

HISTORIC AMERICAN LANDSCAPES SURVEY

National Cemeteries, Superintendent's Lodges

HALS No. DC-46

- Location:** Nationwide
- Construction Dates:** 1865–1960
- Present Owners:** National Cemetery Administration,
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

National Park Service,
U.S. Department of the Interior

Army National Cemeteries Program,
U.S. Department of the Army
- Present Use:** Residential or office space; some disused
- Significance:** The lodges in the national cemeteries were built by the U.S. Army Quartermaster's Department to provide residential and office space for cemetery superintendents. An initial period of temporary frame lodge construction from 1867 to 1869 overlapped with the construction of the first permanent masonry lodges to a three-room, single-floor, linear design by architect Edward Clark between 1868 and 1871. The officers in charge of the cemeteries found these first standard lodges inconvenient and unattractive and acquired an alternative six-room design from Clark in 1869. This design – a one-and-one-half-story, L-plan house with mansard roof in the Second Empire style – was further refined over a two-year period before civil engineer Thomas P. Chiffelle drew a definitive version of it in 1871. The army built L-plan lodges with mansard roofs in dozens of national cemeteries in the 1870s. The design was stylistically altered in 1885 and expanded and altered again in 1895 before being abandoned completely. Lodge construction in the twentieth century made use of a succession of typical suburban house forms as well as revival-style and neoclassical designs intended to match the lodges to their local settings. New lodge construction ceased about 1960.
- Historian:** Michael R. Harrison, 2013

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Overview

In the aftermath of the Civil War, the U.S. Army Quartermaster's Department created a system of national cemeteries to consolidate and protect Union war graves. Under the leadership of Montgomery C. Meigs (1816–1892), quartermaster general of the army from 1861 to 1882, the department established the cemeteries and initiated a construction program that equipped them with a suite of permanent improvements, including brick or stone enclosing walls, gates, internal drives, access roads, hedges, flagstaffs, lodges, cisterns and cistern houses, stables, tool sheds, marble headstones, and, after 1879, speaker's rostrums for ceremonial use. Although there were many exceptions, these improvements were generally constructed to standard plans and specifications that originated in the Quartermaster General's Office or that came from engineers and officers stationed at regional quartermaster's depots across the country.¹

Lodges to house the superintendents were a key component in the army's cemetery construction program, and they present a case study in the development and promulgation of standard plans by the army in the post-Civil War period. In all, the Quartermaster's Department (or Quartermaster Corps, as it was called after 1912) contracted for the construction of more than 180 cemetery lodges in 89 different cemeteries between about 1865 and 1960, including many lodges that were replacements for earlier lodges. About fifty of these lodges were temporary wood-frame buildings expediently built as the cemeteries were first developed. Another fifty were constructed in the twentieth century to a variety of suburban and revival-style designs. The most historically significant were the fifty-five built between 1870 and 1881 to a standard design that has been known since the mid-1880s as the "Meigs plan." Although based on an original design by architect Edward Clark that was refined into a definitive form by civil engineer Thomas P. Chiffelle, the "Meigs plan" lodges—L-shaped in plan, one-and-one-half stories in height, and featuring brick or stone walls under a distinctive slate and tin mansard roof—epitomize the period when Quartermaster General Meigs was final arbiter of construction and management decisions for the national cemeteries.²

¹ This study relies extensively on army correspondence and reports preserved in National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C., Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General (RG 92), Records Relating to Functions: Cemeterial, General Correspondence and Reports (Entry 576). Records in entry 576 are organized by cemetery but are not further organized into citable folders. All material from RG 92, entry 576, is therefore cited hereafter simply as "RG 92, entry 576," plus the name of the cemetery. Records from other entries are noted specifically.

² Cemetery inspector William Owen used the phrase "Meigs plan" in 1885 and 1886 inspection reports to differentiate lodges with mansard roofs built during the 1870s from the new lodges with cross-gabled roofs the department built in the mid 1880s. The superintendent at Wilmington, N.C., used the term in official correspondence in 1889, as did the superintendent at Beverly, N.J., in 1911. See W. H. Owen, Inspection Report for Memphis, Oct. 26, 1885, RG 92, entry 576, Memphis; idem, Inspection Report for Knoxville, May 7, 1886, RG 92, entry 576, Knoxville; idem, Inspection Report for Staunton, June 16, 1886, RG 92, entry 576, Staunton; schedule of information for Wilmington, Jan. 8,

The National Cemetery System

Today there are 147 national cemeteries in the United States and Puerto Rico, containing the graves of more than 3.6 million men and women. The National Cemetery Administration maintains 131 of these, the National Park Service fourteen, and the Defense Department's Army National Cemeteries Program two. These three organizations administer parts of what was once a single system set up by the U.S. Army Quartermaster's Department during and immediately after the Civil War to consolidate and maintain the graves of Union war dead. Over time, the system was expanded to accommodate the burial of all Union veterans, the dead of subsequent wars, and, finally, all honorably discharged veterans of U.S. military service and their eligible dependents.

Prior to the Civil War, the bodies of U.S. soldiers who died on active duty were buried in post cemeteries or returned to relatives for private burial. In 1850, after the Mexican War (1846-48), Congress authorized the purchase of land for a U.S. military cemetery in Mexico City to which American soldiers' remains were reinterred from hastily dug wartime graves. This cemetery was completed in early 1852 and established a precedent for government-maintained cemeteries separate from U.S. military posts.³

The Civil War vastly expanded the need for military burial sites. The army lacked the authority to purchase land for cemeterial purposes, and initially coped by enlarging a few of its existing post cemeteries, such as the one at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and by relying on donated lots within private and municipal cemeteries near the encampments and hospitals where the majority of soldiers died. The army also created a new cemetery in 1861 on 16 acres already owned by the government at the U.S. Military Asylum (the Soldiers' Home) in the District of Columbia to serve the large military presence in the national capital.⁴

Men killed in battle, if buried at all, were interred on or near the battlefield by other troops detailed to this duty by their commanding officers or by private individuals hired on contract after the action. As the wartime mortality rate increased, the War Department issued General Orders No. 33, April 3, 1862, which directed commanding officers to establish burial grounds near battlefields "so soon as it may be in their power, and to cause

1889, RG 92, entry 576, Wilmington; War Department, *Office of the Quartermaster General, Regulations for the Government of National Cemeteries* (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1911), 31.

³ *American Cemetery near the City of Mexico*, Mar. 23, 1852, House Ex. Doc. 84, 32 Cong. 1st sess.

⁴ For the history of the national cemetery system, see Edward Steere, "Origins of the National Cemetery System," *Quartermaster Review* 32, no. 4 (Jan.-Feb. 1953): 12-15, 136-39; idem, "Early Growth of the National Cemetery System," *Quartermaster Review* 32, no. 5 (Mar.-Apr. 1953): 20-22, 121-126; idem, "Evolution of the National Cemetery System, 1865-1880," *Quartermaster Review* 32, no. 6 (May-June 1953): 22-24, 124-126; idem, "Expansion of the National Cemetery System, 1880-1900," *Quartermaster Review* 33, no. 2 (Sept. -Oct. 1953): 20-21, 131-37. See also the introduction to Dean W. Holt, *American Military Cemeteries*, 2nd ed. (Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland & Co., Inc., 2010).

the remains of those killed to be interred, with headboards to the graves bearing numbers, and when practicable, the names of the persons buried in them.”⁵

The tidy consolidation of battle dead into organized cemeteries envisioned in General Orders No. 33 was not always realized because of the rapid movement of armies and because many soldiers died in small skirmishes and were buried in a multitude of grave sites scattered across the South. Nevertheless, a number of permanent cemeteries did result from this order, such as the one laid out at Logan's Crossroads, Kentucky, after the January 1862 battle of Mill Springs, and the one created in December 1863 at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Both, as it happens, were the result of orders from Gen. George H. Thomas.⁶

General Orders No. 33 made no provision for the purchase of land for burials. On July 17, 1862, Congress passed an omnibus bill authorizing the president “to purchase cemetery grounds, and cause them to be securely enclosed, to be used as a national cemetery for the soldiers who shall die in the service of the country.”⁷ This is the origin of an official national cemetery system, and the president delegated the authority to create cemeteries through the secretary of war to the quartermaster general of the army, who, at that time, was the highly respected and capable engineer Brig. Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs. His department began establishing and administering military cemeteries during 1862 near troop concentration points such as Camp Butler, Illinois, and Alexandria, Virginia. Despite the authority to purchase land granted by congressional act, the land for most battlefield cemeteries continued to be commandeered throughout the war, with steps toward purchase and title transfer deferred until after war.⁸

⁵ *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, Series 3, Vol. 2 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1899), 2; Edward Steere, “Genesis of American Graves Registration,” *Military Affairs* 12, no. 3 (Autumn 1948): 153; Steere, “Origins of the National Cemetery System,” 136-37.

The first War Department order relating to war burials was General Orders No. 75, September 11, 1861, which ordered the Quartermaster General to supply military hospitals with blank books and forms for keeping mortuary records and the materials needed to make soldiers' headboards. It also ordered commanding officers to ensure the proper registration of burials. It did not, as is claimed by Steere and others, make commanding officers of corps and departments responsible for the burial of personnel who died under their jurisdiction. *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, Series 3, Vol. 1 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1899), 498; Steere, “Genesis of American Graves Registration,” *Military Affairs* 12, no. 3 (Autumn 1948): 151; Steere, “Origins of the National Cemetery System,” 15.

⁶ Holt, *American Military Cemeteries*, 53, 208.

⁷ *Act to define the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army, and for other purposes*, July 17, 1862, 12 *Statutes at Large*, 596.

⁸ Steere (in “Origins of the National Cemetery System,” 137), Holt (*American Military Cemeteries*, 2), and other sources say that fourteen national cemeteries were established in 1862, eight in 1863, and five in 1864. These numbers are not supported by careful reading of the archival records and published reports of the Quartermaster's Department, but neither are the correct numbers evident. The quartermaster officers' reports from the 1860s are a minefield of inconsistencies and omissions, and a wide variety of period and secondary sources confuse the dates that cemeteries were laid out

When the Civil War ended in April 1865, tens of thousands of Union dead lay buried in government and private cemeteries across the North and in battlefields and prisoner-of-war camps across the South. Thousands more lay in individual and common graves in farmers' fields and other remote spots throughout the countryside, "the numerous victims," General Meigs bitterly wrote, "of skirmishes and of assassination by bushwhackers and robbers under the guise of guerillas, whose remains bleach by the way-sides and in the woodland paths of the south."⁹

In July 1865, General Meigs ordered his officers to report the number of interments made during the war. When these reports revealed how thoroughly incomplete the government's burial records were, Meigs issued another order directing his subordinates to report on the location and condition of all "cemeteries known to them" and to make "recommendations of the means necessary to provide for the preservation of the remains therein from desecration." The result revealed such a high number of scattered graves that Meigs and his officers determined that it would be impractical to enclose and maintain every wartime burial ground in situ. Instead, Meigs initiated a massive effort to consolidate Union remains into national cemeteries.¹⁰

The exhumation and consolidation effort began in mid 1865 at the former prisoner-of-war camp at Andersonville, Georgia, and on the battlefields of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania Court House, Virginia. It was expanded to all former war theaters in 1866. The efforts of the Quartermaster's Department were supported and encouraged by a joint congressional resolution passed April 13, 1866:

Resolved . . . That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to take immediate measures to preserve from desecration the graves of soldiers of the United States who fell in battle or died of disease in the field and in hospital during the war of the rebellion; to secure suitable burial-places in which they may be properly interred; and to have the grounds

with the dates they were officially "established" (i.e., designated) as national cemeteries. Further research, beyond the scope of this study, is needed to clarify the layout and establishment dates of the wartime cemeteries and thereby gain a more complete picture of how the Quartermaster's Department conceived and organized its cemeterial responsibilities prior to the end of the war.

⁹ "Report of the Quartermaster General," 110, in *Report of the Secretary of War [for 1865]*, part of *Message of the President of the United States and Accompanying Documents to the Two Houses of Congress* (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1866). Hereafter all annual reports of the Quartermaster General are cited as **Report of the Quartermaster General** with the relevant date and page.

¹⁰ General Orders No. 40, July 3, 1865; quote from General Orders No. 65, October 30, 1865; Report of the Quartermaster General 1865, 110; "Care for graves of soldiers," *Baltimore Sun*, Dec. 28, 1865, 1. This newspaper article appeared in numerous other papers, including ones in New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Ohio.

enclosed, so that the resting-places of the honored dead may be kept sacred forever.¹¹

Congress followed this resolution in February 1867 with an "Act to establish and to protect National Cemeteries." This act ordered, among other things, that each national cemetery be enclosed by a stone or iron fence and that it contain a porter's lodge by the principal entrance in which an enlisted veteran would reside to guard and protect the cemetery and give "information to parties visiting the same." The act was promulgated to the officers of the Quartermaster's Department through General Orders No. 14, March 7, 1867.¹²

The consolidation effort included the expansion and improvement of existing national cemeteries and the creation of many new ones. Wartime camp and battlefield cemeteries not previously regarded as "national" were formally "established" or designated as national cemeteries for administrative purposes. Other wartime burial grounds – some considered national – were eliminated as the consolidation progressed, such as Millen National Cemetery in Georgia and Harmony National Cemetery in D.C. The Quartermaster's Department closed both in 1868 and removed their military burials to other national cemeteries. The consolidation lasted on a large scale until 1871 and continued on a smaller scale for much of the next decade.¹³

Political considerations as well as the quality of regional transportation connections guided the quartermasters' decisions about which wartime burial grounds to relocate and which to retain and improve. Around Richmond, Virginia – the former Confederate capital – the Quartermaster's Department left in place and even expanded numerous small battlefield cemeteries despite the creation of a national cemetery within the city itself "for the dead collected in and around the place."¹⁴ In Tennessee, by contrast, the department established a few large, widely separated cemeteries because the rail and river connections were

¹¹ *A Resolution respecting the Burial of Soldiers who died in the military Service of the United States during the Rebellion*, Apr. 13, 1866, 14 *Statutes at Large*, 353.

¹² *Act to establish and to protect National Cemeteries*, Feb. 22, 1867, 14 *Statutes at Large*, 399; Report of the Quartermaster General 1869, 376.

¹³ Harmony National Cemetery, within the bounds of the private Columbian Harmony Cemetery in the District of Columbia, served as a burial ground for soldiers who died of infectious diseases and for contrabands (escaped black slaves) and freedmen beginning in 1863. It contained 3,653 graves by June 30, 1867. In 1868, the army removed the remains of 531 soldiers from Harmony to Arlington National Cemetery before transferring the land, which it had purchased, back to the Columbian Harmony Association. The association agreed to maintain the remaining 3,122 graves "in good order" and to "never divert the said sites to any other purpose," but the overgrown cemetery was sold to a developer and all its interments removed to Landover, Md., in 1960. Quote from David Fisher, [Agreement copy], Oct. 1, 1868, RG 92, entry 576, box 75, docket for title papers; Report of the Quartermaster General 1867, 559; Report of the Quartermaster General 1868, 896; "Workers start to clear 100-year-old cemetery," *Washington Post*, May 24, 1960, A3.

¹⁴ *Letter of the Secretary of War Communicating . . . the report of the inspector of the national cemeteries of the United States for 1869*, Mar. 15, 1870, Senate Ex. Doc 62, 41st Cong., 2d sess., 105.

considered so good as to “[afford] one of the best opportunities in the country for the establishment of national cemeteries of considerable extent, laid out with taste, and to which all the bodies for a considerable circuit around each” could be removed.¹⁵ In Kentucky, however, the department used “the lack of railroad facilities for transportation” to justify a larger number of small national cemeteries; it also cited “the loyal character of a large portion of the [state’s] population, which will prevent desecration of the graves where they now are.”¹⁶

By mid 1866, the officers of the Quartermaster’s Department had established forty-one national cemeteries, containing 104,528 dead, and had plans in place for ten more. The department’s contractors – all the work was done by contractors – had moved 87,664 bodies, and the department knew of 135,881 more that awaited removal.¹⁷ By September 1867, when the department more fully realized the true number of reburials necessary, it had established eighty-one national cemeteries containing more than 240,000 bodies, with more than 76,000 still slated for reinterment.¹⁸ The last year of large-scale relocations was 1871, when 2,295 bodies were transferred. By the middle of that year, further consolidation had reduced the cemetery system to seventy-four national cemeteries containing 303,536 dead. At the same time, Quartermaster’s Department records listed an additional 14,314 military interments in 316 non-national cemeteries, but these graves made up just 4.5 percent of all Union dead then accounted for.¹⁹

The department’s initial improvements to the cemeteries – uniform headboards and record books, enclosing fences, flagpoles, and temporary superintendent’s lodges – were largely completed during 1867. The construction of permanent features – walls, brick and stone lodges, stables and toolhouses, uniform landscaping, and, eventually, permanent rostrums – began in 1868 and continued into the 1890s. The erection of permanent marble headstones and markers, authorized by Congress in 1872, was largely completed by the end of 1878.

Burial in the national cemeteries was initially limited to those soldiers, sailors, and marines who died in the Civil War, but subsequent policy changes expanded the pool of eligible veterans. On June 1, 1872, Congress opened the national cemeteries to destitute veterans and, on March 3, 1873, after lobbying by the Grand Army of the Republic, a Union veterans’ fraternity, expanded the benefit to all honorably discharged Union veterans.²⁰ The

¹⁵ Report of the Quartermaster General 1866, 316.

¹⁶ Report of the Quartermaster General 1866, 318.

¹⁷ Report of the Quartermaster General 1866, 322–23, 326–27.

¹⁸ Report of the Quartermaster General 1867, 546, 559–60.

¹⁹ Report of the Quartermaster General 1871, 175.

²⁰ *An act to amend an act entitled “an act to establish and protect national cemeteries,”* 17 Statutes at Large, 202; *An act to authorize the interment of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines in the national cemeteries of the United States,* 17 Statutes at Large, 605.

Quartermaster's Department enlarged existing cemeteries wherever possible to meet the resulting increase in demand for burial space and established new national cemeteries as necessary. Increased military activity in the West also led to the establishment of new cemeteries in the last quarter of the century, including ones at Fort McPherson, Nebraska (1873); Custer Battlefield, Montana (1879); and San Francisco (1884). Subsequent legislation opened the cemeteries to all honorably discharged veterans, providing the foundation for the greatly expanded national cemetery system that exists today.

Standardized Buildings for the Federal Government

The quest to create standardized building designs for federal government, in order to simplify construction planning and achieve a uniform architectural image, has a long and complex history. Architect Robert Mills drew the U.S. government's first standardized plans, for marine hospitals, in 1837, although these plans were adapted by regional architects before execution in all but two instances. The Army Corps of Engineers built a wide variety of internal improvements, fortifications, and post buildings for the military during the period of U.S. territorial expansion after the War of 1812, but only occasionally did the engineers find that one plan suited the differing environmental conditions found in different regions. By the 1850s, the volume of government construction had grown to the point where standardization promised greater efficiency and thrift, and different agencies began to seek standard solutions to their national construction needs. The Treasury Department developed the first large-scale effort in this direction in the early 1850s when it centralized the design and construction superintendence of post offices, courthouses, custom houses, and other federal buildings in the Bureau of Construction, first led by army engineer Capt. Alexander Bowman, and in the Office of the Supervising Architect, a post first filled by architect Ammi B. Young. Particularly under Alfred B. Mullett, supervising architect from 1866 to 1874, the government built numerous buildings to standard floor plans but varied the architectural style of the buildings to suit different locations.²¹

Other government departments developed standard plans during this period as well. Edward Clark, assistant to the architect of the Capitol Extension and architect of the Interior Department in the 1850s, designed a model state house and a model penitentiary for territorial use in response to a House resolution in 1858. The state-house design "is gotten up with especial attention to economy," a Washington reporter noted, "yet it contemplates a noble-looking structure . . . highly ornamental to any city."²²

Lt. William S. Rosecrans developed what appear to have been the earliest standards for U.S. army barracks while stationed at Newport, Rhode Island, from 1847 to 1853. After meeting

²¹ John M. Bryan, *Robert Mills: America's First Architect* (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2001): 224–233; Antoinette J. Lee, *Architects to the Nation: The Rise and Decline of the Supervising Architect's Office* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2000), ch. 3.

²² Quote from "Public buildings for the territories," *Washington Evening Star*, Nov. 20, 1858, 2; "Prisons for the territories," *Evening Star*, Jan. 8, 1859, 2.

with approval from a review board comprising colonels Rene DeRussey, Richard Delafield, and Robert E. Lee, these standards guided barracks construction for three decades.²³ In 1861, the War Department published a set of fourteen regulation plans and specifications for military-post buildings, developed under the direction of Don Carlos Buell in the Adjutant General's Office in Washington. Although approved by the secretary of war, these regulations were never distributed and were not widely known. The Office of the Quartermaster General under Montgomery Meigs published additional standard plans for officers' quarters, barracks, hospitals, and stables in 1864, but these, too, do not appear to have resulted in any construction.²⁴ Only after the Civil War, when congressional appropriations began to support military expansion in the Plains and West and regional commanders as well as the general staff in Washington sought to control costs and impose a degree of uniformity on scattered federal installations, was the army able to implement the construction of buildings to standard designs on a large scale. The Surgeon General's Office issued influential guidelines for military hospitals in 1867, followed by model plans and specifications in 1870.²⁵ The Quartermaster General's Office distributed standard plans for officers' quarters, non-commissioned officers' quarters, barracks, school houses, bakeries, jails, workshops, and chapels after the war, including, in 1872, a series of seven drawings for typical post buildings developed in response to direction from the Board on Revision of the Army Regulations. The 1872 plans served more as models more than as standards, and were freely adapted by regional officers with the Quartermaster General's blessing on army posts throughout the United States over the next ten years.²⁶

The development of superintendent's lodges for the national cemeteries was an early and successful example of standardization. The Quartermaster General's Office distributed standard plans for two- and three-room single-story temporary frame lodges in 1867 and 1868, followed by its first attempt at a standard one-story masonry lodge in 1868 and 1869.

²³ William Mathias Lamers, *The Edge of Glory: A Biography of General William S. Rosecrans* (1961; repr., Louisiana State University Press, 1999), 16; Bethanie C. Grashof, *A Study of United States Army Family Housing Standardized Plans* (Center for Architectural Conservation, College of Architecture, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Ga., May 1986), 1:9.

²⁴ War Department, *Regulations Concerning Barracks and Quarters for the Army of the United States, 1860* (Washington, D.C.: George W. Bowman, 1861), discussed in Alison K. Hoagland, *Army Architecture in the West: Forts Laramie, Bridger, and D. A. Russell, 1849–1912* (Norman, Okla.: University of Oklahoma Press, 2004), 41–44.

²⁵ John S. Billings, "Report on the Barracks and Hospitals of the United States Army," in War Department, Surgeon General's Office, *A Report on Barracks and Hospitals with Descriptions of Military Posts*, Circular No. 4 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1870), xxi–xxv.

²⁶ Grashof, *Army Family Housing Standardized Plans*, 1:10–11 and 1:14–15; Hoagland, *Army Architecture*, 147–53; Report of the Quartermaster General 1872, 148 and 280 et seq. The Quartermaster General's 1872 plans were for "temporary barracks and quarters"; many buildings based on them were "temporary" mainly in the sense that they were built using maintenance and repair funds, "permanent" buildings requiring specific congressional appropriations and authorization from the Secretary of War. See Grashof, *Army Family Housing Standardized Plans*, 1:6–7 and 1:14–15, and Hoagland, *Army Architecture*, 138.

Seeking to improve upon the latter, the office acquired a plan and elevation for a three-room, one-and-one-half-story, L-plan lodge with mansard roof from architect Edward Clark in 1869 and built successive versions of it over the next two years before Thomas P. Chiffelle drew the department's definitive version of the plan in August 1871. Once this definitive design was in hand, the department confidently used it with only a minimum of regional adaptation in more than fifty cemeteries over the course of a decade. The L-plan lodge was not derived from other standard army housing designs but was a solution to the specific needs of cemetery superintendence. Typical army houses featured center or side halls to facilitate circulation as well as to segregate parlors and dining rooms from bedrooms, but cemetery lodges isolated the superintendent's public office – open from sunrise to sunset – from his private quarters using the L-plan and separate entrances.²⁷

Despite the wide proliferation of a single, definitive cemetery lodge design during the 1870s, standard army building designs generally “faced many practical obstacles and had few proponents,” historian Alison Hoagland writes. She has identified significant ambivalence lasting well into the 1890s among officers stationed in the West to the imposition of standard plans from Washington. Meigs himself, as a member of the Board on Revision, even argued, in respect to barracks, that “the question attempted to be solved is too large for any single solution. . . . It will be found impossible in practice to apply one plan to all places, climates, seasons, and appropriations.” His successor and former subordinate, Quartermaster General Samuel B. Holabird, echoed this sentiment in 1883, declaring that “it is found in practice extremely difficult to frame any one plan to suit all possible climates and situations. In fact, it is practically impossible. Each plan *must grow out of the necessities of the case*, and thus be perfectly adapted to its surroundings.” The general abandonment of a single national plan for lodges in the twentieth century appears to stem from an awareness of this idea.²⁸

Style and Meaning of the National Cemetery Lodges

The desire for architectural uniformity in the national cemeteries sprang from symbolic as well as practical considerations. Historian Catherine Zipf has described the national cemeteries as “architectural monuments to the Union cause.”²⁹ Intentionally sited and carefully maintained throughout the former Confederacy – and filled nearly exclusively with Union dead – they were political tools that sent powerful messages about sacrifice, conquest, and victory to Northerners and Southerners alike. The cemeteries were tangible

²⁷ For a thorough survey of army house plans of the period, see Grashof, *Army Family Housing Standardized Plans*, vol. 2.

²⁸ Hoagland and Meigs quotes from Hoagland, *Army Architecture*, 148; Holabird quote from *Army and Navy Journal* 25 (Apr. 14, 1883), 836, cited in Hoagland, *Army Architecture*, 139.

²⁹ Catherine W. Zipf, “Marking Union Victory in the South: The Construction of the National Cemetery System,” in *Monuments to the Lost Cause: Women, Art, and the Landscapes of Southern Memory*, ed. Cynthia Mills and Pamela H. Simpson (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2003), 27.

artifacts of the reestablishment of federal authority after the Civil War, and the style of their superintendent's lodges reinforced this point.

The most prominent and distinguishing feature of the standard lodge design used from 1870 to 1881 was its mansard roof. Descended from Baroque prototypes reinvented in mid-nineteenth-century France, the mansard was a key element of the Second Empire style, which enjoyed wide popularity in the United States for a decade and a half after the Civil War. The style and the roof form began to influence government design in 1859 with James Renwick's design for the Corcoran Gallery of Art, built across Pennsylvania Avenue from the War Department building and the White House. The Quartermaster's Department seized the gallery in 1861 for use as a warehouse, and Meigs moved his office into the building two years later. When the department moved out in April 1869, the gallery's postwar renovation was overseen by Edward Clark and Alfred Mullett.³⁰

That fall, Clark, as a member of a commission assembled to select a site and propose plans for a new State Department building, produced a design for a three-floor departmental building with a mansard roof "in the renaissance style." In January 1870, he and Mullett, also on the commission, developed another design that was also in the mansarded French Renaissance style. These were two of a number of designs that preceded and likely informed Mullett's April 1870 plan for what became the State, War, and Navy Building. This massive federal office building, erected next to the White House in place of the old War and State Department buildings between 1871 and 1888, was the largest construction project in Washington since the Capitol extension, and its boldly modern Second Empire style made a decisive statement about the scope and aspirations of the postwar central government. The style became firmly associated with federal authority during the 1870s as the Supervising Architect's Office under Mullett's direction built at least half a dozen prominent Second Empire-style court houses, post offices, and other government buildings in cities across the country. The use of mansard roofs on national cemetery lodges associated them with federal power, too, juxtaposing undeniably modern government-owned housing with the farmhouses and neoclassical antebellum mansions of the South.³¹

³⁰ "Washington facts and impressions," *National Republican*, Apr. 23, 1869, 1; "Corcoran's Art Building," *Washington Evening Star*, Aug. 11, 1869, 4; "The Corcoran Gallery of Art," *National Republican*, Nov. 24, 1869, 4.

³¹ Clark's State Department design is described in "The new State Department Building," *National Republican*, Sept. 24, 1869, 1; "New State Department," *National Republican*, Nov. 24, 1869, 4; and "The plan of the new State Department Building," *Washington Evening Star*, Jan. 12, 1870, 1. The best reconstruction of the complicated design history of the State, War, and Navy Building is Jennifer Laurie Ossman, "Reconstructing a National Image: The State, War and Navy Building and the Politics of Federal Design, 1866-90" (PhD diss., University of Virginia, 1996), although Ossman was unaware of Clark's fall 1869 design and did not know the style of Clark and Mullett's Jan. 1870 design. See also Donald Lehman, *Executive Office Building*, General Services Administration Historical Study No. 3 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., December 1964), 26-27, and Lawrence Wodehouse, "Alfred B. Mullett and His French Style Government Buildings," *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians*, 31, no. 1 (Mar. 1972): 22-37.

Within the context of army construction, the mansard roof was a practical choice as well as a stylistic and symbolic one. Army regulations allotted living space based on rank, with enlisted men's portions being measured in square feet and officers' in number of rooms.³² Because regulations did not count attic spaces against room totals, post quartermasters and the Office of the Quartermaster General stretched housing allowances by finishing attics as habitable spaces. In gable-roof buildings this produced cramped rooms and a profusion of dormers and gable windows, but mansard-roof quarters provided nearly full-height upper stories. Mansards proliferated on army posts across the West in the 1870s in large because of this useful subterfuge.³³

The Quartermaster's Department Design Process

During his tenure as quartermaster general from 1861 to 1882, Montgomery Meigs took an active role in shaping the designs sent out by his office. His signature, as a sign of approval, appeared on all drawings issued by the office, and this has sometimes been interpreted to mean he personally designed these buildings himself.³⁴ While Meigs's biographies and the documentary record from his office make clear that he was a highly skilled and influential engineer with strong opinions about design and construction, they also demonstrate that he recognized and relied on the talents of others to achieve the goals of his department.³⁵ "Sharing credit may have been a problem for Meigs," historian Dean Herrin has written, referring to Meigs's famous propensity for self-promotion, "but that did not stop him from hiring the best engineering assistants he could find or from finding and consulting the most

The idea of the cemetery lodges as expressions of federal authority is explored in Zipf, "Marking Union Victory in the South." Although Zipf describes the State, War, and Navy Building as "parent" to the cemetery lodges, the lodge design, as explained below, actually predates the design of the larger office building.

³² See War Department, *Revised United States Army Regulations of 1861* (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1863), 159–61.

³³ Hoagland, *Army Architecture*, 134–35.

³⁴ Zipf, "Marking Union Victory in the South," 31; Therese T. Sammartino, National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation form, "Civil War Era National Cemeteries" (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1994), E1, E13. Zipf credits Meigs with cemetery walls, gates, rostrums, and lodges. While heavily involved in decisions about all of these things, most cannot be positively attributed to him. The arcaded toolsheds the department built at many cemeteries were his design, however, as his original sketch for an arcaded tool shed later built at many cemeteries survives among the records of Fort Scott National Cemetery; M. C. Meigs, sketch design for arcaded shed, Oct. 13, 1874, filed with A. O. Eckelson to C. H. Hoyt, Sept. 10, 1874, RG 92, entry 576, Fort Scott. Thomas P. Chiffelle's finished drawing based on Meigs's design is filed in the same location.

³⁵ Russell Frank Weigley, *Quartermaster General of the Union Army: A Biography of M. C. Meigs* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1959); Harold K. Skramstad, "The Engineer as Architect in Washington: The Contribution of Montgomery Meigs," *Records of the Columbia Historical Society* 69/70 (1969/1970): 266–84; William C. Dickinson, Donald R. Kennon, and Dean A. Herrin, eds., *Montgomery C. Meigs and the Building of the Nation's Capital* (Athens, Oh.: Ohio University Press, 2002).

advanced building experts in the country. . . . Meigs knew where to find help and how to use it."³⁶ The lodges are an important example of this.

The L-plan lodge design originated with Edward Clark (1822–1902), a long-time professional colleague of Meigs's who served during and immediately after the Civil War as architect to the Quartermaster's Department but is best known for his decades of service as architect of the Capitol. Born and reared in Philadelphia, where Meigs also grew up, Clark learned engineering from his uncle and architecture from his father before joining the office of architect Thomas U. Walter while the latter was involved in the design of Girard College. When Walter came to Washington in 1851 to work on the extension of the U.S. Capitol Building, Clark joined him, serving as Walter's assistant at the Capitol but also as architect-in-charge of the Patent Office and General Post Office extensions. Meigs was supervising engineer on the Capitol and Post Office projects until 1859 and the two men worked closely together. They collaborated again during the Civil War, when Clark became architect to the Office of the Quartermaster General. His responsibilities included the design of military hospitals and barracks in the capital and elsewhere. He also surveyed and laid out Arlington National Cemetery in 1864, and designed the Civil War Unknowns Monument for Arlington in November 1866. Although Clark assumed Walter's design duties at the Capitol upon the latter's resignation in 1865, he continued to act as architect to the Quartermaster's Department at least into 1869. He is known to have designed grave markers, iron chests for records, fences, walls, gates, and lodges for the cemeteries, although the full scope of his work for the department has not yet been reconstructed. Clark is best remembered, however, for overseeing the completion of the mid-nineteenth-century enlargement of the Capitol and, as architect of the Capitol (as the job was retitled in 1876) superintending its maintenance, repair, and improvement over the span of three and a half decades.³⁷

³⁶ Dean A. Herrin, "The Eclectic Engineer: Montgomery C. Meigs and His Engineering Projects," in *Montgomery C. Meigs and the Building of the Nation's Capital*, 18.

³⁷ "Edward Clark dead," *Washington Post*, Jan. 7, 1902, 10; Bernard R. Green, "Edward Clark 1822–1902," in *Bulletin of the Philosophical Society of Washington*, vol. 14 (Washington, D.C.: Judd & Detweiler, 1906), 286–91; Adolph Cluss, "Architecture and Architects at the Capital of the United States from its Foundation until 1875," *American Architect and Building News* (Feb. 24, 1877), supplement: iv–viii; William B. Bushong, et al., *Uncle Sam's Architects: Builders of the Capitol* (Washington, D.C.: United States Capitol Historical Society, 1994), 26–31; Mario E. Campioli, "Thomas U. Walter, Edward Clark and the United States Capitol," *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians* 23, no. 4 (Dec. 1964): 210–13; Edward Steere, "Early Growth of the National Cemetery System," 21. Some of Clark's post-Civil War design work for the Quartermaster's Department is documented in a series of letters in RG 92, entry 564 (Press Copies of Letters Sent Relating to Cemeterial Affairs, 1866–70): J. J. Dana to Edward Clark, July 14, 1866, vol. 1, 372–74 (iron headblocks); Benjamin C. Card to Clark, Sept. 25, 1866, vol. 2, 67–70 (Civil War Unknowns Monument); Dana to Clark, Oct. 4, 1866, vol. 2, 84 (iron buildings and iron chests for cemetery records); Dana to Clark, Mar. 27, 1867, vol. 3, 233–36 (fences and gates); Dana to Clark, Apr. 8, 1867, vol. 3, 276 (iron fences, stone walls, and iron gateways); A. J. Perry to Clark, Jan. 14, 1868, vol. 6, 205 (iron fences and stone walls).

The talent within the Office of the Quartermaster General is exemplified by Thomas P. Chiffelle (1816–1891), a civil engineer with wide civilian and military experience who worked as an estimator, draftsman, and designer in the office from 1867 to 1891. Chiffelle was a native of South Carolina and was trained as an engineer at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, where he and Meigs were both members of the class of 1836. He resigned from the army three months after graduation and went to work as an assistant engineer on the Maryland Cross-Cut Canal in 1836–37, the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad in 1837–38, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in 1838–41. He served as civil engineer for the Baltimore Water Works from 1843 to 1846 and from 1852 to 1853, consulting with Meigs, then superintending engineer of the Washington Aqueduct, on pumping machinery estimates in 1853. Between his stints with the water works, Chiffelle served as surveyor to the commissioners for opening streets in Baltimore (1847–51). In 1850, at age 33, he formed a short-lived partnership with builder and architect William H. Reasin that resulted in two important commissions: the plan, gatehouse, chapel, and receiving vault of the Baltimore Cemetery (of which Chiffelle was a founding trustee) and the hall for the Maryland Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts. In 1850, he also prepared the first design for Baltimore's Wells and McComas Monument. Chiffelle was elected Baltimore city surveyor in 1851 and 1853, but failed to win another term in 1855.

Apparently looking for a change of scene, Chiffelle visited Meigs at the Capitol in February 1855 seeking advice. Meigs wrote in his diary that Chiffelle was convinced he would not be able to secure an army appointment and was considering going into the brick-making business, which Meigs advised him against. Despite his doubts, Chiffelle was able to secure an appointment late that year as a sutler with the Ninth U.S. Infantry Regiment. He and his first wife lived in the Pacific Northwest while he was deployed with the regiment during 1856–57, but they returned east when he became an assistant engineer for the army, serving at Fort Madison, Maryland, from 1857 to 1860 and at Fort Carroll, Maryland, for a time in 1858. He worked from 1859 to 1861 at the Interior Department in Washington, D.C., spending part of this time as a clerk in the census office, then returned to army sutler work at Fort Dallas, Oregon, in 1861–62. Based on his army experience and his active involvement with the volunteer militia during his years in Baltimore, he operated the Maryland Military Institute near Catonsville from 1862 until 1867. The Quartermaster General's Office hired him in 1867 as a clerk—a bureaucratic title that covered many kinds of specialist office work—but his appointment was changed to draughtsman in July 1875. He worked in the office for the rest of his life, and became known in Washington, according to one obituary, “as a man of wide knowledge and varied ability.” He and his second wife, Catherine, are buried in Arlington National Cemetery.³⁸

³⁸ “Thos. P. Chiffelle & Wm. H. Reasin, Architects,” *Baltimore Sun*, Jan. 4, 1850, 2; *Regulations of the Baltimore Cemetery with Suggestions to Lot-Holders and the Act of Incorporation, 1850* (Baltimore: John Murphy & Co., 1850), 20; “Office of Baltimore Cemetery Company,” *Baltimore Sun*, June 6, 1850, 4; “The military parade for October,” *Baltimore Sun*, Oct. 9, 1850, 1; *Thomson's Mercantile and Professional Directory . . . for 1851–52* (Baltimore: William Thomson, 1851), 24; Thomas P. Chiffelle, “To Ross Winans,” *Baltimore Sun*, Sept. 7, 1853, 2; “Arrival of the steamship Oregon,” *Sacramento Daily Union*,

Cemetery Superintendents

The 1867 act to establish and protect national cemeteries required the appointment of superintendents to oversee the burial grounds and provide information to visitors. Initially, the law required these men to be former enlisted soldiers disabled in service, but this requirement was liberalized in 1872 to include honorably discharged veteran commissioned officers or enlisted men of the volunteer or regular army "who may have been disabled . . . in the line of duty." Superintendents were initially allowed the pay and allowances of an ordnance sergeant—\$34 per month plus fuel and lodging—but this, too, was changed in 1872 to between \$60 and \$75 per month, depending on cemetery class, plus lodging and fuel. The pay remained at this level until 1920, although annual bonuses of \$240 were instituted before that time.³⁹

At least one cemetery caretaker is known to have been appointed prior to the passage of the 1867 act. Francis D. Smith, an African American resident of Florence, South Carolina, was placed in charge of the national cemetery at that place in 1866 or early 1867. He was discharged when a disabled veteran was appointed superintendent in 1867.⁴⁰

Bvt. Maj. Gen. Lorenzo Thomas met most of the sixty-three superintendents then on duty during an 1868 inspection tour. At Annapolis, Maryland, he encountered Augustus Ambricht, a native of Hanover, Germany, and a discharged ordnance sergeant in his early fifties, who was "very attentive to his duties and had the cemetery in good order." Thomas does not mention Ambricht's wife and their seven children, all of whom were recorded at the cemetery by the 1870 census. At Culpeper National Cemetery in Virginia, Thomas interviewed Augustus Barry, a 37-year-old Irish immigrant and discharged sergeant major

Jan. 14, 1856, 2; George Washington Cullum, *Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the U.S. Military Academy from 1802 to 1867*, rev. ed. (New York: James Miller, 1879), I:517, III:117; War Department, *Register of the War Department, January 1, 1886* (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1886), 74; "Sad, untimely end," *Washington Post*, Apr. 28, 1891, 8; "Md. Institute stone found," *Baltimore Sun*, June 18, 1905, 16; Kenton N. Harper, *History of the Grand Lodge and of Freemasonry in the District of Columbia with Biographical Appendix* (Washington, D.C.: R. Beresford, 1911), 370–71; Wendy Wolff, ed., *Capitol Builder: The Shorthand Journals of Montgomery C. Meigs, 1853-1859, 1861* (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 2001), 223–24.

Another classmate of Meigs's and Chiffelle's from the West Point class of 1836, George C. Thomas, worked as a clerk in the Quartermaster General's Office from 1858 to 1860 and was hired again in 1867 after spending the war in command of the D.C. militia and in the employ of the Engineer Department. Thomas worked in the office until the early 1880s. Of the forty-nine members of the West Point class of 1836, Meigs graduated fourth, Thomas thirty-fifth, and Chiffelle forty-fifth. Cullum, *Register of Officers*, I:512–13, III:116; "Death of General George C. Thomas," *Washington Post*, Dec. 5, 1882, 1.

³⁹ 14 *Statutes at Large*, 400; 17 *Statutes at Large*, 135; *Revised United States Army Regulations of 1861*, 160, 546; *Compensation of Superintendents at National Cemeteries*, Jan. 12, 1920, Senate Report 371, 66th Cong., 2d sess.

⁴⁰ Rufus Saxton to Montgomery Meigs, Sept. 29, 1868, RG 92, entry 576, Florence.

of the Sixteenth Infantry Regiment, who “takes great pride in the cemetery.” Pennsylvania-native William Dougherty, age 43, late of the 101st Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, lived at New Bern National Cemetery, North Carolina, and 37-year-old New Jersey native David Allen, formerly a private in the First Regiment of Cavalry, superintended the cemetery at Fort Smith, Arkansas, with the support of his wife and their young son.⁴¹

Little is known of the war injuries of these early superintendents, but more evidence is available for the superintendents serving in the 1880s. Amos J. Potter at Richmond National Cemetery, Virginia, lost an arm as a corporal in the 126th New York Infantry. Superintendent Thomas A. Fitzpatrick at Mound City, Illinois, had his right hand and arm shattered by a bullet at the battle of White Oak Swamp in 1864 while serving in the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. Superintendent Martin Burke at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, served one enlistment in the First U.S. Infantry, then served as a non-commissioned officer in the volunteer service. He lost his left arm at Petersburg. He was described “an industrious, working superintendent” who took “much pride in his cemetery.” No concessions to these men’s injuries appear to have been made in the design of the lodges provided for their use.⁴²

“There seems to be a growing habit on the part of Suprs, of using the Office as a general family room,” inspector S. M. Robbins noted at Fort Scott, Kansas, in 1876. “This is particularly observable in families containing a number of young children. This should be corrected.”⁴³ Evidence from the 1880s demonstrates how common family occupation of the lodges was. During 1888, the “young and rigorous” Mr. Taubenspeck – in inspector William Owen’s assessment “one of the very best of the superintendents and capable of taking charge of any cemetery” – lived with his wife and their three small children at New Bern, North Carolina. At the same time, the 69-year-old former army surgeon running the cemetery at Lebanon, Kentucky, shared his lodge with his wife and their four children, ages 7, 5, 2, and 4 months. The superintendent at Florence, South Carolina, shared the lodge with his mother and sister in 1889.⁴⁴

⁴¹ *Report of the inspector . . . for 1869*, 17, 25, 38, 60. U.S. Federal Census, 1870, via <https://familysearch.org>, visited Jan. 12, 2012. Ambricht: Maryland, Anne Arundel County, Crownsville Post Office, Second Election District, p. 18; Barry: Virginia, Hanover County, Lower Revenue District, Beaver Dam Depot Post Office, p. 190; Dougherty: North Carolina, Craven County, Eighth Township, New Bern Post Office, p. 27; Allen: Arkansas, Sebastian County, Garrison at Fort Smith, p. 2.

⁴² C. H. Carlton, Inspection Report for Richmond, Mar. 9, 1882, RG 92, entry 576, Richmond; N. H. Davis, Inspection Report for Mound City, June 20, 1882, RG 92, entry 576, Mound City; N. H. Davis, Inspection Report for Jefferson Barracks, May 11, 1882, RG 92, entry 576, Jefferson Barracks.

⁴³ S. M. Robbins, Inspection Report for Fort Scott, Dec. 26, 1876, RG 92, entry 576, Fort Scott.

⁴⁴ W. H. Owen, Inspection Report for New Bern, May 4, 1888, RG 92, entry 576, New Bern; idem, Inspection Report for Lebanon, June 12, 1888, RG 92, entry 576, Lebanon; William P. Duvall to Inspector General, Aug. 17, 1889, RG 92, entry 576, Florence. The names of the superintendents at Lebanon and Florence are not given in these reports.

The early superintendents personally undertook much of the manual labor required to maintain their cemeteries, assisted by hired laborers when needed. The use of hired workmen increased as the superintendents aged. "These cemeteries are kept in excellent condition," Quartermaster General C. F. Humphrey reported to the secretary of war in 1905, "but it must be noted that the superintendents are generally becoming too old to efficiently perform their duties. They are appointed from applicants having service in the civil war, who were wounded or disabled in the line of duty, but not to such extent as to incapacitate them from this work, and many of them were not exactly young men at the beginning of their war service." The practice of appointing Civil War veterans was suspended in 1910.⁴⁵

Temporary Frame Lodges

The 1867 national cemetery act required the construction of a "porter's lodge" at the entrance to each cemetery and appropriated \$750,000 for this purpose, a figure also intended to cover land costs, fence construction, grave marking, and other actions.⁴⁶ Some national cemeteries had lodges prior to the passage of the act. The earliest purpose-built lodge at a national cemetery that has yet been identified is the "neat and handsome" cottage erected in 1865 at the Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia. It was built as part of an overall cemetery improvement scheme directed by Capt. James M. Moore that included re-fencing the grounds, graveling the walks, and planting flowers, trees, and a garden.⁴⁷

Another early lodge was built with private money in early 1867 at Florence, South Carolina. Lt. S. L. Hoge, acting assistant quartermaster at Darlington, South Carolina, had placed Francis D. Smith, a black man, in charge of the cemetery and requested him to construct a lodge nearby. Smith did so at his own expense under the understanding that the lodge would be his property. When the act of February 22, 1867, required that the superintendent be a veteran, Smith was discharged and his house and position were given to veteran James G. Hughes, a discharged sergeant of the Fifth Regiment of Artillery. Subsequent superintendents continued to live in the house until September 1868, when it was returned

⁴⁵ Quote from Report of the Quartermaster General 1905, 54; Report of the Quartermaster General 1910, 296.

⁴⁶ 14 *Statutes at Large*, 399-401.

⁴⁷ Report of the Quartermaster General 1865, 258. Moore may also have been responsible for the construction of the temporary lodge that stood in Harmony National Cemetery. Harmony, located on land the government purchased within Columbian Harmony Cemetery in D.C., was established in 1863 for the burial of soldiers who died of infectious diseases and contrabands (escaped slaves). The soldiers' remains in the cemetery were transferred to Arlington National Cemetery in 1868 and remaining graves, plus the lodge, transferred to the ownership of the private cemetery association. Report of the Quartermaster General 1864, 168-69; copy of property transfer agreement between Quartermaster's Department and Columbian Harmony Association of Washington City, Oct. 1, 1868, RG 92, entry 576, box 75 [title papers].

to Smith and plans were made to construct a brick lodge at the cemetery. Smith received \$50 for two years' arrears of rent.⁴⁸

The commonwealth of Pennsylvania created the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg in 1863 and built a lodge there prior to the passage of the 1867 act. The cemetery and lodge remained under state control until 1872. The Gettysburg lodge was a one-story gable-ended building of rubble stone with a simple Tuscan quadrastyle portico. The portico was removed when a half-story under a mansard roof and a surrounding piazza were added, sometime before October 1868, changing the building's appearance from that of a neoclassical guard house to that of a decorated Victorian country cottage. "The architectural effect is not very pleasing," inspector Oscar Mack wrote in 1871, "but the building is comfortable and substantial."⁴⁹ Similarly, the stone lodge at Antietam National Cemetery was built by the state of Maryland in 1867 using a picturesque gabled design with a castellated tower by Washington, D.C., architect Paul Pelz. This cemetery and lodge were transferred to federal control in 1877.⁵⁰

To implement the 1867 law and complete initial development of the cemeteries quickly, the Quartermaster General's Office decided to house the first superintendents in temporary wood-frame lodges built to a standard plan that it circulated to its officers in the field. The law required superintendents to receive cemetery visitors and permitted them the housing allowance of an ordnance sergeant, which at the time was one room plus fuel. The department therefore decided that two-room lodges would suit initial needs. These simple single-floor buildings comprised a wood frame built atop brick foundation piers and clad in upright battened-board siding. They had gable roofs with moderately overhanging eaves covered with singles. Some had covered porches, variously called "piazzas" or "verandas," at each end. A brick chimney stack in the center of the building ventilated the lodge's two

⁴⁸ Rufus Saxton to Montgomery Meigs, Sept. 29, 1868, RG 92, entry 576, Florence. Saxton noted that Francis Smith "has taken a great interest in the Cemetery; has done a great deal of work there in clearing away stumps and getting the grounds in order, and has expended his own private means in so doing. He is a worthy man, poor and unable to lose what he has expended." Hughes's service information from *Report of the Inspector . . . for 1869*, 43.

⁴⁹ *Revised Report Made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania Relative to the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg* (Harrisburg, Pa.: Singerly & Myers, State Printers, 1867), 11; *Report of the Inspector . . . for 1869*, 8; quote from *Report of the inspector . . . for the years 1870 and 1871*, 17. Three photographs in the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, show the lodge in its original and renovated states, William Morris Smith, "Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Entrance to National Cemetery," [July 1865], LC-B817- 7248 [P&P] LOT 4167-A; idem, "Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Entrance to Gettysburg National Cemetery," July 1865, LC-B817- 7489 [P&P] LOT 4167-A; and Detroit Publishing Co., "Entrance to National Cemetery, Gettysburg, Pa.," ca. 1900, LC-D4-16605 [P&P].

⁵⁰ See Susan C. Hall, "Antietam National Cemetery, Lodge House," *Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS)*, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, HABS No. MD-936-A. Antietam National Cemetery, Sharpsburg, Md., was created by the state of Maryland in 1865, not in 1862 as stated in Holt, *American Military Cemeteries*, 2; Sammartino, "Civil War Era National Cemeteries," E6; and other sources.

fireplaces, one in each room. Some lodges had upright board paneling on the interiors walls; others were plastered.⁵¹ The temporary lodge built at Mobile, Alabama, in 1867 measured 33'-10" x 19'-4". The one built at New Bern in 1868 measured 32' x 18' overall and had piazzas at its shorter, gable ends. Doors led into the plastered interior off each of the piazzas. As at many cemeteries, the small size of the New Bern lodge and considerations of climate led the Quartermaster's Department to provide Superintendent Dougherty and his family a detached kitchen, which measured 16' x 12'.⁵² (See Figure 1.)

The two-room lodges, although in accordance with regulations, were quite small and did not provide sufficient living space for families. It is apparent that the quartermaster general did not need to strictly apply the army housing regulations to the cemeteries, for the department began circulating a three-room frame lodge plan in 1868. A sketch plan of the lodge built that year at Knoxville, Tennessee, shows a building 38' long x 16' wide containing three rooms set in a line – an office (10' x 12'), a living room (15' x 10'), and a kitchen (15' x 12'). A 5'-wide veranda to one side of the office provided sheltered access to separate doors leading into the office and the living quarters. This frame building was clad with upright battened-board siding and had a shingled, pitched roof with gables facing the building's shorter ends. A substantial chimney stack served back-to-back fireplaces in the kitchen and living room. A second, smaller chimney along the inside wall of the office provided a flue for a standing stove. The building was oriented with its longer walls facing northeast and southwest. The kitchen and living room each had one window facing northeast and two windows facing southwest. The office had one window facing northeast and another facing southeast. A rear door provided direct access to the kitchen. It is unclear whether this lodge was built on brick foundation piers or wood piles.⁵³ (See Figures 2 and 3.)

⁵¹ Copies of the standard plans for the temporary lodges have not been found, but they are mentioned in Charles A. Reynolds, report on Mobile National Cemetery beginning "The Cemetery is located in . . .," [1867], RG 92, entry 576, Mobile; and R. O. Tyler to Montgomery Meigs, June 17, 1868, RG 92, entry 576, Wilmington (referring to the lodge at New Bern). Fragmentary descriptions and a few sketches of the buildings appear throughout the national cemetery inspection reports in RG 92, entry 576. The central chimney of the 1867 lodge at Staunton, Va., is visible on James M. Moore's ca. 1868 plan of Staunton National Cemetery marked "Retain / Rough Copy," RG 92, entry 576, Staunton.

An 1872 law allowed the army to chose any size accommodations for cemetery superintendents by providing that "they shall also be furnished with quarters and fuel, as now provided at the several cemeteries"; 17 *Statutes at Large*, 135.

⁵² "Sketch of the 'White' Cemetery at Mobile, Ala.," April 1868, RG 92, entry 576, Mobile; F. H. Hathaway, "Plan of the National Cemetery at New Berne, N.C.," ca. 1868, RG 92, entry 576, New Bern; *Report of the Inspector . . . for 1869*, 37; *Report of the inspector . . . for the years 1870 and 1871*, 43. An 1874 plan of the two-room Wilmington lodge shows that it was similar to the one at New Bern, measuring about 30' x 16' and having piazzas at either end. Wilmington also had a detached kitchen. See C. M. Clarke, plan of "Buildings as at present," Wilmington National Cemetery, enclosed with Clarke to Quartermaster General, Aug. 20, 1874, RG 92, entry 576, Wilmington.

⁵³ C. M. Clarke, plan, elevation, and site plan of frame lodge at Knoxville, enclosed with C. M. Clarke to Quartermaster General, May 13, 1874, RG 92, entry 576, Knoxville.

The temporary lodges appear to have been built under contract, as was the department's standard practice, although little information on these agreements has been found. The three-room frame lodge at Cypress Hills, Long Island, New York, was built by W. C. Miller for \$1,050 in 1868. A similar one was built by S. H. Day at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, for \$1,275 in 1870.⁵⁴

Despite the distribution of standard plans, there was variability among the frame lodges. The three-room lodge at Lebanon, Kentucky, was built in 1868 atop an excavated basement.⁵⁵ The three-room lodge at Beaufort, South Carolina, was constructed the same year in the shape of an elongated octagon. It is reported to have measured 26' x 38' overall and to have contained rooms measuring 11' x 15', 12' x 15', and 15' x 18'. It also had a 33' long x 7' deep porch running along its rear facade, although this may have been added later.⁵⁶

The Quartermaster's Department built about fifty wood-frame lodges between 1867 and 1870, nearly one at each of the fifty-four cemeteries where the government held clear land title by the end of 1869.⁵⁷ For a time during 1868, two- and three-room lodges were constructed simultaneously in different cemeteries, but by 1869 only the three-room plan was used. Surviving descriptions are too incomplete to determine how many of each type were built. (See Appendices I and II.)⁵⁸

At least seventeen of the temporary lodges were built well enough for the department to keep and repurpose them after permanent masonry lodges were built to replace them, but the quality of construction of the temporary lodges appears to have varied widely. Bvt. Maj. Gen. Lorenzo Thomas visited Knoxville National Cemetery in November 1868 and found its lodge to be "very badly built":

⁵⁴ *Letter from the Secretary of War Ad Interim Transmitting a statement of contracts made by the quartermaster's department [from Feb. 1 to Nov. 30, 1867]*, Dec. 12, 1867, House Ex. Doc. 35, 40th Cong., 2d sess., 49; *Letter of the Secretary of War Communicating . . . a statement of the contracts of the Quartermaster's Department during the year ending December 31, 1870*, Jan. 23, 1871, Senate Ex. Doc. 21, 41st Cong., 3d sess., 17.

⁵⁵ Oscar A. Mack, Inspection Report for Lebanon, Aug. 31, 1874, RG 92, entry 576, Lebanon.

⁵⁶ Room dimensions from W. A. Owen, Inspection Report for Beaufort, May 12, 1888, and "Schedule of information" for Beaufort National Cemetery, Jan. 8, 1889, RG 92, entry 576, Beaufort. The octagonal shape of the lodge is shown on a plat titled "Rough Draught of Military Cemetery by E. G. Nichols, Civil Engineer," copied by C. M. Clarke, May 15, 1873, and on a plan titled "National Cemetery at Beaufort, S. C., as laid out under the direction of Brvt. Maj. Genl. R. O. Tyler . . . May 1868," both RG 92, entry 576, Beaufort.

⁵⁷ Report of the Quartermaster General 1869, 105.

⁵⁸ A June 1868 letter discusses the simultaneous construction of lodges at Raleigh, Wilmington, and New Bern, the first of which was built with three rooms, the latter two with two rooms; R. O. Tyler to Montgomery Meigs, June 17, 1868, RG 92, entry 576, Wilmington.

The contract was awarded to a person, I think, in Chattanooga, who sub-let it to a person in Knoxville, who intrusted the work to common laborers. The plank was not seasoned, and the shingles were most inferior. The shrinkage has been very great, and every rain storm beats through the doors and casements of the windows, covering the floors with water. The roof leaks badly. The plastering was done in mid-winter. The mortar contains very little lime, and is constantly falling off. The officer of the quartermaster's department having charge of the cemetery at the time could not have seen the work, or he would have rejected it.⁵⁹

Maj. Oscar A. Mack, Thomas's successor as cemetery inspector, described the temporary lodge at Springfield, Missouri, as "handsome" and "in very good order" after a November 1870 visit, but discovered the one at Corinth, Mississippi, to be a "very plain and cheap" in June 1871.⁶⁰ His 1874 inspection report reveals that the frame lodges, whether well built or not, were poorly suited to year-round habitation. At Mill Springs, Kentucky, he determined the lodge to be "comfortable in summer, but is said to be very difficult to keep warm in winter." At Wilmington, North Carolina, he was also told the lodge was "very cold and uncomfortable in winter." At Fort Donelson, Tennessee, he found that the "wooden cottage . . . looks comfortable, and is kept very neat; it is said to be very cold in winter. The position is high and much exposed to winds. . . . A new lodge of stone or brick is much needed here now."⁶¹

The First Masonry Lodges

The two- and three-room frame lodges were expressly intended to be temporary.⁶² Although the policy of the Quartermaster's Department was to retain the wooden lodges "until they require renewal from decay," Acting Quartermaster General D. H. Rucker asked Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton in December 1867 to authorize his office "to erect a permanent lodge of iron, brick, or stone, as may be cheapest, (by contract, wherever practicable and expedient,) at such of the national cemeteries requiring a permanent superintendent, and not now provided with a suitable wooden lodge, as may be in his judgment expedient." In January 1868, the secretary ordered the erection of permanent

⁵⁹ *Report of the inspector . . . for 1869*, 65.

⁶⁰ Oscar A. Mack, *Inspection Report for Springfield*, Nov. 10, 1870, RG 92, entry 576, Springfield; *Report of the inspector . . . for the years 1870 and 1871*, 54.

⁶¹ *Letter from the Secretary of War transmitting . . . the report of the inspector of national cemeteries for the year 1874*, Feb. 26, 1875, Senate Ex. Doc. 28, 43d Cong., 2d sess., 55, 98, 104.

⁶² *Report of the inspector . . . for 1869*, 106.

lodges as needed, and the Quartermaster's Department began constructing them at selected cemeteries that year, even as it continued to build frame lodges at other cemeteries.⁶³

These first permanent lodges appear to have been designed by Edward Clark, although no plans for the buildings have been found. On January 14, 1868, Maj. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. Alexander J. Perry wrote to Clark on behalf of General Rucker, enclosing the two-room wooden lodge design:

[Y]ou are respectfully requested to furnish, with the least practicable delay, a plan for a *lodge of brick or stone*, with rough estimate of cost, as it is the intention of the Department to put up no more wooden lodges. This wooden building is *very* small.

It is thought that the *size* can be increased, and perhaps the *number of rooms*, say one for office, one for bed and living room, and one for kitchen, say three in all.

As Soldiers with families will make the steadiest Superintendents, it is thought best to allow something with a view to that. A little tastefulness, that will not cost too much, is desirable. [Emphasis in original.]⁶⁴

Perry also requested Clark to consider whether different designs should be adopted for lodges in northern and southern latitudes, and whether constructing "iron lodges (backed with brick or stone)" might be an expedient way to obtain "more ornamental structure[s]" for the ten or twenty largest cemeteries. Clark's reply on these points has not been found, but on January 25 he transmitted at least three lodge designs to the department, one of which, "No. 3," appears to have been adopted, as Perry requested Clark in August to prepare full specifications for that plan. The first contracts for the construction of permanent lodges were let that fall.⁶⁵

The new plan called for a single-floor, three-room building with a gable roof, 45' long x 18' wide and constructed of red brick atop brick or stone foundations. (The lodge at Fort Smith, Arkansas, was built entirely of stone, however.) The 9"-thick walls were articulated by 4" projecting pilaster masses, two along each of the building's long front and rear walls with additional pilaster masses at the four corners joined to stepped projections at the gables. Deeply overhanging eaves resting on wood brackets extended from the 8'-pitch shingle roof to shade 6'-wide porches on the front and rear of the building. (See Figures 4 and 5.)

⁶³ Report of the Quartermaster General 1868, 907-08. Rucker was acting quartermaster general during Meigs's year-long leave of absence, June 1867-June 1868. Rucker's report estimated that \$150,000 would be required to build permanent lodges.

⁶⁴ Alexander J. Perry to Edward Clark, Jan. 14, 1868, RG 92, entry 564, vol. 6, 203-04.

⁶⁵ Alexander J. Perry to Edward Clark, Aug. 17, 1868, RG92, entry 564, vol. 11, 278.

Each lodge of this type contained three 14' long x 16' wide x 11' high rooms arranged in a linear plan: a kitchen, a living room, and an office. The interior walls and ceilings were plastered and painted white. Fireplaces in each room had wood mantles. As in the frame lodges, the fireplaces in the kitchen and living room were built back-to-back to share a common chimney stack. A separate chimney ventilated the office fireplace. Two exterior doors provided access from the front porch into the kitchen and office. Six one-over-one double-hung sash windows, two in each room, illuminated the interior. Circular openings with fixed louvers were fitted in the gables to ventilate the attic. The door and window sills were stone.⁶⁶

Inspectors' reports make no mention of the attic spaces ever being put to use in these lodges, and the example at Camp Butler, Illinois, was even built without attic access. The Camp Butler lodge was built atop a cellar, as were the ones at Springfield, Missouri, and Marietta, Georgia. Excavation for the cellar at Springfield added \$370 to the cost of the building; Superintendent James G. Hughes at Marietta later converted two of the three rooms in his cellar into living spaces at his own expense.⁶⁷

The steep roofs and deep, overhanging eaves on these long and narrow buildings led Major Mack to dub this design the "railway-station" and "Railway Depot style."⁶⁸ At Chalmette,

⁶⁶ "Specifications for Superintendents Lodges at National Cemeteries," [1868], RG 92, entry 576, Jefferson Barracks; alternative copies of this specification, both handwritten and printed, can be found in RG 92, entry 576, Mound City. Jefferson Barracks lodge description in W. H. Owen, Inspection Report for Jefferson Barracks, July 10, 1886, RG 92, entry 576, Jefferson Barracks; "Marietta Ga. Natl. Cemetery / Sketch of Buildings & Vicinity," in W. H. Owen, Inspection Report for Marietta, May 6, 1886, RG 92, entry 576, Marietta; floor plan of Salisbury lodge on drainage plan entitled "U.S. National Cemetery at Salisbury, N.C.," [1874], RG 92, entry 576, Salisbury; maintenance ledger page for "Office Building and Comfort Station [former lodge]" at Jefferson Barracks, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C., Records of the Department of Veterans Affairs (RG 15/A-1), Department of Memorial Affairs, National Cemetery Historical File (Entry 25). Cited hereafter as **RG 15**.

Minor variations in as-built dimensions for these lodges are revealed in W. H. Owen's measurement of the lodge at Natchez (44'-8" x 17'-8", given in Inspection Report for Natchez, Apr. 14, 1886, RG 92, entry 576, Natchez) and superintendent P. P. Carroll's measurement of the Chalmette lodge (43'-3" x 17'-10", in "Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Chalmette National Cemetery . . . June 30, 1875," RG 92, entry 576, Chattanooga). Oscar A. Mack frequently gave the dimensions for these lodges as 51' x 21' (see his inspection reports for Salisbury, May 2, 1873, and June 8, 1874, RG 92, entry 576, Salisbury; inspection report for Marietta, Nov. 4, 1874, RG 92, entry 576, Marietta; and *Report of the inspector . . . for the year 1874*, passim). These dimensions are contradicted by most other sources, even other sources for Salisbury and Marietta, and are believed to be in error.

⁶⁷ S. M. Robbins to Quartermaster General, Oct. 29, 1877, RG 92, entry 576, Camp Butler; L. C. Easton to Montgomery Meigs, Oct. 12, 1868, RG 92, entry 576, Springfield; S. M. Robbins to Quartermaster General, Feb. 23, 1877.

⁶⁸ *Report of the inspector . . . for the years 1870 and 1871*, 18; Oscar A. Mack to W. W. Belknap, Dec. 15, 1873, RG 92, entry 576, Mound City.

Louisiana, Superintendent P. P. Carroll noted that the low eaves over the porches made it "so that from the river or public road there is very little of the house to be seen, but the roof."⁶⁹

Thirteen lodges were completed to this design between 1868 and early 1871. As far as can be determined, all were built for the Quartermaster's Department on contract. Bigelow and Griffin, carpenters and builders of St. Louis, Missouri, bid \$4,500 to build the lodge at Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery in September 1868 but lost the job to carpenter R. F. Park, also of St. Louis, on his bid of \$3,484. The same month, Meigs transmitted plans and specifications to Bvt. Brig. Gen. Judson D. Bingham, chief quartermaster of the Department of the Lakes, and authorized him to contract for the construction of a brick lodge at Mound City, Illinois. Meigs instructed Bingham, "In considering the proposals, preference should be given (under ordinary circumstances) to masons, builders, or parties regularly engaged by trade in work of similar character, rather than to speculators." Indeed, one of the three bids Bingham received came from grocers Price & O'Neil (\$3,000). Another came from W. Wetzel, contractor and brickmaker (\$2,215.50). The work was awarded, however, to J. W. Carter of Cairo, Illinois, an agent for the Adams Express Company, the Illinois Central Railway, and the Mound City Railroad, on his bid of \$2,190.50.⁷⁰

In January 1869, General Meigs described the linear-plan for permanent lodges as "sufficiently commodious and not very expensive," but very soon other officers in the Quartermaster's Department began to find this plan deficient. At Mound City, where—*by design*—one room served as cemetery office and another as kitchen, only one room remained for use as a bedroom for the superintendent, his wife, and their five children. Similarly cramped conditions existed at Natchez, Fort Smith, Little Rock, and Marietta, regarding all of which Major Mack reported, "This plan of Lodge does not give room enough for a family with children."⁷¹

The lodge at Jefferson Barracks was also too small for the superintendent and his family, but Major Mack found the five-year-old building in 1874 to be "too good to be torn down." On his recommendation, a separate office was constructed in 1875 to open up space in the lodge

⁶⁹ "Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Chalmette National Cemetery . . . June 30, 1875," RG 92, entry 576, Chattanooga.

⁷⁰ "Abstract of Proposals for building a Superintendents Lodge . . . at the National Cemetery Jefferson Barracks," Sept. 26, 1868; RG 92, entry 576, Jefferson Barracks; Montgomery Meigs to J. D. Bingham, Sept. 4, 1868, RG 92, entry 576, Mound City; J. D. Bingham to Montgomery Meigs, Oct. 15, 1868, RG 92, entry 576, Mound City.

⁷¹ Quote from Montgomery Meigs to J. M. Schofield, Jan. 21, 1869, RG 92, entry 576, Chalmette; Oscar A. Mack to W. W. Belknap, Dec. 15, 1873, RG 92, entry 576, Mound City; quote from Mack, Inspection Report for Marietta, Nov. 4, 1874, RG 92, entry 576, Marietta. See also Mack, Special Inspection Report for Natchez, May 8, 1875, RG 92, entry 576, Natchez, and *Report of the inspector . . . for the year 1874*, 85–86.

for the family.⁷² Separate offices were also built at Vicksburg in 1873 or 1874 and at Natchez during fiscal year 1876.⁷³ At Mobile, Alabama; Barrancas, Florida; Camp Butler; Fort Smith; and other cemeteries, the Quartermaster's Department kept the office in the lodge but added rooms to the living quarters as early as 1875-76.⁷⁴ Major Mack described the frame kitchen and dining room added to the Mound City lodge in 1874 as "very convenient."⁷⁵

The lodges at Marietta and Annapolis were expanded to two stories in 1880 and 1882, respectively, and William Owen suggested in 1886 that the same could be done at Natchez: "The walls (9") are rather thin for a 2-story building, but could be sufficiently strengthened for the purposes by pilasters at the partitions & by iron tie beams. The lodges at Marietta & Annapolis have 9" walls & have had a second story put on & seem to be strong enough."⁷⁶

The cemetery inspectors also found some of the linear-plan lodges to be damp and, owing to their projecting eaves, dark.⁷⁷ Superintendent George W. Harbinson removed the projecting eaves at Salisbury on his own initiative about 1872, presumably to make the rooms brighter, and reconfigured various doors and windows to make the building more convenient. Despite this work not being authorized, "I must admit," Major Mack wrote, "that the Lodge has been improved in appearance by these changes."⁷⁸

It was, in fact, the utilitarian character of the linear design that led to the type's quick abandonment after only a few years. Mack wrote in 1874 that the Salisbury lodge was "not now of a style in keeping with the projected improvements" at the cemetery.⁷⁹ The same year he noted that the Chalmette lodge was neither "convenient nor ornamental, and is rendered more unsightly by having a kitchen partitioned off on the back piazza."⁸⁰ Quartermaster's Department civil engineer G. D. Chenoweth noted at Camp Butler in 1875, "The Lodge is a one story brick building of three rooms, and from the style of the building or external appearance it adds very little to bring out and heighten the features of beauty in

⁷² Quote from Oscar A. Mack, Inspection Report for Jefferson Barracks, Oct. 21, 1874; Mack, Special Inspection Report for Jefferson Barracks, Dec. 3, 1875; both RG 92, entry 576, Jefferson Barracks.

⁷³ *Report of the inspector . . . for the year 1874*, 71; Report of the Quartermaster General 1876, 132.

⁷⁴ Report of the Quartermaster General 1876, 132, 289.

⁷⁵ Quote from *Report of the inspector . . . for the year 1874*, 113; Oscar A. Mack to W. W. Belknap, Dec. 15, 1873, RG 92 Mound City.

⁷⁶ W. H. Owen, Inspection Report for Natchez, Apr. 14, 1886, RG 92, entry 576, Natchez.

⁷⁷ See W. H. Owen, Inspection Report for Jefferson Barracks, July 10, 1886, RG 92, entry 576, Jefferson Barracks.

⁷⁸ O. A. Mack, Inspection Report for Salisbury, May 2, 1873, RG 92, entry 576, Salisbury.

⁷⁹ O. A. Mack, Inspection Report for Salisbury, June 8, 1874, RG 92, entry 576, Salisbury.

⁸⁰ *Report of the inspector . . . for the year 1874*, 74.

the cemetery, nor has it a comfortably arranged interior, yet it is neat and clean and indicates careful keeping."⁸¹

The contract for the final lodge of this type, built at Annapolis, was signed in October 1870, but by this time the Quartermaster's Department had already begun contracting for permanent lodges in two variants of a new style.⁸²

The Mansard-Roof Lodge Design

To replace the linear plan with a more ornamental and convenient type of permanent lodge, the Quartermaster's Department turned to Edward Clark, who, at some point in 1869, designed for the department a one-and-a-half-story brick cottage on an L-shaped plan, with six rooms under a mansard roof.⁸³

The first lodge built to this design was constructed at Richmond, Virginia. The temporary frame lodge at Richmond had been built in 1867 using unseasoned timber, and the superintendent had been complaining of its poor condition since the end of 1868. In September 1869, Bvt. Col. John G. Chandler, chief quartermaster of the First Military Division at Richmond, wrote to General Meigs that the lodge was "now open and leaky" and "unfit for occupation and hardly worth repairing."

The Cemetery is a very creditable one and is a place of frequent resort for strangers, as well as Citizens in the vicinity. The Superintendent has quite a family, is a worthy man and very zealous in the discharge of his duties. . . . I would respectfully request that I may be authorized to cause to be erected a permanent brick lodge one and a half stories in height.⁸⁴

Chandler's letter was received by General Perry, now officer in charge of national cemeteries, who forwarded it to Meigs with the recommendation that Richmond receive a brick lodge "on a plan similar to that used at other national cemeteries," i.e., the linear plan. Meigs approved a new lodge, and Perry sent Chandler a copy of Clark's new mansard-roof design. By mistake, however, Perry also sent Chandler the specifications for the one-story linear-plan lodge. Chandler returned the plan, asking for the proper specifications; as none had yet been written, he was ordered to draft them himself and submit them to Washington for approval.⁸⁵

⁸¹ G. D. Chenoweth to Rugus Ingalls, Aug. 31, 1875, RG 92, entry 576, Camp Butler.

⁸² *Contracts of the Quartermaster's Department during the year ending December 31, 1870*, 28.

⁸³ No copy of the plan has been found, but it is credited to Clark in Alexander J. Perry to Edward Clark, Nov. 30, 1869, RG 92, entry 576, Richmond. A pressbook copy of this letter can also be found in RG92, entry 564, vol. 17, 216.

⁸⁴ J. G. Chandler to M. C. Meigs, Sept. 30, 1869, RG 92, entry 576, Richmond.

⁸⁵ Quote from Alexander J. Perry, endorsement of Oct. 4, 1869, on docket containing J. G. Chandler to M. C. Meigs, Sept. 30, 1869; Chandler to Meigs, Oct. 9, 1869, both RG 92, entry 576, Richmond;

On November 8, Meigs departed on a four-month inspection tour of Texas and the Southwest, and Lt. Col. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. John C. McFerran became acting quartermaster general.⁸⁶ After Meigs's departure, bids for the Richmond lodge came in. They were higher than the department was accustomed to paying for superintendent's quarters – the lowest bid was \$4,300 from J. C. Mitchell and F. Ashley.⁸⁷ At the end of the month, General Perry returned the new plan to Clark along with Chandler's specifications and asked

whether the specifications cannot be so modified, as to decrease the cost of the building, without interfering with its architectural symmetry, as for instance by hanging the windows in simple frames, without weights and pulleys, by making the doors plain, instead of circular-headed, by trimming all the doors and windows with casings, instead of mouldings, and by making such other changes as you may deem proper to advise this office of.⁸⁸

Clark replied that the proposed changes and others could be "made with propriety," so a revised plan and specification were drafted and sent to Colonel Chandler in Richmond. He estimated that the revised version could be built for between \$2,500 and \$3,000, and Acting Quartermaster General McFerran authorized the construction of the national cemetery system's first mansard-roof lodge on December 20, 1869.⁸⁹

The Richmond lodge was built in 1870 by Kyran A. Murphy of Washington, D.C., for \$2,665. The completed one-and-a-half-story building was L-shaped in plan with a kitchen and living room set *en suite* and an office extending in a wing off one side of the kitchen. The lodge had a rubble stone foundation and red-brick walls set in 7:1 common bond. The planar surfaces of the exterior walls were framed by visible foundations, rusticated quoins formed of projecting brickwork at the corners, and a projecting belt of brick six-courses high located below the cornices. The rectangular windows had cut-stone lintels and sills. The lower portion of the mansard was concave and covered in slate; the upper roof was nearly flat and clad in painted tin. Seven gable-headed dormers projected from the mansard. The interior contained three bed chambers above the kitchen, living room, and office, plus a single basement room underneath the kitchen. All three first-floor rooms measured about

Perry to Chandler, Oct. 18, 1869, RG92, entry 564, vol. 17, 99. Chandler's draft specifications, handwritten on eighteen slips of paper, are preserved in RG 92, entry 576, Richmond.

⁸⁶ Report of the Quartermaster General 1870, 165. Meigs resumed the post of quartermaster general on March 9, 1870.

⁸⁷ Alexander J. Perry to J. G. Chandler, Dec. 7, 1869, RG 92, entry 564, vol. 17, 244–46.

⁸⁸ Alexander J. Perry to Edward Clark, Nov. 30, 1869, RG 92, entry 576, Richmond.

⁸⁹ Quote from Edward Clark to Alexander J. Perry, Dec. 3, 1869, RG 92, entry 576, Richmond; Perry to J. G. Chandler, Dec. 7, 1869, RG 92, entry 564, vol. 17, 244–46; Chandler to M. C. Meigs [*sic*, Meigs was on leave], Dec. 17, 1869, with docket endorsements by Perry and J. C. McFerran, RG 92, entry 576, Richmond; Perry to Chandler, Dec. 21, 1869, RG 92, entry 564, vol. 17, 271.

16' x 14'. An L-shaped piazza or porch was fitted in the corner formed by the exterior walls of the office and living room, and two doors separate entrances to the working and private portions of the lodge. An interior chimney was located between the kitchen and the living room, offset against the outer wall of the building rather than being built in the middle of the partition wall. A second chimney in the office was along the room's rear exterior wall, which deprived the room of any rear-facing windows. The kitchen had a single side window and a rear door, while the living room had two windows. The first-floor rooms had three-over-three-light double-hung sash windows. The second-floor rooms had wood casement windows.⁹⁰ (See Figure 6.)

The One-Story Stone Lodge Plan

The modified Clark design built at Richmond established the L-plan as the new standard form for lodges at the national cemeteries, a form that would be built at more than four dozen cemeteries over the next decade. But the Quartermaster's Department made additional alterations to the design during 1870 and 1871 before arriving at a definitive version. The first modification was to change the construction material from brick to stone. "The Quartermaster General in all cases prefers stone buildings to brick except when the difference in cost is great," Meigs informed one of his officers in 1871.⁹¹ The second modification was to eliminate the second floor and mansard roof. Why the department decided the sleeping chambers were not needed has not been discovered, but it was a decision the department quickly reversed.

Meigs's office retained the ground plan and 16' x 14' room sizes of the original L-shaped plan but placed them within a shell of uncoursed ashlar or roughly coursed rubble masonry. The projecting corner quoins of the brick prototype were eliminated, but cut-stone lintels and sills remained. A hipped roof replaced the mansard, and a covered 16' x 10' rectangular porch replaced the L-shaped porch of the original. Separate doors into the public and private parts of the building remained. The shared chimney between the kitchen and living room was moved to the center of the partition wall between these two rooms, while the chimney in the office was moved to the interior wall and the room's fireplace eliminated. The plan provided no closets nor an exterior door in the kitchen. Moving this flue allowed for the insertion of an additional window on the rear wall of the office. Initially, this window was centered on the wall, but, in mid 1871, the department revised the design to

⁹⁰ Dimensions for Richmond lodge's rooms are extrapolated from those given for the nearly identical Keokuk lodge in Thomas A. Vitanza, *Historic Structure Assessment Report, Superintendent's Lodge, Keokuk National Cemetery, Keokuk, Iowa*, National Cemetery Administration, Washington, D.C., May 2010. The original L-shaped porch is shown on a plan of the Richmond lodge and its surrounding ground enclosed in David Allen to R. N. Batchelder, Nov. 24, 1885, RG 92, entry 576, Richmond.

⁹¹ M. C. Meigs to R. N. Batchelder, May 26, 1871, RG 92, entry 576, Cypress Hills.

offset this window toward one corner of the room. This created an expanse of blank wall in the office intended for the display of a large cemetery map.⁹²

A printed architectural drawing of the one-story stone lodge design survives showing the revised version with the office map wall. The sheet illustrates only the floor plan and front elevation and is otherwise devoid of construction details, as most of the specifics of erecting a building at this period were still left to the experience and skill of the builder. The printed plan omits both date and delineator's name, but Meigs's name and title are printed in the corner to indicate his official approval.⁹³ (See Figure 7.)

The single-floor design was first employed in a contract with builders Sinclair & Kimbrough to construct new permanent lodges at Alexandria National Cemetery, Virginia, and Soldiers' Home and Battleground national cemeteries in the District of Columbia during the fall of 1870.⁹⁴ Additional contracts were awarded in late 1870 to John J. King of Washington, D.C., for a one-story stone lodge at Winchester and in early 1871 to Kyran A. Murphy of Washington for one-story stone lodges at Fort Harrison, Staunton, City Point, Cold Harbor, Fredericksburg, Poplar Grove, and Yorktown, all in Virginia.⁹⁵ (See Figure 8.) In May 1871, however, the department decided these buildings needed mansard roofs after all, and sought to modify the contracts. Murphy asked \$6,900 to modify the seven lodges he had contracted to build. Meigs agreed with Maj. J. D. Bingham, officer in charge of national cemeteries, that this price was too high, and Murphy's lodges were completed with just one floor. Sinclair & Kimbrough were too far advanced on the Battleground and Soldiers' Home lodges to modify them, but they agreed to complete the Alexandria lodge with a mansard. The original construction price of \$1,690 rose to \$2,740 with the alteration.⁹⁶

⁹² "Design for Superintendent's Lodge, National Cemeteries / M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General [single-floor L-plan lodge in stone, revised with "Wall for Map"]," [1871], copy provided by National Cemetery Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, D.C. The window revision "making room for a cemeterial map" is confirmed in Henry C. Hodges, letter of June 12, 1871, registered in RG 92, entry 571 (Registers of Letters Received, 1871-89), vol. 1, 85. The ceiling heights in the new plan were 10'; "Proposals for building a superintendent's lodge at the national cemetery at Winchester, Va.," *Washington Evening Star*, Nov. 22, 1870, 3.

The Alexandria, Soldiers' Home, Battleground, and Winchester lodges were built with the centered office window; all single-floor L-plan lodges planned after these had the offset window and map wall.

⁹³ "Design for Superintendent's Lodge, National Cemeteries / M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General [single-floor L-plan lodge in stone, revised with "Wall for Map"]," [1871].

⁹⁴ *Contracts of the Quartermaster's Department during the year ending December 31, 1870*, 26.

⁹⁵ Henry C. Hodges to M. C. Meigs, Nov. 23, 1870, RG 92, entry 576, Winchester; Hodges to Meigs, Dec. 29, 1870, RG 92, entry 576, Fort Harrison; Hodges to Meigs, Mar. 9, 1871, RG 92, entry 576, Cold Harbor.

⁹⁶ J. D. Bingham, memo to M. C. Meigs entitled "Lodges for Natl Cemeteries. Additional cost of changing to 1 1/2 story with Mansard roof," May 27, 1871, RG 92, entry 576, Wilmington; William Myers to Meigs, May 19, 1871, RG 92, entry 576, Alexandria, Va.

When department decided to add the mansard back into the stone lodge design, Francis A. Gibbons of Baltimore was currently the lowest bidder for the not-yet-awarded contract to erect stone lodges at Hampton, Virginia, and Wilmington and New Bern, North Carolina. Bingham asked Gibbons for estimates to build these buildings with the additional half story, and Gibbons quoted \$550 extra per lodge, giving \$2,980 for Hampton, \$3,300 for Wilmington, and \$3,340 for New Bern. His modified bids were accepted. The next lowest bidder was Kyran Murphy, who bid \$4,000 for each one-and-one-half-story lodge.⁹⁷

The ten stone lodges completed to the single-floor design in 1871 and 1872 compared unfavorably to those completed with mansards. Oscar Mack wrote in 1871 that the one-and-a-half-story Alexandria lodge was "much prettier in style and far more convenient than the one-story, low-roofed lodges built lately at several of the cemeteries. In my opinion it is desirable that the superintendents should be married men, and I think the lodges should be built to accommodate, comfortably, small families." All the one-floor L-plan lodges, except for the one at Winchester, were eventually altered to include a half story under a mansard roof.⁹⁸

The One-and-a-Half-Story Brick Lodge Plan

Even as the Quartermaster General's Office began construction of one-story stone lodges, it continued to build one-and-a-half story brick lodges using variations of Edward Clark's original L-plan design with the mansard roof. In May 1870, Meigs instructed Col. J. G. Chandler to build the lodge at Poplar Grove, Virginia "on the same plan as that now being erected at Richmond Va."⁹⁹ Although a contract to build the lodge in brick to the Richmond plan was awarded in August 1870 to James R. Dobbyn of Richmond, the contractor failed. When the work was rebid in early 1871, a cheaper bid for stone construction came in from Kyran Murphy, and the building was re-awarded using the one-floor stone plan.¹⁰⁰ The next brick lodge built after the one at Richmond, therefore, was the lodge at Keokuk, Iowa, for which a contract was signed in September 1870.¹⁰¹ The Keokuk and Richmond lodges were similar in many respects, although Keokuk featured a mirrored plan and a straight-sided

⁹⁷ J. D. Bingham, memo to M. C. Meigs entitled "Lodges for Natl Cemeteries. Additional cost of changing to 1 1/2 story with Mansard roof," May 27, 1871, RG 92, entry 576, Wilmington.

Gibbons built the Hampton lodge but defaulted on his contract before starting the remaining two lodges. He also defaulted on separate contracts for walls at various cemeteries. The New Bern and Wilmington lodges were completed by his surety or bondsman, H. T. Gover, the former in 1873 and the latter in 1875. See construction correspondence in RG 92, entry 576, New Bern and Wilmington.

⁹⁸ Quote from *Report of the Inspector . . . for the years 1870 and 1871*, 34. The lodges at Soldiers' Home, Battleground, City Point, Cold Harbor, Fort Harrison, Fredericksburg, and Yorktown received mansards in 1873 or 1874. Poplar Grove received a mansard in 1879, Staunton sometime after 1886. Winchester received a full second floor and hipped roof in 1914.

⁹⁹ Henry C. Hodges to M. C. Meigs, Mar. 8, 1871, RG 92, entry 576, Poplar Grove.

¹⁰⁰ *Contracts of the Quartermaster's Department during the year ending December 31, 1870*, 20; Hodges to Meigs, Apr. 8, 1871, and J. D. Bingham to Hodges, Apr. 27, 1871, both RG 92, entry 576, Poplar Grove.

¹⁰¹ *Contracts of the Quartermaster's Department during the year ending December 31, 1870*, 25.

mansard. The main chimney between the living room and the kitchen was also in a slightly different position. The lodge featured distinctive round-headed windows and exterior doors, suggesting the possibility that Clark's original 1869 plans, which included these features, may have been used to build the Keokuk lodge.¹⁰² At the end of 1870, the department contracted for two additional brick lodges, but returned to the single-floor linear plan with gable roof. Why the older plan was revived for use at Annapolis, Maryland, is not known. In the case of Camp Butler, Illinois, however, Capt. George Weeks, assistant quartermaster at St. Louis responsible for national cemeteries in Missouri and Illinois, was unaware the linear plan had been superseded and sent a copy of it to the cemetery to guide the construction bidding. By the time the Quartermaster General's Office in Washington noticed that the obsolete plan had been used, acceptable bids were already in hand, and Meigs decided to use them. No additional linear-plan lodges were built after the completion of the lodges at Annapolis and Camp Butler.¹⁰³

Two printed architectural plans for brick lodges survive from late 1870 or early 1871 that illustrate further revisions to Clark's design; they were used concurrently before being superseded by a final, definitive plan in August 1871. (See Figures 9 and 10.) Both bear Meigs's name and title but no dates nor delineator's names. Both show a brick exterior set on exposed stone foundations, square-headed windows, stone sills and lintels, mansard roof, and an L-shaped front porch. Both show a first-floor layout nearly identical to that of the single-floor stone lodges, with the elimination of the kitchen fireplace to create space for a cook stove and the addition of an exterior kitchen door, a kitchen porch, and stairs to reach the second floor. The stairs, although boxed in along one wall of the kitchen, ascend from the office through an opening in the partition wall between the office and the kitchen. Cellar stairs descend beneath the main stairs. The differences between the two plans appear in the office. Where Clark's original layout centered the office chimney along the room's rear wall, one of the new plans adopts the solution used in the later single-floor stone lodges and moves the chimney to the interior partition wall to create space on the rear wall for hanging a cemetery map. The other plan moves the chimney to the exterior end wall of the office wing and provides it with a full hearth and mantel. The office in this design has a centered rear-facing window and no wall space for a map.¹⁰⁴

¹⁰² Documentation of the Keokuk lodge showing its original chimney and window arrangements appears in Vitanza, *Historic Structure Assessment Report, Superintendent's Lodge, Keokuk National Cemetery*.

¹⁰³ George H. Weeks to M. C. Meigs, Aug. 9, 1870; Weeks to Meigs, Aug. 24, 1870; Weeks to Meigs, Sept. 15, 1870, all RG 92, entry 576, Camp Butler.

¹⁰⁴ "Design for Superintendent's Lodge, National Cemeteries / M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General U.S.A. [1-1/2-story L-plan lodge in brick with office chimney on interior wall]," [1870 or 1871], RG 92, entry 576, Cypress Hills; "Design for Superintendent's Lodge, National Cemeteries / M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General U.S.A. [1-1/2-story L-plan lodge in brick with office chimney on exterior wall]," [1870 or 1871], RG 92, entry 576, Salisbury.

The brick-lodge plan with the internal office chimney was used only once, to build the new lodge at Cypress Hills, New York, in 1871–72.¹⁰⁵ The plan with the chimney on the end wall was used to build the lodge at New Albany, Indiana, in 1871 and to secure bids for the permanent lodge at Springfield, Missouri, in July 1871.¹⁰⁶ For budgetary reasons, the Springfield lodge contract was not signed until August 1872. Between the time bids were received and the contract was signed, the Quartermaster's Department had revised the plans and specifications for both brick and stone lodges and created the definitive lodge plan of August 17, 1871. Meigs informed the contracting quartermaster for the Springfield lodge that the plan he had was obsolete; nevertheless, Meigs decided to build the lodge using the obsolete plan in order to take advantage of the original lowest bid. Before construction began, the cemetery superintendent – who possessed both the old and new plans – asked if bedroom closets and an exterior entrance to the cellar could be incorporated into his lodge, as these features appeared only on the revised plans. His request was approved. An inspector, noting in 1885 that the Springfield lodge differed from other L-plan lodges he had seen, wrote, “The office chimney is at *outer* end of room, which is not an improvement on the Meigs plan, as it cuts off one window in both stories and does not look well from outside.” (Emphasis in original.)¹⁰⁷

The Definitive Standard Lodge Plan

After the May 1871 decision to build stone lodges with a second story and mansard roof, the Quartermaster General's Office revised the standard plan to create a definitive version applicable to both brick and stone lodges. Thomas P. Chiffelle drew the revised plan, which he completed on August 17, 1871. Meigs signed it for approval the same day.

Chiffelle's plan retained all the important features of Clark's design: L-plan, mansard roof, three rooms plus three bedchambers, two chimneys, and a porch shading separate business and private entrances. The room dimensions (14' x 16' x 10' high), as well as the number and placement of windows, also remained the same. But refinements abounded. The exterior was rubble stone. The original corner quoins from Clark's brick design, eliminated in the one-story stone lodges, were reinstated and complemented by rusticated door and window surrounds. The front porch became rectangular, and a small rear porch covered by a pent roof appeared outside the kitchen door. Chiffelle drew the building with a basement, which he made accessible by both interior stairs and an external areaway with cut-stone steps under the kitchen porch. Chiffelle's plan showed closets in the kitchen and in all three chambers. The door between the living room and kitchen was moved to the opposite side of

¹⁰⁵ See copy of plans and specifications for the 1872 lodge in RG 92, entry 576, Cypress Hills.

¹⁰⁶ Photographs of the New Albany and Springfield lodges showing the telltale chimney locations appear in the maintenance ledgers for these cemeteries in RG 15.

¹⁰⁷ Thomas Frame to C. B. Grimes, Aug. 12, 1872, with multiple endorsements, RG 92, entry 576, Springfield. The construction bids for the Springfield lodge are preserved with George H. Weeks to Chief, Q.M. Dept. of the Missouri, July 21, 1871, RG 92, entry 576, Camp Butler. Quote from W. H. Owen to R. N. Batchelder, Oct. 27, 1885, RG 92, entry 576, Springfield.

the chimney. The stairs to the second floor rose from the kitchen instead of from the office as in previous versions of Clark's plan. The off-center office window was retained to allow space for a cemetery map.

Meigs's office created a single sheet of drawings for this definitive design. (See Figure 11.) This sheet depicted a stone lodge only, although two distinct specification documents were written to cover brick or stone construction. A note in the brick-lodge specifications told contractors that

the drawing accompanying this specification was made for stone lodges, with twenty-two (22) inch exterior walls. The exterior walls of the brick lodges being only fifteen and one-half (15 1/2) inches will account for the difference in the outside measurements as shown by plan and specifications. The interior measurements, shown on the drawing, are to be preserved.¹⁰⁸

Meigs explained, "The plan for stone lodge, 1 1/2 story high, dated August 17, 1871 is the one to rule in all cases. The walls of it are and will simply be made thinner [for brick lodges]."¹⁰⁹

Chiffelle's single-sheet drawing of the definitive design, which was printed for mass distribution, presents a front elevation, one side elevation, first-floor plan, and attic plan. The depth of the foundations is indicated on the side elevation, but the basement is not drawn. The quality of the rendering is higher than that of all the office's previous lodge drawings, with carefully hatched *poché* and clear differentiation among building materials. Although the new specifications for stone lodges indicated only that such buildings were "to be of good rubble masonry," the clear distinction on Chiffelle's drawing between carefully mitered quoins and rubble wall blocks led at least one contractor to bid on stone lodges as if fine cut stonework was required. Meigs wrote in a memorandum that "only rubble masonry is wanted," with dressed but "rustic" quoins. "I should have noticed this before," he concluded. "The drawing is too fine."¹¹⁰

Chiffelle's name appears prominently on the bottom of the plan. It is unusual for a Quartermaster's Department drawing from this period to bear any name other than Meigs's, and, at the least, this exception may be taken as an indication of Meigs's respect for Chiffelle's professional experience. In the absence of additional evidence, it is difficult to

¹⁰⁸ "Specifications for Superintendents' Brick Lodges for National Cemeteries," filed with Daniel Miller and Thomas J. Delaney's 1875 contract for the Little Rock lodge, RG 92, entry 576, Little Rock.

¹⁰⁹ M. C. Meigs, endorsement dated Aug. 16 on the docket for Thomas Frame to C. B. Grimes, Aug. 12, 1872, RG 92, entry 576, Springfield.

¹¹⁰ A. R. Eddy to Quartermaster General, Sept. 18, 1871; Montgomery Meigs, notes and endorsements dated Sept. 22 and Sept. 25, 1871, filed with Eddy to Quartermaster General, Sept. 18, 1871, all RG 92, entry 576, Nashville.

know how if the design refinements made in the definitive plan originated with Chiffelle or were suggested by Meigs or other quartermaster officers, but the case of another national cemetery building designed a few years later suggests that Chiffelle may have had a more or less free hand. When civil engineer G. D. Chenoweth designed a frame tool shed for Cold Harbor National Cemetery in 1875, because the department's standard shed design was too large for the available site, Meigs criticized it, thinking it "certain to . . . become shabby." "Let Mr. Chiffelle revise this, simplify it," Meigs directed Capt. A. F. Rockwell, officer in charge of national cemeteries, "and bring it into accordance with style of the Lodge at the cemetery." Chiffelle sent his revision of the design to Rockwell a week later for review and Rockwell replied to Meigs that Chiffelle's work was "a decided improvement on the original both in design and price." Meigs approved and signed Chiffelle's drawing on March 13, 1875. Instructively, Chiffelle's name does not appear on the drawing.¹¹¹

The lodges built at Nashville and Stones River, Tennessee, were the first stone examples built to the definitive plan. These buildings were bid out using the old one-story stone plan and specifications rewritten to include attic and mansard; contractors Jones and Snow came in with the low bid of \$2,765.60 for each lodge. When the new plans and specifications became available, Jones and Snow quoted \$1,123 additional for each lodge. On the advice of Chiffelle, Meigs offered the contractors \$173.60 extra per lodge – cut stone quoins not being necessary – and the contract was signed.¹¹² (See Figure 12.)

Because there was no distinct brick lodge drawing to match the new specifications, the older brick lodge drawings were still mistakenly sent to contractors from time to time, as appears to have happened with John C. Comfort's October 1872 contract for five lodges in Tennessee and North Carolina. As Maj. J. D. Bingham informed Meigs in February 1873,

The Raleigh lodge is so far advanced in course of construction that the contractor is unable to change the contract to make it conform to the new plan and specifications as he has done in all cases where the work has not been commenced. But he can make it conform to the new plan and specifications in some respects as stated herein, such as supplying 3 closets, stone weathering, double in- and outside studding, change of porch &c.¹¹³

These changes added \$361 to the cost of the Raleigh lodge.

¹¹¹ A. F. Rockwell to Quartermaster General, Feb. 18, 1875, with multiple endorsements and enclosed plans, RG 92, entry 576, Cold Harbor.

¹¹² A. R. Eddy to Quartermaster General, Sept. 18, 1871; Montgomery Meigs, notes and endorsements dated Sept. 22 and Sept. 25, 1871, filed with Eddy to Quartermaster General, Sept. 18, 1871, all RG 92, entry 576, Nashville.

¹¹³ J. D. Bingham, memo to M. C. Meigs, Feb. 8, 1873, RG 92, entry 576, Raleigh.

Comfort, in fact, won three contracts to build eleven brick lodges in 1872 and 1873.¹¹⁴ Because Comfort lived in Shiremanstown, Pennsylvania, far from many of these cemeteries, he subcontracted local builders to construct them, such as Joseph Haines and partner Mr. Piper at Memphis. Comfort had difficulty paying his subcontractors, and they only managed to complete a single lodge – at Memphis – by early 1874. The subcontractors' work at Raleigh, Danville, Glendale, and Seven Pines had to be completed by the Quartermaster's Department. "Mr. Comfort seems a troublesome contractor," Meigs wrote on the back of one letter. The department abrogated Comfort's remaining contracts and rebid the six lodges he had not started, delaying their completion – originally planned for 1873 – to 1876 in some cases.¹¹⁵

Constructing the Standard Lodges

The definitive August 1871 plan guided cemetery lodge construction throughout the 1870s. (See Figure 13.) As a general principle, the Quartermaster's Department sought to use local materials in construction projects of all kinds, and lodge contractors were required by contract to have proposed building materials inspected by the department's representative. More often than not, brick and stone samples were sent to the Quartermaster General's Office for approval. For the Wilmington, North Carolina, lodge in 1874, department civil engineer Clarence M. Clarke visited all the local kilns, including Kidder's, Willard's, the Work-house (Matthew's), and Robinson's farm at Elizabethtown, 50 miles away in Bladen County, whose products he determined to be the best. He sent three samples to Washington of bricks suited to hearths, chimneys, and partition walls with the comment that the practice for fine building work in Wilmington was to bring bricks by water from Baltimore and other East Coast cities. Robinson's, he noted, were priced "on the wharf" between \$10.75 and \$20 per thousand, depending on grade.¹¹⁶

Although New Bern shell rock was considered for the exterior walls of the Wilmington lodge, in the end the building was constructed of brown Seneca sandstone shipped from Maryland. At Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, building materials were so scarce that the

¹¹⁴ One contract (Oct. 10, 1872) covered Raleigh, North Carolina; Memphis, Chattanooga, and Fort Donelson, Tennessee; and Mill Springs (Logan's Cross Roads) and Lebanon, Kentucky, for \$2,400 each. A second contract (Dec. 24, 1872) covered Danville, Glendale, and Seven Pines, Virginia, for \$2,800 each. The final contract (mid 1873) covered Fort Leavenworth and Fort Scott, Kansas, for \$3,700 each. *Letter from the Secretary of War transmitting a statement of contracts made by the various Bureaus of the War Department on behalf of the United States during the year 1873*, Mar. 1, 1874, House Ex. Doc. 159, 43d Cong., 1st sess., 3, 5, 11.

¹¹⁵ Quote from A. J. MacGonnigle to Quartermaster General, Jan. 23, 1874; W. V. Richards to Montgomery Meigs, Aug. 8, 1873, both RG 92, entry 576, Memphis; Report of the Quartermaster General 1874, 127.

¹¹⁶ Quotes from C. M. Clarke to Quartermaster General, Aug. 25, 1874; stone sample mentioned in John Sinclair to A. J. McGonnigle, July 1, 1874; both RG 92, entry 576, Wilmington.

department had to ship some of what it needed for the cemetery lodge from St. Louis in 1878. Both of these were unusual cases, however.¹¹⁷

A few improvements were made to the standard plan as it was replicated across the country during the 1870s. The original specifications directed that brick lodges be constructed with a hollow space to prevent the transfer of moisture. In May 1873, the Quartermaster General's Office issued an additional plan for brick lodges that demonstrated the office's preferred method for constructing this space.¹¹⁸ No moisture barrier was included in the stone lodge specifications, however. Meigs preferred that plaster be applied directly to the inner surfaces of both brick and stone exterior walls to avoid the use of wood furring strips, which he believed were "sure in the course of years to lead to the destruction by fire of the building containing them." In the stone lodges, however, applying plaster directly to the stone walls allowed moisture to pass through, leaving lodges located in wet climates damp and unhealthy. When civil engineer C. M. Clarke proposed furring the new stone lodge at Wilmington, Meigs objected, but Secretary of War William W. Belknap ordered it done anyway. "In this particular case it is deemed better to take whatever additional risk of fire may result from furring and lathing the Wilmington Lodge for the sake of the improved condition of the building in healthfulness, comfort, and appearance."¹¹⁹

The specifications also called for sash windows with exterior shutters on the first floor but French casement windows without shutters in the attic dormers. The French casements caused problems almost everywhere because they "let in rain in violent storms—in fact, in ordinary rainy weather, also," as A. F. Rockwell observed in 1878. The problem was remedied at many cemeteries by adding shutters to the dormer windows, as was done at Glendale in 1876 and Cave Hill and Jefferson City in 1877. The department revised the specifications in 1877 to call for double-hung sash windows in the bedrooms and external shutters on all windows. The lodge at San Antonio was constructed with the French casements anyway because Meigs thought them better for the climate.¹²⁰

Standard Lodges at the Washington Aqueduct

The Army Corps of Engineers built three caretaker's cottages for the Washington Aqueduct in the mid 1870s that were nearly identical to the national cemetery standard lodges. The aqueduct, a water system for the national capital, was originally planned in 1852, and

¹¹⁷ C. M. Clarke to A. F. Rockwell, Mar. 7, 1879, RG 92, entry 576, Fort Gibson.

¹¹⁸ "Hollow Brickwall for Cemetery Lodges," May 24, 1873, copy filed in RG 92, entry 576, Wilmington.

¹¹⁹ C. W. Clarke to A. F. Rockwell, Jan. 16, 1875, with endorsements by Rockwell, M. C. Meigs, J. D. Bingham, and the Secretary of War via Oscar A. Mack, RG 92, entry 576, Wilmington.

¹²⁰ Oliver Cox to Quartermaster General, Dec. 1, 1876, RG 92, entry 576, Glendale; S. M. Robbins, telegram to A. F. Rockwell, June 13, 1877, RG 92, entry 576, Cave Hill; S. M. Robbins to Quartermaster General, Sept. 30, 1877, RG 92, entry 576, Jefferson City; A. F. Rockwell, memo, Mar. 26, 1878, RG 92, entry 576, San Antonio.

Montgomery Meigs superintended its construction until 1860. It is not a stretch to imagine Col. Orville E. Babcock, officer in charge of the aqueduct from 1871 to 1877, consulting with his close colleague Meigs when in need of a cottage plan. The Corps of Engineers paid contractor James Marshall of Washington, D.C., \$2,925 to build the first aqueduct cottage in stone at Great Falls, Maryland, in late 1874. James B. Halliday and William A. Wilson, also local builders, erected the second one, in brick, for \$2,780 at the Georgetown Receiving Reservoir in summer and fall 1875. The contractor and cost for the final cottage, a stone version built at Dalecarlia Reservoir about 1876, have not been determined. The Great Falls and Dalecarlia cottages still stand.¹²¹

Nonstandard Lodges

Despite efforts to create a standard lodge design for use nationwide, nonstandard designs were still built from time to time. The unique lodges at Gettysburg and Antietam resulted from choices made by trustees working on behalf of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the state of Maryland, who selected building designs without consulting the Quartermaster's Department. The department's first nonstandard permanent lodge was erected at San Antonio sometime between January 1869 and February 1871. It was a small two-room, front-gable building of stuccoed stone measuring 16'-2" x 20'-2", with a steep roof and distinctive triangle-headed windows. Oscar Mack described it as being "in something of the Swiss cottage style."¹²²

Wood lodges continued to be constructed as needed. In 1870, the department built a frame lodge at Fort Gibson National Cemetery, Indian Territory.¹²³ The department also built a temporary two-room frame lodge at Custer Battlefield National Cemetery in 1893 or 1894 when it was determined that a superintendent was needed to protect that cemetery from damage by souvenir hunters.¹²⁴

After the post cemetery at Santa Fe was reclassified as a national cemetery in April 1875, Capt. John H. Belcher, chief quartermaster of the District of New Mexico, submitted a plan and estimate for an adobe cemetery lodge to the quartermaster general. He justified not adopting the department's standard plan on grounds of economy and because the building he proposed – a one-and-a-half-story side-gable house with center hall and four rooms, plus

¹²¹ *Letter from the Secretary of War transmitting . . . a statement of contracts made by various Bureaus of the War Department on behalf of the United States during the year 1874*, Jan. 19, 1875, House Ex. Doc. 111, 43d Cong., 2d sess., 40; *Letter from the Secretary of War transmitting . . . a statement of all contracts for supplies or services made by the Quartermaster-General for the year ending December 31, 1875*, Jan. 25, 1876, House Ex. Doc. 95, 44th Cong., 1st sess., 45; Eliza E. Burden, and Martha R. Williams, *Washington Aqueduct Cultural Resource Management Plan*, R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc., 1998, 175.

¹²² *Report of the inspector . . . for the years 1870 and 1871*, 63; maintenance ledger for chapel, RG 15, San Antonio.

¹²³ No bids were submitted to build this lodge, so it was, unusually, erected with cemetery labor; letter from D. H. Rucker, Jan. 22, 1870, RG 92, entry 576, Fort Gibson.

¹²⁴ Report of the Quartermaster General 1894, 293.

two rooms in a rear ell – would better match the existing officers' quarters at Santa Fe. Belcher's plan as not built, however, because in October 1876 the cemetery was returned to the status of a post cemetery due to lack of funding for national cemetery superintendents. It was redesignated a national cemetery in 1892, and a superintendent's lodge was built there in 1895.¹²⁵ (See Figure 14.)

A new brick lodge was built at Chalmette, Louisiana, in 1880–81 to a “design prepared especially for that cemetery . . . well suited to that climate.”¹²⁶ The secretary of war had authorized a replacement lodge for Chalmette in 1874 after repeated complaints about the existing linear-plan lodge being damp and unhealthy. General Meigs decided in 1880 that the lodge should be protected from damp by being built atop an arcaded platform. To make a virtue of this necessity, he sketched out a design that made the building resemble an ancient Greek temple, with pedimented gables and a peristyle of Corinthian columns rising from the podium-like platform. The result was completely unlike anything the department had built before. (See Figure 16.) Two stories high, three bays long, and a single pile deep, it featured a 10'-wide porch entirely surrounding the first floor. The porch roof was supported by twenty-eight fluted, cast-iron Corinthian columns and a full entablature. Each floor contained two rooms and a central hallway, all 11'-7" high. The rooms on the first floor were lit by round-headed windows, those on the second floor by segment-headed ones. The platform beneath the lodge was composed of masonry piers connected by segmental arches; it measured about 72' long x 42' wide. The lodge proper measured 52'-1" long x 20'-7" wide. The construction contract was awarded to New Orleans architect James Freret in August 1880, and construction began that autumn.¹²⁷

The department replaced the temporary frame lodge at Custer Battlefield National Cemetery in 1894 with a permanent lodge of rock-faced ashlar blocks that measured 30' x 30'. The building contained two floors and employed a four-square design not used in any other national cemetery. The department may have adapted the design from one used by the army at western posts, although a matching example elsewhere has not been identified.¹²⁸

¹²⁵ J. H. Belcher to Quartermaster General, Dec. 30, 1875, enclosing “Estimate of Material and Labor for Construction of Superintendent's Lodge” and “Contemplated Plan of Building for National Cemetery at Santa Fe, N.M.,” RG 92, entry 576, Santa Fe.

¹²⁶ Report of the Quartermaster General 1881, 454.

¹²⁷ Report of the Quartermaster General 1874, 212; “Specifications for Superintendent's Lodge at Chalmette National Cemetery,” RG 92, entry 576, specifications box; contract with James Freret for construction of Chalmette lodge, Aug. 11, 1880, RG 92, entry 576, Chalmette. Four photographs of the 1881 Chalmette lodge are preserved in collection RG 92-CA, boxes 1 and 2, National Archives, Still Picture Branch, College Park, Md. General Meigs's March 1880 sketches for this building appear on the back of A. F. Rockwell, memo of Feb. 27, 1880, RG 92, entry 576, Beaufort.

¹²⁸ Rodd L. Wheaton, “1894 Specifications for the Superintendent's Lodge, Custer Battlefield National Monument, Crow Agency, Montana,” *Bulletin of the Association for Preservation Technology* 7, no. 1 (1975): 26–37.

The officers in charge of the national cemeteries had no need to erect a purpose-built lodge at Arlington National Cemetery, where Arlington House, the former mansion of George Washington Parke Custis, was available. The superintendent's office was installed in the mansion's former library, which in 1865 was "a bare and barely furnished room" containing a few old pieces of furniture and wooden shields painted with verses from Theodore O'Hara's poem "The Bivouac of the Dead," "supposed to be appropriate to the use to which the estate is now devoted."¹²⁹

The department also reused an existing country house when it consolidated Union burials from the private cemeteries around Philadelphia into a new national cemetery in 1885. The 13-acre suburban Germantown estate purchased from the Bayard family included a three-story, seventeen-room, Italianate mansion that was readily adapted into a cemetery office and living quarters.¹³⁰

Redesigning the Standard L Plan

Virtually all the national cemeteries had a lodge by 1880; the few exceptions generally did not have room or did not require one. The last L-plan lodges with mansard roofs were completed in May 1881 at Mobile, Alabama, and Beaufort, South Carolina, where the original wood-frame temporary lodges had never been replaced because of drawn-out discussions about whether these cemeteries were healthy places to live.¹³¹ Another lodge in this style was contemplated in summer 1884 for the proposed national cemetery at the Presidio of San Francisco. That fall, however, Lt. Col. Richard N. Batchelder, deputy quartermaster general in charge of national cemeteries, ordered the standard L-plan updated, and the revised design was used to build the brick lodge at San Francisco in 1885. It was also employed to construct brick lodges at the Mound City and Loudon Park national cemeteries the same year. A second version of the updated plan was completed in July 1886 and used to build a new lodge at Cypress Hills.¹³²

Batchelder's revision was simply stylistic and left unchanged the basic L-shaped arrangement of three 14' x 16' first-floor rooms and three second-floor bedrooms, as well as the placement of doors, chimneys, stairs, and closets. The mansard roof, no longer in

¹²⁹ "An afternoon at Arlington," *Sacramento Daily Union*, Dec. 9, 1865, 3.

¹³⁰ Report of the Quartermaster General 1885, 682; War Department, Quartermaster General's Office, *Outline Description of Military Posts and Reservations in the United States and Alaska and of National Cemeteries* (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1904), 609. The Bayard mansion was demolished in 1934.

¹³¹ A. F. Rockwell, memo to M. C. Meigs, Feb. 27, 1880, RG 92, entry 576, Beaufort.

¹³² C. F. Humphrey to Quartermaster General, July 31, 1884, RG 92, entry 576, San Francisco; Report of the Quartermaster General 1886, 560; Report of the Quartermaster General 1887, 568. The plan at Loudon Park was reversed so that the lodge would present a better appearance to the public road; W. H. Owen to R. N. Batchelder, July 23, 1885, RG 92, entry 576, Loudon Park.

fashion, was eliminated in favor of a cross-gabled roof that allowed for 10' ceilings on the second floor instead of the old 8' standard. Banded brick articulated the exterior walls, and paneled fascia boards trimmed the gables. A wider porch was added to the rear of the building to shelter the kitchen door, and the front- and rear-porch woodwork was made more elaborate. The building's interior square footage remained unchanged, and no improvements were made to the heating or plumbing systems. The 1885 version of the revised plan had stone lintels over the windows, ornate chimney tops, and banded exterior brick. The 1886 version eliminated the banding, simplified the chimneys, replaced the lintels with segmental arches, among other minor changes.¹³³

William Owen inspected the Mound City lodge during construction and preserved a record of its finishes:

It is built of Chester, Ill., brick, with pressed brick facing & black mortar joints. The roof of building slate, of verandas tin. The design is that prepared in this office [i.e., the Office of National Cemeteries] last fall, under your direction. The floor plans are the same as those of the old design. The upper floor is considerably higher instead. The roof is a steep ridge roof instead of mansard. A veranda in the rear extends the width of the kitchen.

The walls of Living Room & the three bedrooms are "hard finish," of office & kitchens sand finish with four coats of oil paint of light olive green color. The office & kitchen are wainscotted four feet high. The "finish" of office is sweet gum[,] that of all the other rooms southern pine. All the interior woodwork except floors has hard oil finish. The exterior woodwork is painted a dark sage green touched off with vermilion.

A pump in the sink draws water from either of the two cisterns. The sink wastes through lead pipe to a 3" terra cotta underground pipe & thence to a covered barrel at foot of mound. All the leaders [downspouts] of the house empty into vitrified 6" pipe leading to the cisterns. Each leader is also furnished with a cut off near surface of ground. . . .

It is, I think, a handsome building and is much admired.¹³⁴

¹³³ "Proposed Plan for Superintendent's Lodge for National Cemeteries," Nov. 29, 1884, and "Superintendent's Lodge for National Cemeteries," July 7, 1886, both National Archives, College Park, Md., Cartographic Division, RG 92, entry 22; "Specifications for Superintendents' stone or brick lodges erected for the United States at the Loudon Park National Cemetery near Baltimore," RG 92, entry 576, Loudon Park.

¹³⁴ W. H. Owen to R. A. Batchelder, Oct. 28, 1885, RG 92, entry 576, Mound City.

Despite Owen's positive assessment, the Batchelder revision was not used again. When the post cemetery at Santa Fe was redesignated a national cemetery in 1892, the department took the opportunity to revise the L-plan further. Surviving drawings reveal that the department elongated the office wing in order to insert a separate entrance hall in the middle of the building. The stairs to the second floor were relocated to this hall. The office and living room remained about 14' x 16' each, but the kitchen was reduced to 9'-6" x 14'-6". The three bedrooms on the second floor matched the sizes of the corresponding rooms below them. The building was built of local sandstone with a hipped roof. It is unclear if kitchen plumbing was installed at the time of construction, but the lodge did not have an indoor bathroom when completed.¹³⁵ (See Figure 14.)

This elongated L plan was reused at Fort Smith, where the old lodge was destroyed by a tornado in January 1898, and at Fort Leavenworth about 1904. At these two cemeteries, the plan was slightly revised, narrowing the new entrance hall and moving the kitchen to a one-story wing centered off the back of the building. Again, no bathrooms appear to have been built in these lodges initially.¹³⁶

Twentieth-Century Lodges

The L-plan in all its various iterations was obsolete as a residential standard by the turn of the century. Advances in plumbing and heating technologies and an increase in the average standard of living for many Americans changed expectations about the appropriate level of domestic sanitation and comfort that the government should provide to its employees. The 1885 San Francisco lodge was hardly finished before the assistant quartermaster overseeing its construction noted that it required a water closet; nevertheless, indoor toilets were not included in the department's plans for new lodge construction until 1905.¹³⁷ Maintenance of existing lodges gradually came to include improvements designed to make the aging and outmoded buildings more comfortable and convenient. The process of improving older lodges began piecemeal in the 1880s and continued into the 1940s. Among the typical changes made to the lodges over time were:

- Installation of indoor plumbing and bathrooms
- Construction of kitchen ells so that original kitchen spaces could be converted to dining rooms
- Construction of additional cupboards and closets in kitchens and bedrooms

¹³⁵ Plans and one photograph of the lodge in its original configuration appear in the maintenance ledgers for this cemetery in RG 15, Santa Fe. Additional views, including a watercolor rendering, are preserved in collection RG 92-CA, box 1, National Archives, Still Picture Branch, College Park, Md.

¹³⁶ Report of the Quartermaster General 1898, 428, and 1899, 216. The Fort Leavenworth lodge construction date has not been confirmed. The old lodge remained standing in 1901; the extant one is mentioned in *Outline Description of Military Posts and Reservation* (1904), 591. Bathrooms were added on the second floors of the Santa Fe, Fort Smith, and Fort Leavenworth lodges in the 1900s or 1910s.

¹³⁷ D. D. Wheeler to Quartermaster General, Sept. 22 and Oct. 24, 1885, RG 92, entry 576, San Francisco.

- Installation of central heating
- Electrification
- Closing of flues and removal of chimneys
- Excavation of or refinishing of basements
- Adding or removing window shutters
- Replacing windows
- Rebuilding or enclosing porches

By 1905, mere renovation was no longer sufficient to adapt many of the older lodges, and the department began to selectively replace them. In doing so, and in the process of providing lodges for newly created cemeteries, it created a succession of twenty-two different lodge designs between 1905 and 1960. Nine of these designs were used to build multiple lodges, while thirteen were unique designs, used only once. Compared to the extended popularity of the L plan, which lasted from 1870 to 1881 in its mansard-roof form and to 1904 in its later variations, the rapid succession of designs in the first half of the twentieth century suggests a new awareness among the cemetery-program leadership of the need to construct aesthetically and technologically up-to-date lodges. Over five decades, the Quartermaster Corps's buildings shifted from four-squares to bungalows to Colonial Revival designs and, finally, to suburban ramblers, a progression that paralleled the changes in form, style, materials, and construction practices that took place in the commercial housing market during the same period. Most of the twentieth-century cemetery lodges are nearly indistinguishable from typical American middle- and upper-middle-class suburban dwellings of the time. Lodges that are distinguishable tend to stand at cemeteries where the army made a particular effort to suit new lodges to their local surroundings, usually by building period-revival designs where those designs would have particular resonance. The desire to match designs to localities even led to the radical reconstruction of the L-plan lodge at San Francisco into a Spanish Mission Revival building in 1929 and the similarly extensive alteration of the Santa Fe lodge into the Pueblo Revival style in 1942.

Those twentieth-century lodge designs used more than once are described below. The complete list of twentieth-century lodges appears in Appendix II.

Four-square

The Quartermaster's Department built lodges that were four-square in plan at eight cemeteries between 1906 and 1910. At Barrancas, Florida, and Florence, South Carolina, in 1906, the department employed a frame, two-story design with deep, two-tier front and rear verandas that was suited to warmer climates. Between 1907 and 1910, the department built two-story brick, center-hall four-squares with a hipped roofs at six cemeteries. A general description survives for the brick four-square at Knoxville, completed in 1907:

Two story and basement. Brick lodge on stone foundation. First floor, hall, office, parlor, dining-room, pantry and kitchen. Second floor, hall, four bed-

rooms and bath. This lodge has hot air furnace, hot and cold water supply, polished floors and natural wood finish throughout. Cost \$7000.00.¹³⁸

Frame bungalow

Two examples of a one-and-one-half-story bungalow design were built at New Bern and Mill Springs in 1916 and 1920, respectively. Wood framed with shingle siding, the design provided four first-floor rooms. A single bedroom filled an upper half-story under a side-gable roof. The design was distinguished by a wide dormer lighting the bedroom and paired front entrances, one leading into the living quarters and one into the office. The Mill Springs lodge was built to a somewhat smaller footprint than the version at New Bern.¹³⁹

Dutch Colonial Revival

Fourteen lodges were built to this one-and-one-half-story design between 1921 and 1934 – more than were built to any other lodge design during the twentieth century. The Quartermaster Corps (as the Quartermaster's Department became in 1912) created three versions of this plan, all distinguished by first-floor masonry construction and large, wood-frame gambrel roofs reminiscent of Dutch Colonial architecture enclosing the second floor. The first four examples, built in 1921 and 1928, were constructed of hollow-core tile covered in stucco and had shingled roofs, shingled side gables, and two-window-wide dormers on front and rear. The next two examples, built in 1931, were similar but had four-window-wide dormers. The final eight examples, built in 1934, had brick first-floor construction and faux-half-timbered or brick gables. (A lodge proposed for St. Augustine using the 1934 plans was not built.) In plan, all the Dutch Colonial Revival lodges were simple rectangles, with an enclosed porch and office in the front; living room and side stair in the middle; and dining room and kitchen toward the rear. The second story contained three bedrooms and a bathroom organized around a central hall.¹⁴⁰

Cape Cod

Three lodges – Alexandria, Louisiana; Baton Rouge, Louisiana; and Natchez, Mississippi – were constructed in 1931 of stuccoed hollow-core tile using a one-story design reminiscent of a Cape Cod house. T-shaped in plan, these lodges were distinguished by cross-gable roofs, a trio of front-facing dormers (illuminating large attics), and symmetrical porch and office wings. The design placed the porch, dining room, living room, and office in a line

¹³⁸ The brick four-square plan is identified as the "Q.M.G.O. Plans of 1905" on maintenance ledger sheets for the San Antonio lodge, RG 15, San Antonio. The Knoxville lodge description appears on the rear of a photograph of the lodge in collection RG 92-CA, box 2, National Archives, Still Picture Branch, College Park, Md.

¹³⁹ See maintenance ledgers for these lodges in RG 15, New Bern and Mill Springs.

¹⁴⁰ Headquarters, Fourth Corps Area, Office of Quartermaster, Fort McPherson, Ga., "Lodge for National Cemetery," 1933, seven sheets, National Cemetery Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, D.C. Sketch floor plans for the 1928 City Point lodge appear in RG 15, City Point.

along the front of the building, with the kitchen, bathroom, and three bedrooms arranged toward the rear.¹⁴¹

Southwestern ranch

Two lodges were built to this one-story, front-gabled design, which featured stuccoed hollow-core tile construction beneath Spanish-tile roofs. The office was positioned in a small front-facing projection with its own gable roof awkwardly extending over an entrance porch. The lodge at Fort Rosecrans, California (1936) had two bedrooms. The plan was revised to provide three bedrooms plus a separate covered office entrance at Fort Bliss, Texas (1939).¹⁴²

Georgian Revival

Three brick lodges with hipped roofs were constructed to this two-story design between 1937 and 1940. Featuring prominent corner quoins, substantial chimneys, and pedimented entrance door surrounds, these buildings were Georgian in external style and interior decorative details only. The highly asymmetrical plan segregated the office from the domestic spaces, which included kitchen, dining room, and living room on the first floor and three bedrooms of different sizes and a bathroom on the second floor. The first of these lodges was built at Long Island National Cemetery in 1937. Its office proved too small, and a substantial office wing in a matching style was completed in 1941. A second example of this style was built at Raleigh in 1938. The last one built, at Springfield, Missouri (1940), had a reconfigured first floor to provide a larger office within the footprint of the building.¹⁴³

Colonial Revival

In a nod to the colonial heritage of Annapolis, Maryland, and Hampton, Virginia, the corps built one-and-one-half-story brick lodges in a Colonial Revival style at these two cemeteries in 1940. Characterized by a symmetrical front facade with double entrances – one for office, one for private quarters – and four gabled dormers projecting from a steeply sloping roof, the design included the standard interior spaces: office, living room, dining room, kitchen, three bedrooms, and bathroom. A rear porch under a partial saltbox roof supplemented the living quarters.¹⁴⁴

¹⁴¹ Headquarters, Fourth Corps Area, Office of Quartermaster, Fort McPherson, Ga., "Lodge for National Cemetery, Baton Rouge, La.," Apr. 9, 1931, four sheets; idem, "Lodge for National Cemetery, Alexandria, La.," Apr. 15, 1931, four sheets; both National Cemetery Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, D.C.

¹⁴² Construction Division, Office of the Quartermaster General, "Fort Rosecrans National Cemetery, Calif., Superintendent's Lodge Plans," Aug. 30, 1935, National Cemetery Administration. A plan of the Fort Bliss lodge appears on the maintenance ledger page for the lodge in RG 15, Fort Bliss.

¹⁴³ Construction Division, Office of the Quartermaster General, "U.S. National Cemetery, Pine Lawn, Long Island, Superintendent's Lodge," May 7, 1937, multiple sheets; idem "U.S. National Cemetery, Springfield, Missouri, Superintendent's Lodge," Aug. 22, 1939, multiple sheets; both National Cemetery Administration.

¹⁴⁴ See the maintenance ledger pages for these lodges in RG 15, Annapolis and Hampton.

Suburban Rambler

The Quartermaster Corps built identical single-story open-plan brick lodges at the new cemeteries at Woodlawn, New York, and Black Hills, South Dakota, in 1949 and 1951. Other prototypical post-World War II suburban house designs were used to build nonstandard lodges at Little Rock (1949); Willamette, Oregon (1951); Fort Logan, Colorado (1958); and Sitka, Alaska (1960), before the Quartermaster Corps and its successors entirely stopped constructing lodges in the national cemeteries in the 1960s.

Lodge Construction Under the New Deal

Lodge construction during the twentieth century was determined by funding. Older lodges were demolished and replaced as they deteriorated, but only as money allowed. The quartermaster general's 1909 annual report acknowledged that "The appropriations of the past several years have not been adequate to cover the cost of maintenance . . . and considerable work in the way of constructing new buildings, etc., is now being held in abeyance, due to lack of funds." Little lodge construction took place during the 1910s and 1920s.¹⁴⁵

This changed during the Great Depression when public-works and work-relief funding became available under the New Deal. The National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 allowed government agencies at the local, state, and federal level to apply for grants and loans to undertake public-works projects of all kinds. The army was a significant recipient of this assistance, which was administered by the Federal Emergency Administration for Public Works (PWA). In fiscal year 1934, the Quartermaster Corps received PWA funding in the amount of \$592,161 to underwrite a wide variety of construction, repair, utility, and landscaping projects in the national cemeteries. This funding included \$7,500 each toward the construction of eight new lodges, aid that covered an average of 70 percent of the total cost of these buildings. Corps architects at Fort McPherson, Georgia, refined the existing Dutch Colonial Revival standard-lodge design for use in these buildings.¹⁴⁶

The PWA also contributed \$35,000 toward the construction of a lodge, entrance gates, comfort station, rostrum, boundary wall, and other improvements at the Fort Sam Houston addition to San Antonio National Cemetery in 1934. All the buildings at Fort Sam Houston were designed with matching Mission Revival stylistic elements such as stuccoed walls and

¹⁴⁵ Report of the Quartermaster General 1909, 294.

¹⁴⁶ The eight Dutch Colonial Revival-style lodges built with PWA funding in 1934 were located at Salisbury, Jefferson Barracks, Fort Gibson, Corinth, Philadelphia, Memphis, Wilmington, and Beaufort; U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Appropriations, *War Department Appropriation Bill for 1935, Nonmilitary Activities, Hearings*, part 2 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1934), 9-11; Headquarters, Fourth Corps Area, Office of Quartermaster, Fort McPherson, Ga., "Lodge for National Cemetery," 1933, seven sheets, National Cemetery Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, D.C.

low, Spanish-tile roofs to give the cemetery a uniform overall appearance. The lodge was designed in the form of a single-floor ranch house.¹⁴⁷

The army took a similarly uniform design approach at national cemeteries established during the 1930s. At Fort Rosecrans in San Diego, the Construction Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General designed a suite of Spanish Eclectic buildings that included a ranch-style single-floor lodge, completed in 1936. This lodge design was adapted in 1939 for use at Fort Bliss, Texas, another new national cemetery given a Spanish Eclectic look. A streamlined neoclassicism was adopted as the governing style for Fort Snelling National Cemetery in Minnesota and Golden Gate National Cemetery in San Bruno, California, both master-planned in the late 1930s. The single-floor stone lodge at Fort Snelling, completed in 1939, was highly formal and severe, with a flat roof and few decorative touches. The stone and stucco lodge at Golden Gate, completed in 1941, was built to an unusual single-floor T-shaped plan and mixed classical brackets and cornices with a Spanish-tile roof. All these lodges, plus others built in a variety of *à la mode* revival styles between 1936 and 1942 at Long Island, Raleigh, St. Augustine, Annapolis, Springfield, and New Albany, were funded by the annual army appropriations or by congressional appropriations made especially for new cemetery development.¹⁴⁸

Like the PWA, the Works Progress Administration (WPA), created in 1935, funded hundreds of construction, repair, landscaping, and infrastructure projects in the national cemeteries. Intended to provide work relief, WPA funding paid to paint lodges, install plumbing and electrical systems, pave walks and drives, rebuild boundary walls, plant shrubs, and reset headstones. In addition to erecting numerous garages, comfort stations, and tool sheds, the WPA underwrote alterations and additions to many lodges. In the most extreme case, the WPA funded the transformation of the Santa Fe lodge into the Pueblo Revival style in 1942.¹⁴⁹ (See Figure 15.)

WPA funding was used to build only a single new lodge. The army established a new cemetery at Baltimore in 1936, and the cost of its development was substantially underwritten in 1937 and 1938 by WPA grants totaling almost \$399,000. WPA workmen demolished most of Cloud Capped, a ca. 1810 country house on the property, and rebuilt a portion of one wing into a two-story, red-brick, Federal Revival superintendent's lodge. The

¹⁴⁷ *War Department Appropriation Bill for 1935*, 9–11.

¹⁴⁸ 50 *Statutes at Large*, 256; 52 *Statutes at Large*, 668; U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Appropriations, *War Department Civil Functions Appropriation Bill for 1938, Hearings* (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1937), 13; *idem*, *War Department Civil Functions Appropriation Bill for 1939, Hearings* (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1938), 14–16, 301–05.

¹⁴⁹ Reverences to WPA-funded repairs and alterations fill the maintenance ledger pages in RG 15. The extensive WPA work done in 1941–42 at Santa Fe National Cemetery is documented in National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, Md., Records of the Work Projects Administration (RG 69), New Mexico Project Files (entry 403), box 681, microfilm reel 359 (O.P. 265-3-85-71).

demolition and rebuilding cost about \$90,000, including about \$26,700 for new materials. A second building on the grounds, a small Tudor Revival house, was renovated in 1939–40 into an assistant superintendent's cottage.¹⁵⁰

Conclusion

The national cemeteries were created to protect and honor Union war dead and to make a statement about sacrifice and federal authority across the country. The superintendent's lodges—permanent, solidly built, and contributing to an overall atmosphere of solemn and ordered dignity—formed an integral part of the cemeteries' message. The initial adoption of a single lodge design for use in any cemetery promoted uniformity and, ostensibly, efficient oversight of construction, use, and maintenance. Over time, the standard lodges of the nineteenth-century became stylistically and technologically outdated. Fulfilling Meigs's prediction that one plan might not be appropriate to "all places, climates, seasons, and appropriations," they were modified, added to, and, in many cases, replaced. Their successors, tellingly, did not spring from a single design source, but were fashioned to fit specific historical and regional contexts or calibrated to the constraints and opportunities of particular budgets. Considered as a group, the twentieth-century lodges reveal a continual rethinking of what residential architecture in a memorial landscape should be in light of shifting ideas of comfort and attractiveness and changing fiscal realities.

More than seventy superintendent's lodges, built across nearly a century, survive in the national cemeteries today. Many are still in residential use. Administrative changes that began in the 1930s have placed these buildings under the care of three different federal agencies. In 1933, eleven national cemeteries and many other historic sites were transferred from the War Department to the Department of the Interior, where their care was assumed by the National Park Service. Four more cemeteries were transferred in 1939, 1940, 1942, and 1971; one was transferred back to the War Department in 1944. Today, fourteen cemeteries containing eleven lodges are maintained by the National Park Service. The Department of the Army retains Arlington National Cemetery and the United States Soldiers' and Airmen's Home National Cemetery (formerly Soldiers' Home), each containing a lodge. The remaining national cemeteries and lodges were transferred to the Veterans Administration (now the Department of Veterans Affairs) in 1973, where they are overseen by the National Cemetery Administration.¹⁵¹

¹⁵⁰ The WPA project files for Baltimore National Cemetery are in RG 69, Maryland Project Files (entry 319), box 552, microfilm reel 210 (O.P. 265-25-8000). Addition information on the creation of the cemetery appears in RG 15, Baltimore.

¹⁵¹ The cemeteries transferred to the National Park Service in 1933 were Antietam, Battleground, Chattanooga, Fort Donelson, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Poplar Grove, Shiloh, Stones River, Vicksburg, and Yorktown. Chattanooga was transferred back to the army in 1944. Subsequent transfers were Chalmette (1939), Custer Battlefield (1940), Andrew Johnson (1942), and Andersonville (1971).

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**APPENDIX I:
NATIONAL CEMETERY LODGES
(BY LOCATION)**

This table lists all known temporary and permanent buildings built by the Quartermaster's Department for use as superintendent's lodges in the national cemeteries, as well as buildings acquired for such use. The entries are arranged alphabetically by state, then by cemetery name. **Boldface** indicates extant lodges. Builders' names appear in square brackets where known. Costs represent contract prices for lodges built before 1900 and, generally, total costs for lodges built after 1900. All extant lodges are maintained either by the National Cemetery Administration within the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), the National Park Service (NPS), or the U.S. Army National Cemeteries Program. For additional information on selected lodges, see the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS) documentation referred to in the entries.*

OVERSEAS	
Mexico City, Mexico 1851	<i>Tepelate</i> freestone, granite, and brick. 2 floor. Nine rooms. "A comfortable building and of good size," 1874. Extensively reconstructed, 1911. Later demolished.
ALABAMA	
Mobile 1867	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. Two rooms. Surrounding veranda added, 1868.
Mobile 1880-81	L-plan. Brick. 1½ floor. \$2,981. [Farley, Cahall & Baird, Mobile, Ala.] Maintained by VA. HALS No. AL-1-A
ALASKA	
Sitka ca. 1960	Frame. 1 floor. Cross-gabled roof.
ARKANSAS	
Fayetteville 1868	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. Two rooms. Reused as tool house.
Fayetteville 1874	L-plan. Brick. 1½ floor. \$3,649. [Kelton & Vest] Maintained by VA. HALS No. AR-1-A
Fort Smith 1868-69	Linear. Stone. 1 floor. [Charles McCreanor] Built outside the cemetery fence before the property was expanded. Destroyed by tornado, 1898.
Fort Smith 1898	Expanded L-plan with hip roof. Brick. 2 floor. Maintained by VA. HALS No. AR-3-B
Little Rock 1868-69	Linear. Brick. 1 floor. \$2,970. Destroyed by fire Jan. 20, 1875.

* This table is compiled from correspondence, reports, and maintenance ledgers preserved in the National Archives (RG 92 and RG 15), the quartermaster general's annual reports, cemetery inspectors' published reports, and War Department published contract lists.

Little Rock 1875	L-plan. Brick. 1½ floor. \$4,263. [Daniel Miller & Thomas J. Delaney]
Little Rock 1908	Four-square. Brick. 2 floor. \$12,000.
Little Rock 1949	Contemporary four-square. Brick and frame. 2 floor. \$31,378. Maintained by VA. HALS No. AR-2-B

CALIFORNIA

Fort Rosecrans, San Diego 1936	Southwestern ranch. Stuccoed hollow tile. 1 floor. \$11,263. Maintained by VA. HALS No. CA-7-A
Golden Gate, San Bruno 1940-41	Neoclassical. Stone. 1 floor. \$48,000. Maintained by VA. HALS No. CA-8-A
San Francisco 1885 / 1929	L-plan with cross-gabled roof. Brick. 1½ floor. \$4,800. [Alexander Flood] Second floor removed and remainder of lodge dramatically remodeled in Spanish Mission Revival style, 1929. Maintained by VA. HALS No. CA-1-A

COLORADO

Fort Logan 1958	Suburban ranch. Concrete block. 1 floor. Side-gable roof. \$19,568. Maintained by VA.
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**DISTRICT OF
COLUMBIA**

Battleground 1867 or 1868	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. Probably contained two rooms.
Battleground 1871	L-plan. Stone. 1 (1½) floor. \$1,690. [Sinclair & Kimbrough] Red Seneca sandstone. Built with one floor; attic and mansard added, 1873. Maintained by NPS. HABS No. DC-839-A
Soldiers' Home (U.S. Military Asylum) 1864 or 1865	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. Located across the road from cemetery gate. Sold for \$30 to vestry of Rock Creek Church, 1871.
Soldiers' Home 1871	L-plan. Stone. 1 (1½) floor. \$1,690. [Sinclair & Kimbrough] Red Seneca sandstone. Built with one floor; attic and mansard added, 1873. Full second floor added in 20th century. Maintained by the army.

FLORIDA

Barrancas 1868	Linear. Brick. 1 floor. Oriented with piazzas along east and west sides of lodge.
Barrancas 1906	Four-square. Frame. 2 floor. Razed 1996. HABS No. FL-388
St. Augustine ca. 1881	Folk Victorian. Frame. 2 floor. Front-gable roof; 1-floor office wing.
St. Augustine 1938	Spanish Revival. Coquina stone. 2 floor. Maintained by VA. HALS No. FL-3-A

GEORGIA

Andersonville 1868 or 1869	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. Erected outside the cemetery bounds.
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Andersonville 1878-79	L-plan. Brick. 1½ floor. \$2,400. [S. G. Bridges]	
Marietta 1868	Linear. Brick. 1 (2) floor. \$1,820. [Wallis & Henderson] Built with one story. Kitchen originally in basement. Kitchen and dining room addition made at unknown date. Second floor added, 1882.	
Marietta 1921	Dutch Colonial Revival. Stuccoed hollow tile and frame. 1½ floor. \$10,250. Maintained by VA.	HALS No. GA-1-A

HAWAII

National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific, Honolulu 1949	Island ranch. Brick. 1 floor. Slated for demolition in 2014.	HALS No. HI-3-A
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ILLINOIS

Camp Butler 1870-71	Linear. Brick. 1 floor. [White & Weller, Springfield, Ill.]	
Camp Butler 1908	Four-square. Brick. 2 floor. Maintained by VA	HALS No. IL-7-B
Mound City 1868-69	Linear. Brick. 1 floor. \$2,190.50 [J. W. Carter, Cairo, Ill.] Frame kitchen and dining room added, 1874. Razed a few years prior to construction of new lodge.	
Mound City 1885	L-plan with cross-gabled roof. Brick. 1½ floor. \$3,776.93. [Charles Lancaster, Lancaster & Rice Lumber and Manufacturing Co., Cairo, Ill.] Maintained by VA.	HALS No. IL-9-A

INDIANA

New Albany 1868	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. \$700. Moved behind new lodge and reused as office, store room, and summer kitchen.	
New Albany 1871	L-plan. Brick. 1½ floor. \$2,670. [James Johnson] Razed ca. 1941.	
New Albany 1942	Colonial Revival. Brick. 2 floor. \$21,425. Razed 1985.	

IOWA

Keokuk 1870-71	L-plan. Brick. 1½ floor. \$2,250. [John Perdew] The only "Meigs plan" lodge built with round-headed windows after Edward Clark's original design. Maintained by VA.	HABS No. IA-197-A
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KANSAS

Fort Leavenworth before 1868	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor.	
Fort Leavenworth 1874	L-plan. Stone. 1½ floor. \$3,375. [A. Wilson]	
Fort Leavenworth ca. 1904	Extended L-plan with hip roof. Brick. 2 floor. Maintained by VA.	HALS No. KS-1-A
Fort Scott 1874	L-plan. Brick. 1½ floor. \$3,425 [S. F. Boice, Fort Scott, Kans.] Occupied by Oct. 1874; possibly not completed until 1875. Maintained by VA.	HALS No. KS-3-B

KENTUCKY

Camp Nelson, Nicholasville 1867 or 1868	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor.
Camp Nelson, Nicholasville 1875	L-plan. Brick. 1½ floor. \$4,600. [Job Winans Angus] Maintained by VA. HALS No. KY-1-A
Cave Hill, Louisville 1868	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. Three rooms. 36' x 16'. Located outside gates to Cave Hill Cemetery. Rented out in 1869 when there was no superintendent. Moved to clear site for new lodge and converted into tool house and privy, 1877.
Cave Hill, Louisville 1877	L-plan. Brick. 1½ floor. \$2,440. [William T. Foster, Jeffersonville, Ind.] Located on Baxter Ave., Louisville, outside gates to Cave Hill Cemetery. Sold at auction, 1938. Privately owned. HALS No. KY-8
Lebanon 1868	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. Three rooms.
Lebanon 1875	L-plan. Brick. 1½ floor. \$2,900. [William T. Foster, Jeffersonville, Ind.] Small additional strip of land added to cemetery in 1875 to allow room for this lodge. Maintained by VA. HALS No. KY-3-A
Mill Springs (Logan's Crossroads) 1867 or 1868	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. Three rooms.
Mill Springs 1875-76	L-plan. Brick. 1½ floor. \$4,600. [Job Winans Angus] Destroyed by fire, May 1916.
Mill Springs 1920	Bungalow. Frame. 1½ floor. \$8,800. Razed after 1969.
Zachary Taylor, Louisville 1928	Colonial Revival. Brick. 2 floor. Maintained by VA. HALS No. KY-6-A

LOUISIANA

Alexandria 1868-69	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. [F. M. Roxsdale & P. Forsy] Three rooms. Removed from grounds, 1878.
Alexandria 1877-78	L-plan. Brick. 1½ floor. \$3,873. [Henry Wingate, Georgetown, D.C.]
Alexandria 1931	Cape Cod. Stuccoed hollow tile. 1 floor. \$9,292. Maintained by VA. HALS No. LA-4-A
Baton Rouge 1869	Temporary. Frame. Three rooms with piazza all around.
Baton Rouge 1878-79	L-plan. Brick. 1½ floor. \$3,619. [Henry Wingate, Georgetown, D.C.] Built with transoms above the first-floor interior doors.
Baton Rouge 1931	Cape Cod. Stuccoed hollow tile. 1 floor. \$9,607. Maintained by VA. HALS No. LA-5-A
Chalmette ca. 1867	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. Sold at auction and removed, 1869.

Chalmette 1868	Linear. Brick. 1 floor. Kitchen created before 1874 by partitioning rear piazza.
Chalmette 1880-81	Brick. 2 floor. [James Freret] Distinctive peristyle porch with 28 cast-iron Corinthian columns. "Design prepared especially for that cemetery . . . well suited to that climate." Demolished, 1928 or 1929; 12 columns reused in new lodge.
Chalmette 1929	Four-square. Brick. 2 floor. \$9,224. Twelve cast-iron columns from previous lodge reused on front and rear porches. Maintained by NPS.
Port Hudson 1868	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. Three rooms.
Port Hudson 1878-79	L-plan. Brick. 1½ floor. \$3,619. [Henry Wingate, Georgetown, D.C.; completed by John J. Shipman, Vicksburg, Miss., upon Wingate's death.] Bodies discovered on lodge site during excavation for basement. Maintained by VA. HALS No. LA-3-A

MARYLAND

Annapolis 1867 or 1868	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. Moved and reused as kitchen.
Annapolis 1870-71	Linear. Brick. 1 (2) floor. \$2,297. [J. I. King] Second story added, ca. 1880.
Annapolis 1940	Colonial Revival. Brick. 1½ floor. \$17,688. Maintained by VA. HALS No. MD-6-A
Antietam, Sharpsburg 1867	Picturesque. Stone. 2 floor. \$5,700. Maintained by NPS. HABS No. MD-936-A
Baltimore 1938	Federal Revival. Brick. 2 floor. \$26,705. Built by WPA with materials reclaimed from ca. 1810 Cloud Capped mansion mostly demolished on the site in 1937. Maintained by VA. HALS No. MD-4-A
Baltimore before 1940	Tudor Revival. Stone. 1½ floor. Cottage predating establishment of cemetery renovated into assistant superintendent's residence by WPA in 1939-40. Maintained by VA. HALS No. MD-4-B
Loudon Park, Baltimore 1885-86	L-plan with cross-gabled roof. Brick. 1½ floor. \$4,268. [William Roussey, Baltimore, Md.] Maintained by VA. HALS No. MD-5-A

MINNESOTA

Fort Snelling 1939	Neoclassical. Stone. 1 floor. \$24,556. Maintained by VA. HALS No. MN-1-A
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MISSISSIPPI

Corinth 1867 or 1868	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. Declared "very plain and cheap," 1871.
Corinth 1872	L-plan. Brick. 1½ floor.
Corinth 1934	Dutch Colonial Revival. Brick and frame. 1½ floor. \$9,200. Built in part with PWA funds. Maintained by VA. HALS No. MS-3-A

Natchez 1868	Linear. Brick. 1 floor. 17'-8" x 44'-8". Detached office added, 1875. Raised 4' above ground level on brick piers and arches, 1887. Frame shed nearby in use as summer kitchen by 1888. Two-room annex built, 1898.
Natchez 1931	Cape Cod. Stuccoed hollow tile. 1 floor. \$9,985. Maintained by VA. HALS No. MS-2-A
Vicksburg 1868	Linear. Brick. 1 floor.
Vicksburg ca. 1928	Dutch Colonial Revival. Stuccoed hollow tile and frame. 1½ floor. Maintained by NPS.

MISSOURI

Jefferson Barracks St. Louis ca. 1867	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. Reused as office, then as woodshed.
Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis 1868-69	Linear. Brick. 1 floor. \$3,484 [R. F. Park]. Renovated into office building and public rest rooms, 1935; damaged by fire, 1941; remodeled 1951; razed to clear site for committal shelter, 2004. HABS No. MO-1939
Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis 1934	Dutch Colonial Revival. Brick. 1½ floor. \$10,394. Built in part with PWA funds. Razed. HALS No. MO-2-B
Jefferson City 1868 or 1869	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. Porches added ca. 1871.
Jefferson City 1872-73	L-plan. Stone. 1½ floor. \$3,400. [Martin, Rume & Co., Jefferson City, Mo.] Maintained by VA. HALS No. MO-3-A
Springfield 1868	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. Three rooms over cellar.
Springfield 1872-73	L-plan. Brick. 1½ floor. \$3,200. [A. T. Budlong].
Springfield 1940	Georgian Revival. Brick. 2 floor. \$17,150. Maintained by VA. HALS No. MO-4-B

MONTANA

Custer Battlefield 1893 or 1894	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. Two rooms.
Custer Battlefield 1894-95	Four-square. Stone. 2 floor. Maintained by NPS. HABS No. MT-7

NEBRASKA

Fort McPherson 1878-79	L-plan. Brick. 1½ floor. \$3,770. [John B. Hindry] Maintained by VA. HALS No. NE-1-A
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NEW JERSEY

Beverly 1878	L-plan. Brick. 1½ floor. \$2,475. [William B. Marche] Maintained by VA. HALS No. NJ-2-A
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Finn's Point 1876-77	L-plan. Stone. 1½ floor. \$3,190 [Josiah Bickings & Joseph R. Bickings, Philadelphia, Pa.] Maintained by VA. HALS No. NJ-3-A
NEW MEXICO	
Santa Fe 1895 / 1942	Expanded L-plan with hip roof. Stone. 2 floor. Altered using WPA funds into Pueblo Revival style, 1942. Maintained by VA. HALS No. NM-4-A
NEW YORK	
Cypress Hills, Long Island 1867	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. \$1,050. [W. C. Miller] Two rooms plus kitchen. Located in original cemetery tract within private Cypress Hills Cemetery.
Cypress Hills 1871	L-plan. Brick. 1½ floor. \$3,283.50. [Henry M. Smith, Brooklyn, N.Y.] Located in original cemetery tract within private Cypress Hills Cemetery. Demolished after new lodge was built in the Jamaica Ave. portion of the cemetery in 1886.
Cypress Hills 1886	L-plan with cross-gabled roof. Brick. 1½ floor. \$5,950 for lodge and outbuilding. [Kyran Augustine Murphy, East New York, Long Island] Maintained by VA. HALS No. NY-2-D
Long Island, Farmingdale 1937-38	Georgian Revival. Brick. 2 floor. \$19,507. [Frank O'Connor, Farmingdale, N.Y.] Office addition, 1941. Maintained by VA. HALS No. NY-3-A
Woodlawn, Elmira 1949	Suburban rambler. Brick. 1 floor. \$25,645. Maintained by VA. HALS No. NY-6-B
NORTH CAROLINA	
New Bern 1868	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. Two rooms plus detached kitchen. Moved and reused as tool house and privy.
New Bern 1873	L-plan. Shell rock. 1½ floor. \$3,340. [Francis A. Gibbons, Baltimore, Md. Contractor defaulted; contract completed by Gibbons's surety, H. T. Gover.] Planned as one-story lodge prior to original bidding in 1871. Plan changed to 1½-story during bidding.
New Bern 1916	Bungalow. Frame. 1½ floor. \$3,386. Maintained by VA. HALS No. NC-1-A
Raleigh 1868	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. \$800. Three rooms. Moved to rear of new lodge and used as summer kitchen, privy, wash house, and tool house.
Raleigh 1873	L-plan. Brick. 1½ floor. \$2,400. [J. C. Comfort. Contractor defaulted; lodge completed by Quartermaster Department.]
Raleigh 1938	Georgian Revival. Brick. 2 floor. \$15,771. Maintained by VA. HALS No. NC-4-A
Salisbury 1869 or 1870	Linear. Brick. 1 floor. Oriented with piazzas along north and south sides. Piazzas removed, ca. 1872. Reused as tool shed, then dismantled when new frame tool shed constructed.
Salisbury 1876	L-plan. Brick. 1½ floor. \$3,377. [H. J. Hammill & W. J. Weir, Raleigh, N.C.]

Salisbury 1934	Dutch Colonial Revival. Brick and frame. 1½ floor. \$9,200. Built in part with PWA funds. Maintained by VA. HALS No. NC-2-A
Wilmington 1868	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. Two rooms with detached kitchen and storeroom built later. Demolished, 1874, but kitchen and storeroom retained for many years.
Wilmington 1874-75	L-plan. Stone. 1½ floor. \$4,300. [John Sinclair, Washington, D.C. Original 1871 contract to Francis A. Gibbons, Baltimore, Md. (\$3,300 bid). Contract abandoned by Gibbons and then by his surety, H. T. Gover. New contract to Sinclair, 1874.] Planned as one-story. Changed to 1½-story during original bidding in 1871. Built of brown Seneca sandstone from Maryland.
Wilmington 1934	Dutch Colonial Revival. Brick and frame. 1½ floor. \$12,800. Built in part with PWA funds. Maintained by VA. HALS No. NC-5-A

OKLAHOMA

Fort Gibson, Indian Territory 1870	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. \$1,275. [S. H. Day] Three rooms. Moved and reused as tool shed.
Fort Gibson, Indian Territory 1878-79	L-plan. Stone. 1½ floor. \$2,255.33. [William J. Sterling]
Fort Gibson 1934	Dutch Colonial Revival. Brick and frame. 1½ floor. \$11,472. [J. E. Phillips, Muskogee, Okla.] Built in part with PWA funds. Razed June 1983. HALS No. OK-3-A

OREGON

Willamette 1951	Suburban ranch with L-plan. Frame. 1 floor. Cross-hipped roof. Maintained by VA. HALS No. OR-3-A
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PENNSYLVANIA

Gettysburg 1864	Neoclassical cottage. Stone. 1 (1½) floor. Cross-gabled cottage with quadrastyle portico. Portico removed and attic, mansard roof, and surrounding piazza added before Oct. 1868. Addition made, 1875.
Gettysburg 1907	Four-square. Brick. 2 floor. Maintained by NPS.
Philadelphia mid 19th century	Italianate. Stone. 3 floor. Former country house belonging to the estate that became the cemetery. Demolished 1934.
Philadelphia 1934	Dutch Colonial Revival. Brick. 1½ floor. \$10,034. Erected with partial PWA funding using some salvaged material from former lodge. Razed after 1982.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Beaufort 1868	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. Elongated octagonal plan with three rooms and porch along long rear of building. Used as office and store room because superintendent lived in town, 1874. Moved to new site inside enclosed portion of cemetery, 1877. Reused as tool house, 1881.
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Beaufort 1880-81	L-plan. Brick. 1½ floor. \$3,200. [Joseph R. Bickings, Philadelphia, Pa.] Declared "one of the best of the lodges," 1888.
Beaufort 1934	Dutch Colonial Revival. Brick and frame. 1½ floor. \$11,215. Built in part with PWA funds. Maintained by VA. <p style="text-align: right;">HALS No. SC-1-B</p>
Florence 1867	Frame. 1 floor. [Francis D. Smith] Privately built and used until late 1868 when it was returned to the builder's ownership.
Florence 1869	Linear. Brick. 1 floor. Oriented with piazzas along north and south sides.
Florence 1906	Four-square. Frame. 2 floor. Demolished 1976.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Black Hills 1950-51	Suburban rambler. Brick. 1 floor. Maintained by VA. <p style="text-align: right;">HALS No. SD-2-A</p>
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TENNESSEE

Andrew Johnson, Greeneville 1908	Four-square. Brick. 2 floor. Maintained by NPS.
Chattanooga 1867 or 1868	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. Three rooms with detached kitchen. Located outside cemetery near entrance. Dismantled 1875 and lumber reused in new outbuilding.
Chattanooga 1875	L-plan. Brick. 1½ floor. \$3,250. [Friederich Dierkes] Foundations and lower walls built in 1874; removed after April 1875 flooding and new lodge built on alternative site at higher elevation.
Chattanooga 1931	Dutch Colonial Revival. Stuccoed hollow tile and frame. 1½ floor. Maintained by VA. <p style="text-align: right;">HALS No. TN-1-A</p>
Fort Donelson 1867 or 1868	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. Three rooms with detached kitchen.
Fort Donelson 1876	L-plan. Brick. 1½ floor. Maintained by NPS.
Knoxville 1867 or 1868	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. Three rooms, 38' x 16'. Reportedly very badly built, 1868. Razed 1874 and material salvaged to build tool house.
Knoxville 1873-74	L-plan. Stone. 1½ floor. \$4,450. [Beardon & Patterson]
Knoxville 1907	Four-square. Brick. 2 floor. \$7,000. Razed 1993.
Memphis 1867 or 1868	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. Three rooms plus detached kitchen. Moved and reused as storage shed and privy.
Memphis 1873-74	L-plan. Brick. 1½ floor. \$2,400. [John C. Comfort; subcontracted to Joseph Haines & Mr. Piper, Memphis, Tenn.]
Memphis 1934	Dutch Colonial Revival. Brick and frame. 1½ floor. \$12,053. Built in part with PWA funds. Slated for demolition in 2014. <p style="text-align: right;">HALS No. TN-3-A</p>

Nashville 1867 or 1868	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. Located in the northwestern portion of the grounds. Sold in 1872 for \$100 to local black community for a school house.
Nashville ca. 1870	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. Located near main entrance to cemetery. Removed, ca. 1874.
Nashville 1872	L-plan. Stone. 1½ floor. \$2,938.60. [Jones & Snow] Built on site of 1867 lodge.
Nashville 1931	Dutch Colonial Revival. Stuccoed hollow tile and frame. 1½ floor. Maintained by VA. HALS No. TN-5-A
Shiloh (Pittsburg Landing) 1867 or 1868	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. Three rooms.
Shiloh 1875 / 1911	L-plan. Brick. 1½ floor. \$4,600. [Job Winans Angus] Damaged by tornado, Oct. 1909; reconstructed, 1911. Maintained by NPS.
Stones River (Murfreesboro) 1867 or 1868	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. Three rooms. Retained behind new lodge for use by laborers.
Stones River 1872	L-plan. Stone. 1½ floor. \$2,938.60. [Jones & Snow]

TEXAS

Brownsville ca. 1869	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. Moved and reused after construction of new lodge.
Brownsville 1874	L-Plan. Brick. 1½ floor. \$4,355.82. [S. W. Brooks] Cemetery abandoned, 1911, and lodge razed.
Fort Bliss, El Paso 1939	Southwestern ranch. Stuccoed hollow tile. 1 floor. \$14,206. [J. E. Morgan & Sons, El Paso, Tex.] Maintained by VA. HALS No. TX-2-A
Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio 1934	Southwestern ranch. Stuccoed hollow tile. 1 floor. \$18,883. Built with PWA funds. Maintained by VA. HALS No. TX-3-A
San Antonio 1869 or 1870	Stuccoed stone. 1 floor. Two rooms, 16'-2" x 20'-2". "Very high, steep roof . . . Swiss cottage style," 1871. Reused as office, then chapel. Demolished 1945.
San Antonio 1878	L-plan. Stone. 1½ floor. \$3,942. [James Murphy] Razed 1910.
San Antonio 1910	Four-square. Brick. 2 floor.

VIRGINIA

Alexandria 1867 or 1868	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. Two rooms. Reused as summer kitchen attached to 1871 lodge. Destroyed by fire, 1878.
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Alexandria 1871 / 1878	L-plan. Stone. 1½ floor. \$1,690 original bid for 1-floor lodge; \$2,740 final bid for 1½-floor lodge; \$3,325.22 final cost [Sinclair & Kimbrough]; \$1,244 bid for 1878 reconstruction [C. R. Grimes & J. Harrison]. Red Seneca sandstone. Contracted as 1-floor lodge; changed to 1½-floor during construction. Destroyed by fire Aug. 9, 1878; rebuilt within surviving walls. Maintained by VA. <p style="text-align: right;">HALS No. VA-2-B</p>
Arlington 1804 / 1817	Greek Revival. The former Custis mansion, now a memorial to Gen. Robert E. Lee. Lodge maintained by NPS in cemetery maintained by the army. <p style="text-align: right;">HABS No. VA-443</p>
Arlington 1931-32	Side-gable Cape Cod. Brick. 1½ floor. [Forgy, Hanson & McCorkle, contractors, Charlottesville, Va.]
City Point 1867	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. Moved and reused as kitchen and store room for new lodge
City Point 1871-72	L-plan. Stone. 1 (1½) floor. \$2,466.67. [Kyran A. Murphy & Miller, Washington, D.C.] Built with one floor; attic and mansard added, 1874.
City Point 1928	Dutch Colonial Revival. Stuccoed hollow tile and frame. 1½ floor. \$10,240. Maintained by VA. <p style="text-align: right;">HALS No. VA-8-A</p>
Cold Harbor, Mechanicsville 1867	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. Moved to clear site for new lodge, 1871. Demolished and some material reused in new frame tool shed, 1875.
Cold Harbor, Mechanicsville 1871-72	L-plan. Stone 1 (1½) floor. \$2,466.67. [Kyran A. Murphy & Miller, Washington, D.C.; John C. Comfort, Shiremanstown, Pa., contractor for mansard addition] Built with one floor; attic and mansard added, 1873-74. Maintained by VA. <p style="text-align: right;">HALS No. VA-4-A</p>
Culpeper 1867	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. Contained three rooms by 1871, 21'-8" x 12'.
Culpeper 1871-72	L-plan. Stone. 1½ floor. [Henry W. Scott] Maintained by VA. <p style="text-align: right;">HALS No. VA-18-A</p>
Danville 1867 or 1868	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. Three rooms. Moved and reused as tool shed.
Danville 1873-74	L-plan. Brick. 1½ floor. \$2,800. [John C. Comfort. Contractor defaulted; lodge completed by Quartermaster's Department] Demolished, 1928.
Danville 1928	Dutch Colonial Revival. Stuccoed hollow tile and frame. 1½ floor. \$9,503. Maintained by VA. <p style="text-align: right;">HALS No. VA-21-A</p>
Fort Harrison, Richmond ca. 1866	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. Reused as kitchen, then tool house.
Fort Harrison, Richmond 1871	L-plan. Stone. 1 (1½) floor. \$2,500. [Kyran A. Murphy, Washington, D.C.; John C. Comfort, Shiremanstown, Pa., contractor for mansard addition] Constructed with one floor. Forty bodies moved to make room for lodge. Attic and mansard added, 1873-74. Maintained by VA. <p style="text-align: right;">HALS No. VA-24-A</p>

Fredericksburg ca. 1867	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. Reused as kitchen and tool house for new lodge.
Fredericksburg 1871	L-plan. Stone. 1 (1½) floor. \$2,466.67 [Murphy & Miller, Washington, D.C.; John C. Comfort, Shiremanstown, Pa., contractor for mansard addition] Built with one floor; attic and mansard added, 1873 or 1874. Maintained by NPS.
Glendale, Richmond 1867 or 1868	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. Two rooms plus kitchen over a cellar. Lodge moved to clear site for new lodge and reused as tool house and store room.
Glendale, Richmond 1873-74	L-plan. Brick. 1½ floor. \$2,800. [John C. Comfort. Contractor defaulted; lodge completed by Quartermaster's Department] A few graves moved to free space behind the new lodge. Maintained by VA. HALS No. VA-5-A
Hampton 1868 or 1869	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. Three rooms. Moved and reused as a kitchen.
Hampton 1871-72	L-plan. Stone. 1½ floor. \$2,980. [Francis A. Gibbons, Baltimore, Md.] Planned as one-story lodge; changed to 1½ stories during bidding in 1871.
Hampton 1940	Colonial Revival. Brick. 1½ floor. \$27,009. Maintained by VA. HALS No. VA-6-C
Poplar Grove, Petersburg 1867	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. Described as "a very indifferent lodge," 1868.
Poplar Grove, Petersburg 1871-72	L-plan. Stone. 1 (1½) floor. \$2,700. [Kyran A. Murphy, Washington, D.C.] Originally planned as 1½-story brick lodge and contracted to James R. Dobbyn on bid of \$2,980 in 1870. Built as single-floor stone lodge by Murphy after Dobbyn defaulted on original contract. Attic and mansard added, 1879. Maintained by NPS.
Richmond 1867	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor.
Richmond 1870	L-plan. Brick. 1½ floor. \$2,665. [Kyran A. Murphy, Washington, D.C.] The first "Meigs plan" lodge, designed by Edward Clark in 1869. Maintained by VA. HALS No. VA-22-B
Seven Pines, Sandston 1867 or 1868	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. Moved to rear of new lodge, 1874.
Seven Pines, Sandston 1873-74	L-plan. Brick. 1½ floor. \$2,800. [J. C. Comfort. Contractor defaulted; lodge completed by Quartermaster's Department] Maintained by VA. HALS No. VA-23-A
Staunton 1867	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. Two rooms. Moved to rear of new lodge to become kitchen and storeroom.
Staunton 1871	L-plan. Stone. 1 (1½) floor. \$2,550. [Kyran A. Murphy, Washington, D.C.] Originally one story; attic and mansard added after 1886. Sixty-three bodies moved to make room for lodge. Maintained by VA. HALS No. VA-20-A

Winchester 1867	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. Two rooms. Moved to rear of new lodge and reused as kitchen and storeroom.
Winchester 1871	L-plan. Stone. 1 (2) floor. \$2,550. [John J. King, Washington, D.C.] Originally one story. Full second floor and hipped roof added, 1914. Maintained by VA. HALS No. VA-19-A
Yorktown 1867 or 1868	Temporary. Frame. 1 floor. Razed after new lodge built.
Yorktown 1872	L-plan. Stone. 1 (1½) floor. \$2,595. [probably Kyran A. Murphy, Washington, D.C.] Originally one story; attic and mansard added after 1874.
WEST VIRGINIA	
Grafton 1867 or 1868	Temporary. Frame. 1 fl. Three rooms with a cellar under the kitchen.
Grafton 1876-77	L-plan. Stone. 1½ fl. \$2,725 [George W. Lambden, Grafton, W.Va.] Razed ca. 1957.

**APPENDIX II:
 NATIONAL CEMETERY LODGES
 (BY CONSTRUCTION PERIOD)**

This table presents the historical phases of lodge construction in the national cemeteries. After an initial period of temporary lodge building in the late 1860s, the Quartermaster's Department developed a succession of standardized plans that guided lodge construction throughout the country until about 1905. In the twentieth century, the army shifted to building new lodges in a variety of typical suburban house forms. During the late 1920s and again in the late 1930s, the army sought to suit the external appearance of the lodges to their local contexts and built new lodges in a range of historical revival and regional styles. The last lodges, erected during the late 1940s and 1950s, were again suburban in character.

Temporary lodges built between 1864 and 1894

<i>Cemetery</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Construction</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Soldiers' Home, D.C.	1864 or 1865	frame	a "neat and handsome" cottage; 1 story
Fort Harrison, Va.	ca. 1866	frame	1 story
City Point, Va.	1867	frame	1 story
Cold Harbor, Va.	1867	frame	1 story
Culpeper, Va.	1867	frame	1 story
Cypress Hills, N.Y.	1867	frame	1 story
Fredericksburg, Va.	ca. 1867	frame	1 story
Harmony, D.C.	ca. 1867	frame	1 story
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	ca. 1867	frame	1 story
Mobile, Ala.	1867	frame	1 story
Poplar Grove, Va.	1867	frame	1 story
Richmond, Va.	1867	frame	1 story
Staunton, Va.	1867	frame	1 story
Winchester, Va.	1867	frame	1 story
Alexandria, Va.	1867 or 1868	frame	1 story
Annapolis, Md.	1867 or 1868	frame	1 story
Battleground, D.C.	1867 or 1868	frame	1 story
Camp Nelson, Ky.	1867 or 1868	frame	1 story
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1867 or 1868	frame	1 story
Corinth, Miss.	1867 or 1868	frame	1 story
Danville, Va.	1867 or 1868	frame	1 story
Fort Donelson, Tenn.	1867 or 1868	frame	1 story
Glendale, Va.	1867 or 1868	frame	1 story
Grafton, W.Va.	1867 or 1868	frame	1 story
Knoxville, Tenn.	1867 or 1868	frame	1 story
Memphis, Tenn.	1867 or 1868	frame	1 story
Mill Springs, Ky.	1867 or 1868	frame	1 story

Nashville, Tenn.	1867 or 1868.....	frame	1 story
Seven Pines, Va.	1867 or 1868.....	frame	1 story
Shiloh, Tenn.	1867 or 1868.....	frame	1 story
Stones River, Tenn.	1867 or 1868.....	frame	1 story
Yorktown, Va.	1867 or 1868.....	frame	1 story
Beaufort, S.C.	1868.....	frame	elongated octagon in plan, 1 story
Cave Hill, Ky.	1868.....	frame	1 story
Fayetteville, Ark.	1868.....	frame	1 story
Lebanon, Ky.	1868.....	frame	1 story
New Albany, Ind.	1868.....	frame	1 story
New Bern, N.C.	1868.....	frame	1 story
Port Hudson, La.	1868.....	frame	1 story
Raleigh, N.C.	1868.....	frame	1 story
Springfield, Mo.	1868.....	frame	1 story
Wilmington, N.C.	1868.....	frame	1 story
Fort Leavenworth, Kans. ..	before 1868.....	frame	1 story
Andersonville, Ga.	1868 or 1869.....	frame	1 story
Hampton, Va.	1868 or 1869.....	frame	1 story
Jefferson City, Mo.	1868 or 1869.....	frame	1 story
Alexandria, La.	1869.....	frame	1 story
Baton Rouge, La.	1869.....	frame	1 story
Brownsville, Tex.	ca. 1869.....	frame	1 story
Fort Gibson, Ind. Terr.	1870.....	frame	1 story
Nashville, Tenn.	ca. 1870.....	frame	1 story
Custer Battlefield, Mont.	1893 or 1894.....	frame	1 story

Permanent nonstandard lodges built during the nineteenth century

<i>Cemetery</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Construction</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Arlington, Va.	1804/1817.....	brick.....	Arlington House, the Custis mansion, was used as lodge from 1864 into the 20th century
Philadelphia, Pa.	mid 19th c.	brick.....	Italianate mansion converted to lodge 1885
Mexico City, Mexico	1851.....	stone.....	2-story, flat-roof stone box with 1-story, arcaded neoclassical entrance porch
Gettysburg, Pa.	1864.....	stone.....	1-story neoclassical cottage; altered to Second Empire style, ca. 1868
Antietam, Md.	1867.....	stone.....	1½-story picturesque cottage
Florence, S.C.	1867.....	frame	1 story cottage
San Antonio, Tex.	1869 or 1870	stone.....	gable-front cottage
Fort Gibson, Ind. Terr.	1870.....	frame	style unknown
St. Augustine, Fla.	ca. 1881.....	frame	2-story front-gabled Folk Victorian
Chalmette, La.	1881.....	brick.....	special 2-story temple-form design with encircling peristyle, "well suited to that climate"

Custer Battlefield, Mont..... 1895..... stone..... 2-story front-gable four-square

Permanent standard lodges built to the linear plan ("Railway Depot style"), 1868-71

<i>Cemetery</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Construction</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Barrancas, Fla.	1868.....	brick.....	1 story
Chalmette, La.	1868.....	brick.....	1 story
Natchez, Miss.	1868.....	brick.....	1 story
Vicksburg, Miss.....	1868.....	brick.....	1 story
Marietta, Ga.	1868.....	brick.....	1 story
Florence, S.C.	1869.....	brick.....	1 story
Fort Smith, Ark.	1869.....	stone.....	1 story
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	1869.....	brick.....	1 story
Little Rock, Ark.	1869.....	brick.....	1 story
Mound City, Ill.....	1869.....	brick.....	1 story
Salisbury, N.C.	1869 or 1870....	brick.....	1 story
Annapolis, Md.	1871.....	brick.....	1 story
Camp Butler, Ill.....	1871.....	brick.....	1 story

Permanent standard lodges built to the L plan, 1870-1904

<i>Cemetery</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Construction</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Richmond, Va.....	1870.....	brick.....	1st brick version, 1½ story, mansard roof
Keokuk, Iowa	1871.....	brick.....	1st brick version, 1½ story, mansard roof
New Albany, Ind.	1871.....	brick.....	2d brick version, 1½ story, mansard roof
Springfield, Mo.	1871.....	brick.....	2d brick version, 1½ story, mansard roof
Alexandria, Va.	1871.....	stone.....	1-story stone version, completed as 1½ story with mansard roof
Soldiers' Home, D.C.....	1871.....	stone.....	1-story stone version with hipped roof; mansard added 1873
Battleground, D.C.....	1871.....	stone.....	1-story stone version with hipped roof; mansard added 1873
Fort Harrison, Va.	1871.....	stone.....	1-story stone version with hipped roof; mansard added 1873
Fredericksburg, Va.	1871.....	stone.....	1-story stone version with hipped roof; mansard added 1873 or 1874
Staunton, Va.	1871.....	stone.....	1-story stone version with hipped roof; mansard added after 1886
Winchester, Va.	1871.....	stone.....	1-story stone version with hipped roof; 2d floor added 1914
City Point, Va.	1872.....	stone.....	1-story stone version with hipped roof; mansard added 1874
Cold Harbor, Va.....	1872.....	stone.....	1-story stone version with hipped roof; mansard added 1873
Cypress Hills, N.Y.	1872.....	brick.....	3d brick version, 1½ story, mansard roof

Poplar Grove, Va.	1872.....	stone.....	1-story stone version with hipped roof; mansard added 1879
Yorktown, Va.	1872.....	stone.....	1-story stone version with hipped roof; mansard added after 1874
Corinth, Miss.	1872.....	brick.....	definitive version, 1½ story with mansard
Culpeper, Va.	1872.....	stone.....	definitive version, 1½ story with mansard
Hampton, Va.	1872.....	stone.....	definitive version, 1½ story with mansard
Nashville, Tenn.	1872.....	stone.....	definitive version, 1½ story with mansard
Stones River, Tenn.	1872.....	stone.....	definitive version, 1½ story with mansard
Jefferson City, Mo.	1873.....	stone.....	definitive version, 1½ story with mansard
New Bern, N.C.	1873.....	stone.....	definitive version, 1½ story with mansard
Raleigh, N.C.	1873.....	brick.....	definitive version, 1½ story with mansard
Brownsville, Tex.	1874.....	brick.....	definitive version, 1½ story with mansard
Danville, Va.	1874.....	brick.....	definitive version, 1½ story with mansard
Fayetteville, Ark.	1874.....	brick.....	definitive version, 1½ story with mansard
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	1874.....	brick.....	definitive version, 1½ story with mansard
Fort Scott, Kans.	1874.....	brick.....	definitive version, 1½ story with mansard
Glendale, Va.	1874.....	brick.....	definitive version, 1½ story with mansard
Knoxville, Tenn.	1874.....	stone.....	definitive version, 1½ story with mansard
Memphis, Tenn.	1874.....	brick.....	definitive version, 1½ story with mansard
Seven Pines, Va.	1874.....	brick.....	definitive version, 1½ story with mansard
Camp Nelson, Ky.	1875.....	brick.....	definitive version, 1½ story with mansard
Lebanon, Ky.	1875.....	brick.....	definitive version, 1½ story with mansard
Little Rock, Ark.	1875.....	brick.....	definitive version, 1½ story with mansard
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1875.....	brick.....	definitive version, 1½ story with mansard
Shiloh, Tenn.	1875.....	brick.....	definitive version, 1½ story with mansard
Wilmington, N.C.	1875.....	stone.....	definitive version, 1½ story with mansard
Fort Donelson, Tenn.	1876.....	brick.....	definitive version, 1½ story with mansard
Mill Springs, Ky.	1876.....	brick.....	definitive version, 1½ story with mansard
Salisbury, N.C.	1876.....	brick.....	definitive version, 1½ story with mansard
Cave Hill, Ky.	1877.....	brick.....	definitive version, 1½ story with mansard
Finn's Point, N.J.	1877.....	stone.....	definitive version, 1½ story with mansard
Grafton, W.Va.	1877.....	stone.....	definitive version, 1½ story with mansard
Alexandria, La.	1878.....	brick.....	definitive version, 1½ story with mansard
Beverly, N.J.	1878.....	brick.....	definitive version, 1½ story with mansard
San Antonio, Tex.	1878.....	stone.....	definitive version, 1½ story with mansard
Andersonville, Ga.	1879.....	brick.....	definitive version, 1½ story with mansard
Baton Rouge, La.	1879.....	brick.....	definitive version, 1½ story with mansard
Fort Gibson, Ind. Terr.	1879.....	stone.....	definitive version, 1½ story with mansard
Fort McPherson, Neb.	1879.....	brick.....	definitive version, 1½ story with mansard
Port Hudson, La.	1879.....	brick.....	definitive version, 1½ story with mansard

Beaufort, S.C.....	1881.....	brick.....	definitive version, 1½ story with mansard
Mobile, Ala.	1881.....	brick.....	definitive version, 1½ story with mansard
San Francisco, Calif.	1885.....	brick.....	updated version, 2 stories with cross-gabled roof
Mound City, Ill.....	1885.....	brick.....	updated version, 2 story with cross-gabled roof
Loudon Park, Md.....	1886.....	brick.....	updated version, 2 story with cross-gabled roof
Cypress Hills, N.Y.	1886.....	brick.....	updated version, 2 story with cross-gabled roof
Santa Fe, N.M.....	1895.....	stone.....	expanded version, 2 story with cross-hipped roof
Fort Smith, Ark.	1898.....	brick.....	expanded version, 2 story with cross-hipped roof
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	ca. 1904.....	brick.....	expanded version, 2 story with cross-hipped roof

Permanent lodges built to suburban house forms, 1906-34

<i>Cemetery</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Construction</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Barrancas, Fla.	1906.....	frame	2-story four-square with front and rear verandas
Florence, S.C.....	1906.....	frame	2-story four-square with front and rear verandas
Gettysburg, Pa.....	1907.....	brick.....	2-story four-square with hipped roof
Knoxville, Tenn.	1907.....	brick.....	2-story four-square with hipped roof
Camp Butler, Ill.....	1908.....	brick.....	2-story four-square with hipped roof
Little Rock, Ark.	1908.....	brick.....	2-story four-square with hipped roof
Andrew Johnson, Tenn.	1908.....	brick.....	2-story four-square with hipped roof
San Antonio, Tex.....	1910.....	brick.....	2-story four-square with hipped roof
New Bern, N.C.	1916.....	frame	1½-story side-gabled bungalow
Mill Springs, Ky.	1920.....	frame	1½-story side-gabled bungalow
Marietta, Ga.....	1921.....	hollow tile ...	1½-story Dutch Colonial Revival, 1st version and frame
City Point, Va.	1928.....	hollow tile ...	1½-story Dutch Colonial Revival, 1st version and frame
Danville, Va.	1928.....	hollow tile ...	1½-story Dutch Colonial Revival, 1st version and frame
Vicksburg, Miss.....	ca. 1928.....	hollow tile ...	1½-story Dutch Colonial Revival, 1st version and frame
Chalmette, La.	1929.....	brick.....	2-story Colonial Revival four-square
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1931.....	hollow tile ...	1½-story Dutch Colonial Revival, 2d version and frame
Nashville, Tenn.	1931.....	hollow tile ...	1½-story Dutch Colonial Revival, 2d version and frame
Alexandria, La.....	1931.....	hollow tile....	1-story Cape Cod
Baton Rouge, La.	1931.....	hollow tile....	1-story Cape Cod
Natchez, Miss.....	1931.....	hollow tile....	1-story Cape Cod
Arlington, Va.....	1932.....	brick.....	1½-story Cape Cod

Beaufort, S.C.....	1934.....	brick.....	1½-story Dutch Colonial Revival, 3d version and frame
Corinth, Miss.	1934.....	brick.....	1½-story Dutch Colonial Revival, 3d version and frame
Fort Gibson, Okla.....	1934.....	brick.....	1½-story Dutch Colonial Revival, 3d version and frame
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	1934.....	brick.....	1½-story Dutch Colonial Revival, 3d version
Memphis, Tenn.	1934.....	brick.....	1½-story Dutch Colonial Revival, 3d version and frame
Salisbury, N.C.	1934.....	brick.....	1½-story Dutch Colonial Revival, 3d version and frame
Wilmington, N.C.....	1934.....	brick.....	1½-story Dutch Colonial Revival, 3d version and frame
Philadelphia, Pa.	1934.....	brick.....	1½-story Dutch Colonial Revival, 3d version

Permanent lodges built to historic revival and regional house forms, 1928-42

<i>Cemetery</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Construction</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Zachary Taylor, Ky.....	1928.....	brick.....	2-story Colonial Revival
San Francisco, Calif.	1929.....	brick.....	1-story Mission Revival; alteration of existing 1885 lodge
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.	1934.....	hollow tile....	1-story Mission Revival ranch
Fort Rosecrans, Calif.	1936.....	hollow tile....	1-story Southwestern ranch
Long Island, N.Y.....	1937.....	brick.....	2-story Georgian Revival with end chimneys
Baltimore, Md.....	1938.....	brick.....	2-story Federal Revival
St. Augustine, Fla.....	1938.....	stone.....	2-story Spanish Revival
Raleigh, N.C.	1938.....	brick.....	2-story Georgian Revival with end chimneys
Fort Bliss, Tex.	1939.....	hollow tile....	1-story Southwestern ranch
Fort Snelling, Minn.	1939.....	stone.....	1-story neoclassical
Springfield, Mo.	1940.....	brick.....	2-story Georgian Revival with central chimney
Annapolis, Md.	1940.....	brick.....	1½-story Colonial Revival
Hampton, Va.	1940.....	brick.....	1½-story Colonial Revival
Golden Gate, Calif.	1941.....	stone.....	1-story neoclassical
New Albany, Ind.	1942.....	brick.....	2-story cross-gabled Colonial Revival
Santa Fe, N.M.....	1942.....	stone.....	2-story Pueblo Revival; alteration of existing 1895 lodge

Permanent lodges built to suburban house forms, 1949-60

<i>Cemetery</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Construction</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Woodlawn, N.Y.	1949.....	brick.....	1-story rambler
Black Hills, S.D.....	1951.....	brick.....	1-story rambler
Little Rock, Ark.	1949.....	frame	2-story contemporary four-square
National Memorial Cemetery			

of the Pacific, Hawaii 1949..... brick..... 1-story island ranch
Willamette, Ore. 1951.....frame 1-story ranch with L-plan. No office.
Fort Logan, Colo. 1958.... concrete block. 1-story ranch
Sitka, Alaskaca. 1960.....frame 1-story minimal traditional

**APPENDIX III:
EXCERPTS FROM THE 1911 NATIONAL CEMETERY REGULATIONS RELATING
TO THE USE AND MAINTENANCE OF SUPERINTENDENT'S LODGES†**

BUILDINGS AND INCLOSURES.

56. No building, shed, or inclosure of any character will be constructed, remodeled, altered, extended, or torn down without authority of the Quartermaster General. The character of construction of any portion of any building or inclosure, such as substituting woodwork for plaster, etc., will not be changed without authority of the Quartermaster General.

57. The lodge, or any other building, will not be piped for gas or wired for electric lights without authority of the Quartermaster General. Where gas or electricity may be installed, the cost of illumination will be borne by the superintendent.

58. Superintendents will make frequent examinations, especially during the fall and winter, of all valleys, gutters, down spouts, etc., on the lodge and outbuildings, and keep them clear of leaves and rubbish of all kinds.

59. The lodge will be kept neat and in good order, and the office maintained in proper condition at all times to receive visitors.

60. The office will be used as the depository for public records and for receiving visitors, and not as a living room. It will be kept entirely free of household furniture other than that authorized for the office. War relics, guns, bayonets, shot, old uniforms, plants, etc., will not be kept in the office, nor will unauthorized signs, posters, mottoes, etc., be displayed therein.

61. The office door will be kept unlocked between the hours of sunrise and sunset. Visitors will be invited to enter the office, where they will be courteously received and made to feel that they are entering a room set apart especially for their accommodation and are not intruding upon the domestic affairs of the superintendent.

62. The lodge is intended for occupancy by the superintendent and his immediate dependent family. If his immediate dependent family consist of persons other than his wife and unmarried children, the fact will be reported to the Quartermaster General, with the names, ages and relationship of such persons and the reason why they are classed as part of his immediate dependent family.

63. Superintendents will not take boarders, or permit the lodge to be used as an office by professional men, nor will they allow any of the buildings to be used except for public purposes.

64. Superintendents will be permitted to entertain their relatives and friends at the lodge for a period of two weeks or less without reporting the fact. If their entertainment for a longer period than two weeks be desired, special request for such permission will

† War Department, Office of the Quartermaster General, *Regulations for the Government of National Cemeteries* (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1911), 13-15.

be made to the Quartermaster General, with statement as to the number of persons it is desired to entertain and for what period.

PAINTING.

65. All painting will be done in the spring, so far as practicable, and will conform to the following:

BRICK OR STONE LODGE. – *Outside work:* Brickwork or stonework will not be painted; if already painted, it will be repainted dark red, but not penciled. Exposed concrete or plaster will not be painted. Woodwork of roof, window frames, sash, door frames, wooden sills, porches, columns, risers and sides of porch steps, outside of hanging gutters, down spouts, and frame of area way, white. Doors, blinds, and latticework under porches, bronze green. Slate roofs will not be painted. Tin roofs and inside of gutters, red. Shingle roofs: New shingles will be stained moss green; old shingles will not be painted, but if already painted they will be repainted moss green. Ceilings of porches, light blue. Floors of porches and treads of steps, dark gray. Bronze or copper screens will not be painted; if already painted, they will be repainted bronze green. *Inside work:* Woodwork finished in natural wood will be oiled or varnished. All other woodwork, except floors, steps, and risers, will be painted white. New floors, steps, and risers will be finished in natural wood, filled and oiled or varnished. Old floors, steps, and risers, if already painted, will be repainted dark gray; if not painted, they will not be painted. Old floors, steps, or risers which have not been painted may be stained walnut or mahogany when it is desired to use the bare floor, or when rugs or carpets cover only a portion thereof. Walls of office and kitchen will be calcimined light green, and ceilings light cream; walls and ceilings of other rooms will be papered. Plumbing work in kitchen, including sink and range boiler, will be painted in aluminum, except when nickel plated or brass. Basement walls and ceilings will be whitewashed, and steps left in natural wood.

FRAME LODGE. – *Outside work:* Sideboarding and lattice under porches, light gray. Cornices, corner boards, and water tables, white. Remainder same as specified for brick or stone lodge. *Inside work:* The same as specified for brick or stone lodge.

OUTBUILDINGS. – The same as specified for lodge of similar material. The above does not apply to lodges and outbuildings at the Arlington and the Philadelphia National Cemeteries, where special instructions of the Quartermaster General will govern.‡

‡ Special instructions were also issued in 1912 for the lodge at Chalmette National Cemetery. See Fred A. Cimeran to Quartermaster General, Feb. 20, 1912, with docket endorsement by C. F. Humphrey, Feb. 28, 1912, RG 92, entry 587, box 1.

FIGURE PAGES

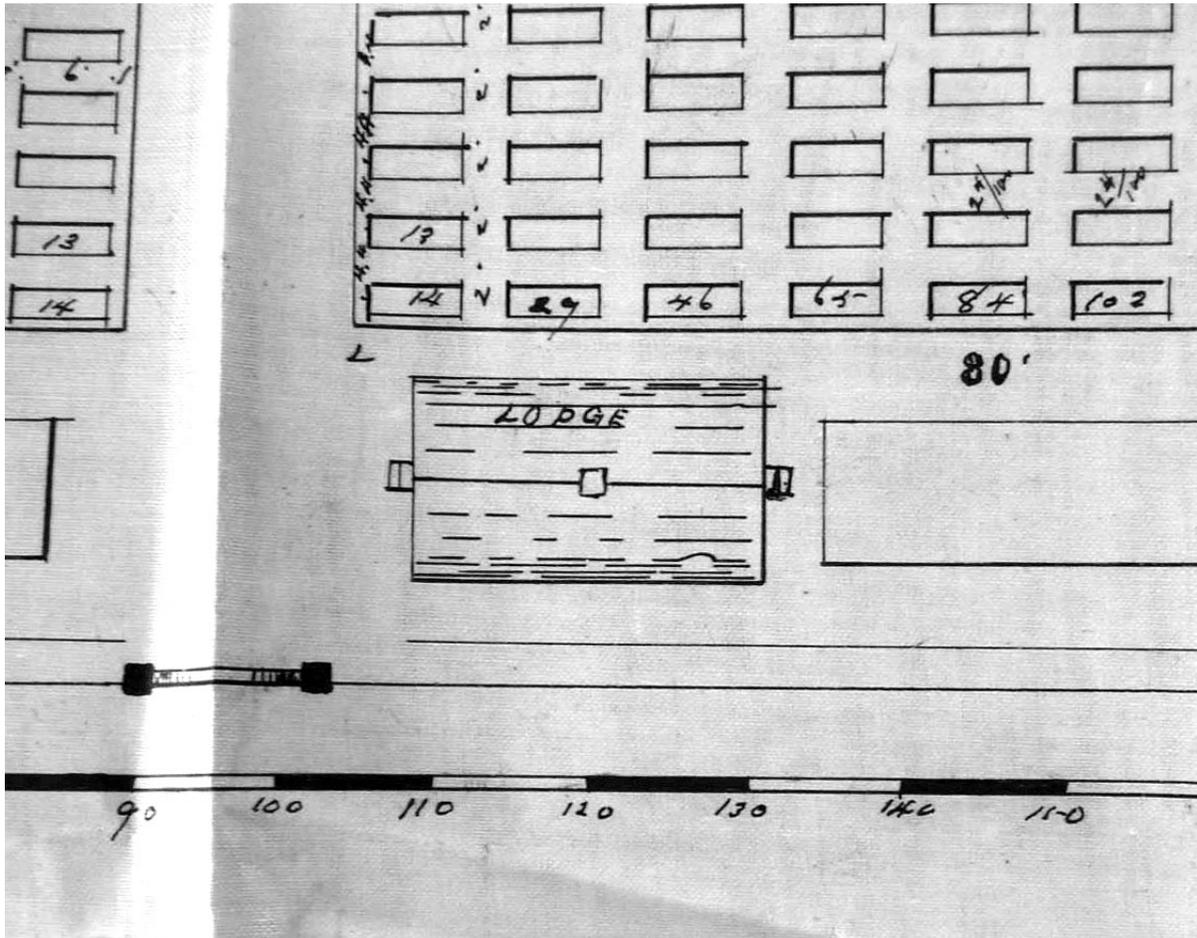


Fig. 1. Two-room temporary frame lodge at Staunton National Cemetery, Virginia, with central chimney and entrances at the gable ends, depicted on James M. Moore's ca. 1868 plan of the cemetery. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C., Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, entry 576, docket for Staunton.

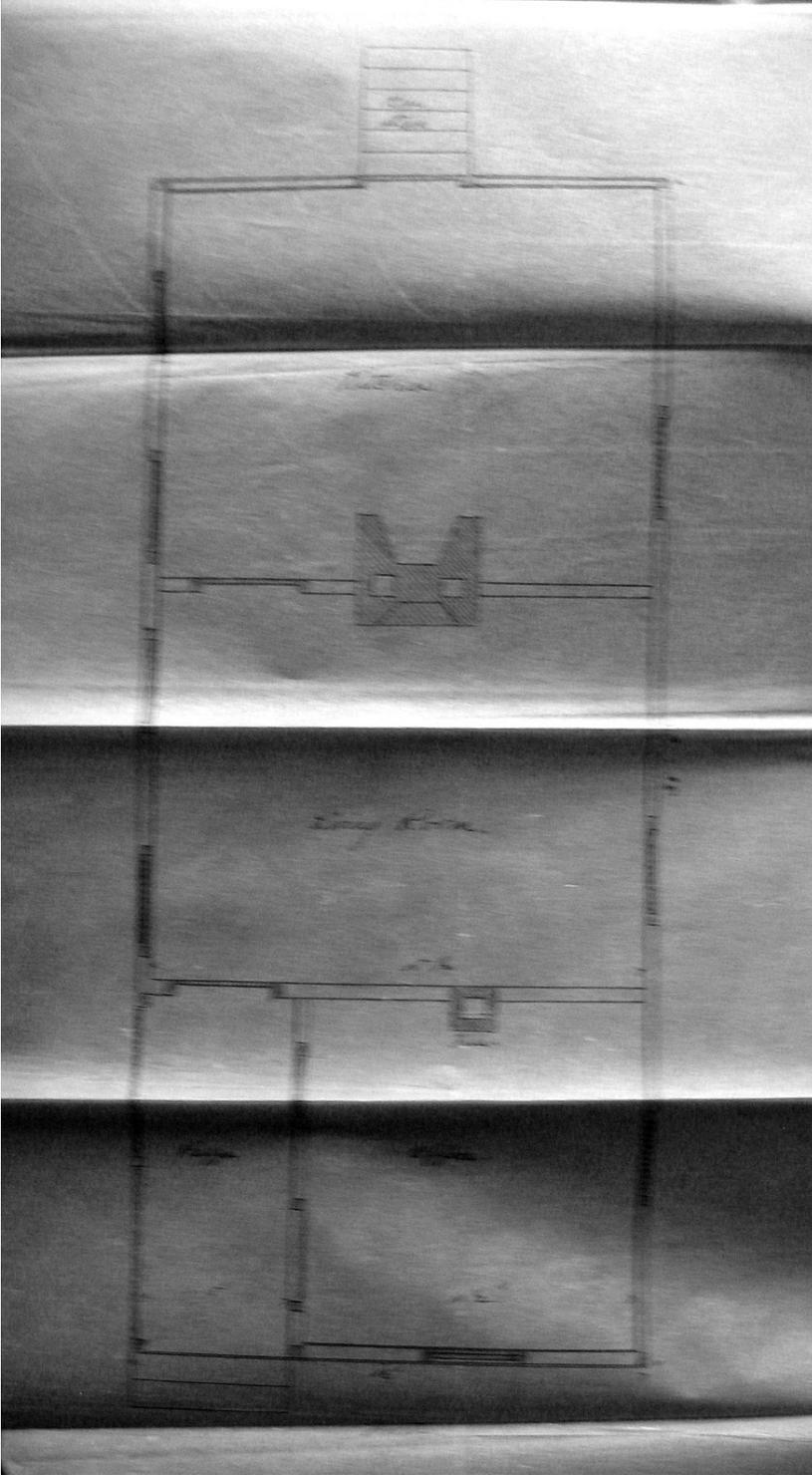


Fig. 2. Floor plan of the ca. 1868 three-room temporary frame lodge at Knoxville National Cemetery, Tennessee, drawn by civil engineer C. M. Clark in May 1874. The rooms are (top to bottom) kitchen, living room, and office. The entrance porch appears at lower left. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C., Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, entry 576, docket for Knoxville.

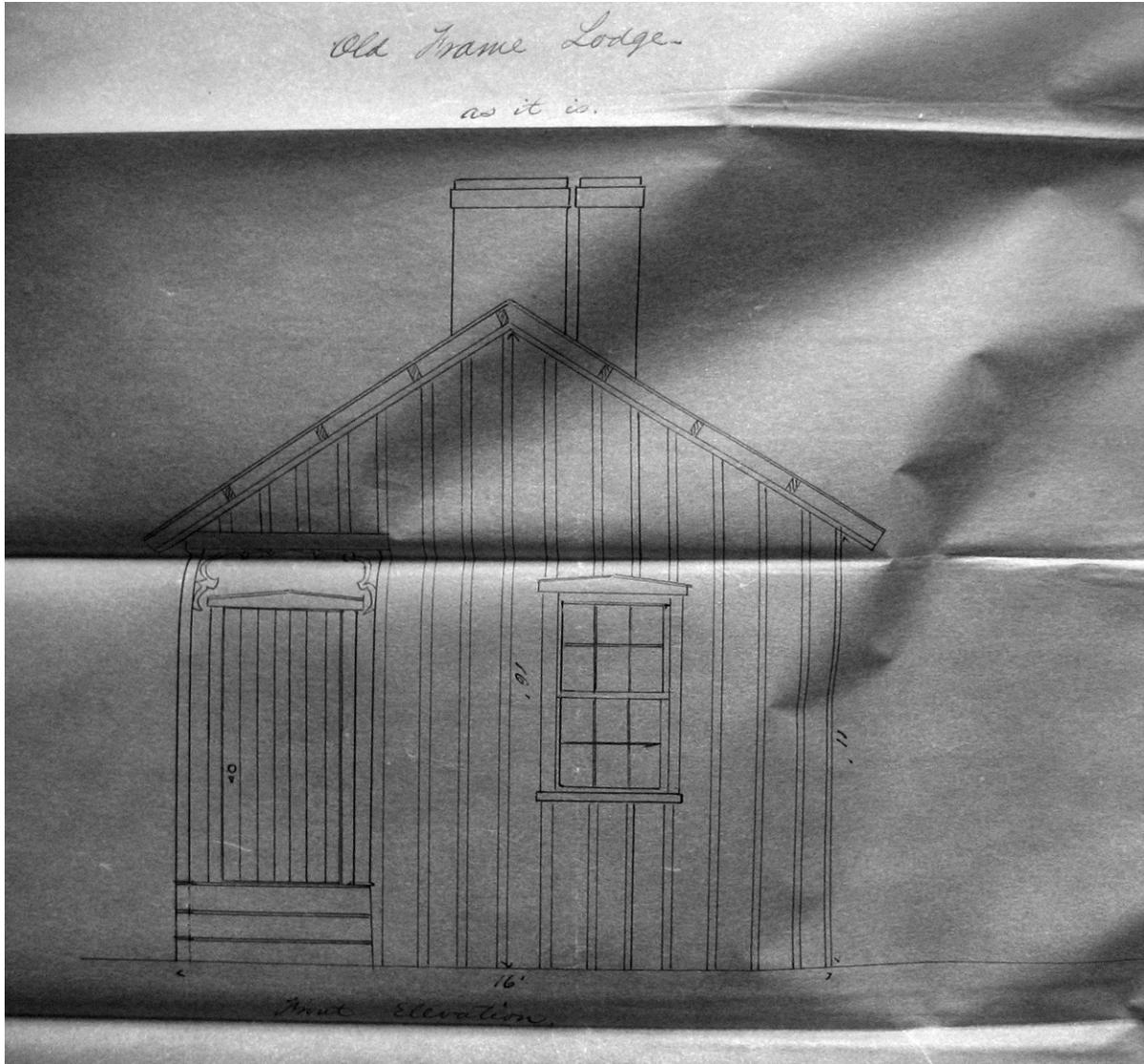


Fig. 3. Front elevation of the ca. 1868 temporary frame lodge at Knoxville National Cemetery, Tennessee, drawn by civil engineer C. M. Clark in May 1874. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C., Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, entry 576, docket for Knoxville.

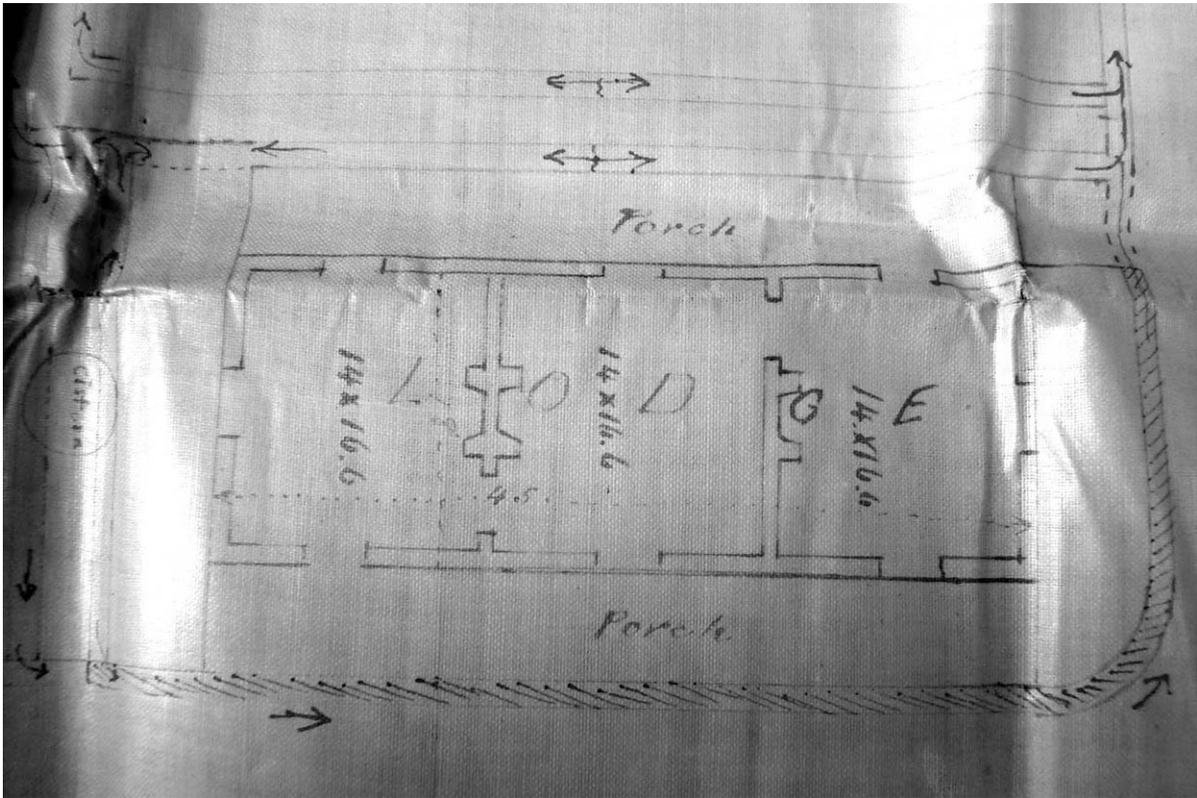


Fig. 4. Floor plan of the 1870 linear-plan brick lodge at Salisbury National Cemetery, North Carolina, drawn in 1874. The rooms are (left to right) kitchen, living room, office. Note the two long porches. The arrows surrounding the lodge indicate drainage ditches. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C., Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, entry 576, docket for Salisbury.

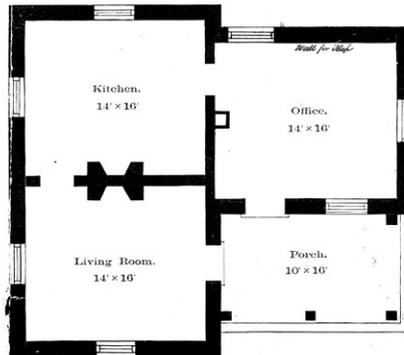


Fig. 5. The 1869 linear-plan brick lodge at Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery, Missouri, designed by Edward Clark, photographed ca. 1935 after being remodeled into an office building and comfort station. The features that led inspector Oscar Mack to call this the "Railway Depot style" are apparent. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C., Records of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Department of Memorial Affairs, National Cemetery Historical File (Record Group 15/A-1, Entry 25), maintenance ledger pages for Jefferson Barracks.



Fig. 6. The 1870 brick lodge at Richmond National Cemetery, Virginia, photographed in 1951. Designed by Edward Clark, this was the first L-plan lodge. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C., Records of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Department of Memorial Affairs, National Cemetery Historical File (Record Group 15/A-1, Entry 25), maintenance ledger pages for Richmond. (Blurriness in original snapshot.)

Design for Superintendent's Lodge, National Cemeteries.



M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General.

Fig. 7. The single-floor L-plan for stone lodges, 1871. This is the second version of this plan, wherein the window in the rear wall of the office has been moved toward the corner of the room to create a "Wall for Map." Copy provided by National Cemetery Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, D.C.



Fig. 8. The single-floor stone lodge at Winchester, Virginia, built in 1871 and photographed in 1908. National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, Md., Still Picture Branch, RG 15-CEM, box 1.

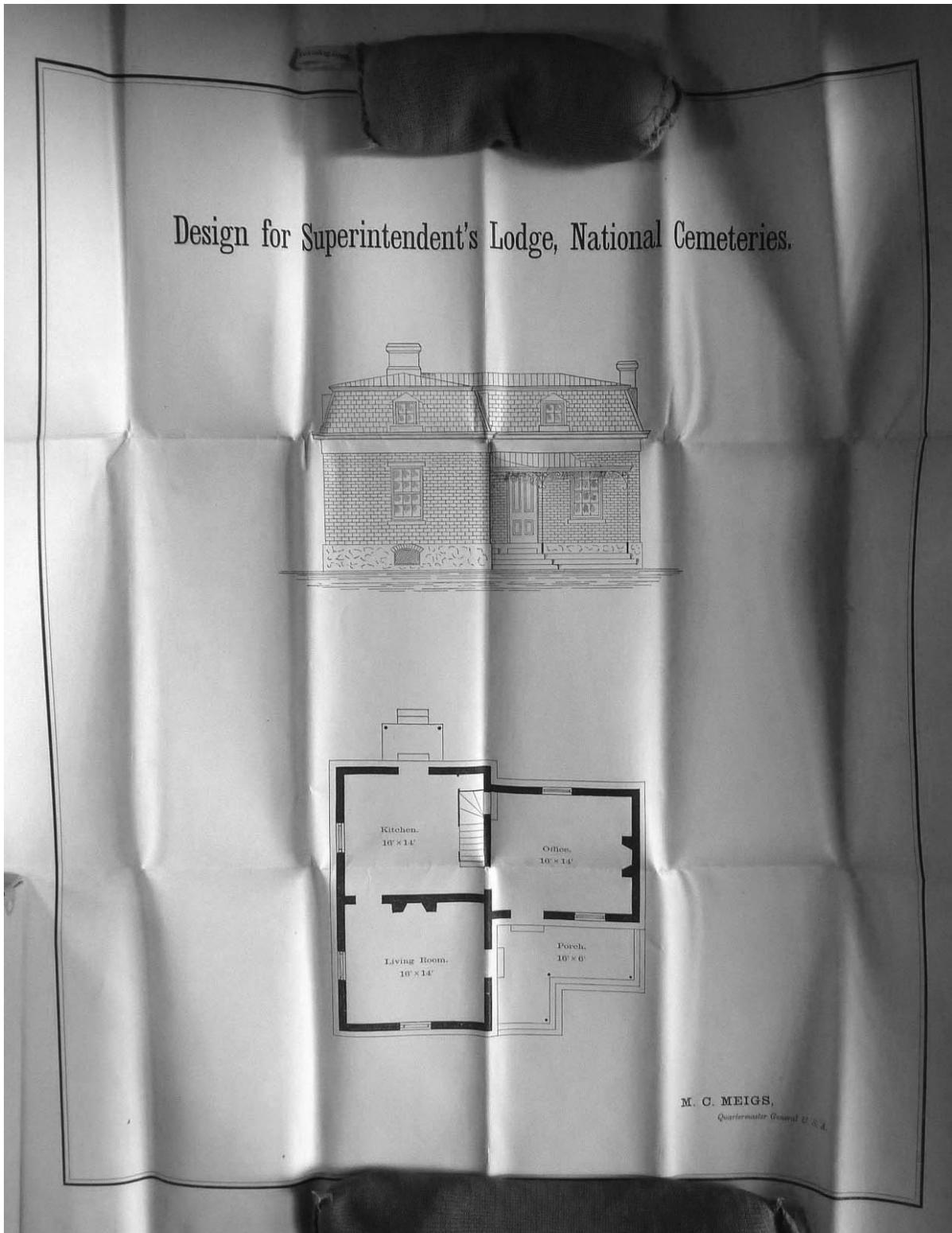


Fig. 9. One-and-one-half-story plan for brick lodges with office chimney on end wall, 1870 or 1871, used at New Albany, Indiana, and Springfield, Missouri. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C., Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, entry 576, docket for Salisbury.

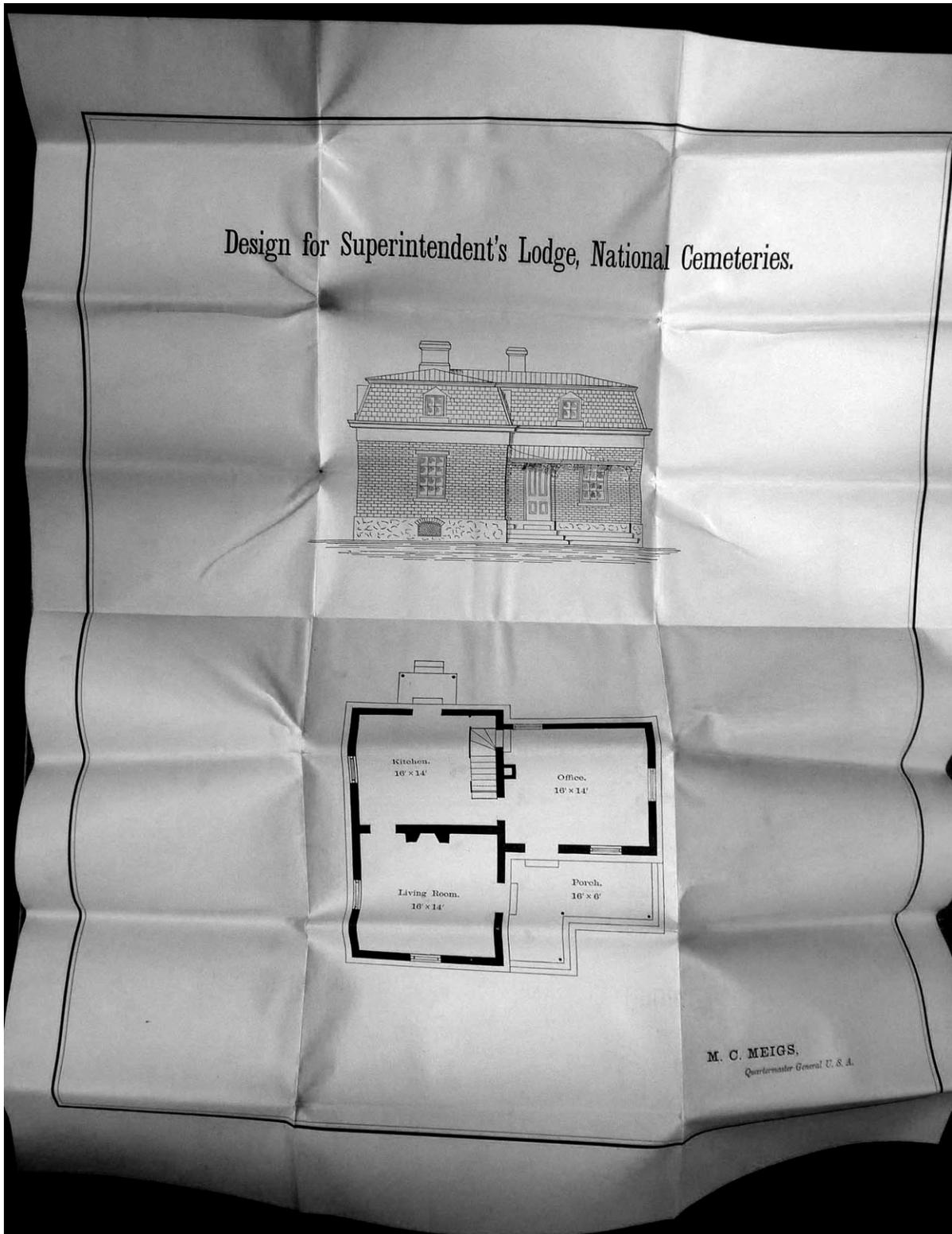
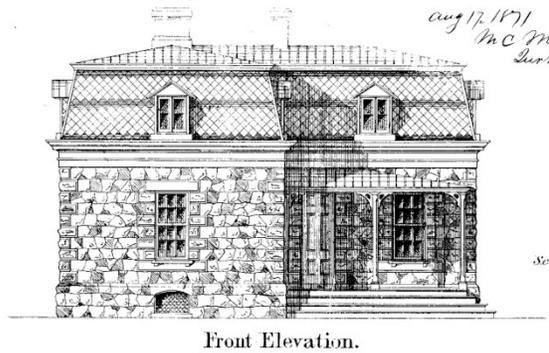
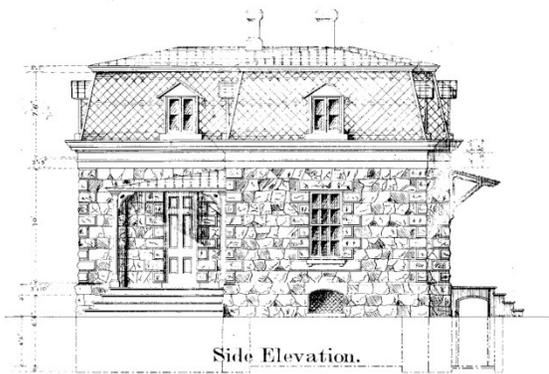


Fig. 10. One-and-one-half-story plan for brick lodges with office chimney on interior wall, 1870 or 1871, used at Cypress Hills National Cemetery, New York. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C., Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, entry 576, docket for Cypress Hills.

DESIGN FOR SUPERINTENDENT'S LODGE.
NATIONAL CEMETERIES.



*aug 17 1871
M C Meigs
Des. & drawn 1871*

*Scale 5 feet to 1 inch
Tho: P. Chiffelle
aug 17 1871*

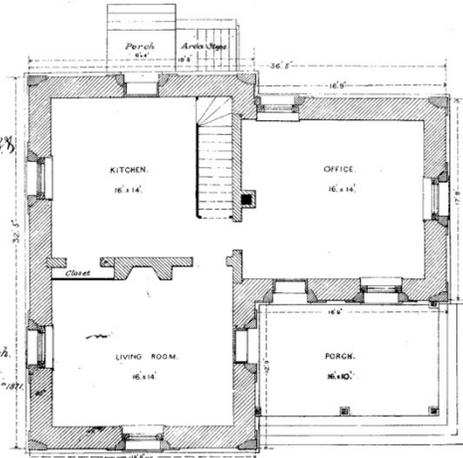
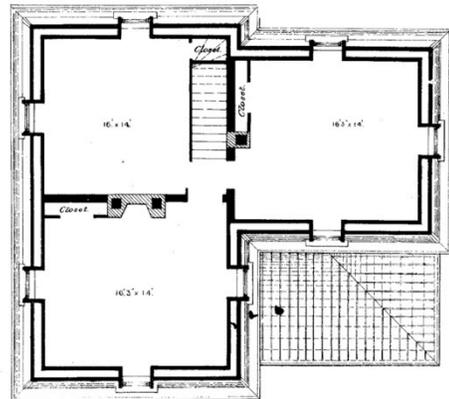


Fig. 11. The definitive plan for one-and-one-half-story stone or brick lodges, August 17, 1871, signed by Thomas P. Chiffelle and Montgomery Meigs. Copy provided by National Cemetery Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, D.C.

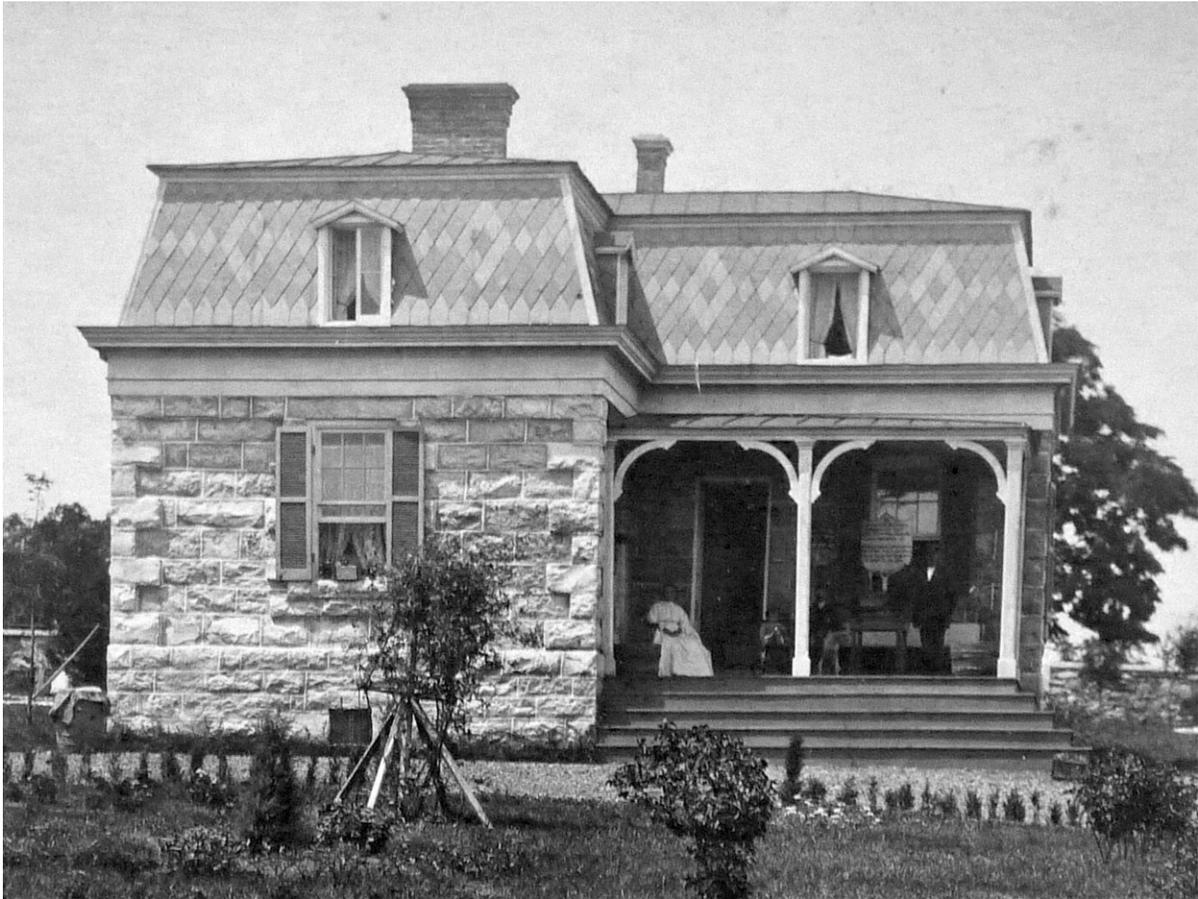


Fig. 12. The stone lodge at Nashville, Tennessee, completed in 1872 using the definitive plan for national cemetery lodges drawn by Thomas P. Chiffelle. The people on the porch are presumed to be superintendent Francis O'Donohoe, his wife, and their two children. Photograph by C. C. Giers, June 1873. National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, Md., Still Picture Branch, RG 92-CA, box 3, folder 32.



Fig. 13. The brick lodge for Cave Hill National Cemetery, photographed in 1883. Built in 1877 using the 1871 definitive plan, this lodge still stands on Baxter Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky, near the gates to the cemetery. National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, Md., Still Picture Branch, RG 92-CA, box 1, folder 10.



Fig. 14. The stone lodge at Santa Fe, New Mexico, built of local sandstone to an expanded version of the L-plan in 1895. Photograph taken in 1905. National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, Md., Still Picture Branch, RG 92-CA, box 1, folder 17.



Fig. 15. The 1895 L-plan lodge at Santa Fe, New Mexico, after alteration in 1941–42 to give the building a Southwestern Pueblo Revival appearance. The renovations were funded by the Work Projects Administration. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C., Records of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Department of Memorial Affairs, National Cemetery Historical File (Record Group 15/A-1, Entry 25), maintenance ledger pages for Santa Fe.

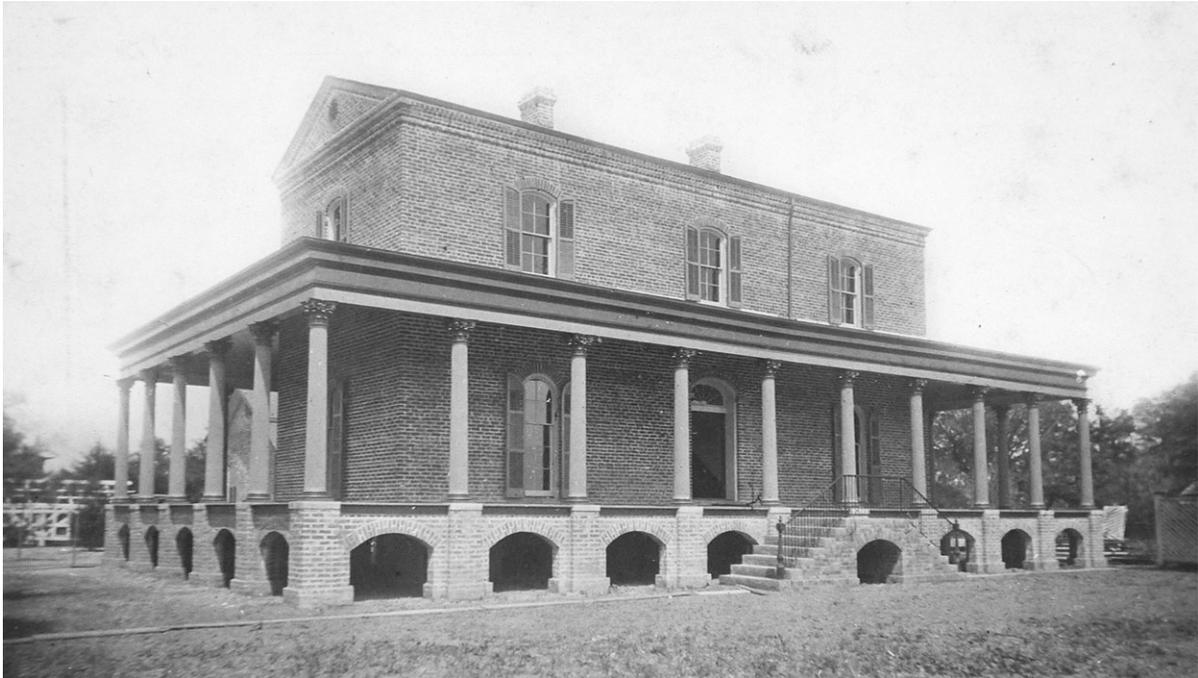


Fig. 16. The 1881 lodge at Chalmette National Cemetery. Due to damp conditions, Quartermaster General Montgomery Meigs had the lodge built atop a masonry platform and gave it neoclassical details to knit the platform and lodge into a harmonious whole. When the building was demolished in the late 1920s, some of its cast-iron Corinthian columns were reused in the new lodge, which still stands. National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, Md., Still Picture Branch, RG 92-CA, box 2, folder 31.