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ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT OF THE DURRETT HOUSE BUILDING 1541, FT. CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This study was conducted by BHE Environmental, Inc., with Gray & Pape, Inc., both of Cincinnati, Ohio. The aim of the study was to provide a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Eligibility Assessment for Building 1541, known as the Durrett House (commonly called the "Log Cabin"). The assessment is intended to support management decisions, incompliance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, 1966 (as amended), as future undertakings at or near the Durrett House are planned. The report is a detailed documentation of the history, the present condition, and the significance of the building, accomplished by conducting background and historical research on the property, completing an intensive survey of the premises, and recording the form, character, and condition of the building. The Principal Investigator for the project was Samiran Chanchani, Ph.D., Architectural Historian. Mr. Robert Powell, Historic Architect, conducted a survey of the property to report on the history of changes in use and form over time and to discuss the current condition of the building and recommendations for its treatment and regular maintenance. Ms. Kimberly Starbuck, photographer, Gray and Pape, took the 35-mm black and white photographs of the building. Dr. Chanchani was responsible for other parts of the report, including the verification of existing drawings with measurements taken on site. Ms. Alison Reed, Architectural Historian, assisted Dr. Chanchani with historical research. Ms. Leah Konicki, Architectural Historian, Gray and Pape, was responsible for review of the report and acted as technical advisor for the project.

Built in the period 1932 -1933, the Durrett House is one of the four structures in Ft. Campbell that pre-dates the Army facility located in Tennessee and Kentucky. This fact was taken into account in the *Ft. Campbell Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan, 2001 – 2006* (Panamerican Consultants 2001), referred to in this document as the ICRMP. The ICRMP recommended a complete documentation and NRHP evaluation of the building. The report

includes a detailed evaluation of the building for all applicable Criteria for listing on the NRHP. We recommend that the building is eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A and C.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This study was conducted by BHE Environmental, Inc., with Gray & Pape, Inc., both of Cincinnati, Ohio. The aim of the study was to provide a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Eligibility Assessment for Building 1541, the Durrett House (also known as the "Log Cabin"). The assessment also is intended to support management decisions, in compliance with Section 110 of the NHPA, 1966 (as amended), as future undertakings at or near the Durrett House are planned. The report comprises the results of a thorough documentation of the history, the present condition, and the significance of the building. The documentation was completed by conducting background research on the property, completing an intensive survey of the premises, and recording the physical condition of the structure.

The Durrett House is located in the Cole Park neighborhood of Ft. Campbell, Montgomery County, Tennessee (Fig. 1). Built in the 1932-1933, the Durrett House is one of the four structures in Ft. Campbell that pre-dates the Army facility. The *Ft. Campbell ICRMP* (Panamerican Consultants 2001) considered this fact and recommended a complete documentation and an NRHP evaluation of the building. The documentation may be used for the management of the property in accordance with the established system at Ft. Campbell of coordinating these activities with the Cultural Resources Manager, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), the Tennessee SHPO. This report takes into account the past evaluations with the aim to document thoroughly the building and associated features, to help meet the recommendations set by the ICRMP.

2.0 METHODS

The study consisted of background and historical research, field survey, and documentation. The background research was conducted to collect previously recorded historical, architectural and

structural information pertaining to the Durrett House. As part of the research, documents and files kept by the Cultural Resources Program, the Ft. Campbell Housing Division, the Ft. Campbell Master Planning Division, the Ft. Campbell Engineering Drawing Department, and the Ft. Campbell Historical Foundation were reviewed. Additional references reviewed include published histories, cultural resources studies, unpublished documents, newspaper clippings, current and historical maps, Geographic Information System Data available at Ft. Campbell, and photographs. Research also was conducted at the Montgomery County Public Library, Clarksville; Montgomery County Register of Deeds, Clarksville; Tennessee State Library and Archives and the Tennessee Historical Commission, Nashville; as well as available resources in Cincinnati. Oral history interviews, specifically those of Dr. Dawson Durrett (2003) and Mr. Charles Waters (2002), conducted by the Ft. Campbell Cultural Resources Program proved useful in establishing the historic context and the significance of the house and the family associated with it.

The research complemented fieldwork to document the building and its surroundings. Digital photographs and 35mm black-and-white photographs of important features of the building were taken, and photograph logs maintained. The building was studied to see if the history of its construction could be understood from its present-day form, architectural features, and character. The documentation of the building and the background research were aimed at providing a better understanding of its history than was provided in the previous studies. The background research provided a historical context to the study. The study of the Durrett House itself helped explain the tastes, cultural preferences, and activities of earlier residents. Together, the two aspects of the study helped evaluate the building for NRHP eligibility

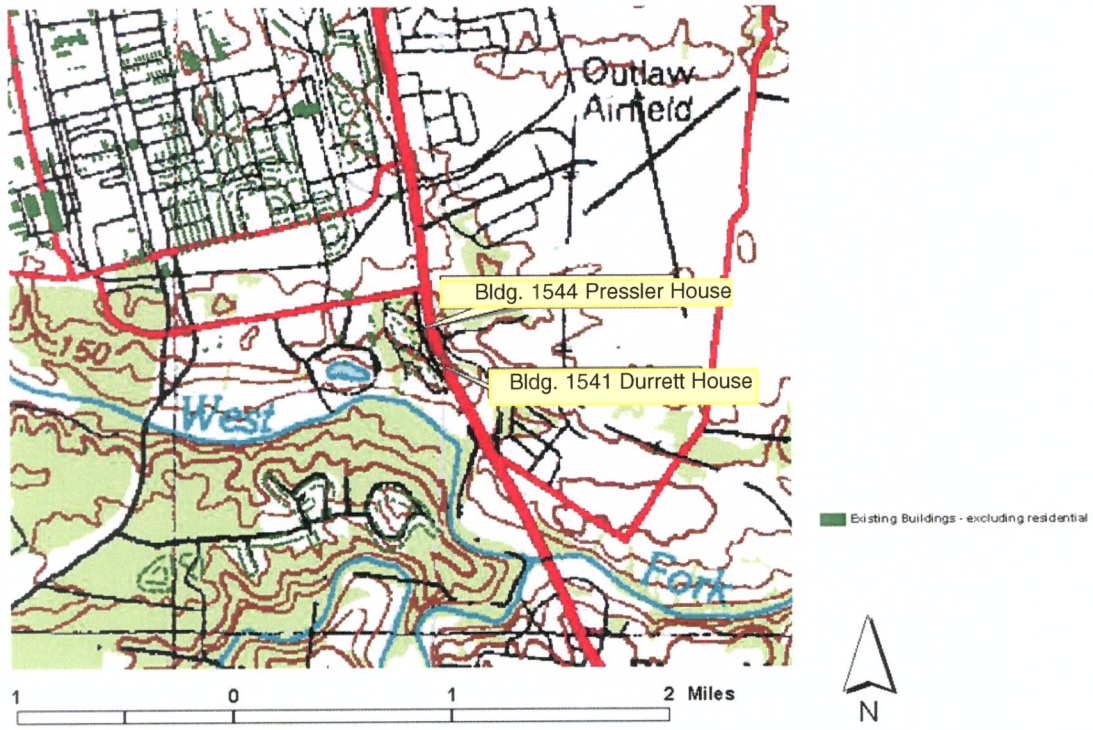
3.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

3.1 PRE-MILITARY HISTORY (19th century – 1942)

The Durrett House is located in the "black patch", a well-known tobacco-growing area of Middle Tennessee. Documentation on the Durrett House found in the Site Files of the Cultural Resources Office at Ft. Campbell contains little information about the site and settlement patterns prior to the Ft. Campbell era. The site and its surroundings had a history of agricultural settlement since the late-eighteenth century. The Durrett House, which at one time had associated outbuildings, possibly was a mid-twentieth century example of that historic trend (Anonymous n.d.). The 1877 D. G. Beers atlas shows Montgomery County divided into several districts with many settlements spread along the roads (Fig. 2). The map shows a built environment that included houses, outbuildings, churches, markets, and post offices associated with particular communities (Beers and Company 1877). Settlers in the surrounding areas included farmers as well as practitioners of the trades supporting the communities. Typically, the Antebellum and pre-Civil War periods in the region saw the settlement of farmers who owned relatively large tracts of land. The settlement pattern was sparse, with expanses of land between farmsteads.

With the increase of tenant farmers in the post-Civil War Period, the density of settlements increased as greater parts of the population became tenants rather than landowners (Andrews and Ahler 2002). The reorganization of agriculture in the region was gradual, and the settlement pattern consisted of a mix of rural freedmen, tenants, and small farm owners. The size of farms tended to be small, about a third of that of the pre-Civil War era plantations. Farmhouses in the last quarter of the nineteenth century fronted ridge crests where roads were located, to allow for both, easy transportation and farming to occur in the flood plains and basins (Andrews and Ahler 2002: 93-4). Modernization of farming methods and the use of mechanized equipment started affecting agriculture in Middle Tennessee since the World War I. Due to poor weather conditions and over-production, the tobacco boom of the early twentieth century ended by 1920. While tobacco continued to remain a cash crop, farmers began to rely on other means, including breeding livestock and poultry farming, to supplement their income from the tobacco crop (Andrews and Ahler 2002: 103 - 6). A 1947 Camp Campbell plan, drawn by Post Engineers, showing farms and other pre-existing structures indicates the location of the Durrett House as

well as outbuildings attached to the property. The outbuildings included a chicken house, a gardener's house, two servants' quarters, two privies, a coal shed, a barn garage, a barn, and a pump house. These outbuildings indicate that the Durretts participated in farming activity, even though it may not have been for commercial purpose.



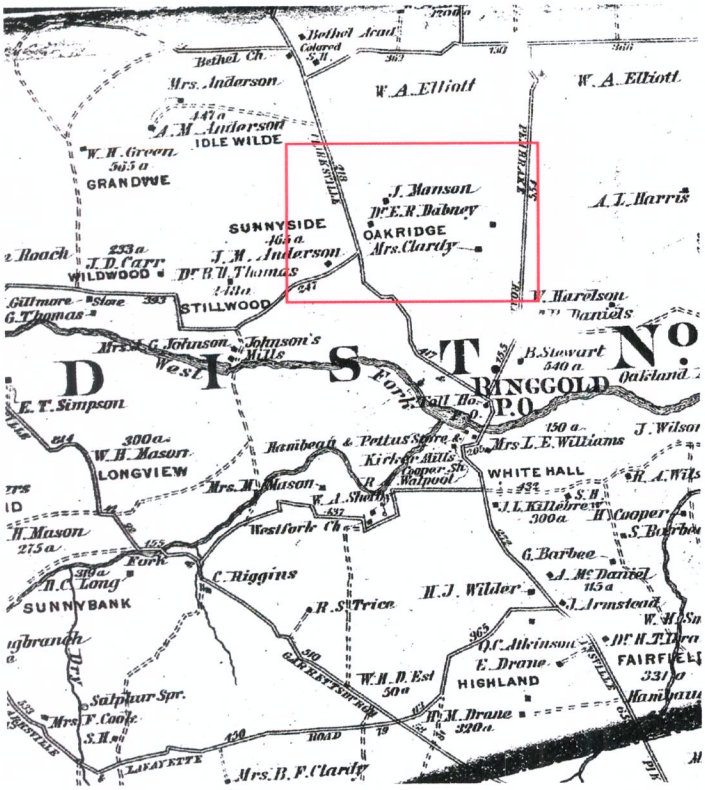


Fig. 1: Location Map, Durrett House, Building 1541
Fig. 2: Beers and Company map of Montgomery County, 1877 showing property owned by Dr. E. R. Dabney in the future Cole Park neighborhood.

In an interview, Dr. Dawson Durrett, son of the Durretts who built the house, recalled that his mother raised chicken, turkey, and even maintained a hog pen on the property. The Durretts used the poultry and livestock for domestic consumption (Durrett 2003). By 1939, just two years before the Government considered the location for a temporary military installation for the deployment of troops during World War II, there were several buildings in the area of the future Cole Park neighborhood (Fig. 3). The 1941 aerial photographs of the Ft. Campbell vicinity by Army Engineers also show several small buildings dotting the landscape around the area (Fig. 4a).

Research of land records and family histories indicate that the property on which the house stands changed hands several times since the nineteenth century. The first recorded transaction that included the land eventually owned by the Durretts is from 1885, when John W. Jones and his wife sold 319 ¼ acres to John F. Snadon (Montgomery County Deed Book 21:181). The Snadon family, originally from Todd County in Kentucky, had resided in Montgomery County since 1812 (Turner Publishing Company 2000: 310). All land transactions pertaining to the property until 1928 were within the Snadon family. John F. Snadon left the property to his children upon his death. They sold it back to their mother, Susan F. Snadon (Deed Book 24: 309). Susan left the property to her son, Frank, upon her death (Montgomery County Will Book U: 84). In 1925, one-half interest in the property was sold to George Snadon. Finally, in 1928, Snadon sold the property to the brothers Dawson Winfield Durrett and Robert E. Durrett and his wife, Elizabeth (Deed Book 72: 41). The three owners shared the property equally; the property was part of land transactions between family members when it was divided among them (Deed Book 89: 1). R. E. Durrett transferred 200 acres of land to the government for the construction of Camp Campbell. Mary Fessie (Fassey) Durrett, Dawson Winfield Durrett's wife, transferred 45 acres to the government. The Durretts built their house on that 45-acre property (Fig. 4c). The Durretts also owned the property to the east, across Highway 41A, of which there was no map. The log building constructed by Durrett across the highway from Ft. Campbell, of the same character as the Durrett House, was possibly on that property, judging from its proximity to the Durrett House. That building currently houses Callie's – a nightclub. The adjoining property on the north of the Durrett House was owned by the Coles, where the Pressler House, another surviving structure from the pre-Camp Campbell era stands.

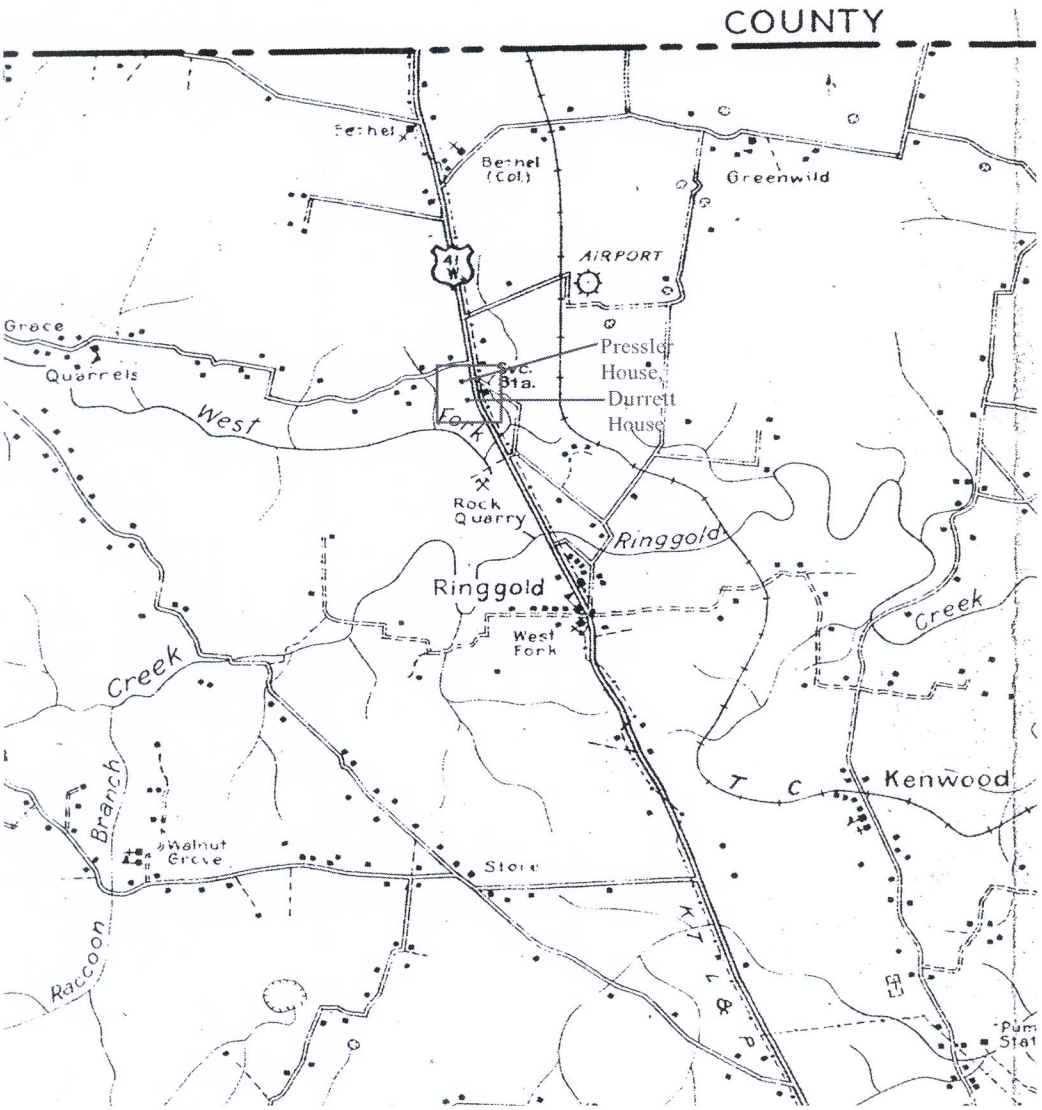
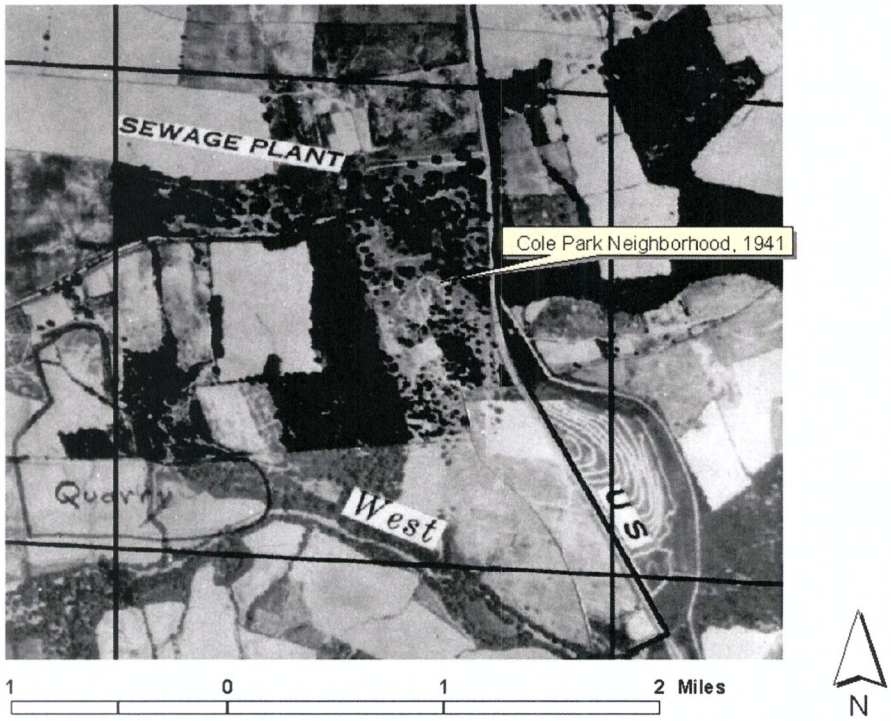


Fig. 3: Tennessee Department of Transportation Map, Montgomery County, 1939, with Pressler House and Durrett House indicated.



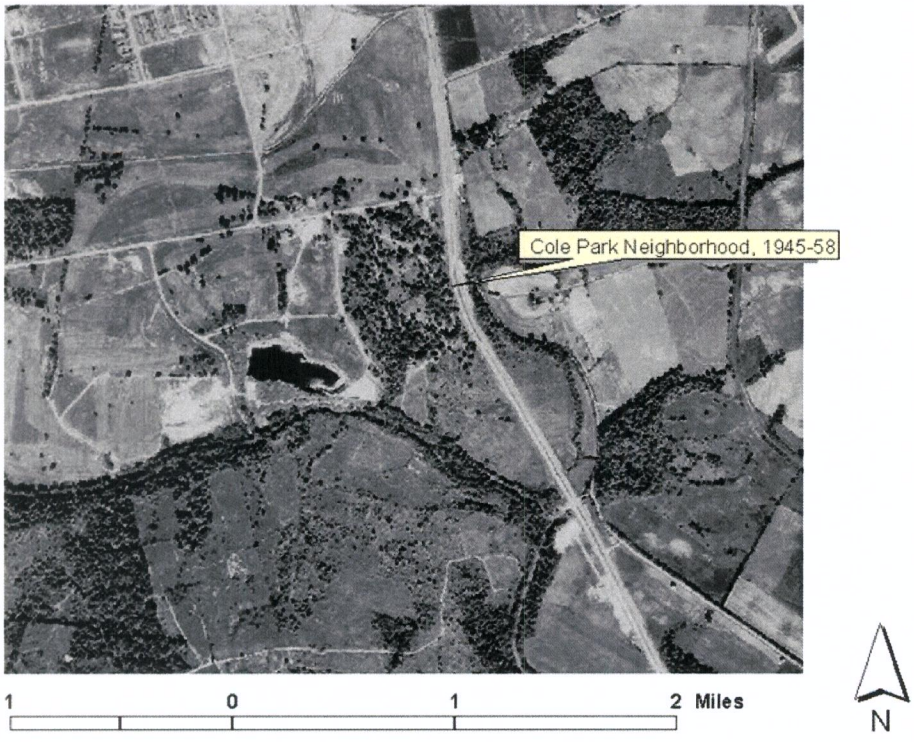


Fig. 4 (a): Aerial Photograph of the future Cole Park area, Army Engineers, 1941; (b) Aerial Photograph, 1945-58 (composite) showing the Cole Park neighborhood and portions of the cantonment in close proximity.

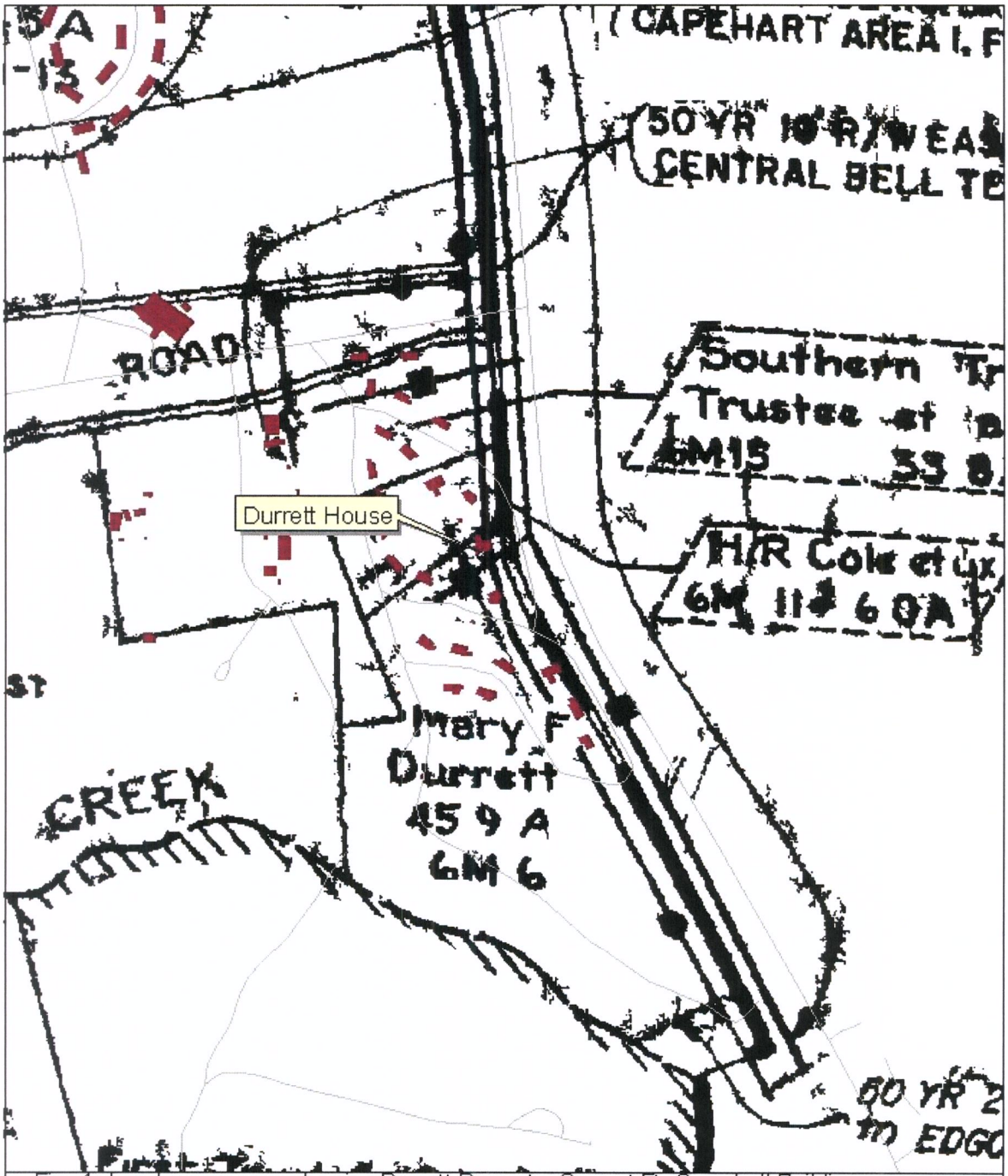


Fig. 4c.Landowners map showing Durrett Property. Current Ft. Campbell Buildings

N W E S	0.07 0 0.07 0.14 Miles Cantonment Roads Existing Buildings		BHE
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The Durrett family can be traced back to the eighteenth century, to Bartholomew Durrett of England and his French parents. It is not certain when Bartholomew sailed to America, though land records indicate that he was in Hanover County, Virginia, in 1737. Bartholomew's descendants lived in Tennessee and Kentucky through the eighteenth century (Durrett 1999). The Durretts moved from Robertson to Montgomery County, where they became an important family. S. D. Durrett purchased the Ringgold Mill, located near Clarksville, with Mack Howard and Davy Jones. The Ringgold Mill, built in 1810, was operated by several people until it was struck by lightening in 1885 and closed. Durrett and his partners were responsible for restarting the mill in 1907, which became the sole property of the brothers Robert E. (R. E.) and D. Winfield Durrett in 1919. It was to remain a successful operation until 1974, when it closed (Turner Publishing Company 2000). While Robert ran the business side of the enterprise, Winfield was responsible for running the mill. The property was listed on the NRHP in 1980, significant since most of the structures related to historic milling processes remained intact. The mill was known for producing the locally popular D & F Flour. Of the known owners of the land, the Durretts were in all likelihood the most significant.

Winfield Durrett was known to be a consummate craftsman in woodworking (Waters 1992). In 1930, he started making plans for the Durrett House on a gently sloping site just south of the old Bridgewater Mill Road where it joined State Highway 41. Durrett himself picked, for the building, red and white chestnut logs in Stewart County. Stone was collected from an old family home. While parts of the house construction were sub-contracted, Durrett did much of the construction himself (Waters 1992). The Durretts moved into the house on March 4, 1933, the same day as President Roosevelt moved to the White House (Durrett 2003). The family lived in the house from 1933 until 1942, when Government acquired it. Mrs. Durrett let some of the workers live in the house for a nominal charge while construction was ongoing at Ft. Campbell. After leaving the Durrett House, the Durretts built another home on Peacher's Mill Road, where they lived the rest of their lives.

3.2 MILITARY HISTORY (1942 – 2002)

Almost immediately following the Government establishment of Camp Campbell, the Durrett House became a residence for senior officers at the post. Many of the residents had been involved in important events during World War II, the Cold War era, and later, during the Gulf War and the recent conflict in Afghanistan. General Westmoreland, who was Army Chief of Staff in the 1960s, was a resident from 1958 to 1960. Brigadier General Kinnard (1962-63) had a successful career since the Second World War, during which he was the Division Commander during the Holland Invasion and the Operations Officer at Bastogne. He was the first and only commander of the 11th Air Assault (Test) Division. Major General Sidney Berry (1973-1974) was 101st Airborne Division commander in Vietnam, and saw its switch from an Airmobile to an Air Assault Division. Major General John Wickham (1976 – 1978) was to become the Army Chief of Staff during the Reagan administration. Brigadier General Hugh Shelton (1989-1991) retired as the Joint Chief of Staff in 1994 (O'Brien 2002). These and other prominent Army leaders lived in the Durrett House. Their duration of stay in a building used generically as officer's quarters was always short, tending to be no longer than two years. The Durrett House, currently occupied by Brigadier General Sinclair and his family, serves the same purpose in the present day. The appendix includes a full list of post residents at Durrett House.

4.0 THE BUILDING

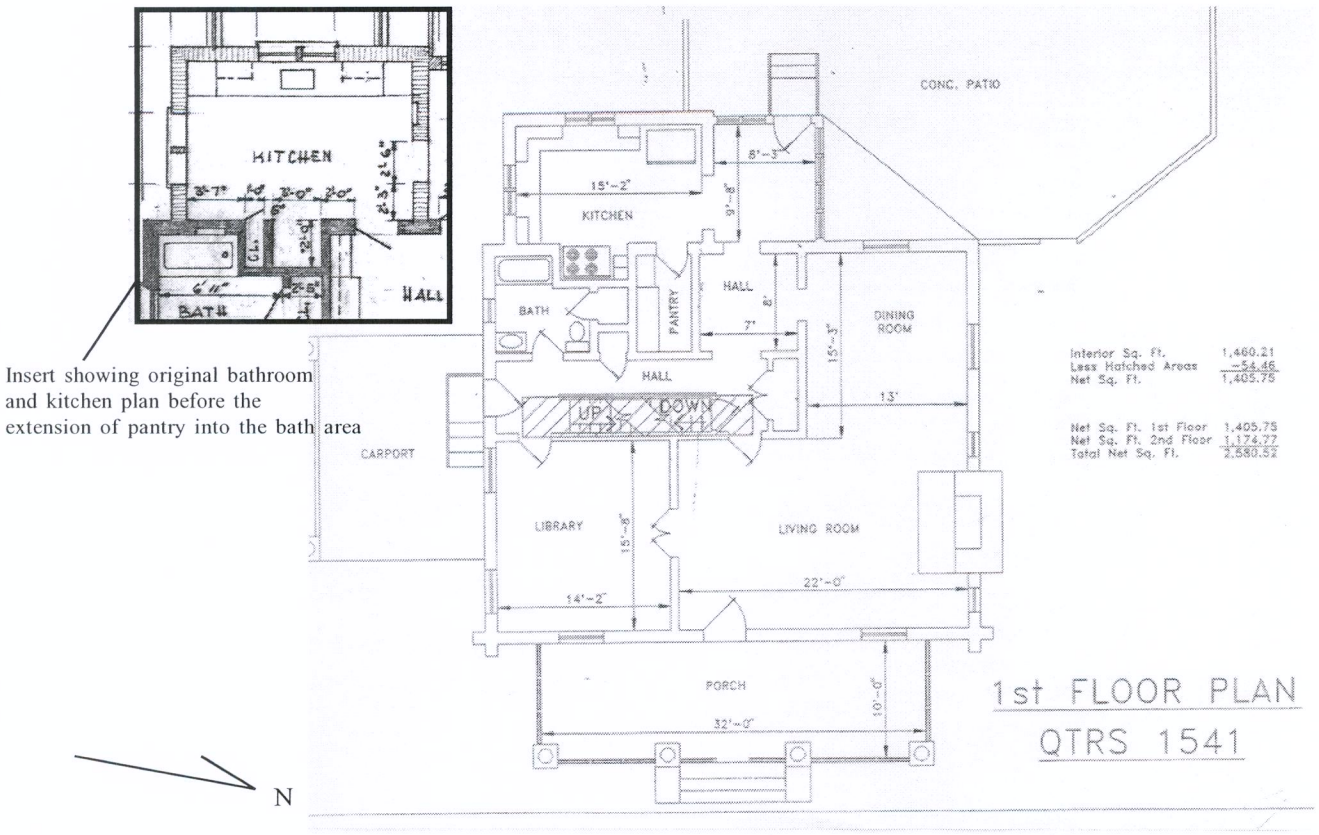
4.1 LAYOUT AND CHARACTER

The Durrett House is located at Choctaw Loop in the Cole Park neighborhood of Ft. Campbell. The building stands on elevated ground with its front façade facing east. Further east, Highway 41A is visible from the front porch of the house. Though it is commonly known as the Log Cabin, the building is constructed of different materials, including wood-frame that covers parts of the side and rear facades, a stone chimney, stone masonry walls, and of course, hand-hewn

logs from felled Chestnut trees. The wood frame was supposedly installed to protect the logs from the blasting that took place during the construction of the Army post in 1942. In the same neighborhood as the Pressler House, another pre-military era building at Ft. Campbell, the Durrett House is surrounded by a variety of mature trees, which include Dogwood, Maple, Walnut, Oak, and Birch, as shown on a recent drawing stored at the Ft. Campbell Housing Division. The Durrett family used the area in front of the house for picnics and gatherings (Video recording, Ft. Campbell Housing Division 2002). The main portion of the house, covered with a side-gabled roof, is rectangular in plan with a gable-end exterior chimney at the north façade. A two-story porch with a flat roof and a single-story extension with a dropped roof at the rear give the building an irregular shape (Fig. 6).

The Durrett House (Fig. 5) is accessible in four ways. The main, public entrance is from the front porch, with a driveway connecting it to Choctow Loop. The saddle-jointed logs that give the façade its texture and emphasize its corners are the striking features as one approaches the building from Choctaw Loop. The entrance porch with an enclosed and covered deck above extends across nearly the full length of the façade. The porch, 10 ft. by 32 ft., is large enough to be an outdoor living area, and acts as a mediating space between the interior and the exterior of the building. Since it is two-storied, it effectively offers a second outdoor living area for the private chambers upstairs. A short flight of steps and a centrally placed door lead to the interior of the building. The door to the house, reputed to weigh 175 pounds, is of solid chestnut (Housing Division 2002). A pair of windows at the far ends of the porch frames the façade and offer views from the den and living room.

On the first floor, the building is composed of two distinct parts – the living and work areas – apart from the private chambers on the second floor. The den (referred to as 'library' in the architectural drawings) to the south and the "L" that forms the living and dining areas to the north are of the same character, borne of quality construction and materials. Stained chestnut logs make up the walls and partitions. The floors are all of tongue and groove jointed red chestnut. The joists and beams of the ceiling are of white chestnut. While the living and dining areas a unit unhindered by partitions, the den is walled-off from the rest of the public areas (Fig 7a-f). A two-panel door, centrally placed along the partition provides access to the den. A stone fireplace on the north end of the living area is aligned axially to the door.



Insert showing original bathroom and kitchen plan before the extension of pantry into the bath area

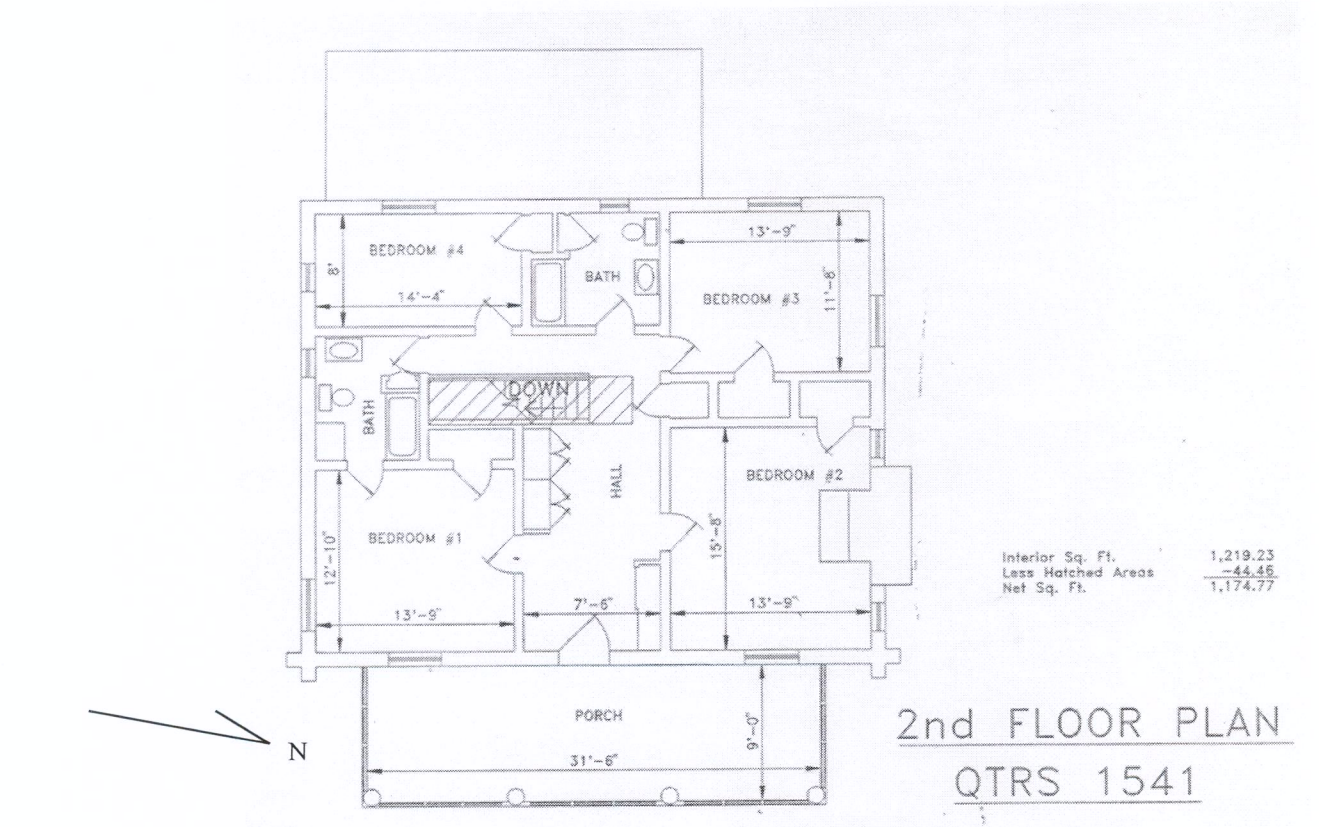


Fig. 5(a): First Floor Plan; (b) Second Floor Plan (Housing Division)

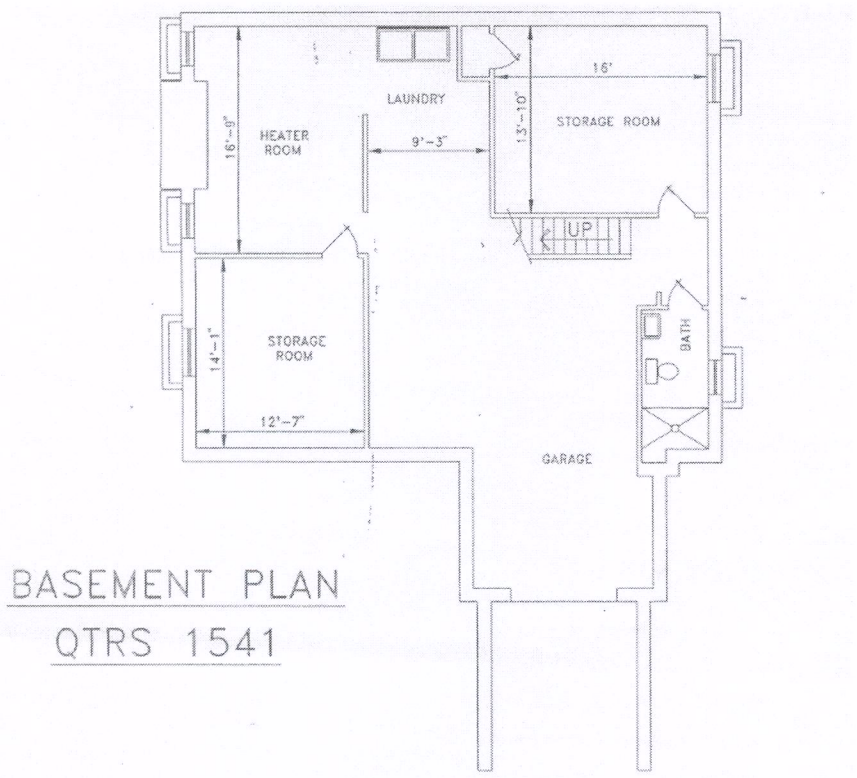


Fig. 5(c) Basement Plan (Housing Division)

a

b

c

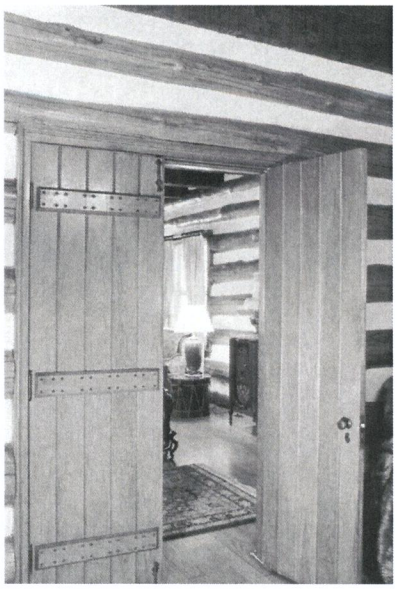
d

e

f

Fig. 6(a) Approach to the Durrett House; (b) Front View; (c)North and West facades; (d) South Facade; (e) Rear (West) facade; (f) Detail of Log Construction

a



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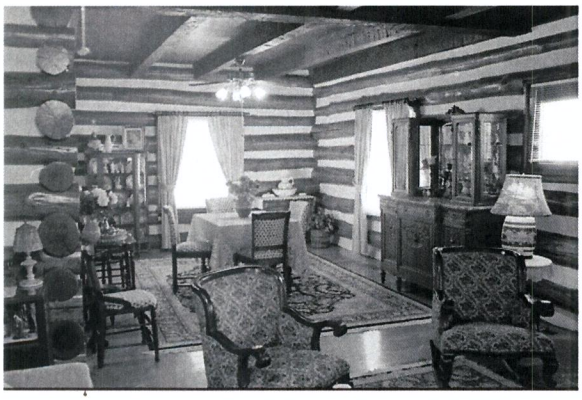

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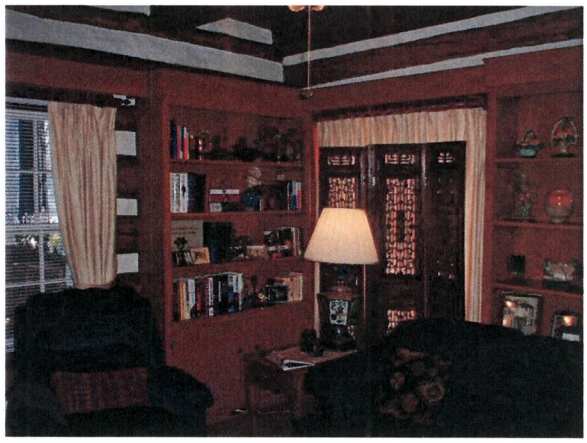

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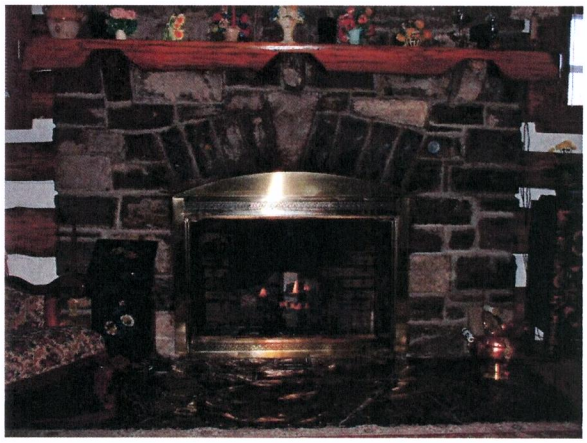

f

Fig. 7 (a): Entrance Porch; (b) Door Panel and view of Living Room from Library; (c) Living and Dining Room; (d) Library; (e) Dining Area; (f) Fireplace. Living Room

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Both the dining area and the den lead to the rear section of the house. Additionally, a hallway aligned to the main entrance provides access both to the rear section as well as to the basement, via a staircase. The hallway acts as a transition space between the living and work rooms (Fig. 8b). Together with a transverse north-south corridor that leads to the carport, it acts as an effective buffer between the work and public areas of the house. The rear portion of the house is a combination of stone masonry and wood-frame construction; log construction in this section of the house is not visible, either inside or on the wood-framed and stone masonry exterior. The kitchen suite is comprised of an informal breakfast nook, a large pantry, and the kitchen itself. This is the only part of the structure that is single storied. The bright, windowed breakfast nook opens to a concrete patio to the west of the building, providing the rear access to the building (Fig. 8c, d).

The third way to enter the building is from the covered carport. A short flight of steps leads to the side entrance to the north-south corridor (Fig. 8a). Flanking either side of the entrance are the den/library and a bathroom. An enclosed, straight flight staircase leading to the private chambers on the second floor is close to this entrance. Further ahead along the corridor is the hallway to the dining area and the kitchen. On the second floor is an L-shaped hallway echoing the form of the passage and hallway below (Fig. 10). Four bedrooms, each of which occupies a corner of the rectangular enclosure, are accessible from the hallway. The narrow bedroom in the southwest corner is currently used as a dressing room. The bedroom in the northeast corner has a fireplace directly above the one in the living room. The room is currently used as a study. The master bedroom has an attached bathroom; this is one of the bathrooms accessible from the hallway outside. A hatch opening in the roof of the hallway, with a sliding ladder, leads to the finished attic space (Fig 10d). The attic has a single window to the north, and the roof shapes its enclosure. The hallway also leads to the deck on the second floor, directly above the entrance porch.

The concrete basement, built into the elevated site, is accessible from the hallway on the first floor, via a straight flight stairway (Fig. 9). The basement, described in earlier reports as a finished one, is divided into four spaces plus a bathroom (Anonymous n.d.). The heating system for the house and the laundry are located here. Two of the rooms provide storage and ancillary space. The largest of the spaces is a garage opening to the west and rear of the house. Thus, the basement, with the garage opening at a lower level than the rest of the house, provides a fourth

way to access the house. The garage /basement are thoughtfully built into the sloping site at the rear, as though to ensure that it does not become a dominant element in the overall arrangement of the façade, and to allow maximum space on the main floors for living.

The only other building connected with the property is an outbuilding, once used as a laundry/smokehouse, at the rear of the Durrett House (Fig. 11). This is a two room, front gabled structure with its own fireplace, also constructed out of log. It is of the same character as the Durrett House. The current residents of the Durrett House use that building for storage.

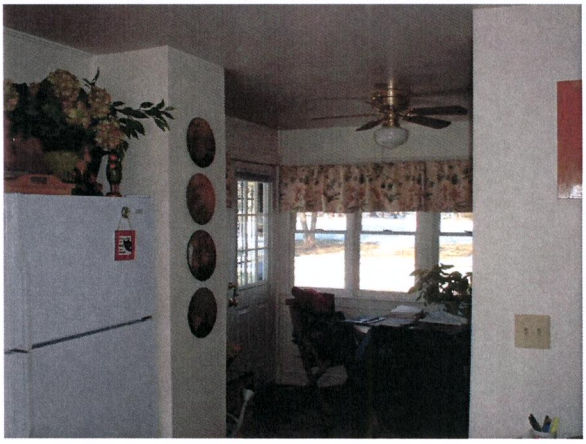
As had been assessed in the earlier Cultural Resources Program report (Anonymous n.d.), the Durrett House does not represent a formal, academic architectural style. However, in its construction techniques, the house recalls historic structures both, from the early nineteenth century and those that were common at the time of its construction. The main, 'public' areas of the den, dining, and living rooms on the first floor with the external chimney recall an L-type plan. The front porch and the kitchen area with its own dropped roof recall extensions that were typical in historic log houses (McAlester and McAlester 1984: 82-83). The horizontal emphasis provided by the porch is reminiscent of the Prairie style of the late-nineteenth and early twentieth century. These stylistic influences, which give the house its unique character, fit well also with its fundamental purpose – serving the needs of the residents.

A closer look at the interior arrangement, together with the history of its construction, reveals a building designed to meet the practical needs of the residents. The symmetry of the front façade hides the asymmetrical arrangement of rooms within. The rooms seem measured for purpose, to allow for circulation within, and the optimum arrangement of furniture and fixtures. They are carefully grouped into the publicly accessible living areas in front, private chambers upstairs, and work areas in the rear portion, and these groups are thoughtfully separated using hallways and stairs. As previous studies and family histories reveal, Winfield Durrett, known to be a skilled craftsman, designed the house himself, and built many portions of it. His skills are revealed in the quality craftsmanship that marks the house. The building represents the personal tastes and the practical arrangement that the builder-owners saw fit for their home. The arrangement of the house, with its division of public, private, and working spaces, seems unaltered from the time of its construction. The Durrett House offers a unique combination of elements typical of particular styles brought together thoughtfully so they complement to give the house a unique character.

8a

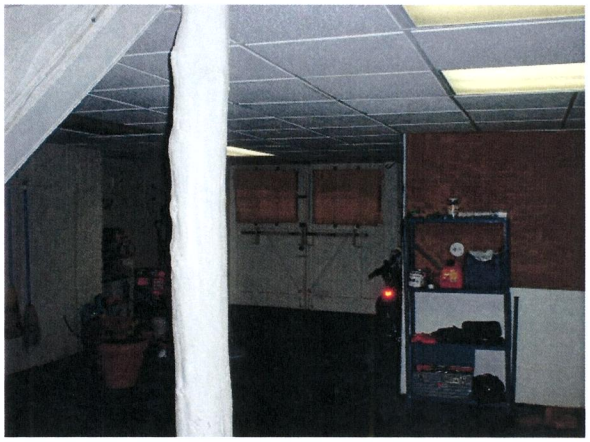
8b

8c



8d

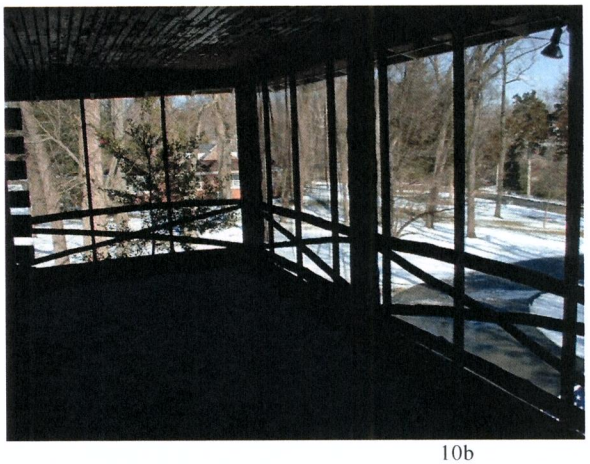
9a



9b

Fig 8 (a) South (Porch) elevation showing side entrance; (b) View from Library, through hallway, of breakfast area; (c) Kitchen; (d) Breakfast area from Kitchen
Fig. 9 (a) West elevation garage and entrance to basement; (b) Basement

10a



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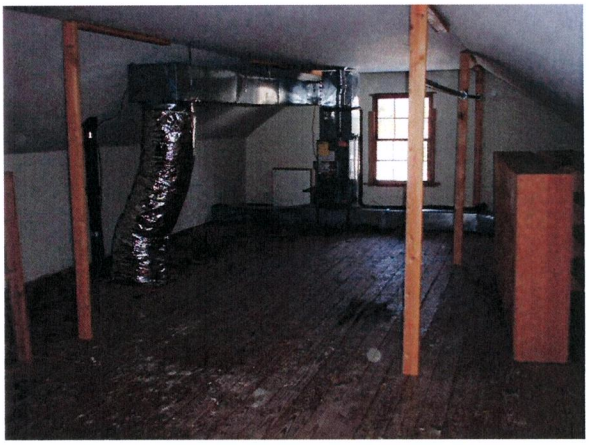

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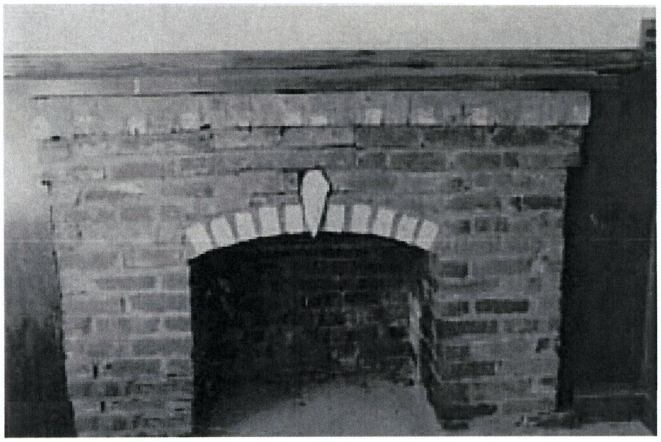

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Fig. 10 (a) Second Floor Hallway looking east towards porch; (b) Porch, Second Floor, overlooking Rt. 41A; (c) Study/Bedroom, Second Floor; (d)Attic
Fig 11 (a): Outbuilding - Smokehouse and Laundry, southwest of the Log Cabin; (b) Fireplace, Smokehouse

4.2 THE BUILDING'S CHANGES IN FORM AND USE OVER TIME

Durrett House is predominantly in original condition (Fig. 12), although the kitchen has been modernized (Fig. 13), air conditioning equipment and ducts installed throughout the attic space, and a slight modification made to attach a bathroom to the master bedroom on the second floor. The original two-story log building was constructed in 1932 as a single saddle notched, stacked-log assembly. The chestnut logs are dressed round logs ranging in thickness with the largest diameter logs nearest the base of the building (Fig. 14). This round log style of building is typical of recreational cabins built in this and later eras, but is unlike the preferred style of log construction utilized by most of this area's pioneer builders who hewed the logs square to allow for subsequent siding and interior plaster applications. Some theorists speculate that most pioneer cabins were clad to protect the logs. Others believe it was to conceal the log construction of their homes and render them more aesthetically and socially acceptable. This later theory also would explain the use of lath and plaster to cover the interior walls.

The material used to fill between stacked logs is commonly referred to as "chinking". In the square log-style pioneer cabin, the spaces between logs might be quite large, so the chinking was required to stand fairly stiff. The early lime putty/mud matrix normally prepared for chinking generally did not achieve the needed consistency to fill large spaces. As a result, it was often the practice to fill these cavities with stones and then fill the remaining smaller voids with chinking material. Straw, hair, and rope fibers added provided a crude reinforcing matrix, since these rock and mortar chinked voids often deteriorated in only a few seasons. This structure's chinking appears to be a solid, cementitious material, possibly with the addition of some metal lath or mesh to strengthen and secure the chinking in the voids.

There is mention in the OAHP inventory of damage to the building from nearby blasting activity in the 1940s. The Inventory states "3 walls replaced with frame" (Fig. 15). Due to the presence of siding in these areas, our team was unable to evaluate the present condition or extent of remaining and damaged original material on these walls. What was clear, however, is that the logs have been left in place and a system of deep furring and siding have been applied over them,

much like a cladding. The void spaces between the logs and the applied siding have become home to squirrels – one was observed during the survey - and by the looks of the attic HVAC equipment, these vermin have managed to find their way into the structure. The potential environmental hazard and structural damage from this infestation and cladding condition is high enough to justify a more thorough investigation of these walls. Preservation technology has advanced greatly since the 1940's. New restoration materials and procedures offer excellent and reliable long-term solutions for rehabilitation of wood and timber structures. It is now feasible to reconstitute efficiently damaged log and timber components to their original condition. The permanent removal of the siding and framing materials will enable future maintenance and protection of the building structure, thus extending its life expectancy and offering a look that is more consistent with what its designer intended.

The only major modification to the original design seems to be the changes to the kitchen, which has resulted in a larger and more functional design. Minor alterations to the second floor bathroom, connecting it to the master bedroom, are, likewise, functional changes improving the livability of the home.

The original heating plant was a boiler with heat exchanging radiators located throughout the house. Plugged holes in the exposed hardwood flooring reflect where these radiators were located. These floor patches have been executed in a workmanlike manner and do not distract from the finish quality of the house. It is obvious to a trained or a lay observer that this structure was assembled with great care and pride. The continuing care and protection of the interior features reflects an enduring appreciation for the building and its craftsmanship.

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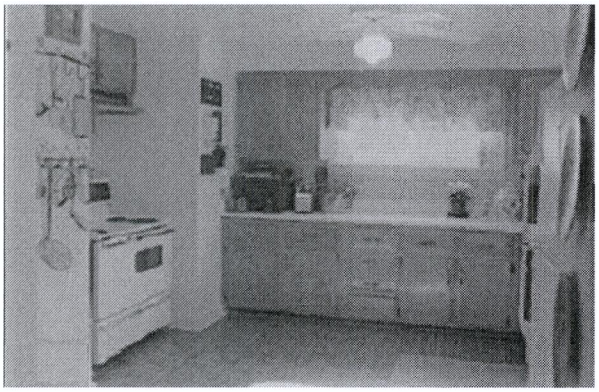

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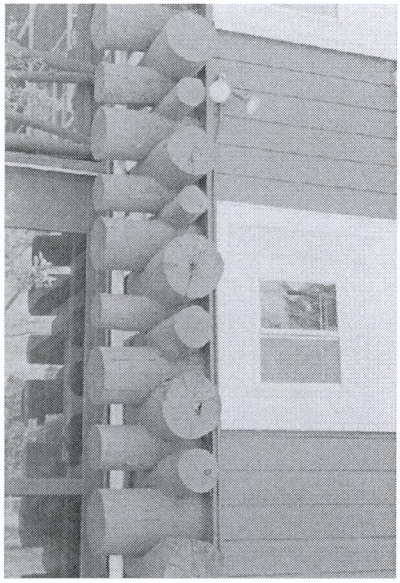

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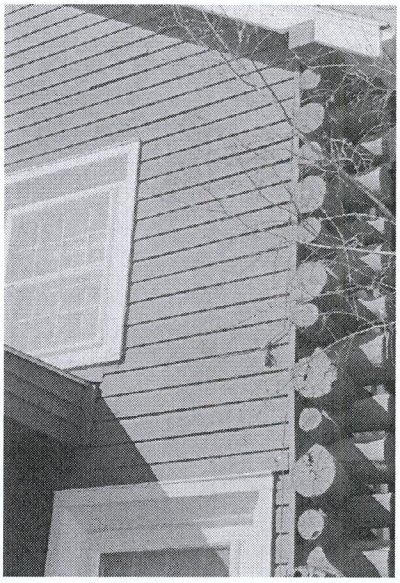

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Fig. 12: View of the front and north elevations, looking southwest.
Fig. 13: (a) View of the kitchen, looking southwest. (b) View of the breakfast nook, looking southwest.
Fig. 14: View of the northwest corner of the house showing the round logs, looking southeast.
Fig. 15: View of the northeast corner of the house showing the siding over log, looking southwest.

5.0 NRHP ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION

The OAHP Inventory completed by Dennison and O'Malley in 1981, when the structure was less than fifty years old, gave a very brief description of the building and simply stated that it did not meet the criteria for eligibility. The later report on the building, included in the Cultural Resources Program site file on the building agreed with the evaluation. Also succinct in its reasoning, the report simply stated that the building did not appear to be eligible under Criteria A, B, and D. According to the report, although the design and building materials were unusual, these alone did not qualify it to be eligible under Criterion C (Architecture). The Tennessee Historical Commission suggested in a letter, dated October28, 1997, that the building appeared to be eligible under Criterion C.

Unlike the earlier evaluations, this report is a consequence of a detailed study, including the development of a historic context and careful survey and documentation of the form, character, condition, and alterations of the building. Based upon the study, it is our determination that the building has retained its integrity. The fine craftsmanship involved in its construction, attested to by historical documents and knowledgeable persons, is clearly visible and readily experienced. Based upon the findings presented in the report, it is our opinion that the Durrett House is eligible for NRHP listing under Criteria A and C.

Criterion A

The pre-military and military historic contexts of the Durrett House need consideration when evaluating it for NRHP eligibility. As discussed below, the house does not retain its integrity with respect to agricultural activity, nor is it associated with any significant event during its military history. What makes the building significant is its association with the Durrett family, which made important contributions to the local community since the end of the nineteenth century.

The Durrett House was built during the early 1930s, when agricultural modernization was taking place with the increasing use of mechanized equipment. During this time, while tobacco remained a cash crop in the region, its production had declined due to over-cultivation and poor weather. Landowners supplemented tobacco farming with raising livestock and poultry farming, which helped them make up part of the income lost from declining tobacco trade. While there is no evidence of commercial farming on the land, there is indication of agricultural activity on the property. As mentioned earlier in this report, the 1946 map drawn by the Post Engineer indicated several associated properties and outbuildings, some of which were for farming activity. Dr. Durrett, as cited earlier, had indicated that his mother raised chicken, turkey, and livestock for domestic consumption. All but one of the outbuildings, which may otherwise have contributed to the significance of the property for agriculture, is demolished. The only outbuilding surviving today is the two-room log structure at the rear of the house, currently used as a storage area. The Durrett House has not retained integrity with respect to agricultural activity.

As part of Camp and Ft. Campbell, the Durrett House has served as residence for divisional and assistant divisional commanders. However, the commanders lived there on temporary posting - a system followed in the present day. None of the temporary residents had a direct or long lasting association with the property, and thus the Durrett House is not significant for its military history.

The Durretts were an important family in the Clarksville region through the twentieth century; members of the family continue to remain active in the local community. From 1907 until 1974, the family owned the historic Ringgold Mill, listed on the NRHP in 1980. During the time that he built and lived at the house, Winfield Durrett and his brother were active in running the mill. Apart from running the Ringgold Mill, the Durretts were active members of their community. When the Bethel Church, of which Winfield Durrett was a member, was to be confiscated for Camp Campbell by the government, Durrett took a leading role in petitioning the state senator to exclude it from acquisition. It was his effort that led to the excluding the church, located on the west side of Highway 41A like Ft. Campbell, from acquisition (Durrett 2002).

The Durretts are fondly remembered by long time residents such the Clarksville historian and retired Professor of Journalism from Austin Peay State University, Charles Waters. In his interview, Waters, speaking of the Durretts, is quick to recall the house (Waters 2002). Old family films and an interview with Dr. Dawson Durrett video recorded at the Durrett House, Winfield Durrett's son, indicate that the building was often a backdrop for family and community

gatherings. Although it has been, since 1942 a home to ranking officers at Ft. Campbell the building has retained the integrity of its association with the Durretts, and is a showpiece of Winfield Durrett's taste and craftsmanship. BHE recommends that the property is eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A, for its close association with the locally significant Durrett family.

Criterion B

The Durrett House is significant because of its association with the Durrett family, which collectively made significant contributions to the local community. National Park Service guidelines for NRHP eligibility evaluation suggest that when the significance of a property is associated with a family that has made significant contributions rather than an individual, it is "more likely to be significant under Criterion A for its association with a pattern of events." This appears to be true for the Durrett House. The Durretts, as a family, contributed to an important industry in the local community. S. D. Durrett as well as his sons R.E and D. W. Durrett made important contributions to the community as owners and operators of the Ringold Mill. Thus, the house is recommended eligible under Criterion A rather than Criterion B.

The military history of the Durrett House needs consideration to see if it is associated with any significant events during its more recent past. Since the establishment of Camp and Ft. Campbell, the house has served as a generic residence to senior officers and their families. The house has no association with historically important accomplishments of those who resided there. It is, therefore, recommended that the property not be considered eligible under Criterion B for association with significant people.

Criterion C

The Durrett House was designed in an exemplary manner and was constructed with skill. Different building materials are brought together with the confidence of a builder who has an innate understanding of his craft despite lack of formal training. The Durrett House shows varying stylistic influences, partly derived from the designer Winfield Durrett's childhood. Dr.

Dawson Durrett suggested that his father knew log cabins from his childhood during the late-nineteenth century in the neighboring Robertson County, and this may have led him to use the material for his own house (Durrett 2003). The house is reminiscent of the historic log cabin in the overall form of the main structure with front porch and a rear kitchen covered with its own dropped roof. The horizontal emphasis of the front porch recalls the Prairie style of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Apart from the use of materials and fine craftsmanship, the house is carefully planned, beginning with the selection of a sloping site. With the garage tucked away at the rear into the elevated site, and combined with the basement, the two main floors are free to house the different living spaces. These rooms are arranged with the publicly accessible rooms, the workrooms, and the private chambers, respectively, grouped together; the groups of rooms are separated from each other with hallways and stairs. Although designed by Winfield Durrett with his own family in mind, circumstances have it that several different families have lived at the Durrett House. There is evidence that the officers and their families, that resided there since Camp Campbell was established, have appreciated the house. Living here led two of the families, those of Brig. Gen. Fischer and Brig. Gen. Sinclair, to make acquaintance with members of the Durrett family. Brig. General Fischer and his wife, who knew Winfield Durrett, wrote a short 'history' of the house in 1955 (Fischer, BG Harvey and Mrs. Fischer 1955). The Durrett House, popularly known as the "Log Cabin" in part because of its design and character, has captured both the imagination of the local community and been appreciated by its temporary residents. It has survived through history and retained its integrity as a unique and well-crafted building. Thus, we recommend that the building is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Criterion D

Criterion D, which considers the potential for the property to provide important information about history, is most commonly though not always, applied to archeological sites. The building, constructed in the 1930s, is of recent origin. Much of its pre-military context was with the construction of Ft. Campbell and the demolition of all but one of the outbuildings. In our opinion, it does not retain the potential to provide important information about history. BHE recommends that that the building not be considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.

It is, therefore, our recommendation that the building be considered eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A and C.

6.0 CONTRIBUTING AND NON-CONTRIBUTING ELEMENTS

The Army has developed standards for the maintenance and rehabilitation of historic buildings in conjunction with the Secretary of the Interior's guidelines (Department of the Army Pamphlet 200-4 1997: 33). These standards should be followed in the management and maintenance of the Durrett House. The distinction between the contributing and non-contributing elements is intended to help with management and design decisions during an undertaking. The effects of any planned undertaking on contributing elements and on the overall historic significance of the property should be carefully considered before starting work. While non-contributing elements may be modified per Army standards, the effects of these modifications on contributing elements should also be considered while planning the undertaking. Particular maintenance and management concerns related to the Parrish House, discerned during the building survey by Mr. Robert Powell, Historic Architect, have been discussed in the Section 7.0, and are referred to, where applicable, in the current section. While a comprehensive record of all the modifications done to the house since the Army acquired the property may not be available, the Housing Division at Ft. Campbell has maintained a list of modifications done since FY 1986. A copy of the list for modifications from 1986 to 1996 is included in the Appendix to this report. Periodic communication with the Housing Division is recommended to ensure that no undertaking is carried out without review and consideration to the historic and architectural significance of the house. Guidance provided by the National Park Service Preservation Briefs is strongly recommended when management decisions affecting the Childers House are made. The preservation briefs are available at the National Park Service Internet site, http://www2.cr.nps.gov/tps/briefs/presbhom.htm.

1. Site and landscape:

Early maps and plans indicated that the site has been altered considerably since the Government acquired it for the Army post. Changes include the construction of a new road – the Choctaw

Loop, associated with Cole Park, the demolition of several structures, including all but one associated with the Durrett House, and the construction of several single-family residences for senior officers based in Ft. Campbell. Only two other structures from the pre-military era in the Cole Park neighborhood remain. These are the outbuilding associated with the Durrett House, and the neighboring Pressler House. The outbuilding, constructed out of the same materials as the Durrett House, is of the same character, and is a contributing element. The surrounding landscape has changed in use and in its physical features since the construction of the Army post, and has not retained its historic integrity. The most recent changes, such as the extension of the driveway in FY 1986, are included in the modifications list provided by the Housing Division. Any undertaking planned within the view-shed of the Durrett House, however, should consider the further effect it will have on the historic building as well as the outbuilding.

2. Exterior Surfaces

As the discussion above indicates, the exterior surfaces of the Durrett House are architecturally significant and contributing elements. Although some of the surfaces were repainted during FY 1996 per Housing Division records, the color scheme is generally in character with the rest of the house. Recommendations for the treatment and maintenance of log construction are in Section 7.0 of this report. Any undertaking planned on the house or within its view-shed should consider the effect that it will have on the exterior surfaces of the building. According to Housing Division records, the side carport was replaced during FY 1995. However, the carport appears to be of the same character as the one it replaced, with logs acting as posts. The carport is thus a contributing element to the significance of the building. The rear patio was replaced during FY 1992, and a wooden fence added to it. Changes to the patio appear to be restricted to resurfacing, and did not affect the integrity of the house significantly. The wooden fence surrounding the patio is new and not a contributing element. Any undertaking related to the fence should be planned after considering its effect on the integrity of the house and its contributing elements.

3. Doors and Windows

All original doors and windows are contributing elements, as they are significant features of a finely crafted house. The frames, trims, glazing, and surrounds associated with the doors and windows are contributing elements. Replacement windows in the kitchen, installed in FY 1996, are not contributing elements. However, they do not adversely affect the integrity of the Durrett

House. Any undertakings related to these non-contributing elements should be planned after considering their impact on the house and on other individual contributing elements. Recommendations for the maintenance of these elements are in Section 7.0 of this document.

4. Roof:

As discussed in the Section 7.0, the roof shingles appear to have been replaced recently, though the list of modifications to the Durrett House, obtained from the Housing Division has no indication of this. The list does mention that the gutters and downspouts were replaced during FY 1996. In and of themselves, these new materials and elements of the building are not contributing elements. They do not, however, affect the integrity of the house adversely. Replacement of shingles and other roofing components done should be after considering the effect that will have on the house and on other contributing elements such as the façade of the house. The overall shape and form of the roof does not appear modified since the house was constructed, and is a contributing element of the house. Undertakings planned should be with an understanding of any effect that they may have on the overall shape and form of the roof.

5. Chimney

The stone chimney is a contributing element of the house. The harmonious relationship of the stone with other materials that constitute the façade is important to the architectural character of the buildings. Undertakings should take into consideration the chimney, which serves two fireplaces inside the house.

6. Porch

Both the entrance porch and the covered porch above it are contributing elements. Dr. Durrett indicated that the upper story porch originally was not enclosed with a mesh. The mesh is not a contributing element. During FY 1992, a carpet was installed in the sun porch. The carpet is not a contributing element, though the floor underneath it may be, if it is original and characteristic of the house. However, an undertaking to the porch, including the removal of non-contributing elements such as the mesh, should be carried out after considering if it will have an adverse effect on the porch, the façade, and the overall form and character of the Durrett House.

7. Interiors

- The overall layout of the house has remained largely unchanged over the years. As discussed in the next section and discernible from the list of modifications provide by the Housing Divisions, most of the changes and projects involving the interior of the house are minor, with many necessitated by routine maintenance. The layout of the kitchen was altered during the past, when the pantry was extended to take up space from the adjacent bathroom. Moreover, the kitchen and the bathrooms have been modernized, with the flooring material replaced and the appliances and fixtures changed. The layout and disposition of the various spaces that make up the house has remained unchanged. The layout of the house is itself a contributing element. The layout, with the grouping of the public, the private and the work areas, was discussed in this report. Any undertaking should take into consideration the effect on the layout of the house.

- The public spaces of the house – particularly the den, living and dining areas are significant for their architectural character and use of materials. These rooms, in their form, character, and materials, are contributing elements. The red and white chestnut logs, studs, and braces, which constitute the floors, the ceiling, and walls, are contributing elements. Any undertaking should also take into consideration the sub-floor and the structural elements of the house, which derives its significance both from the use of materials and from the quality of craftsmanship and the details that unique to the house. The visual impact of these elements is strongest in the public spaces, where they are in full view. Undertakings should be planned with particular care regarding the impact that they may have on these spaces.

- As mentioned above, the bathrooms and the kitchen have new finishes and fixtures, and the interior was painted, according to Housing Division Records, during FY 1996. These new materials –the vinyl and ceramic tile floors discussed in the Section 7.0 – and modern fixtures are not contributing elements. Any original elements covered by new finishes contribute to the historic significance of the building and should be given due consideration during any undertaking.

- As discussed in Section 7.0, the basement was found to be in need of treatment and maintenance at the time the survey was conducted. Recommendations for the treatment are provided in Section 7.0. One significant modification in the basement is the installation of the drop ceiling in FY 1995. The drop ceiling, which currently has some missing panels, covers the construction details of the floor above. As discussed earlier in the report, the details of construction and the craftsmanship involved are significant aspects of the house and are contributing elements. The dropped ceiling is not a contributing element, but the sub-floor that it covers is.

- Many of the modifications to the house done during the recent past are either cosmetic (such as the replacement of mini-blinds in FY 1992) or done for general maintenance and upkeep of the house (resurfacing the driveway in FY 1990). However, the most important elements of the house – its overall form and layout, and the different construction materials and details have retained their integrity. Future undertakings should be carefully monitored, and should be planned with due consideration to their affect on contributing elements and on the integrity of the Durrett House.

7.0 CURRENT CONDITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TREATMENT AND REGULAR MAINTANENCE OF IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THE BUILDING

Stacked Log wall Assemblies: The builders of 1541 selected quality materials for their project using chestnut logs for the walls. Nevertheless, wood is an organic material that has a cellular structure capable of absorbing and retaining moisture. When timber materials of good species are allowed to "breath" this process can occur repeatedly for hundreds of cycles without accelerating structural deterioration. Frequently, applications of sealing products are counterproductive to a preservation effort because the results prevent the natural evaporation of entrapped moisture. When this situation develops, heavy timbers will decay from the inside out.

Absorbed moisture is more likely introduced into the log axially than it is transversely. This is because the timber has a pattern of fluid transmission from the roots to the branches. Therefore, log ends will conduct moisture into the shaft of the timber more readily than will exposed portions of the timber girth. Many exposed log ends, especially the lower units, reveal substantial deterioration from exposure to weather (Fig. 16).

The extent of deterioration and damage behind the siding panels needs to be determined without delay. The invading vermin need to be removed and, after assessment of the condition of the logs, prevented from re-infesting the panels. Refer to National Park Service Preservation Brief # 26, *The Preservation and Repair of Historic Log Buildings*, for more complete information on the types and features of log structures and for the conditions noted in this report.

Roof: The building has had replacement shingles applied within the past few years. If the original roof covering was removed prior to application of the replacement materials, then it is reasonable to consider adding one more layer when needed in the future. The estimated life expectancy of the materials presently on the building is 20 years from the date of installation. A similar life expectancy can be anticipated for the next replacement. Thus, knowing when the current shingles were installed will make it possible to reasonably predict when the work will require redoing. It appears that gutters have been replaced at about the same time as the roof replacement. This places the date of the roof replacement to FY 1996. This work appears to have been installed in a workmanlike manner and is currently in good condition.

Windows: Wood windows are an important component of a building's architectural character. They also can be a source of allowing moisture a path into buildings, especially log buildings. Because of their mass, logs react dimensionally to changes in relative humidity. It is not uncommon for a soft wood log with a mean diameter of 6" to expand by as much as ¼" in moist conditions and contract by an equivalent amount in prolonged dry weather. Thus, a log installed at 6" diameter will probably experience individual dimensional change to its extremes at least twice each year. When a stack of logs is piled up to assemble an eight-foot high wall, the dimensional changes are cumulative. Rigid assemblies, such as window and door frames, built into these walls will not conform to the movement, and gaps or cracks around the assemblies will open allowing additional moisture into the structure. Therefore, only the highest quality sealant, which will remain flexible and have an extended life expectancy, should be utilized in this

application. Much of the sealant use on 1541 was observed to be of a lesser quality and exhibited failure through cracking and loss of adhesion. This sealant issue has some applicability to the chinking areas also.

Otherwise, normal maintenance of wood window systems will vary based on the unit's exposure and the quality of paint and putty used. Units on western and southern exposures that are maintained with the highest quality products will require attention every four or five years. Similar units on the east and north faces may need attention only every seven or eight years. Refer to National Park Service Preservation Brief # 9, *The Repair of Historic Wooden Windows*.

Interior Surfaces: These areas are the most often altered or covered during the life of an historic property. Our investigation was able to identify several distinct periods of alteration from examining the various layers of new materials applied throughout the building.

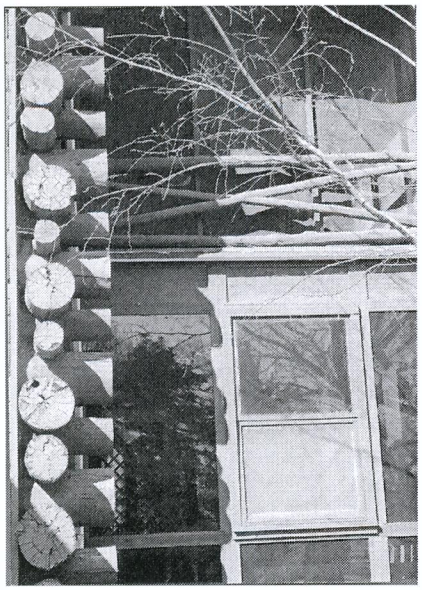
The original material of walls and ceiling throughout the property was a combination of exposed logs/chinking and flat plaster over studs and joists for ceilings and framed partitions. The substrate for the original plaster is likely to be commercially manufactured wood lath. Plaster damaged from abuse, alteration or minor building movement is easily treated by following the recommendations set forth in National Park Service Preservation Brief # 21, *Repairing Historic Flat Plaster Walls and Ceilings.*

An area of concern exists in the lower level where a utility shower exists (Fig. 17). There is substantial evidence of long-term leakage from the shower walls and floor into the cavity space of the enclosing partition. Prolonged moisture entrapment in these concealed spaces can attract and sustain cellulose fiber-consuming parasites, microbes, and mold growth. The source of this leakage needs to be determined and the shower assembly re-designed to prevent future leakage. The surrounding materials should be removed and replaced with new assemblies, preferably composed of non-absorptive or waterproof materials.

Exposed interior log surfaces show evidence of past applications of some type of protective coating (Fig. 18). A chemical analysis of the interior surfaces of log walls should be completed to determine the exact chemical composition of any previous applications. Sealer such as polyurethane can accelerate internal deterioration. Only breathable coating (interior and exterior) will support extended life of timber products.

Remodeled areas in the kitchen, first floor bath, rear hall, and master bedroom bath have drywall for partition and ceiling coverings. Conventional maintenance of these materials is suitable.

Flooring throughout the house is predominantly hardwood. There are vinyl and ceramic flooring materials in remodeled areas of the kitchen and bathrooms. Normal care and sealing of hardwood is suitable; areas receiving the highest level of sunlight exposure may demand more frequent attention.



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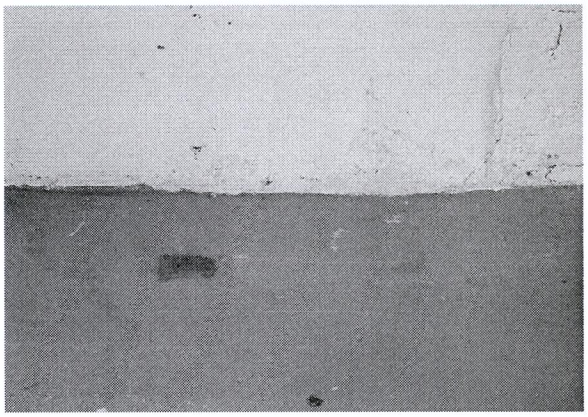

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Fig 16: View of log junction detail at the front porch, looking west.
Fig. 17: View of basement water damage, looking south at the south wall.
Fig. 18: View of the living room showing logs with protective coating, looking northwest.

8.0 DRAWING VERIFICATION

BHE spent a total of eight hours accessing and researching existing drawings of the Durrett House and verifying them with the present conditions of the building. Existing drawings were carefully studied. These were taken to the site, where BHE took measurements and compared the current conditions of the building with the earlier drawings. There were two sources at Ft. Campbell where drawings of the building were accessed. The first of these is the Engineering Drawing Division, PWBC. Drawings executed in 1945 by the post Engineer, and subsequently retraced and revised until the latest version from 1974 were accessed at the Engineering Drawing Division. The drawings are hard copies of all the floor plans, scaled at 1/8", and dimensioned. Digital drawings were made available from the Housing Division, PWBC, Ft. Campbell. Although it is known that Winfield Durrett himself designed much of the building in the early 1930s, none of the original drawings are known to exist.

BHE found some minor differences in the measurements taken by the Post Engineer in 1945, 1974 and in the 1990s, when the digital drawings were made. These differences, which were within 2" to 3" of each other, could be attributed to on-site errors at the time when the measurements were taken. An exception to these minor differences was the width of the bedrooms on the north side of the second floor. In the earlier drawings, this was measured as 13'-0", while the digital drawings showed it as 13'-9". The older drawings are dimensioned in more detail than the hard copies of the digital drawings. The rooms in all the drawings are clearly labeled, and this helps determine their functions at the time that the drawings were made. It also helps determine if any major changes were made to the structures. The one major change was the incorporation of a "laundry room" into the kitchen – during the period between 1974 and the time when the digital drawings were made in the 1990s.

BHE was able to determine by comparing site measurements with the digital drawings, that the dimensions in those drawings are accurate and the drawings reflect the current state of the

building. The width of the upper floor bedrooms was found to be 13'-9", which was accurately reflected in the digital drawings.

BHE was not able to locate or access any Sectional or Elevation drawings of the building. Additionally, there is no plan drawing of the attic. BHE recommends that these drawings may be executed only if it is possible to take accurate measurements of portions of the building that may be difficult to access.

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APPENDICES

- List of Residents at the Durrett House during the military era
- Alterations and repairs at the Durrett House since FY 1986, Housing Division

ORDER OF DURRETT HOUSE RESIDENTS

Dates	Residents
Mar 1942	Col. Chipman
Feb 1951	BG Lemuel Mathewson
Mar 1951-Sep 1951	BG Kenneth S. Sweaney
Oct 1951-Jan 1953	BG Thomas E. DrShazo
Feb 1953-May 1953	BG Walter H. Johnson
May 1954-Oct 1955	BG Harvey H. Fischer
Oct 1955-May 1956	BG Joseph W. Stillwell, Jr.
Jun 1956-Jul 1957	Col. Charles E. Johnson
Jul 1957-May1958	BG R. H. Tucker
Jun 1958-Jun 1960	MG W. I. Westmoreland
Jun 1960-Jul 1961	MG Ben Harrell
Jul 1961-Jun 1962	BG J. S. Lawrie
Jul 1962-Jan 1963	BG H. W. O. Kinnard
Mar 1963-Mar 1965	BG E. P. Eschenburg
Mar 1965-Jun 1965	BG Ward S. Ryan
Jun 1966-Jun 1968	BG Michael Paulick
Jun 1968-Nov 1968	Col. Claude L. Shepard, Jr.
Nov. 1968 – May 1970	BG John S. Lekson
May 1970-Jan 1972	BG William H. Birdsong, Jr.

Date	Residents
Feb 1972-Aug 1973	MG Jack Cushman
Aug 1973-Aug 1974	MG Sidney B. Berry
Aug 1974-Feb 1976	MG John W. McEuery
Mar 1976-Mar 1978	MG John A Wickham
Apr 1978-Jun 1980	MG John N. Brandenberg
Jun 1980-Jun 1982	BG Claude T. Ivy
Jun 1982-Jun 1983	BG Bobby J. Maddox
Jun 1983-Jul 1984	BG Ellis D. Parker
Jul 1984-Aug 1985	BG Gary E. Luck
Aug 1985-Aug 1987	BG I. G. Marsh
Nov 1987-July 1989	BG Robert S. Frix
Jul 1991-Aug 1992	BG John M. Keane
Aug 1992-May 1993	BG Charles H. Baumann
Jun 1993-Jun 1994	BG Daniel J. Petrosky
Aug 1994 – May 1995	BG Emmit E. Gibson
Jul 1995 – Aug 1996	BG Thomas W. Garrett
Nov 1996 – July 1998	BG Dell L. Dailey
Aug 1998-Jun 2000	BG Virgil L. Packett
July 2000-May2002	BG William C. Davis
June 2002-	BG Sinclair

GENERAL OFFICER'S QUARTERS
1541
LOG CABIN
FORT CAMPBELL, KY

MAJOR PROJECTS	FY - COMPLETED	FY REPLACEMENT AUTHORIZED
Replace Gutter/Downspouts	FY - 96	
Paint Interior	FY - 96	
Paint Exterior	FY - 96	
Design Study - electrical Wiring	FY - 96	
Replaced Dishwasher	FY - 96	
Replaced Guest Bedroom Air Conditioner	FY - 96	
Replaced Vanity - Master Bath and Hall Bath - Upstairs	FY - 96	
Replaced Kitchen Windows	FY - 96	
Replaced Three Ceiling Fans with Light Kits - Upstairs	FY - 96	
Replace hot Water Pipes - Basement	FY - 95	
Replaced Fuse Box - Kitchen	Fy - 95	
Asbestos Abatement - Basement	FY - 95	
Install Drop Ceiling - Basement	FY - 95	
Replace Window Air Conditioner - Kitchen	FY - 95	
Replaced Side Carport	FY - 95	
Replaced Kitchen Range	FY - 95	
Replaced Five window Air Conditioners	FY - 94	
Replaced Three Closet Doors	FY - 94	
Storm Doors - Security Type for Side and Back	FY - 94	
Repair Fireplace	FY - 93	

Replaced Patio Sidewalks	FY - 92
Installed Fence	FY - 92
Install Carpet on Sunporch	FY - 92
Indoor/Outdoor Carpet - Front Porch	FY - 92
Replaced Back Patio	FY - 92
Replaced Mini Blinds	FY - 92
Replaced Drapes Living Room - Dining Room	FY - 81 - FY - 92
Remodeled Kitchen	FY - 91
Resurfaced Driveway	FY - 90 -
Renovated Garage	FY - 90
Replaced Carpet - Entertainment Areas - Stairs and Upstairs Landing	FY - 89 / FY - 99
Replaced Kitchen Counter Tops	FY - 89
Replaced Vanity Master Bathroom	FY - 87
Installed Track Lighting	FY - 87 - FY - 92
Replaced Kitchen Vinyl	FY - 87 - FY - 96
Extended Driveway	FY - 86

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON
FORT CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY 42223-5000
DECEMBER 18, 2003
out 12/29/03

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

Public Works Business Center

Herbert Harper, Director
Tennessee Historical Commission
Clover Bottom Mansion
2941 Lebanon Road
Nashville, Tennessee 37243-0442

Dear Mr. Harper:

In accordance with provisions of our programmatic agreement for operations, maintenance, and development at Fort Campbell, and as required by section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we have completed a detailed documentation and evaluation of older residential structures at Fort Campbell. Enclosed with this letter are seven copies each of reports evaluating the eligibility of the following properties:

The Durrett House, also known as the "The Log Cabin" at Cole Park
The Pressler House, at Cole Park
The Childers House, on Mabry Road near Boiling Springs Road

These houses were previously considered eligible, in accordance with the requirements of section 106 of the NHPA for the Residential Communities Initiative. Based upon the recommendations of a professional architectural historian who conducted these studies, Fort Campbell requests your concurrence that finds the Durrett House is eligible for the NRHP, but the Pressler House and Childers House are not eligible.

If you have any further questions or concerns regarding this matter, please contact Mr. Richard Davis, Cultural Resources Program Coordinator at 270-798-7437, FAX 270-798-9827 or email davisr3@campbell.army.mil.

Sincerely,

Michael R. Davis
Chief, Environmental Division
Public Works Business Center

Enclosures

OFFICE	INIT	DAT
DPW		
DEP DPW		
C, ADMIN		
C, ENV DIV	MRD	12/
C, COMPL BR		
C, POLL PREV		
C, CONSV BR		12/
ORIGINATOR	SS for RD	12/17/

January 9, 2004

TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION
2941 LEBANON ROAD
NASHVILLE, TN 37243-0442
(615) 532-1550

Mr. Michael R. Davis
Department of the Army
HQ U. S. Army Garrison
Ft. Campbell, Kentucky, 42223-5000

RE: DOD, DURETTE HOUSE, FT. CAMPBELL, MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Mr. Davis

Pursuant to your request, received on Wednesday, December 31, 2003, this office has reviewed documentation concerning the above-referenced undertaking. This review is a requirement of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for compliance by the participating federal agency or applicant for federal assistance. Procedures for implementing Section 106 of the Act are codified at 36 CFR 800 (Federal Register, December 12, 2000, 77698-77739)

Based on available information, we find that the property appears eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion "C".

Therefore, we will need to review a work write-up for any proposed work associated with this property before work begins. Should project plans change, please inform this office to determine what additional steps, if any, are required to complete the Section 106 process relative to this property. Questions or comments should be directed to Joe Garrison (615) 532-1550-103. Your cooperation is appreciated.

Your cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Herbert L. Harper
Executive Director and
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

HLH/jyg