original flooring, which is pine, tongue-and-groove, and 3" wide.

Walls. Walls in Room 100, 101, 107, and 109 were paneled with the present hardwood, which appears to be cypress, in 1942. All of that material remains in place and is in excellent condition. The remainder of the walls in the house were finished with a high-grade, painted, fir plywood, distinguished from modern plywood, which exists in some locations, by the beveled edges of the historic material. Underlying some if not all of the present wall finishes is the original paneling, which was 3"-wide, V-joint, tongue-and-groove.

Ceilings. Ceilings, which are set at 10'-3" above the floor except in Room 107, were originally finished with the same V-joint paneling used on some of the walls and much of that material remains in place. Plywood, similar to that used on the walls, was used to finish all ceilings in 1942. Interior doors are six panel, with primary openings 7' and 8' high and secondary openings 6'-8". A number of the historic doors were replaced in 2002 when several doorways were widened to improve handicapped accessibility. Differences in hardware provide the easiest means of distinguishing historic and modern doors. Historic doors feature ball-end hinge pins, a plain, rectangular escutcheon and oval knobs; modern replacements have plain hinge pins, a circular escutcheon and oval knobs that are slightly smaller than the historic knobs. Stiles and rails are also molded differently on the two types of doors.

Window and door casing is similar throughout the house, except in Room 110 and at some of the openings altered in 2002. It is composed of a 1" by 1-1/8" backband and a 1-1/2" quirked cyma reversa molding. Window stools are 3/4" to 1" by 6" and most windows have a 5"-wide molded apron. Baseboards are generally 7-1/2" with a 3/4" cove molding used as a cap and a 3/4" shoe molding. Primary rooms have 3" or 4" cyma recta crown molding and three rooms have a picture molding.

Room 100

At the house's original main entrance, this hall measures about 6'-10" by 9' and provides access to what was once a living room on the east and a dining room on the west. A small closet, 4'-5" by 5'-2", adjoins the hall on the south. In it is a disappearing stairway to the attic, and the closet also houses the office's computer network server. The existing fin-

ishes are in excellent condition and date to the 1942 remodeling.

Flooring. Flooring is typical oak tongue-and-groove, installed in 1942.

Walls. Paneling dating to 1942 is vertically-installed, V-joint, tongue-and-groove cypress, 5", 7", and 9" wide, typical of the paneling also used in Room 101 and 109. The closet walls are plywood.

Ceiling. The ceiling is typical historic plywood, painted white, installed in 1942.

Doors. In addition to the main entrance doors, which are typical French doors, large openings, around 5' by 8', open to Room 101 on the east and Room 109 on the west. Both appear to have been cased without doors in 1942, but a pair of modern, hollow-core, bi-fold, mahogany doors have been installed at the opening to Room 101. The closet door, 2'-4" by 7'-0", is a typical six-panel, fir door dating to 1942. Hung with 4" hinges, the door retains its original mortised lock; plain, rectangular escutcheon, and oval brass knob.

Trim. Walls are trimmed with a simple baseboard, 7-1/2" high with typical cap and shoe molding. A 4" crown molding joins the ceiling, with an unusual 1-1/2" picture molding placed about 4" below the crown. Door casing is typical historic trim with backband and quirked cyma reversa molding.

Miscellaneous. An unusual, aluminum, electric light fixture hangs from the ceiling. Its Modern design suggests that it is one of the only light fixtures that survive from the Navy remodeling during World War II.

Room 101

The largest room in the house, this room served as the house's living room after the remodeling in 1942. Measuring about 15'-7" by 23'-6", it is now used as the main conference room for the office. A built-in bookcase on the south wall is presumably an original feature, but the opening into the bathroom was not present until 2003.

Flooring. Flooring is typical oak tongue-and-groove, installed in 1942.

Walls. Paneling, similar to that in Room 100, is vertically-installed, V-joint, tongue-and-groove



FIGURE 46. View of typical historic window stool and apron. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)



FIGURE 47. View south in front hall (100). (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)



FIGURE 48. View southwest in Room 101. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)



FIGURE 49. View northeast in Room 101. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)



FIGURE 50. View south in Room 101, showing bookshelf and door to bathroom. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)



FIGURE 51. View of typical crown and picture molding in Room 101. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)



FIGURE 52. View of mantle in Room 101. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)

cypress, with the boards 5", 7", and 9" wide, stained and varnished, installed in 1942. A wainscot is formed by 9" boards installed horizontally above the 7-1/2" baseboard to a height of about 34". It is finished with a 1"-thick chair rail that projects about 1-1/8" beyond the face of the paneling.

Ceiling. The ceiling is finished with typical historic plywood, painted white.

Doors. Typical double French doors open to the north porch and a pair of double French doors opens to the east porch. At the top of each door opening is a valance, about 10" high, made of cypress to match the walls, and extending about a foot on both sides of the openings. Intended to hide drapery hardware, they appear to date to the 1942 remodeling. A large cased opening, around 5' by 8', opens to Room 100 on the west with a pair of modern, hollow-core, bi-fold, Filipino mahogany doors installed in the opening. A similar cased opening, 3'-0" by 8'-0", leads to the back hall (103). Neither of these openings appear to have had doors historically. The door to the bathroom (102) was created as part of the changes in 2002 and replaced the historic opening into the bath from Room 105. The present door is a modern six-panel door, 3'-0 by 7'-0"

Trim. Walls are trimmed with a typical simple baseboard, 7-1/2" high, finished with a 3/4" coved cap molding and 3/4" shoe molding. A 4" crown molding joins the ceiling, with a 1-1/2" picture molding placed about 4" below the crown.

Miscellaneous. The only fireplace in the house is located in this room. Dating to 1942, although perhaps repointed since that time, it features a brick firebox surround and a brick hearth on a concrete base. It is in excellent condition. An unusually long mantle shelf is mounted asymmetrically about 20" above the firebox. Supported by three wooden brackets, it measures 1-1/2" by 8" by 10'-4", with about half of its length extending to the west of the fireplace itself. A modern ceiling fan is mounted in the center of the ceiling.

Room 102

Measuring 5' by 9'-5", this bath room was created in 1942 and completely renovated in 2002. Originally, it opened into Room 105, but the door was closed and a new door to Room 101 created in 2002 when the room was redesigned for handicapped accessibility. A bath tub, a toilet similar to the one that

remains in Room 104, and the door to Room 105 were removed at that time. Besides the space itself, the only historic feature left in this room is the window, although the door that was removed is currently stored in the basement.

Flooring. The floor is a modern ceramic tile, 8" by 10".

Walls and Ceiling. Walls and ceiling are modern dry wall.

Window. The window dates to 1942 (see "Windows" and Figure 16, above). It retains its original prismatic glass, casing and trim.

Miscellaneous. The room has a modern toilet at its east end while a modern synthetic marble counter top and basin spans the west end.

Room 103

This L-shaped hall was apparently created when the house's floor plan was reconfigured in 1942. All of the main rooms except 109 and 110 connect to this hall.

Flooring. Flooring is typical oak tongue-and-groove, installed in 1942.

Walls and Ceiling. Walls and ceiling are finished with the same unusual, bevel-edged, plywood panels used elsewhere in the house in 1942. Both are painted white. A 1-1/2" panel molding on the east-west portion of the L-shaped hall ceiling marks the location of a louver for the whole-house attic fan that remains in the attic (see "Utilities" below). The fan's louver appears to have been removed and the opening covered sometime prior to 1998.

Doors. The doors to Rooms 105, 106, 107, and 108 were widened and replaced in 2002 as part of the project to improve handicapped accessibility. All are 3'-0" by 7'-0" with typical modern six-panel doors, except at the kitchen (108) which was left as a cased opening without a door. Modern double doors, 4'-0" by 7'-0", were also installed at closet 103A, but the doors at the bathroom (104, see below) and at the other two closets are historic. The door to closet 103B is a typical six-panel door, 2'-4" by 7'-0"; but the door to closet 103C is a solid-core, flush door, 1'-6" by 7'-0", and is the only one of its kind in the building.



FIGURE 53. View south in Hall, Room 103. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)



FIGURE 54. View west in hall, 103. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)

Trim. A typical 7-1/2" baseboard is used throughout the hall, along with a typical 3" crown molding. Typical 3/4" quarter-round finishes the corners of the space. Door casing is typical except on the doors



FIGURE 55. View north in hall toward bathroom 104. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)



FIGURE 56. View of historic toilet in bathroom 104. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)

to closet 103A, where the new casing is about 1/2" wider than the historic casing.

Room 104

Unlike the other two historic baths, one of which was removed in 1998, this bath was built as a half bath room. Part of the 1942 remodeling of the building, it is about 5' by 7'. The original lavatory and floor have been replaced.

Flooring. Flooring is a modern ceramic tile, 7-3/4" by 7-3/4".

Walls and Ceiling. Walls and ceiling are typical bevel-edged plywood, painted white.

Door. The door is a six-panel door, 2'-6" by 6'-9". Hinges are original but the door itself appears to have been replaced, apparently prior to 1998.

Trim. A 5" baseboard with 3/4" cove molding as a cap is used in this room along with 3/4" quarter round in the corners and a 3" cyma recta crown molding.

Fixtures. The historic lavatory was replaced, perhaps as early as the 1960s. At present a wooden cabinet with formica countertop spans the north side of the room. The toilet, a "Standard One-Piece," is dated October 3, 1941, and was installed during the remodeling in 1942. A similar toilet was present in Room 102 until replaced in 2002.

Room 105

Used as the commanding officer's bedroom during World War II and the superintendent's bedroom after that, this room now houses the superintendent's office. A small closet, original to the space, is

located on the north wall. Measuring about 12'-8" by 15'-7", the room has French doors opening to the south and east verandahs. The door to the adjacent bath room (102) was removed and the opening closed by the present book shelf in 1998.

Flooring. Flooring is typical oak tongue-and-groove, installed in 1942.

Walls and Ceiling. Walls and ceiling are finished with the same bevel-edged, plywood panels used elsewhere in the house in 1942. Both are painted white.

Doors. The double doors on the east and south walls are typical. The historic door to the hall (103) was replaced and the opening widened to 3' in 2002; the present door is a typical modern six-panel door with new hardware. The door to closet 105A is an historic six-panel door, 2'-4" by 7'-0" with original mortise lock and knobs intact.

Window. A single, double-hung window is located on the east wall. Sash are six-over-six, 2'-6" by 5'-9", with metal thumb lifts and sash lock, typical casing and trim.

Trim. Except for the casing of the hall door and the built-in bookcase, both of which are modern, all the room's historic woodwork remains intact. Base-board is 7-1/2" with typical cap and shoe, and there are a 3" cyma recta crown molding and typical door and window casing.

Miscellaneous. On the north wall between the bookcase and the closet door is a small cased opening, 1'-2" by 2'-11", that originally provided access to the plumbing for a bath tub.

Room 106

Measuring about 8'-8" by 15'-10", this room was created in 1998 by removing a wall and combining a bathroom with what had been designated "sewing room" on some post-war plans of the house. The bathroom, which was at the western end of the present space, is reported to have been similar to the bathroom that was remodeled in Room 102 in 1998. The present room serves as administrative office for the park's chief of maintenance.

Flooring. Flooring is typical oak tongue-and-groove, installed in 1942.

Walls and Ceiling. Walls and ceiling are finished with the same bevel-edged, plywood panels used elsewhere in the house in 1942. Both are painted white.

Doors. The historic door to the hall (103) was replaced and the opening widened to 3' in 2002; the present door is a typical modern six-panel door with new hardware. The door to closet 106A is an historic six-panel door, 2'-4" by 7'-0" with original mortise lock and knobs intact.

Window. A trio of double-hung window is located on the south wall. Sash are six-over-six, 2'-6" by 5'-



FIGURE 57. View northwest in superintendent's office, 105. (NPS-SERO-CR,



FIGURE 58. View northeast in superintendent's office, 105. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)

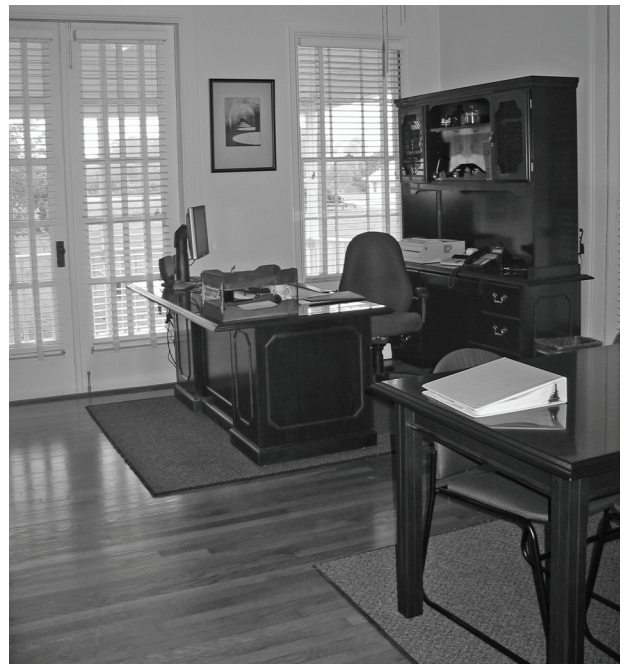


FIGURE 59. View southeast in superintendent's office, 105. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)



FIGURE 60. View southwest in Room 106. Bookcase at right marks location of old bathroom window. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)



FIGURE 61. View southwest in Room 106, showing molding added in 1998. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)



FIGURE 62. View northeast in Room 107. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)

9", with metal thumb lifts and sash lock, typical casing and trim.

Trim. Except for the casing of the hall door and the built-in bookcase, both of which are modern, all the room's historic woodwork remains intact. Baseboard is 7-1/2" with typical cap and shoe and door and window casing are typical. A 4" cyma recta crown molding finishes the top of the walls and a 3"-wide panel molding runs around the room at the level of the tops of the windows. Both of these features were added in 1998.

Miscellaneous. At the western end of the south wall a window originally served the bathroom formerly in that location. It is reported to have been similar in size and configuration to the one that remains in bathroom 102 and had the same prismatic glass. The window was removed and replaced by the present built-in bookcase in 1998. The door in the west wall that connected the bath to Room 107 was also removed at the same time and a similar bookcase installed in the opening in Room 107.

Room 107

Nearly square at 14'-3" by 14'-5", this room was created by removing a wall and enclosing the south end of the west porch prior to World War II, perhaps in the 1920s. Differences in moldings and finishes suggest that this room may not have been remodeled along with the rest of the house in 1942, but that seems unlikely. It now serves as administrative office for the park's chief ranger.

Flooring. Flooring is typical oak tongue-and-groove, installed in 1942. There is a pronounced slope to the floor, probably because it uses the framing of the original porch floor which was canted away from the house for good drainage.

Walls. The walls are finished with sheets of hardwood paneling, a very early example of use of a material that was not widely used until the 1960s. The specie of wood is not certain.

Ceiling. Because it was created by enclosing the porch, the ceiling in this room is at 8'-10" rather than the 10'+ found elsewhere in the house. It is finished with the same bevel-edged, plywood panels used elsewhere in the house in 1942. Both are painted white.

Doors. A typical double French door opens to the south porch. The historic door to the hall (103) was replaced and the opening widened to 3' in 2002; the present door is a typical modern six-panel door with new hardware. The door opening to closet 107A has been reduced from 5'-4" by 7'-0" to 4'-0" by 6'-2", partly due to an unexplained elevation of the floor level in the closet. Closet doors are modern louvered bifolds.

Window. A single double-hung window is located on the south and two on the west wall. Sash were six-over six, 2'-6" by 5'-9", with metal thumb lifts and sash lock, typical casing and trim, but the wooden sash were recently replaced with vinyl sash using a slightly smaller window light.

Trim. Except for the casing of the hall door and the large built-in bookcase, both of which are modern, all the room's historic woodwork remains intact. Baseboard is 7-1/2" high which includes a base cap different from that found in the rest of the house, being a 3/4" by 1-1/2" stop with a rounded edge.

Windows have a 1"-thick stool and a plain 6" apron, contrasting with the 4" molded apron used in Room 106. Window and door casing are otherwise typical.

Miscellaneous. A small built-in book shelf, 2'-8" by 3'-9" is located near the north end of the east wall and probably dates to 1942. A larger built-in bookshelf, 2'-4" by 6'-7", on the same wall was installed when the door originally in that location was removed in 2003.

Room 108

This room has apparently served as the house's kitchen at least since 1942. A small pantry is located in the northeast corner of the room. Most of the room's historic walls, ceiling, and woodwork remain intact, but flooring was replaced when the kitchen was remodeled in 1998.

Flooring. Flooring is modern ceramic tile, 12-3/4" square, installed in 1998.

Walls and Ceiling. Walls and ceiling are finished with the same bevel-edged, plywood panels used elsewhere in the house in 1942. Both are painted white.

Doors. Two historic doors remain in place. On the north wall is a swinging, six-panel door, 2'-6" by 7'-



FIGURE 63. View southwest in Room 107. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)



FIGURE 64. Detail of paneling in Room 107. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)



FIGURE 65. Detail of paneling in Room 107. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)



FIGURE 66. View west in kitchen, Room 108. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)



FIGURE 67. View east in kitchen, Room 108. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)

0", opening into the former dining room (109). The pantry door is also historic, six-panel, 2'-4" by 7'-0". The door opening to the hall at the east end is a simple cased opening with no evidence of a door having been hung at that location. At the opposite end

of the room, another door opening, 2'-8" by 8'-0", was hung with a door but it has been removed, probably when the porch was enclosed. A door bell button remains on the exterior casing of that door.

Window. There is a single window, located on the west wall. It is double-hung with six-over-six sash, 2'-4" by 5'-4", with metal thumb lifts and sash latch.

Trim. Except for the door to the hall (103), which is like the molded casing used elsewhere in the house, door and window casing in this room is a plain 1" by 2-1/2" board. The baseboard is 7-1/4" high with 3/4" cover molding for a cap and no shoe molding. A 4" cyma recta crown molding finishes the walls.

Miscellaneous. At the top of the wall above the window is a small hinged metal cover that appears to have been associated with a kitchen exhaust fan that is no longer operable. Hanging from a hook on the ceiling nearby is a metal rod used to open and close the fan door. The fan was probably installed during the 1942 renovation of the house.

Room 109

Approximately 15'-10" by 18'-4", this room was the dining room and originally featured double French doors on the north wall and a pair of double French doors on the west wall. Finished much like the old living room (101), it is now used as an administrative office.

Flooring. Flooring is typical oak tongue-and-groove, installed in 1942.

Walls. Paneling, similar to that in Room 101, is vertically-installed, V-joint, tongue-and-groove cypress, with the boards 5", 7", and 9" wide, stained and varnished, installed in 1942. A wainscot is formed by 9" boards installed horizontally above the 7-1/2" baseboard to a height of about 34". It is finished with a 1"-thick chair rail that projects about 1-1/8" beyond the face of the paneling.

Ceiling. The ceiling is finished with typical historic plywood, painted white.

Doors. Typical double French doors open to the north porch and a pair of double French doors originally opened to the west porch, but they have been removed. At the top of each door opening is a valance, about 10" high, made of cypress to match the walls, and extending about a foot on both sides of the openings. Intended to hide drapery hardware, they appear to date to the 1942 remodeling. In addition to the swinging door to the kitchen on the south wall, there is the large cased opening, around 5' by 8', which opens to Room 100 on the east.

Trim. Walls are trimmed with a typical simple baseboard, 7-1/2" high, finished with a 3/4" coved cap molding and 3/4" shoe molding. A 4" crown molding joins the ceiling, with a 1-1/2" picture molding placed about 4" below the crown.

Miscellaneous. Three electric wall sconces are mounted in this room, but none are working. They are the only historic lighting fixtures that have survived except possibly for the ceiling fixture in the front hall (100).

Room 110

This room was created in the 1950s by enclosing what was originally an open porch on the west side of the house with aluminum-framed awning windows. These were replaced by the present windows in 1995.

Flooring. Flooring is typical 2-1/4" oak tongue-and-groove, but it was not installed until the renovations in the 1990s.

Walls. Most of the south and east walls are formed by what was originally the exterior siding of the house. The wall constructed to enclose the north end of the east wall is covered with modern plywood, painted white.

Ceiling. The ceiling follows the slope of the original porch ceiling, but the spaced boards that covered the original ceiling have been replaced or covered by modern plywood.

Doors. The door to the kitchen and the French doors to the dining room have been removed. A door opens to the outside near the south/ end of the west side. It is 3'-0" by 6'-8" and has nine panels with a single light near the top. It was installed in the 1960s or 1970s.



FIGURE 68. View of exhaust fan at west end of kitchen. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)



FIGURE 69. View southwest in Room 109. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)



FIGURE 70. View northeast in Room 109. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)



FIGURE 71. View of wall sconce, c. 1942, located in Room 109. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)

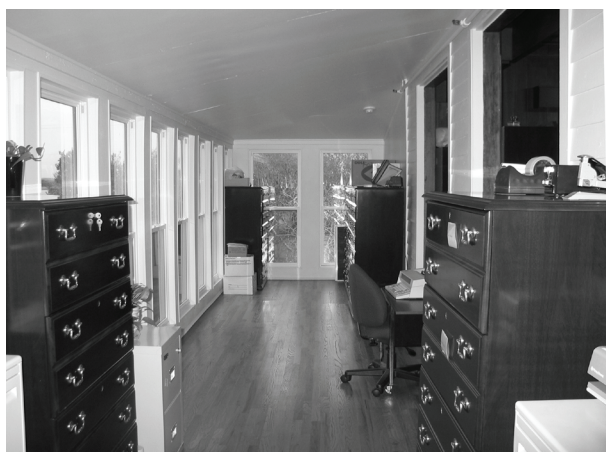


FIGURE 72. View north in Room 110. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)



FIGURE 73. View of abandoned telephone junction box in basement. (NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)

Windows. The eleven windows on the north and east walls of the space are all modern, installed in 1995. They are double-hung, 2'-7" by 5'-11", with one-over one wooden sash and insulated glass.

Utilities

The building's electrical, plumbing and HVAC systems have all be renovated in recent years and are in good condition.

Electrical. The building's electrical system was rehabilitated in 1995, and presumably is in good condition, although loose wires and coverless junction boxes were noted in the attic. Only three light fixtures remain from the historic period, the overhead light in Room 100 and the two wall sconces in Room 109. The fixture in Room 100 is operative; the sconces are not.

A complete fire detection and security system was installed in 1992. It includes detectors throughout the house and is in good condition.

Of some interest is a galvanized-steel, telephone junction box located on one of the pilings on the east side of the basement. The porcelain backboard inside has been broken. It most likely dates to the Navy's rehabilitation of the building during World War II.

Plumbing. A new septic system was installed in the yard west of the house in 1984 and the bathrooms were renovated in 1998. Cast-iron waste lines run across the ground in the basement. A 40-gallon water heater is located on a concrete plinth in the basement beneath Room 107. As noted above, the most significant feature of the present plumbing system is the one-piece toilet located in Room 104. The building is protected by a sprinkler system that covers the entire interior of the house, the porches, and the attic.

HVAC. The building's historic radiant heating system was replaced with a forced-air system in 1974. That system was replaced and the existing equipment, located in the northwest side of the basement, installed in 2002.

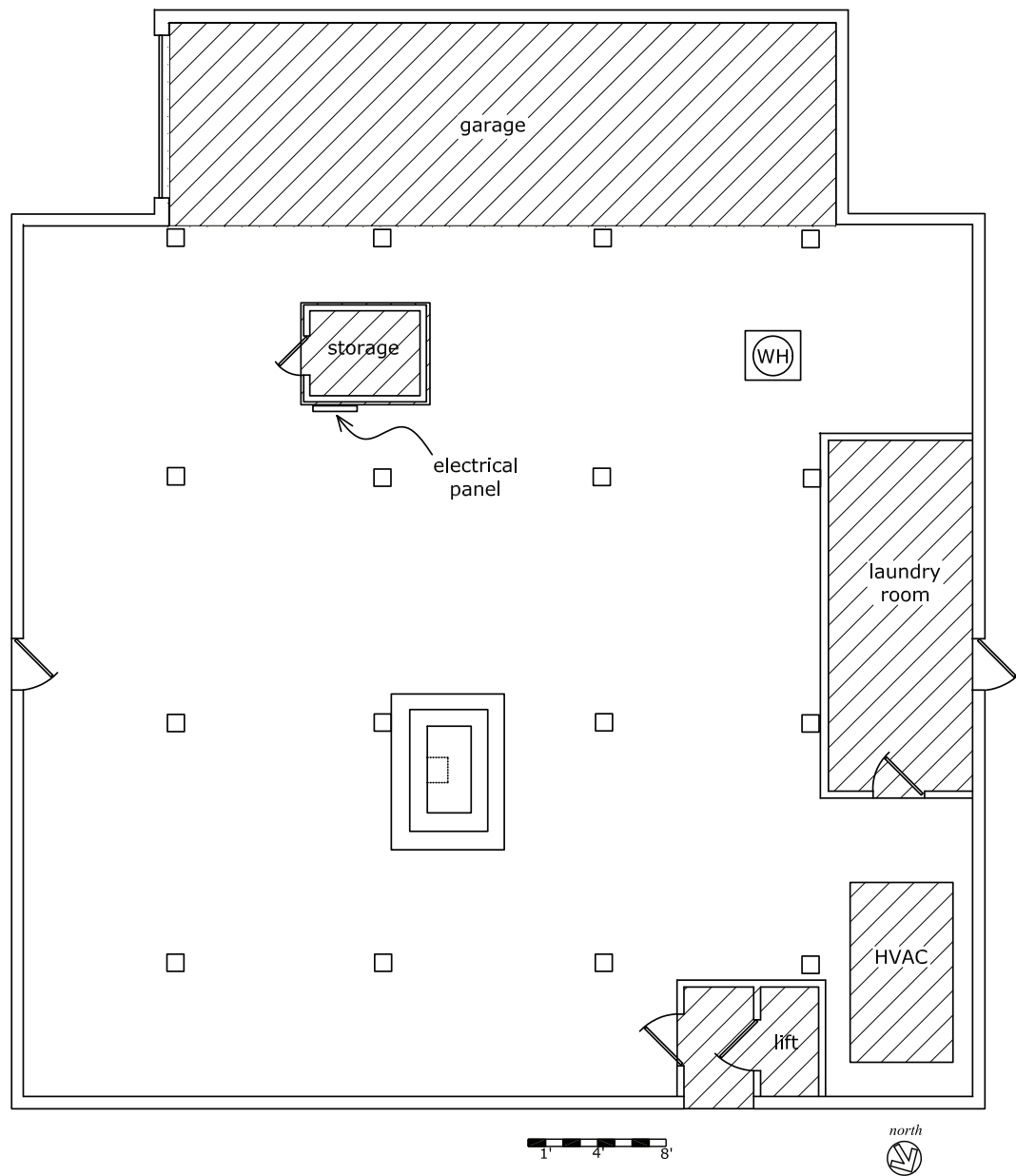


FIGURE 74. Plan of existing basement. Concrete slab-on-grade is indicated by hatching; remainder of floor is dirt. (T. Jones, NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)

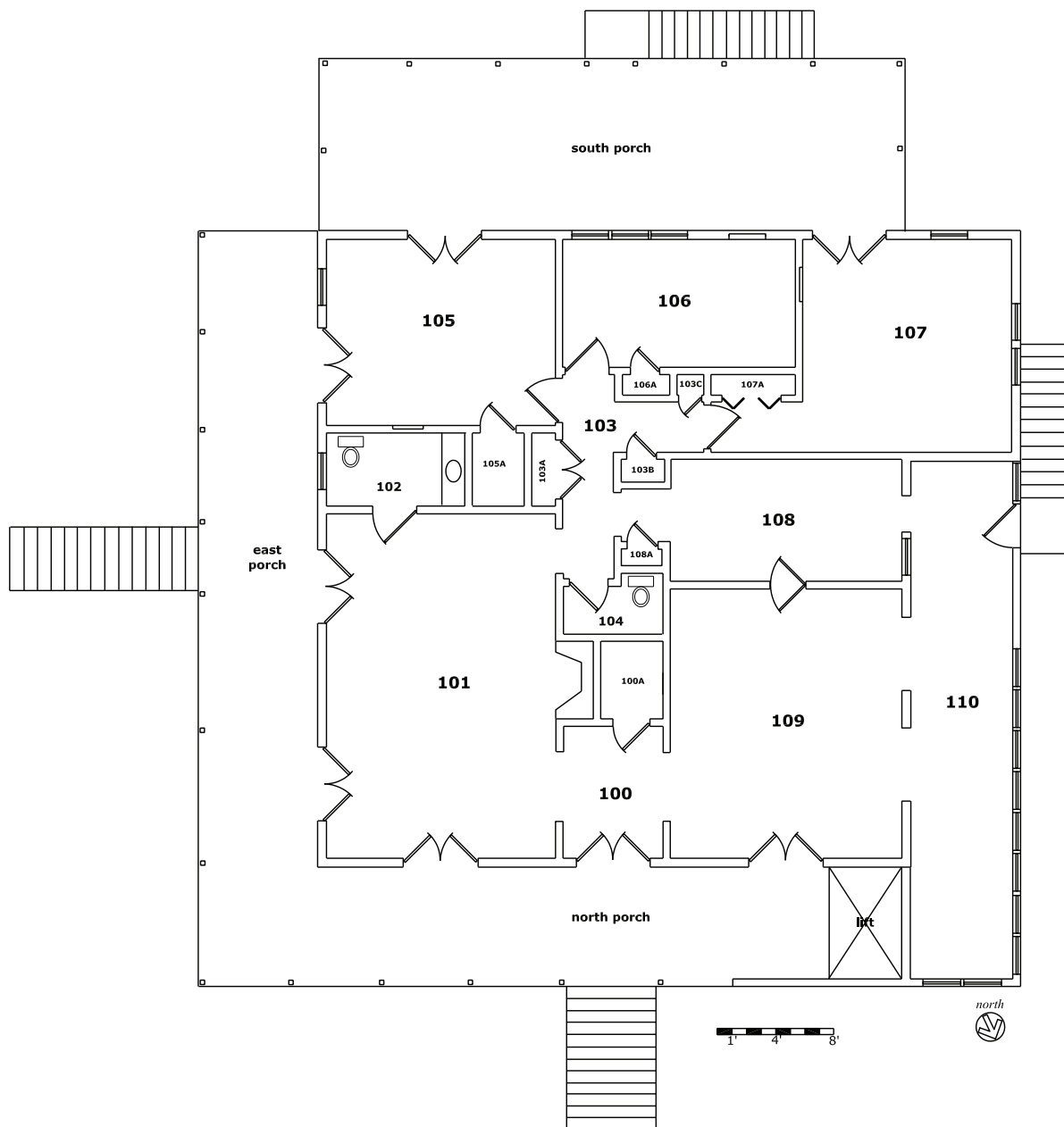


FIGURE 75. Plan of existing first floor. (T. Jones, NPS-SERO-CR, 2003)

Treatment and Use

Overshadowed by Fort Pulaski and the events of 1862, the historic use of Cockspur Island for quarantine purposes has been documented to the colonial era, with both Fort George and Fort Greene used as quarantine stations. Savannah's first permanent quarantine station was established on Lazaretto Creek just across the sound from Cockspur Island, and quarantine operations were a significant part of the island's history for nearly two centuries. Military use of the island also began during the colonial era and it did not end in 1862. During the Spanish-American War and World War I, but especially during World War II, military construction and operations periodically changed the face of the island. Next to the fort itself, the Navy section base was the largest of the several military facilities built on the island during its long history as a military outpost.

Built shortly before World War I and now used as administrative headquarters for Fort Pulaski National Monument, the old quarantine attendants' quarters is the last remaining structure associated with the quarantine station that operated on Cockspur Island from 1889 until 1937. Heavily remodeled as a residence for the Navy commandant in 1942, it is also the last primary structure associated with the sprawling Navy patrol base that was built on the island during World War II.⁶⁴

The building is in excellent condition, with few if any problems of repair that cannot be easily remedied, but its historical integrity has been compromised by some of the modern changes that have been made to the building. The primary purpose of this historic structure report has been to provide the park with an understanding of the building's historic features and materials so that they might better protect what is significant about the structure. Historical research has been limited

and building investigation has been visual and non-destructive, so that much remains to be learned about the building and its history. Much has been learned, too, however, and interpretive opportunities abound.

The following sections of this report outline issues surrounding use of the building as well as legal requirements and other mandates that circumscribe treatment of the building. These are followed by an evaluation of treatment alternatives before describing the proposed treatment through a series of more-detailed recommendations.

Ultimate Treatment and Use

Use

Since 2003, the house has served as the park's administrative offices and that use will continue for the foreseeable future. While continuation of the building's historic residential use might be desirable from the perspective of historic preservation, relocation of the offices has relieved the strain that their presence had caused on the visitors' center. Part of the NPS' landmark "Mission 66" initiative, the visitors center itself may be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places in 2004.

Treatment

The old quarantine attendants quarters has been thoroughly rehabilitated for modern office use. Future treatment should aim to preserve the building, with a long-term goal of restoring the building's historic integrity, focusing on the building as it was remodeled by the Navy in 1943. The appearance of the building prior to that time is open to speculation, especially its interior features and fenestration, and even if restoration were possible, it should not be pursued since it would require

64. Several ammunition bunkers from the Navy period survive on the island.

destruction of significant early modern interior features related to the Navy's remodeling during World War II.

Requirements for Treatment and Use

Because of its listing on the National Register of Historic Places, legal mandates and policy directives circumscribe treatment of the Quarantine Attendants' Quarters. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) mandates that federal agencies, including the NPS, take into account the effects of their actions on properties listed or eligible for listing in the National Register and give the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment. The NPS' Cultural Resources Management Guideline (DO-28) requires planning for the protection of cultural resources "whether or not they relate to the specific authorizing legislation or interpretive programs of the parks in which they lie." The Quarantine Officers' Quarters should be understood in its own cultural context and managed in light of its own values so that it may be preserved unimpaired for the enjoyment of present and future generations.⁶⁵

To help guide compliance with these statutes and regulations, the Secretary of the Interior has issued *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. The National Park Service's *Preservation Briefs* also provide detailed guidelines for appropriate treatment of a variety of materials, features, and conditions found in historic buildings. Regardless of treatment approach, a key principle embodied in the Standards is that changes be reversible, i.e., that alterations, additions, or other modifications 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. The building is now fully accessible to the handicapped, and it appears to be in compliance with modern building codes. The observed condition of the wiring in the attic was of some concern, but minor repairs such as replacement of junction box covers would probably correct those deficiencies.

Further treatment of the building should be guided by the International Building Code, including that code's statement regarding 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* [emphasis added].

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

Alternatives for Treatment and Use

Use

As noted above, residential use of the building is an alternative use that can always be considered, especially since it would require no alterations to the present building. If future expansion of staff should necessitate additional office space, it would be possible to create additional finished office space at the basement level if it were designed without altering or obscuring the historic pilings on which the building sits.

Treatment

Preservation. Preservation of the status quo is certainly one option for treatment of the building. The building is in good repair and entirely functional for its present use. However, the building's present exterior appearance, while attractive, bears little resemblance to the building the Navy created in 1943 or to the building that existed before World War II. Expanded interpretation to include use of the island for quarantine or perhaps just general interpretation of all of the buildings that have historically been associated with the fort would clearly benefit from restoration and presentation of the building in an authentic manner.

Three distinct approaches to restoration of the building could be outlined. Each has its limitations,

65. "Cultural Resource Management Guidelines," (1997), p. 1

and within the larger context of the park's primary interpretive mission at Fort Pulaski, there is no compelling rationale for choosing one over the other.

Restoration, World War I. Restoration of the original building would require removal of the enclosure of the west porch; recreation of the chamfered columns and the bannisters on the west, east, and north porches; removal of the rear (south) porch entirely; and removal of the all of the walls that enclose the basement level. Even then, a fully authentic restoration is not really possible with existing documentation. While V-joint paneling was used on walls and ceilings and the original flooring remains beneath the present flooring, the plan of the interior and characteristics of the original interior doors and wood trim are not known. Restoration of the exterior of the building to its original appearance is also not possible with existing documentation. While exterior finishes still exist, the extent of the Navy's changes to the building's fenestration is not certain, with the character of fenestration on all but parts of the west and south side completely unknown. Certainly the building had louvered exterior shutters and the windows were probably double-hung with four-over-four sash, but beyond that little can be said.

Restoration, between the wars. Restoration of the building to its appearance between the wars can also not be considered with any degree of confidence. Certainly it would require the changes to the porches and removal of the basement walls noted above, and it would also require reconstruction of the pre-WWII south porch, which was substantially smaller than the present porch on that side of the house. In addition, restoration of the building to its appearance between the wars would require screening of all of the porches but not replacement of exterior louvered shutters, which were removed when the porches were screened. In the end, however, restoration of the exterior to its appearance between the wars is not possible for the same reasons that restoration of its original appearance is not possible. While screening the

porches would partially obscure the building's fenestration and perhaps minimize the impact of unknown changes to windows and doors, interior restoration would still be highly speculative. It should be emphasized that, at present, *restoration of the building to its appearance prior to the Navy's 1942 remodeling simply cannot be supported without additional research and major destructive investigation of the present building.*

Restoration, World War II. While restoration to earlier periods remains problematic, restoration of the building to its appearance during World War II could be accomplished with a minimum of speculation. Removal of the non-historic plastic latic at the ground level and restoration of the historic lap siding could be easily accomplished and historic photographs provide documentation for recreating the historic ground-level fenestration. The historic configuration of the east and south stairways to the porches is well documented and could be easily recreated. Likewise the character of the porches during the period is well documented. Removal of Room 110 and restoration of the west porch as well as removal of the modern bannisters and reconstruction of the wood framing and screening on all the porches would require little if any speculation. The few changes to the building's fenestration (replacement of the windows in Room 107, removal of the French doors on the west side of Room 110, and recreation of the window to the bathroom next to Room 106) could be easily reversed, especially since the sash and doors remain on site.

Changes to the interior have been minimal. One bathroom was removed and the other bathrooms and the kitchen have been altered through rehabilitation. The French doors on the west side of Room 109 have also been removed, light fixtures have been changed, and there have been alterations to some doorways to improve handicapped access. The changes could be undone, but given the present use of the building, there does not appear to be a good rationale for doing so.

Recommendations

Documentation of the entire quarantine station was beyond the scope of the present study but is needed in order to better understand the context in which the present building was constructed and used. More extensive research into the records of the U. S. Public Health Service and its predecessor the Marine Hospital Service could produce valuable information about the quarantine station as a whole and be very useful to the park's interpretive program. Research in Navy records would also be useful and could help document some of the changes that were made to the building during World War II.

Because no Historic Structure Report had been completed prior to the recent work on the building, a number of assumptions were made about the building's historic appearance that have proven to be incorrect. As a result, the building's present appearance might be described as being historically confused.

While it would be possible to immediately restore the exterior of the building, that is probably not a good use of the park's resources at the present time. No further changes should be made to the building's historic doors and windows, which should be maintained and preserved. Beyond that, restorative changes could be made incrementally, gradually returning the building to its historic appearance.

Existing wooden sash are in excellent repair, except for some of the historic weatherstripping, which can be repaired. All wooden sash and doors on the exterior of the building should be maintained and preserved. Recent alterations to the windows in Room 107 were made for purposes of energy efficiency, but less radical treatments are encouraged in the future. Repair of weatherstripping and the addition of interior storm windows instead of replacement of sash could

accomplish the desired result without the loss of historic fabric.

One of the early alterations to the building after World War II was covering of the dormer window openings with plywood. More recently, louvers have been installed in both openings. To return the building to its historic appearance, the louvers should be removed and wooden, double-hung, four-over-four sash reinstated in both openings.

Although not historic, the modern 3-tab asphalt shingle roofing is in good condition and can be maintained for the duration of its useful life. At that time, an appropriate hexagonal asphalt shingle should be installed that will replicate the appearance of the historic roofing.

Gutters were not present on the building prior to World War II but were added around the porches by the Navy in 1942. Galvanized steel, half-round gutters with round downspouts were part of the building's historic appearance and should be reinstated since they would do much to preserve the building's porches.

Exterior restoration should also include the small gable over the north entrance, which was significantly altered in 1998. Several historic photographs provide documentation for its restoration. At the same time the fascia that has been installed to cover the exposed rafter ends of the main roof should be removed and, using treatment of the dormer roofs as a guide, the crown molding that finished the rafters historically should be reinstated.

In addition, the chimney was damaged by lightning in recent years, and the repairs altered its appearance above the roof line. The top of the chimney should be reconstructed to match its appearance in historic photographs.

The plastic lattice at the basement level is the most significant of the modern alterations and, when replacement is required, should be replaced with lap siding to match that installed in 1942. At the same time, the window openings, including the unique porthole windows, could be reconstructed, and new panel doors with clear lights could replace the modern metal doors now present at the basement level.

While it would be preferred that Room 110 be removed and the west porch restored, the room appears to be an irreplaceable space that is heavily used by park staff. Since it is located on a secondary elevation, the room could be maintained in its present state without having a significant impact on the primary views of the building.

To complete exterior restoration, the existing modern posts and bannisters should be removed, and all of the porches reframed and screened. Screening was considered a great improvement, particularly in the south, and was a very significant part of the building's historic appearance from the 1920s into the modern era. Besides restoring the building's historic appearance, screening might encourage use of open windows and doors instead of mechanical air-conditioning, at least during certain seasons of the year.

On the interior, preservation of the historic features and finishes should be a high priority. Those in Rooms 100, 101, 105, 106, 107, and 109 are the most important, and every effort should be made to insure their continued preservation. These rooms have had very few alterations, except for the bathroom door added off Room 101 and removal of the French doors on the west side of Room 109. The wall sconces in Room 109 and the ceiling fixture in Room 100 are the only historic lighting fixtures remaining in the building and should be carefully preserved. The toilet in Room 104 is a very early and now rare example of a toilet fixture cast in one piece; it, too, should be maintained and preserved.

In summary:

- Document the quarantine station as a whole through research in Navy and Public Health Service archives.
- Maintain and preserve all of the present wooden, six-over-six windows, repairing weatherstripping and adding storm windows if necessary for energy efficiency.
- Maintain and preserve existing exterior woodwork on the main body of the house above the basement level.
- Restore wooden sash in Room 107.
- Restore old bathroom window at the west end of Room 106.
- Restore double-hung sash in dormers.
- Replace three-tab roofing shingles with hexagonal shingles.
- Install half-round gutters and downspouts around the outside perimeter of the porches.
- Restore small gable over north entrance.
- Recreate openings at basement level and replace plastic lattice with lap siding.
- If necessary, preserve window wall that created Room 110; otherwise remove and restore west porch.
- Remove modern posts and bannisters from and rescreen north, east, and south porches.
- Maintain and preserve existing interior finishes in Rooms 100, 101, 103, 105, 106, 107, and 109.
- Maintain and preserve historic light fixture in Room 100 and historic wall sconces in Room 109.
- Preserve historic toilet in Room 104.

Bibliography

- Collins, Judith. *Historic Structure Assessment Report: The Cockspur Island Lighthouse*. Atlanta: Southeast Regional Office, National Park Service, 1994.
- “Fort Pulaski,” National Register file. Georgia State Historic Preservation Office, Atlanta, GA.
- Groh, Lou. *Archeological Investigations of Fort Pulaski National Monument Chatham County, Georgia*. Tallahassee: Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service, 1999.
- _____. *Fort Pulaski National Monument Archeological Overview and Assessment*. Tallahassee: Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service, 2000.
- Historic American Buildings Survey. *History of Fort Pulaski and Cockspur Island. Addendum to Fort Pulaski*. HABS No. GA-2158, Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1998.
- Lattimore, Ralston B. *Fort Pulaski National Monument, Georgia*. Handbook Series No. 18. 1954. Reprint, Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1961.
- Meador, J. Faith. *Fort Pulaski National Monument Administrative History*. National Park Service, Southeast Region, 2002.
- Microfiche files, Southeast Regional Office National Park Service, Atlanta, Georgia.
- Park files, Fort Pulaski National Monument, Georgia.
- Savannah City Council. Archival Records, Minute Books, 1822-1864. Georgia Historical Society.
- _____. Clerk of Council, Committee on Public Health, 1861-1932. City Hall Records Center.
- _____. Clerk of Council, Quarantine Books, Quarantine Reports of Arrival of Vessels, Quarantine Station Reports, Contracts 1852-1957. City Hall Records Center.
- Trout, Edward L. *Fort Pulaski National Monument National Register Nomination*. Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1974.
- Watts, Gordon P. Jr. *Archeological Survey of GDOT Proposed Widening of US80/SR26 from Bull River to Lazaretto Creek, Chatham County, Georgia*. Washington, N.C.: Tidewater Atlantic Research, Inc., 1999.



As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

348/105051 August 2010