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CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT FOR APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

VOLUME II: TREATMENT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN



CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT FOR APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA

*“I passed yesterday through
the battlefield at Appomattox
Courthouse. For thirteen miles
both sides of the road as far
as the eye could reach—one
eternal scene of desolation &
destruction.”*

Resident of Appomattox,
from John Hammond Moore,
“Appomattox Court House:
Community, Village and
Families.”

VOLUME II

TREATMENT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

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Cover Photo: View looking west toward the Appomattox Courthouse from the Stage Road, 2014.

Title Page: View looking southeast from the Appomattox Courthouse toward the New County Jail, 2014.

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FOREWORD

Visitors to Appomattox Court House National Historical Park step back in time as they travel from the modern parking lot and follow the lane into the historic village. The village as a whole offers an immersive experience of a rural town of its time (April 1865), with country lanes and grass fields that allow visitors to walk among historic homes, fenced yards, and outbuildings including the tavern, jail, and general store, small family burial plots, and orchards. Sweeping views of the surrounding pastoral landscape and forested hills provide a serene and contemplative setting where visitors can reflect on the events at Appomattox in April 1865 and the causes and consequences of the American Civil War.

The challenge for the National Park Service is to acknowledge that this contemplative environment is not completely reflective of the appearance of the village when the surrounding landscape and country lanes were filled with Union and Confederate soldiers. When General Robert E. Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia to Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant, Commander of the Union forces in the McLean family home, four years of war had taken a toll on townspeople who called this village home. In April 1865, the village landscape included small individual plots of land, the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road was rutted with red Virginia clay, and the heyday of the village had passed with the construction of the railroad in 1854.

John Milner Associates completed Volume I of the park's Cultural Landscape Report in 2009, capturing the significant cultural and natural resources of the village of Appomattox Court House. Thanks to the outstanding work of the staff at the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, the park now has a plan to implement treatments to enhance this cultural landscape. Volume II, the Cultural Landscape Preservation Treatment Plan, directly addresses the challenge of preserving this 1865 landscape while acknowledging methods to capture a stronger sense of place when the armies arrived. This treatment plan will serve as a guideline for park staff to address day to day landscape treatments as well as long term planning goals of evoking an 1865 appearance and providing for greater accessibility for visitors. Our staff sincerely appreciates the work of the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. We especially want to acknowledge Bob Page, Jeff Killion, Eliot Foulds, and Margie Coffin Brown for their work on this report. It enables park staff to manage significant resources that are part of our national story for years to come.

Robin Snyder, Superintendent, Appomattox Court House NHP

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The authors gratefully acknowledge the many individuals who contributed to the completion of the *Cultural Landscape Report for Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, Volume II: Treatment Implementation Plan*. The report is the result of a collaboration between park staff and the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation.

Special thanks to Joe Williams, retired Curator and Chief of Museum Services, who provided project supervision, participated in project meetings, and reviewed the draft report. Many thanks to Brian Eick, Natural Resource Manager, John Spangler, Facility Manager, and Patrick Schroeder, Historian, for their participation in project meetings and site tours, and reviewed the draft reports. Thanks also to Ernie Price, Chief of Visitor Services and Education, who reviewed the draft reports. Finally, the authors gratefully appreciate the leadership of Robin Snyder, Superintendent, and her valuable insights throughout the project, as well as Reed Johnson, former Superintendent.

INTRODUCTION

This report provides specific guidance and detailed landscape treatment recommendations for the village landscape at Appomattox Court House National Historical Park (NHP). Elaborating on conceptual proposals provided in the 2009 “Cultural Landscape Report,” and being consistent with the direction outlined in park’s 1963 Master Plan, 1977 “General Management Plan,” 2015 “Foundation Document,” and the 2017-2021 “Strategic Action Plan,” the following pages include additional plans, details, and information necessary to implement specific tasks that will help the park to more closely evoke the historic characteristics and patterns of the 1865 village landscape in support of primary interpretive objectives. Specific tasks will include treatment of circulation routes and surfaces; interpretation of missing historic buildings, structures, and roads; replacement of missing historic vegetation; treatment of non-historic vegetation and groundcovers; delineation of historic field, fence, and hedgerow patterns; improvement of historic views and treatment of non-historic views; and reestablishment of missing fence lines.

Appomattox Court House NHP encompasses a small village on a low ridge in the Piedmont region of Central Virginia, approximately twenty-five miles east of Lynchburg and ninety-two miles west-southwest of Richmond. Established in 1935, the park preserves, protects, and interprets the historic structures, grounds, and collections associated with the April 1865 surrender by Confederate General Robert E. Lee to Union Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant that effectively ended the American Civil War and began the reunification process between the North and South. Spanning about 100 acres within the 1,775-acre park, the village contains thirteen of the buildings that stood in April 1865, plus nine additional buildings that the park reconstructed on original sites, including the McLean house where the surrender took place. The surrounding historic village, which includes a courthouse, tavern, store, and homes set amongst fence-lined roads and fields, invites visitors to step back into the nineteenth century (Drawing 1). The town of Appomattox, the current seat of Appomattox County, lies about three miles southwest of the park.

State Route 24, formerly known as the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road, bisects the park along its east-to-west axis for approximately two miles, with a bypass just south of the historic village core. The southern park boundary is dissected by tributaries of Plain Run Branch, while the Appomattox River cuts through the park north and east of the village and flows east to Petersburg. The landscape character surrounding Appomattox village is predominately rural and agricultural,

although suburban development has begun to encroach upon the periphery of the battleground area. The park receives about 85,000 visitors a year.¹

PURPOSE, SCOPE, AND METHODOLOGY

This Treatment Implementation Plan focuses on the 100-acre village landscape, with the courthouse in its core, and the roads, buildings, fences, agricultural fields, and woodlots that surround it. It elaborates on several treatment recommendations set forth in the 2009 “Cultural Landscape Report” completed by John Milner and Associates. The Milner report supported preparation of the park’s 2010 draft “General Management Plan and Environmental Statement,” and included a Site History, Existing Conditions, Analysis, and Treatment Recommendations, as well as period plans (1,200-scale) for 1865 and 1937, and an existing conditions plan. However, several recommendations pertaining to the village area were general in scope, or suggested future research. The scale of the period plans did not provide sufficient detail to implement vegetation recommendations, and there was no period plan for 1968, a critical point in the park’s development and the year when 30 years of research and planning efforts were essentially completed.

To better inform several of the treatment recommendations from the CLR, this report provides specific guidance and additional research, including:

- Detailed period plans (800-scale) and supporting narratives for 1865, 1937, 1968, and 2018 to inform treatment recommendations.
- Illustrated treatment plans, annotated photographs, and supporting research for treatment projects related to circulation, vegetation, views, and small-scale features.
- Tables summarizing the evolution of landscape characteristics and features in 1865, 1937, 1968, and 2018.

This report also proposes several new treatment projects. In April 2017 the Olmsted Center staff met with park staff to document existing conditions, review previous reports and recommendations, and develop treatment implementation approaches, alternatives, and priorities.

The Treatment Implementation Plan follows the format of the cultural landscape report, which is the primary document used by the National Park Service to inform long-term management and treatment decisions for its historically significant landscapes as defined in *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques* (National Park Service, 1998). This report also conforms with guidelines established by the *National Park Service D0-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (1997) and *The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Land-*

scapes (1996). In accordance with National Park Service guidelines, this report will aid with the long term preservation of park resources, address visitor experience and safety, and ensure organizational effectiveness. It will facilitate work planning, ensure the perpetuation of the landscape's historic character, improve the condition of landscape resources, and diminish deferred maintenance in the park. Lastly, project statements in this report will expedite compliance for Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and serve as descriptions and justifications for the Project Management Information System (PMIS).

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Prior to European settlement of the Appomattox area in the mid-eighteenth century, the region was occupied by the Siouan-speaking Monicans. The Algonquian-speaking Appamatuck tribe resided to the east in the coastal plain of the Appomattox River. The landscape was a mosaic of mature forests of oak, hickory, poplar, and pine, interspersed with small agricultural fields, habitation sites, streams, wetlands, and a network of trails. Contact-period archeological sites are documented in the area at river bluffs and confluences, which served as sites for habitation and trade.²

The King of England and Governor of the Virginia Colony expedited European settlement of the region by displacing native settlements with a 1722 treaty that forced tribes to relocate west of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The Governor then dispensed land grant patents throughout the Piedmont region. Patent holders often subdivided and sold their land, most notably the fertile land that could support crops such as dark-leaf tobacco, thus creating a pattern of scattered settlements. The gentle topography of the Appomattox region and its proximity to the Appomattox River that fed into the James River attracted settlers and tobacco production. The cultivation of tobacco was labor-intensive, hence land owners increasingly relied on slave labor, which by the time of the American Revolution made up slightly more than half the population. The oldest surviving building within the park is the Sweeney Prizery, a frame agricultural building to the north of the village area that was constructed circa 1790 and used as a tobacco press.³

In the eighteenth century, the future park area lay between Buckingham County northeast and Prince Edward County to its southwest. In 1809, Alexander Patteson and his brother Lilburne (Lilbourn) initiated a stagecoach line along a major thoroughfare, the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road, and purchased the farmstead at Clover Hill in 1814, which they transformed into a tavern, inn, and the headquarters for their stagecoach business. Clover Hill flourished and when Appomattox County was established in 1845, the village of some 150 people was renamed Appomattox Court House and became the center of the new county with a post office, courthouse, law offices, and county jail.⁴

Two decades later, the same thoroughfare that expedited travel through Virginia's agricultural heartland, became a major conduit for Confederate and Union troops during the Civil War. In early April 1865, Confederate General Robert E. Lee led his Army of Northern Virginia out of Richmond and Petersburg in hopes of joining forces with the Confederate Army of Tennessee. His supply lines were severed, however, by Union Lt. General Ulysses S. Grant and the Army of the Potomac. After a series of short but costly engagements with Union troops, the hungry and exhausted Confederate troops headed west along the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road toward Appomattox and encamped a mile northeast of the village in the afternoon of April 8th. At dawn, the Confederate troops marched through Appomattox village and attacked the Union cavalry, who were blocking the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road to the west of the village. Lee underestimated the strength of the Union troops, and by early morning dispatched his decision to surrender to Grant.⁵

Lee awaited Grant's reply while resting under an apple tree by the Appomattox River. Lee's men returned to the village to find a suitable meeting place for the generals, and accepted the invitation of Wilmer McLean's home. After Lee and Grant met in the afternoon of April 9th, Grant conveyed President Lincoln's request to give liberal terms of surrender. Grant issued rations to be sent to the Confederate soldiers and agreed to allow men to keep their horses and side arms, which contributed to the beginning of reunification. A subsequent meeting of Union and Confederate officers in the McLean parlor to detail the formalities of the surrender, including the stacking of arms, equipment, and flags in the village center and the dispensing of parole papers from the Clover Hill Tavern and Appomattox Courthouse for some 30,000 Confederate soldiers to return home.⁶

The overall population of Appomattox County had declined in the 1850s, and grew modestly in the next two decades. Prior to and during the Civil War and in its aftermath, the farmers of Appomattox village and surrounding region adapted to a shortage of labor and had transitioned to tenant farming. In the 1860s the county's 4,600 slaves and 171 freedmen accounted for more than 53 percent of the total population. After the war and the abolishment of slavery in 1865, many African-Americans stayed in the area, and either worked as tenant farmers or sharecroppers, or worked in agricultural support industries, such as blacksmiths, shoemakers, wheelwrights, and coopers. Charles H. Diuguid ran a blacksmith shop at the west edge of the village and became the wealthiest freed slave in Appomattox County in the late nineteenth century. By 1910 between 56 and 70 percent of the Appomattox County African-Americans owned their own farms.⁷

After the war, the village established new churches and schools. Appomattox was initially a predominantly Baptist community, but villagers sought to establish a Presbyterian Church in 1867. A year later, the Freedmen's Bureau recorded the establishment of a school in association with the Union African Church, at the site

of the Presbyterian Church, though documentation is limited. In 1870 the county constructed a new three-story jail to the southeast of the courthouse.⁸

Commemoration of the Civil War events at Appomattox began in 1866 with the establishment of the Confederate Cemetery to the west of the village along the Stage Road. During the 1890s, Congress supported the protection of significant battlefields as military parks, but overlooked Appomattox. The only recognition by the War Department at this time was the placement of ten cast iron tablets in 1893 marking significant events that occurred in the village. Hopes of further recognition were diminished by the loss of the courthouse to fire in 1892 and the dismantling of the McLean house in 1893. Thereafter, the village population dwindled and many other Civil War era buildings were lost due to abandonment, neglect, and fire.⁹

The early twentieth century boom in auto touring and improvement of the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road, which became State Route 24, rekindled interest in commemoration of the Appomattox surrender site. In 1930 the War Department constructed a new bridge on State Route 24 at the historic crossing over Appomattox River. Named the Memorial Bridge, the structure incorporated Union and Confederate motifs and obelisks with an associated wayside, picnic area, and several cannon. The following year, a bill was introduced to Congress to support the War Department's acquisition of one and one-half acres of land at the site of the former Appomattox Courthouse. The bill was approved in 1931, and the monument site was transferred from the War Department to the Department of the Interior in 1933. The National Park Service chose to adopt a historic preservation and reconstruction approach to interpreting the battle rather than erect a monument on the courthouse site. Early work by the Civilian Conservation Corps furthered the park's establishment.¹⁰

Appomattox Court House National Monument was formally established on April 10, 1940, at the 75th anniversary of the Civil War surrender. Spanning 970 acres, the park at this time lacked several significant buildings where key events occurred, including the McLean House and Appomattox Courthouse. The park reconstructed the McLean House in 1949 and the courthouse in 1964, and reconstructed or rehabilitated several other historic structures, roads, and fields. The park was redesignated as a National Historical Park in 1954, and expanded to over 1,000 acres.¹¹ The park now encompasses 1,775.01 acres, and recently recognized the 150th anniversary of General Lee's surrender to Lt. General Grant and the beginning of reunification and subsequent commemorative efforts. Detailed descriptions of the loss, removal, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and addition of landscape features from 1865 to 1968 are found in Appendices A, B, and C.

EXISTING CONDITIONS OVERVIEW

Centrally located within Appomattox Court House NHP is the historic village of Appomattox Court House. The village consists of historic buildings and open agricultural fields. It encompasses a total of 87 contributing resources (30 buildings, 4 structures, 9 objects, and 42 sites). The contributing resources include 14 reconstructed and 15 restored buildings and consist of residences, outbuildings, businesses (law offices and stores), institutions (the courthouse and jail), roads and road traces, fencing (reconstructed), a lamp post (reconstructed), culverts, memorial tablets and monuments, building ruins, and cemeteries. These features are set within a landscape of scattered shade trees, maintained lawns, and grass fields. Detailed descriptions of existing conditions are provided in Appendices A, B, and C.

SIGNIFICANCE AND ANALYSIS OVERVIEW

National Register Significance

Appomattox Court House NHP was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places with the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act on October 15, 1966. Documentation of resources within the 1,325-acre (1989) Appomattox Court House National Historical Park Historic District was accepted by the Keeper of the National Register on June 26, 1989. To reflect the park's land acquisitions since the 1989 documentation, the park has updated the district's National Register documentation. According to the draft of the updated National Register Registration Form (August 2014), the boundaries of the district have increased to 1,775.01 acres, and are coterminous with the park's boundary. The update has identified 85 contributing resources (30 buildings, 4 structures, 9 objects, 42 sites) and 26 non-contributing resources (16 buildings, 9 structures, 1 object).¹² The update was approved by Virginia's Department of Historic Resources on March 26, 2015.

As stated in the update, the Appomattox Court House NHP Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, and D. The district derives its primary national significance under Criterion A in the area of Military as the site of the surrender of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia under General Robert E. Lee to Union forces under the command of Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant, April 9–12, 1865. The event effectively ended the American Civil War by removing the principal army of the Confederacy from action, ultimately prompting the surrender of the remaining Confederate forces in the ensuing few weeks. The district also encompasses the area of the Battle of Appomattox Court House, the final battle of the Appomattox Campaign (March 29–April 9, 1865), which convinced Lee he had no other option but to surrender. The district has additional national significance in the area of Military under Criterion B for its association with the culmination of the long and distinguished military careers of Lee and Grant.¹³

The district has additional national significance under Criterion A in the areas of Conservation and Commemoration for its contributions to the field of historic preservation and to the evolution of commemoration at the national level. The district also has national significance under Criterion C in the area of Landscape Architecture for the historic landscape re-creation completed by the National Park Service between 1940 and 1968. Under Criterion D, the district is eligible for listing at the national level in the area of Archeology: Historic–Non-Aboriginal for its demonstrated and potential ability to contribute information about encampment locations, troop movements, and civilian and military personnel activities associated with the events surrounding the Battle of Appomattox Station on April 8, 1865, and the Battle of Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865.¹⁴

The district also possesses significance under Criterion D at the state and local levels for its demonstrated and potential ability to yield archeological data about the settlement and development of Clover Hill/Appomattox Court House from 1805 to the mid-nineteenth century and to address questions about the changing dynamics of race, class, and gender from the antebellum to postbellum periods in Virginia, c.1805–1890. The restored and reconstructed buildings within the district are significant at the local level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as representative examples of the architecture of a rural county seat in Piedmont Virginia from the mid-nineteenth century.¹⁵

Criteria Consideration B (Moved Properties) applies to the district for the 1963 relocation of the Battlefield Markers Association/United Daughters of the Confederacy Marker, which continues to contribute to the property’s commemorative significance. In addition, the restored Meeks Storage Building appears to have been relocated a short distance from its original location. The district includes multiple cemeteries that meet Criteria Consideration D (Cemeteries) because they derive significance from their associations with the historic military events of 1865 and as components of the restored landscape. The 14 reconstructed historic buildings within the district meet Criteria Consideration E (Reconstructed Properties) as part of a thoroughly researched master plan intended to produce an authentic re-creation of the Village as it appeared on April 9, 1865. The reconstructed McLean House, in particular, is significant in its own right as the federal government’s first historic reconstruction project and a model for best practices. The district meets Criteria Consideration F (Commemorative Properties) as a property that has achieved historical significance in its own right due to its age, tradition, and symbolic value. The commemorative resources within the district reflect contemporary thought regarding the commemoration and interpretation of properties associated with the Civil War. Lastly, the district meets Criteria Consideration G (Properties that Have Achieved Significance in the Last Fifty Years) for those resources that are less than 50 years old but contribute to the district’s significance in the area of Conservation as part of the development program initiated by the National Park Service in 1940 and completed by 1968.¹⁶

Period of Significance

According to the update, the period of significance for the district begins c.1790, the earliest construction date for a contributing resource under Criterion C in the area of Architecture, and extends through the completion of the National Park Service development program in 1968. This period encompasses the historic events of April 9, 1865, to April 12, 1865, that lend the district its primary national significance, as well as the series of commemoration and preservation activities that occurred from 1866 to 1968 and ultimately resulted in the creation of Appomattox Court House NHP and the evocation of the 1865 landscape within the district.¹⁷

Integrity

Integrity is the ability of a historic property to evoke its appearance from the historic period of significance. While evaluation of integrity is often a subjective judgment, particularly for a landscape, it must be grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to its significance. The National Register identifies seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

As stated in the update, the district retains all seven aspects of integrity. Its current appearance is the product of multiple layers of development, including the historic preservation and commemorative efforts undertaken during the latter years of the district's period of significance. Almost all contributing resources remain in their original locations; two have been relocated within the district. With the exception of the heavily traveled State Route 24, the rural setting is consistent with mid-nineteenth- to mid-twentieth-century conditions. Development within the district and its viewshed since the end of the period of significance (1968) is minimal, although it is increasing along the edges. The district retains integrity of setting due to the careful screening of incompatible views associated with neighboring properties with vegetation. The landscape as a whole continues to evoke the historical rural character of the settlement as it appeared in April 1865, both within the village and in outlying areas. The loss of several mid-nineteenth-century buildings and structures and of original fabric on those that remain has compromised the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship from the Civil War era. In addition, contemporary management and farming practices have altered the historic vernacular qualities of landscape, resulting in a more park-like appearance. A dramatic increase in woodland cover has occurred since 1865, and many former crop fields were converted to pastures during the 1980s. The exotic cool-season grasses used to pasture livestock in recent years are not consistent with pastures and meadows in 1865 that featured primarily native grasses and forbs. The more manicured existing landscape, restored and reconstructed resources, and commemorative markers result in a stronger integrity of feeling for the commemorative period. However, the spatial arrangement of the village complex along the Stage Road; the presence of historic cabins and agricultur-

al buildings, such as the Sweeney-Conner Cabin and the Sweeney Prizery; the maintenance of large open areas in agricultural use; and the broad views within and from the district clearly convey the feeling of a nineteenth-century rural landscape. Most of the sites associated with the significant events of April 1865 survive and are recognizable within the district.¹⁸

CHRONOLOGY OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS

The following table summarizes the evolution of landscape characteristics in the village at three important periods in the park’s physical history—1865, 1937, and 1968—as well as existing conditions in 2017. Additional information can be found in Appendix B, which provides a comprehensive evaluation of features associated with the landscape characteristics, including land use features, circulation features, buildings and structures, views and vistas, and small-scale features. Appendix C provides an evaluation of existing vegetation features.

Chronology of Landscape Characteristics (Table 0.1)			
1865	1937	1968	2017
Land Use			
Beginning in 1845, the village of Clover Hill was the seat of local government for Appomattox County, with a courthouse and jail serviced by several law offices. By this time there were four cemeteries in the village: Patteson, Forest, Wright, and the grave of Lafayette Meeks. In April 1865 the village witnessed events that earned it a place in the nation’s military history.	The Presbyterian Church Cemetery located in the field east of the Prince Edward Court House Road and near the Union Academy Hall, was established in c.1870. The Robinson Cemetery is established south of the Kelley House soon after the Civil War.	Historic photographs suggest the park had removed much of the overgrown vegetation in these cemeteries by 1968.	Five historic cemeteries remain in the village. Graves associated with the Wright Cemetery in the field south of the west porch of the Mariah Wright House are unmarked, making the exact location unknown.
Circulation			
Unpaved village roads serve horse and wagon traffic. Most alignments follow the natural topography. There are few drainage features, and roads are poorly drained, muddy, ungraded, and subject to erosion. The east-west Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road, north-south Prince Edward Court House Road, and diagonal northwest-southeast oriented Back Lane form an elongated triangle of roadways, within which are other minor roads and lanes. At the center of the village, the Stage Road forms a roundabout that encircles the courthouse. Except for a gravel path lined by logs leading to the courthouse, little is known about pedestrian circulation.	By 1937 the Stage Road is a paved road carrying State Route 24 motorized traffic through the village. The roundabout encircling the former courthouse site is now oval-shaped to improve flow of thru traffic. Prince Edward Court House Road is a dirt road that still connects with the Stage Road, but the Back Lane, and other roads are only traces. Pedestrian paths likely feature gravel or earthen surfaces, except for the addition of a few concrete walks.	By 1968, a two-lane bypass for State Route 24 south of the village has allowed the NPS to rehabilitate the Stage Road and other roads into pedestrian walkways. The roundabout is restored to its original alignment for reconstruction of the courthouse. Historic roads are resurfaced with a gravel base, coat of asphalt, and a top dressing of yellow gravel. The NPS builds a visitor parking lot, entrance drive, service roads, and brick and concrete walks to accommodate visitors and operations.	Circulation within the village consists of historic and modern roads, pedestrian paths and trails, and several parking areas. Additions include a new service road at the maintenance yard and a short road to the Isbell House.

Chronology of Landscape Characteristics (Table 0.1)			
1865	1937	1968	2017
Buildings and Structures			
<p>The village features buildings and structures of various sizes and uses, including residences, taverns, blacksmith shops, saddleries, general stores, and law offices, as well as outbuildings consisting of barns, ice houses, privies, and wells. At the village core is the two-story masonry courthouse situated within the roundabout formed by the Stage Road. Distinct building complexes occupy areas around the outer edges of the roundabout. East of the village core are several building complexes face the Stage Road, Prince Edward Court House Road, Back Lane, and interior roads. West of the roundabout is the McLean House, but there are fewer building complexes here compared to east of the village core.</p>	<p>Beginning with the loss of the courthouse to fire in 1892, there are far fewer buildings and structures around the outer edges of the roundabout by 1937. The number of buildings east of the village core has also decreased, and no buildings or structures from the Civil War era remain west of the village core, including the McLean House that was dismantled in 1893.</p>	<p>By 1968 the NPS has reconstructed numerous buildings and structures in the village, including the courthouse in 1963-64 for use as a visitor center. The park has also reconstructed and repaired other buildings around the outer edges of the roundabout and east and west of the village core, namely the McLean House in 1948. The park also builds a maintenance complex on the east edge of the village and a small fee collection booth at the entrance drive.</p>	<p>Several buildings in the village today date to the time of the Civil War and have been restored, while others that were lost after the war have been reconstructed. Except for the addition of a building and structure at the maintenance complex, there are no additional buildings and structures since 1968.</p>
Vegetation			
<p>Illustrations of the area from the Civil War period show the courthouse within a broader landscape setting of open fields and scattered trees. Historic photographs and illustrations also reveal trees around some of the village buildings. Historic photographs show that yards were typically comprised of a mixture of packed earth and weedy vegetative cover that had an appearance similar to that of a meadow.</p>	<p>Around half of the formerly open fields and pastures within the future park had reverted to woodland, or were in the process of being colonized by scrubby woody growth by 1937. The state's improvements to the Stage Road and reconfiguration of the roundabout around the former courthouse site resulted in the loss of several trees. Photographs from other areas of the park reflect cycles of tree and shrub maturation and loss.</p>	<p>By 1968, the village and its adjacent surroundings evoked a manicured appearance compared to pre-park conditions, based on various master plans and informed by research and archeological investigations. Park plans from the 1960s illustrate that woodland conditions extended over the majority of the southern half of the park, while more open conditions characterized the village. The park planted new trees at various village sites based on historic photographs, and installed extensive areas of lawn.</p>	<p>The existing configurations of open fields throughout the park primarily today date to extensive clearing and selective cutting undertaken by the NPS in 1940-68. Trees and shrubs help to define the field edges, and are found as solitary specimen in the fields and pastures and can be found around buildings and along roads. Many areas in the village are characterized by maintained turf. No original orchards remain in the village, but some orchard trees have been planted.</p>
Views and Vistas			
<p>Historic photographs and paintings suggest there were framed views of the courthouse and surrounding buildings in the village, and mostly sweeping views across the countryside to and from the village.</p>	<p>The loss of the courthouse in 1892 and the subsequent growth of existing and successional vegetation along former fence lines and at abandoned and ruined building sites throughout the village changed the focal point and character of views. Outward views from the village also changed as some of the fields were abandoned and allowed to revert to woodlands.</p>	<p>One of the most iconic views and focal points in the park was restored with the reconstruction of the courthouse, especially as viewed from the Stage Road. The NPS also prepared plans to recreate other views and vistas as part of restoration of historic field and forest patterns and park boundary increases. A comparison of aerial photos from 1937 and the 1960s indicate much more open conditions in and around the village, which provided opportunities for expansive views.</p>	<p>The broad views within and beyond the park today convey the feeling of a nineteenth-century rural landscape. The views are largely unbroken by twentieth-century development. However, the growth of forests on former farmlands has reduced the number of broad vistas that existed historically.</p>

Chronology of Landscape Characteristics (Table 0.1)			
1865	1937	1968	2017
Small-Scale Features			
Fencing, cannon, and other military features were the most common small-scale features in the village at the time of the surrender. Military maps from the period did not depict fence lines, but historic photographs, paintings, sketches, and archeological research have revealed some sections of fencing in the village. Some fences were destroyed during the encampment period or just after the surrender.	By 1937 previous fencing was replaced, fell into disuse as the community declined after the courthouse fire, or was removed during the 1929 Stage Road improvements. The War Department installed five cast iron tablets commemorating the war in the village in 1893, replacing earlier wood markers, and the United Daughters of the Confederacy erected a commemorative marker at the courthouse site in 1926. Culverts with concrete headwalls were present along the Stage Road.	Many fences were constructed in the park after 1948 to replicate Civil War-era fencing visible in historic photographs and interpreted from archeological field work. Other fences were built to address functional needs or to enhance the park's historic setting. The NPS added several new culverts, and replaced existing concrete headwalls with brick headwalls to help disguise their appearance. A CCC-era flagpole erected at the Clover Hill Tavern in 1940 was replaced with a new flagpole and bench at the visitor parking lot in 1964. A metal lamp based on a historic photograph was installed at the Clover Hill Tavern in the 1950s.	A system of reconstructed fences defines historic roadways and property boundaries throughout the village. Of the five War Department tablets located in the village, only two remain today. The metal lamp at the Clover Hill Tavern and bench and flagpole at the visitor parking lot are still present. There are also several culverts throughout the village, some with brick or stone headwalls, and others with no headwalls.

SUMMARY OF TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The overarching treatment philosophy for the cultural landscape is to manage landscape characteristics and features to more closely evoke historic 1865 village, field, and woodland patterns within visitor use areas, and to protect and enhance natural resource values within park land. The philosophy also balances the protection and enhancement of the site's historic Civil War-era integrity and character with contemporary park visitor access, interpretation requirements, and sustainable land management practices. Of the four treatment approaches recognized in "The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties," a rehabilitation treatment approach at Appomattox Court House NHP will allow for protection of the park's historic character and resources while carefully enhancing interpretive opportunities, improving circulation routes and visitor amenities, and balancing ecological maintenance and restoration.

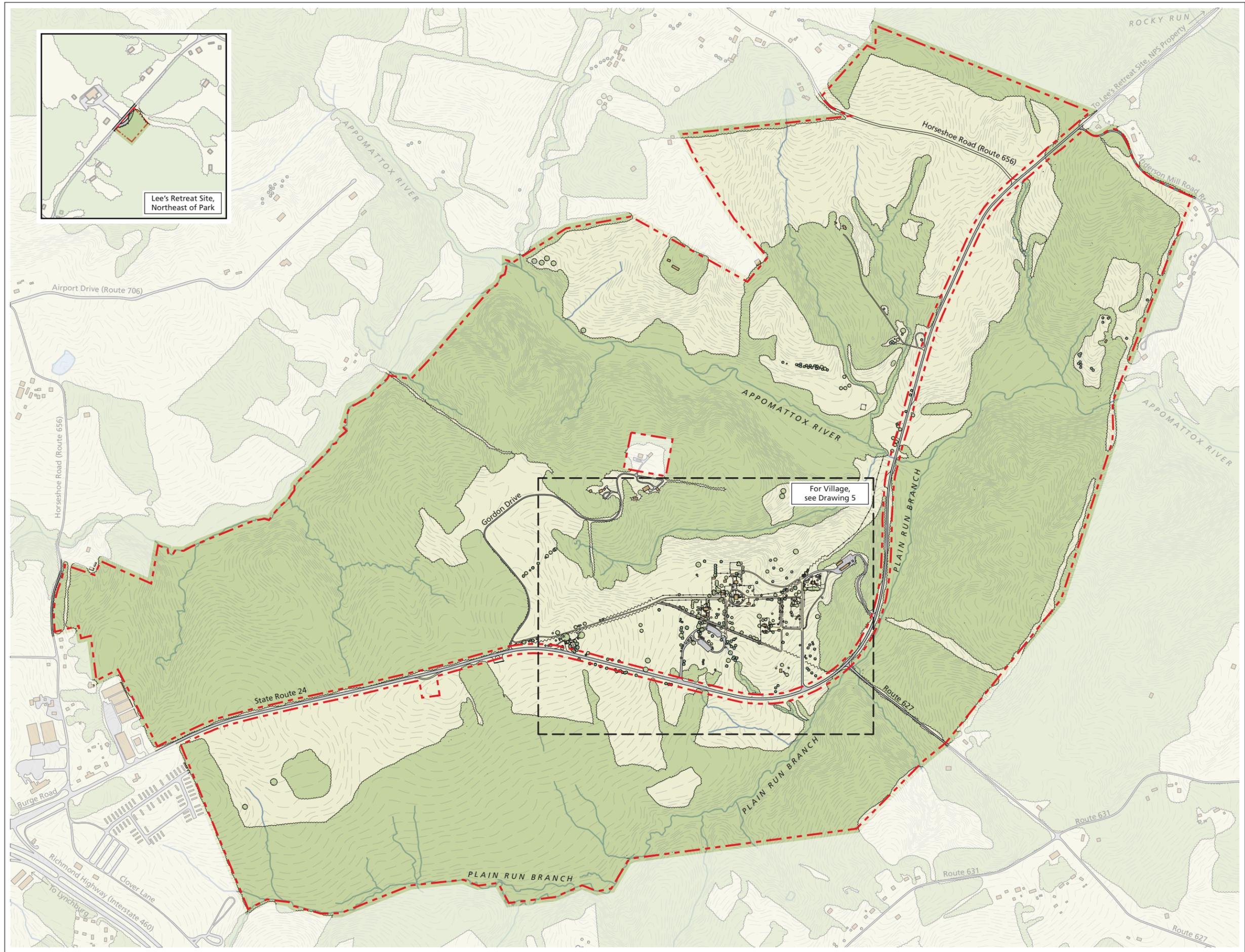
Treatment recommendations in this report are organized by landscape characteristic into nineteen projects: circulation, buildings and structures, vegetation, views and vistas, and small-scale features. They are summarized as follows:

- **Circulation:** The appearance, condition and accessibility of the road corridors, road surfaces, and pedestrian circulation systems will be improved to enhance the historic c.1865 character of the village. Four projects aim to repair historic road surfaces in the village (C-1), reconfigure access to the maintenance area and extend the hillside (C-2), repair and replace brick walks (C-3), and develop an accessible pedestrian path to the village and visitor center (C-4).

- Buildings and Structures: The historic c.1865 setting of the village will be improved by prioritizing the interpretation of missing buildings and structures, and providing additional visitor services in a way that does not negatively impact the village’s historic character. Two projects will interpret missing historic buildings and structures (BS-1) and locate a new comfort station in the visitor parking lot (BS-2).
- Vegetation: Patterns that were present during the historic period (to 1968) as documented through written and visual documentation will be retained and restored, while vegetation that post-dates the historic period (after 1968) that does not benefit park management goals will be removed. Six projects aim to remove select non-historic trees and shrubs (V-1), plant missing historic trees and shrubs (V-2), stabilize or replace-in-kind historic trees and shrubs in fair/poor condition (V-3), retain/remove representative orchards in the village (V-4), reconfigure existing fields in the village (V-5), and research and test alternative groundcovers to replace mowed turf (V-6).
- Views: Key historic views within the village and of the surrounding landscape will be retained and improved, while incompatible views of contemporary features and conditions will be screened. Five projects will rehabilitate the view from the Grant & Lee Meeting Site (VV-1), preserve views to the Courthouse from the Stage Road (VV-2), screen views of State Route 24 from the Clover Hill Tavern (VV-3), screen views to State Route 24 in the Battle Area (VV-4), and screen views of the visitor parking lot from the village (VV-5).
- Small-Scale Features: The appearance and condition of small-scale features such as fences will be improved to represent fence types and field sizes typical of the mid-nineteenth century. Two projects intend to reestablish missing fences and replace incorrect fences in the village (SSF-1) and reestablish historic fence lines in fields adjacent to the village (SSF-2).

ENDNOTES

- 1 Review comments, Joe Williams, Appomattox Court House NHP—hereafter APCO—May 2016.
- 2 CLR, December 2009: Ch.2-p.4.
- 3 CLR, December 2009: Ch.2-p.5.
- 4 CLR, December 2009: Ch.2-pp.6-14.
- 5 CLR, December 2009: Ch.2-pp.31-33.
- 6 CLR, December 2009: Ch.2-pp.33-37.
- 7 NPS, Appomattox Court House, 2002: 13; CLR, December 2009: Ch.2-pp.22-53.
- 8 CLR, December 2009: Ch.2-pp.53-54.
- 9 CLR, December 2009: Ch.2-pp.55-67.
- 10 CLR, December 2009: Ch.2-pp.58-82.
- 11 CLR, December 2009: Ch.2-pp.81-104.
- 12 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.5-p.3 and Sec.7-p.5.
- 13 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.8-p.44.
- 14 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.8-p.44.
- 15 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.8-p.44.
- 16 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.8-pp.44-45.
- 17 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.8-p.44.
- 18 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-pp.31-32.



Cultural Landscape Report

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park Appomattox, Virginia

Park Wide Overview 2018 Existing Conditions



National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Field Survey, Margie Brown, Jeff Killion, Sara Sanchez, June 2014
2. Orthographic Imagery, April 2013
3. NPS GIS Files, Appomattox Courthouse National Historical Park, 2007
4. 1994 Historic Tree Survey Area Maps, APCO 1995

DRAWN BY

Sara Sanchez, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, 2014
 AutoCAD Map 3D 2015, Adobe Illustrator CS6

LEGEND

- Existing Deciduous Tree
- Existing Evergreen Tree
- 1' Contour Lines
- Crushed Stone and Sand Walking Path
- Forest Canopy
- River
- Asphalt Roadway
- NPS Boundary
- Fields
- Fence Line

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Plan shows landscape in 2015.
3. Plan does not identify minor shrubs and herbaceous plants.
4. Only major residential roadways illustrated.



Drawing #1

1. FRAMEWORK FOR TREATMENT

This chapter describes a philosophical framework that provides context for the treatment recommendations for the village area. The chapter begins with an overview of applicable regulations and policies, park enabling legislation, and current park planning. Based on this framework, a landscape treatment philosophy articulates a guiding vision for the Appomattox Court House NHP landscape, including a rehabilitation treatment approach and an 1865 treatment reference date.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE REGULATIONS AND POLICIES

The treatment framework for the Appomattox Court House NHP landscape is guided broadly by the mission of the National Park Service, defined in the Organic Act of 1916, “to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.”¹ The application of this mission to cultural landscapes is articulated in *The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, which in turn is interpreted within a hierarchy of National Park Service management regulations and policies.

As a cultural resource, management of the landscape at Appomattox Court House NHP is defined by 36 *Code of Federal Regulations: Parks Forests and Public Property, Part 2: Resource Protection, Public Use and Recreation* (preservation of natural, cultural and archeological resources). The application of these regulations to cultural landscapes is contained within *National Park Service Management Policies* (2006), *Director’s Order 28: Cultural Resource Management*, and *NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline*. Several management standards outlined in NPS-28 provide a broad philosophical base for the four treatment approaches outlined in *The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards* and are directly applicable to the Appomattox Court House NHP landscape:

- Land use activities, whether historic or introduced, do not impair archeological resources.
- Uses addressing programmatic needs or park facilities within a cultural landscape, such as visitor centers, parking, interpretive structures, housing, administrative facilities, maintenance yards, and storage areas, are carefully considered in the context of the significance of the landscape.
- Use is monitored and regulated to minimize both immediate and long-term damage.

- Contemporary facilities do not adversely impact the landscape's physical and visual character. New facilities are compatible with the historic character and material of the landscape.
- Contemporary structures to facilitate access, such as ramps, railings, signs, and curb cuts, are designed and located to minimize adverse impacts on the character and features of a cultural landscape.
- Access to a cultural landscape that is vulnerable to damage from human use is limited, monitored, or controlled.
- All treatment and use decisions reflect consideration of effects on both the natural and built features of a cultural landscape and the dynamics inherent in natural processes and continued use.
- Use of destructive techniques, such as archeological excavation, is limited to providing sufficient information for research, interpretation, and management needs.
- All work that may affect cultural landscapes is evaluated by a historical landscape architect and other professionals, as appropriate.
- All modification, repair, or replacement of materials and features is preceded by sufficient study and recording to protect research and interpretive values.
- New work, materials, and replacement features are identified, documented, or permanently marked in an unobtrusive manner to distinguish them from original work, materials, and features.
- A proposed treatment project is initiated by the appropriate programming document, including a scope of work and cost estimate from a cultural landscape report. Such projects include preservation maintenance as well as major treatment. No treatment is undertaken without an approved cultural landscape report or work procedure specifying the work, and Section 106 compliance.
- A treatment project is directed by a historical landscape architect and performed by qualified technicians.
- Representative features salvaged from a cultural landscape are accessioned and cataloged, provided that they fall within the park's scope of collection statement.
- All changes made during treatment are graphically documented with drawings and photographs. Records of treatment are managed as archival materials by a curator or archivist within the park's museum collection.
- Work on historic structures, including modifications to improve drainage and access, does not harm the character-defining features of a cultural landscape.

ENABLING LEGISLATION AND PARK BOUNDARIES

Congressional recognition of Appomattox Court House began in 1926 when the United States Congress passed the Act for the Study and Investigation of Battlefields (44 Stat. 9), which charged the Army War College with the task of identifying all the sites of battles on American soil throughout the nation's history. The study identified the sites, ranked them in order of importance, and made recommendations for a plan for national commemoration. Initially, Appomattox Court House was to be recognized as a national monument, rather than a national military park, due to the lesser size of the engagement and number of resulting casualties. The study's recommendations were implemented by the Act of June 18, 1930 (46 Stat. 777), which authorized the War Department to acquire and fence land at the site of the old Appomattox Courthouse, and erect a monument for a cost not to exceed \$100,000. The Act contained the following language, which is considered the park's enabling legislation: "...to acquire at the scene of the said surrender approximately one acre of land...for the purpose of commemorating the termination of the War Between the States...and for the further purpose of honoring those who engaged in this tremendous conflict." Funding for a design, plan, and cost estimates at the one-acre monument was authorized by Congress the following year (46 Stat. 1277). At this time the War Department appointed the National Commission of Fine Arts to administer a national competition for the monument's design, but due to public pressure proposed instead to "recreate the historic scene of the surrender" rather than a single memorial sculpture.²

Oversight of the memorial was transferred from the War Department to the National Park Service on August 10, 1933. The 1930 Act was amended on August 13, 1935 (49 Stat. 613) to authorize a larger acquisition of land, structures, and property within one and a half miles of the courthouse site for the purpose of creating a national historical monument, and in 1939 approximately 970 acres were transferred from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of the Interior (Executive Order #8057, 3 CFR 460). In 1940, the Secretary of the Interior (Order 5 CFR 1520) designated the Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument, creating the park.³

On April 15, 1954, the property was redesignated as Appomattox Court House National Historical Park (NHP) by an Act of the Congress "for the purpose of commemorating the termination of the War Between the States which was brought about by the surrender of the army under General Robert E. Lee to Lieutenant General U.S. Grant at Appomattox Court House in the State of Virginia on April 9, 1865, and for the further purpose of honoring those who engaged in this tremendous conflict" (68 Stat. 54). Over the next ten years, additional land acquisitions included property significant to important events of the Civil War and scenic easements that permitted historic views and viewsheds to be maintained.⁴

In the 1970s, the National Park Service continued to acquire land associated with the battle and surrender. New boundaries were authorized on October 21, 1976 (90 Stat.2732) and the park's land acquisition ceiling was increased. The 1977 General Management Plan addressed the need to manage the park's potential surrounding development, and proposed additional land acquisition to increase visitor capacity while providing site protection for the historic village, preventing visual intrusions to the historic scene, and protecting important resources within the proposed boundary. In 1992, new boundaries incorporating the area of proposed land acquisition were adopted, and future acquisitions were authorized by donation (106 Stat. 3565).⁵ To date, the park has identified nine additional parcels totaling 258 acres for protection through conservation easements.

RELATIONSHIP TO EXISTING PARK PLANNING DOCUMENTS

Since its designation, management of Appomattox Court House NHP has been supported by planning initiatives consistent with National Park Service policy. Management of the cultural landscape is grounded in the park's enabling legislation, and has been guided by the 1963 Master Plan, 1977 "General Management Plan," 2009 "Cultural Landscape Report," 2015 "Foundation Document," and the 2017 "Five Year Strategic Action Plan, 2017-2021." Each of these reports is described below as they inform and relate to treatment of the Appomattox Court House NHP cultural landscape. Management of park resources and infrastructure, including those facilities associated with the cultural landscape, is accomplished through the National Park Service Facility Management Software System (FMSS).

MASTER PLAN (1963)

The "Master Plan for the Preservation and Use of Appomattox Court House National Historic Park" completed in 1963 represented a vision for the park based on three decades of previous planning, management, and development at the site by the federal government. It was prepared at the time when reconstruction of the Courthouse and other village buildings was underway, as well as construction of the State Route 24 bypass and visitor parking lot. The master plan articulated objectives related to preservation and use of the park, analysis of existing landscape conditions, and a development program.

Several issues were identified in the master plan: the presence of unsightly buildings on the Alvis tract northeast of the village, the privately-held Duiguid tract and Sears and Scott tract west of the village where the last fighting took place, and limited sight distances on the new highway bypass and the lack of a turning lane into the visitor parking lot.⁶

The master plan stated that the purpose of the park "is to convey to its visitors a lasting impression of the events marking the end of the Civil War and the reunion

of the North and South.”⁷ It also identified “the historic grounds and buildings” as significant park resources, namely the reconstructed McLean House where Grant and Lee agreed upon terms of the surrender, and “the village of Appomattox Court House, with its single main street circling the site of the Courthouse building, which provides an effective and appropriate setting for this dramatic moment in history.”⁸

Management Objectives and Directives

The master plan provided two objectives regarding the landscape: 1) reconstruct and restore the village and restore the surrounding land as it was in 1865 to the extent necessary to provide the feeling and setting of the old village and its environs, and 2) preserve the existing features that contribute to the historic setting. Specific directives in the master plan included avoiding a full-scale restoration of the village or park, concealing and obscuring all physical developments not related to the historic scene, excluding automobiles from the village area, and expanding use of agricultural special use permits (117.5 acres in 1963) to reduce maintenance costs.⁹

The master plan also provided a program for future work, including the restoration of park lands that had changed from their historic vegetative cover and topography, addition of plantings to screen the McLean House from the view of visitors in the visitor parking lot, and restoration of historic roads and walks. Graphic development plans illustrated ongoing and future restoration of village buildings, roads, lanes, walks, and fences (Figures 1.2, 1.3).¹⁰ A “Village Development Plan,” for example, indicated locations and types of historic fences throughout the village, based on previous research reports, while a “Vegetative Treatment Plan” showed areas of existing and proposed woodlands and fields.¹¹ The master plan also included a “Historical Base Map” showing conditions in 1865 (Figure 1.3).¹²

GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (1977)

The “General Management Plan, Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, Virginia” (GMP) was completed in September 1977 to address the park’s acquisition of additional land associated with the battle and surrender. The report addressed the expanded boundary and the need to manage the park’s potential surrounding development. Land acquisition were intended to increase visitor capacity while providing site protection for the historic village, prevent visual intrusions to the historic scene, and protect important resources in the both the existing and proposed boundaries. The new lands were within view of the village and contained the final battle site of the two armies, but were under threat of subdivision because the scenic easements that existed at this time prohibited commercial development but did not restrict residential development.¹³

The GMP identified several other issues regarding modern impacts to the village's pastoral and quiet setting: noise generated by through truck traffic on the State Route 24 bypass, park use of the Meeks Store as headquarters, and use of historic roads by park vehicles associated with the maintenance area east of the Peers House and headquarters at the Meeks Store. The confluence of vehicular traffic near the Triangle (intersection of Stage Road and Court House Road) was also identified as a safety hazard to visitors on foot.¹⁴

According to the GMP, the park's purpose was "to further public understanding of the specific events that occurred [at the site], and to promote public enjoyment of the preserved environment."¹⁵ The report identified significant park resources, among them thirteen structures that were present in 1865 and restored by the park to their historic appearances, and ten reconstructions of historic buildings at their original locations, some of which housed visitor and park functions.¹⁶ Regarding the village itself, the report stated that, "Appomattox today [1977] is highly reminiscent of the village in 1865. A visitor may easily walk down the streets and imagine his presence in a time of surrender and returning peace."¹⁷

The GMP identified all land within the 1977 park boundaries and proposed boundary expansion as a historic zone, with three subzone categories: scenic easement, development, and natural environment (Figure 1.4). The subzone categories had a specific function in maintaining the authentic historic atmosphere of the site, yet allowing for the controlled development necessary for visitor access and enjoyment.¹⁸ Within the village, the scenic subzone extended west of the village core along the north side of the Stage Road. The development subzone included the Maintenance Area, Maintenance Area Access Road, Prince Edward Court House Road, Bookstore Access Road, Isbell Lane, and visitor parking lot and Entrance Drive. There were no natural environment subzone areas within the village.¹⁹

Management Objectives and Directives

The GMP stated several management objectives related to the landscape: 1) acquire and consolidate land holdings sufficient for the preservation and management of the park's historic resources so that non-historic homes and roads can be removed and the village can be returned to its 1865 setting as far as the horizon; 2) preserve the park's historic structures, roads, fence lines, and other historic resources, and restore historic structures, as appropriate, to facilitate preservation and enhance interpretive values; and 3) manage the natural resources subzones in a manner that optimizes their value as a visual barrier between the historic village and adjacent lands to the south and east.²⁰ Specific directives in the GMP included the following:

- **Buildings and Structures:** No further reconstruction is needed because there are adequate structures in the village to recreate the historic scene; relocate the maintenance area to the north side of State Route 24 near the utility right-of-way

(along the park's eastern boundary) to allow for restoration of the Salute Site; and relocate park headquarters to the Mathews House.²¹

- **Circulation:** Continue efforts to reroute the State Route 24 bypass to north of the park boundary to insulate the village from modern sights and sounds; eliminate park vehicle use of the historic roads that visitors use to improve visitor safety and allow for restoration of remaining portions of Stage Road to provide a realistic historic appearance for visitors; retain base materials on select paved historic roads to facilitate access by emergency vehicles and control weed growth, but cover them with a sand and clay mixture native to the park to create a country road appearance with dust, markings, and rain erosion; fill road cuts from old State Road 24 that are a major intrusion in the village terrain to return the terrain to its native slopes.²²
- **Vegetation:** It is not necessary to return to the tree lines of 1865 in outlying areas if they have minimal effect from the village; future tree line cuttings in the park should refer to the 1867 Michler topographic map; park lands to the south, west, and north of the village have more trees than in 1865, but consideration must be given to effective screening of land beyond the park boundaries; although mowing and clearing grasses and weeds in the village on a regular basis creates a neater appearance than in 1865, doing so will support the park's safety program in controlling ticks and biting insects; agricultural special use permits (264.6 acres in 1977: 90 for rotational crops, 174.6 for grazing) should be continued to maintain open fields in a manner that resembling those of 1865; use of cattle in establishing an agricultural mood and controlling weed/shrub growth in the fields will continue (Figures 1.5, 1.6, 1.7).²³
- **Views and Vistas:** Proposed acquisition of additional lands in conjunction with zoning of lands constituting the park's visual horizon for low density residential use is essential to preserve visual isolation and the pastoral setting of the old village from twentieth-century intrusions.²⁴
- **Small-Scale Features:** Fencing along State Route 24, while historically inaccurate in location and type, should be continued as a method of controlling livestock of the agricultural permittees.²⁵

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT (2009)

A "Cultural Landscape Report, Appomattox Court House National Historical Park" (CLR) was completed by John Milner Associates in December 2009. Through extensive research and analysis, the CLR documented the historical development of the site's cultural landscape and established the connections between the site's historic significance and extant resources. The report provided recommendations and guidelines to support implementation of the overarching management strategy and preferred alternative in the park's update to the 1977 GMP that was underway at this time. The CLR also developed implementation

guidelines as a series of seventeen projects, each of which presented a goal or vision for treatment and outlined a process for achieving it.²⁶

Treatment Approach

The CLR recommended “rehabilitation” as the overarching treatment approach for the park’s landscape, which would allow for protection of the site’s historic character and resources while addressing the need for enhancing interpretive opportunities, improving circulation, restoring ecological systems, and providing additional visitor amenities. The treatment plan included an overall concept for cultural landscape treatment that attempted to balance the protection and enhancement of the site’s historic Civil War-era integrity with contemporary park visitor access and interpretation improvements and the implementation of sustainable land management practices. The report’s landscape treatment recommendations aimed to support interpretation of the story of the battles leading to the surrender, the surrender itself, and its aftermath, by reinstating historic conditions or establishing aids to interpreting missing landscape features (Figures 1.8, 1.9). The treatment plan also recognized the value of post-battle commemoration and sought to reconcile commemorative features with features that relate directly to the battle.²⁷

FOUNDATION DOCUMENT (2015)

Appomattox Court House NHP completed a draft update of the 1977 GMP in November 2010. The justification for this update included the expansion of the park boundary since 1977 and the lack of an effective approach for dealing with adjacent road issues. However, around this time the National Park Service transitioned from preparing general management plans to “foundational documents.” Completed in November 2015, the park’s “Foundation Document, Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, Virginia” articulates the park’s purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, and interpretive themes.

According to the foundation document, the purpose of Appomattox Court House NHP is to:²⁸

- Commemorate the surrender of General Robert E. Lee to Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant and the effective termination of the Civil War brought about by the Appomattox Campaign from March 29-April 12, 1865 and to honor those engaged in this great conflict;
- Preserve and protect those park resources, including landscape features, historic structures, archeological sites, cemeteries and monuments, archives, and collections that are related to the Appomattox Campaign, the surrender and its legacy;
- Provide opportunities for the public to learn about the Civil War; the people affected, the Appomattox Campaign and its culmination in the surrender at Appomattox Court House; and the beginning of peace and national reunification.

Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. They are closely related to a park's legislative purpose and are more specific than significance statements. Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management efforts on what is truly significant about the park; if they are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.²⁹

The Foundation Document identifies six groups of fundamental resources and values for the park. The five that relate to the village landscape are as follows:³⁰

- Buildings and Structures Associated with the End of the Appomattox Campaign, the Surrender, and Its Legacy. Resources include the McLean House, Clover Hill Tavern complex, Peers House, Isbell House, Mariah Wright House, Meeks Store, Appomattox County Jail, Kelley House, and Woodson Law Office. Numerous barns, storehouse, stables, and outbuildings also support the historic setting.
- Sites, Roads and Lanes, Cultural Landscape Features, and Archeological Resources Associated with the End of the Appomattox Campaign, the Surrender, and Its Legacy. Resources include the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road and the knoll where Union and Confederate soldiers exchanged salutes as a sign of mutual respect.
- Commemorative Resources. With the transfer of Appomattox Court House to the National Park Service, the decision was made to focus on restoring the village setting and rebuilding the McLean House rather than a more traditional monument or memorial. Other resources include tablets and plaques.
- Viewshed Values. Views and vistas contribute to the visitor experience by providing scenic enjoyment. Viewsheds provide the context for the cultural landscape features that are key to understanding the battles and events that led to the surrender. There are many opportunities for enjoying views from within the park and a series of viewpoints from key areas are associated with interpretive waysides telling important aspects of the park story. Although not present in April 1865, many wood lots and forests provide an important vegetative buffer that screens the visual impacts of modern buildings on the edges of the park. Maintaining these viewshed values is fundamental to protecting the park experience and context.
- Contemplative Atmosphere. The historic village of Appomattox Court House and surrounding rural landscape create an immersive experience and contemplative atmosphere for visitors. This fundamental value provides a sense of solemnity and an opportunity for visitors to reflect on the desperate struggle to end the Civil

War, which led to the surrender at Appomattox Court House and the first steps toward the reconciliation of a reunited nation. The lack of modern visual intrusions contributes to this contemplative atmosphere, creating a unique sense of place ideal for provoking thought on the causes and consequences of the Civil War.

The Foundation Document identifies the park's natural resources as "Other Resources and Values" because they are not fundamental to the purpose of the park and may be unrelated to its significance, but are important to consider in planning processes. They are important in the operation and management of the park and warrant special consideration in park planning. The park manages approximately 1,700 acres of diverse natural resources, including various plant and animal communities, streams, wetlands, forests, and agricultural lands. The park lies in the Appomattox River watershed, which drains into the James River and Chesapeake Bay.³¹

The Foundation Document also identifies related resources are not owned by the park. One of them, the Confederate Cemetery, is located within the current park boundaries and is just west of the village. The cemetery contains 18 Confederate graves and 1 Federal grave, and is managed by the Appomattox Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.³²

Interpretive Themes

The Foundation Document also describes three interpretive themes for the park, which are derived from and reflect the park purpose, significance, resources, and values. The themes also foster multiple opportunities for visitors to experience and consider the park and its resources. The themes were explained in detail in the park's "Long-Range Interpretive Plan" (LRIP) in November 2010, simultaneously with development of the CLR and draft GMP update in 2009. The three interpretive themes to be communicated to the public about the park are as follows:³³

- Theme #1, "From Petersburg to Appomattox: The Final Days & Surrender." Focuses on the surrender—the campaign from Petersburg to Appomattox, the events of April 9, the immediate aftermath, including the stacking of arms on April 12, and the paroling of Lee's army.
- Theme #2, "The Legacy of Appomattox." Explores how the expectations, hopes, and promises of the events at Appomattox were played out in a larger political context.
- Theme #3, "Memories and Meanings." Focuses on the evolution of thought and perspectives related to the surrender, and the meanings Americans have imposed on both the physical setting of Appomattox Court House and the events that occurred there in April 1865. It also addresses the role of the landscape and the ways that Americans have chosen to remember and commemorate the surrender since 1865, including the re-burial of soldiers, the introduction of monu-

ments, scholarly investigation, preservation and reconstruction of buildings, and creation of the national historical park.

FIVE YEAR STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN (2017)

Appomattox Court House NHP completed a “Five Year Strategic Action Plan, 2017-2021” in 2017. Building on the three purpose statements in the Foundation Document, this report identified “preservation” as one of the park’s core values that would be enacted by preserving and protecting original structures and “managing the built environment in a manner that evokes the 1865 landscape while also meeting NPS policy requirements.”³⁴ The report also described a future vision for the park: “In 2021, new and varied access to [the park’s] stories inspires personal connection with the park’s significance and their evolving relevance.”³⁵ Priorities intended to help enable this vision included improving access to the structures and landscape to get visitors to the stories, and enhance the site’s historic atmosphere to keep the 1865 time period alive in the visitors’ experience.³⁶ The report also proposed research and development of preliminary plans for a new visitor center facility.³⁷

TREATMENT ISSUES IN THE VILLAGE

The 2015 Foundation Document identified several key issues regarding the use of historic and contemporary resources in the village and the visitor experience in the village. A Treatment Workshop held at the park in April 2017 reiterated these issues and identified additional concerns. The park’s overall goal is to evoke the historic 1865 character wherever possible in the treatment of historic cultural resources.

- **Adaptive Reuse of Historic Structures.** Existing buildings, including historic structures, are not adequate nor were they designed to meet operational needs. Adaptive reuse was a strategy adopted by park managers early in the history of the park as a practical way to meet short-term needs in a less costly way than constructing new buildings. Adaptation of these buildings over time has caused both stress and loss of historic fabric and is increasingly inadequate for modern uses. This is particularly so at the Isbell House, a mid-nineteenth-century residence that houses the park’s administrative offices, library, and collections management functions.³⁸ Despite installation of a screen of plantings, parked cars in the adjacent employee parking lot still detracts from the historic character of the village. There are similar landscape treatment and aesthetic issues at the Meeks Store, which houses interpretive offices on the second floor; the Clover Hill Tavern kitchen, which houses offices and a bookstore; and the Peers House, which has cars and other modern devices around it. Some modern uses within the village are likely to be unavoidable, as there are efficiencies in retaining staff and other services for visitors in the village.³⁹

- **Maintenance Complex.** Located at the east edge of the village, the 1950s complex is a significant intrusion into the park's historic landscape. Some maintenance equipment and vehicles have to be stored outside because of lack of space. It has been difficult to retrofit the current buildings to meet safety standards because of the visual impacts such efforts would have on the historic setting. Expansion is problematic because the buildings are located in an area of the cultural landscape that has fundamental resource and values that support the park's purpose and significance.⁴⁰ Although use of maintenance vehicles on the village roads is discouraged after the park opens to visitors, such activity is sometimes unavoidable, especially near the Peers House. Additionally, the safety of visitors walking on these roads when park vehicles are near is a concern.
- **Safety along State Route 24.** Visitor as well as park staff safety along State Route 24, which traverses the park and is under the jurisdiction of the Virginia Department of Transportation, is a major issue. Noise and the visibility of traffic on the roadway affect the visitor experience and the ability of park staff to convey information. There are concerns that the department may expand State Route 24 in the future as traffic volume increases.⁴¹ This scenario will likely exacerbate incompatible views of the highway from key areas of the village.
- **Configuration of Agricultural Fields and Management of Trees.** The park has recently implemented a new plan to reconfigure the agricultural fields into smaller parcels to better evoke nineteenth century spatial organization. The schedules of annual mowing and harvesting have also been revised to evoke this character and also improve wildlife habitat. Parallel to this effort is the desire to reestablish missing fence lines in fields adjacent to the village. Another concern amongst park staff is the spread of the Emerald ash borer and other diseases that could damage trees in the park, and the need to identify replacements for them.
- **Universal Access and Experiencing Park Resources.** Addressing the need to provide universal access at Appomattox Court House NHP while balancing the appearance of the cultural landscape and the integrity of historic structures is a key issue. Numerous historic structures throughout the park are not fully accessible. Located on the edge of the historic village at the bottom of a sloping hill, the visitor parking area creates challenges for some visitors accessing the park and its visitor center. In 2013 a value analysis study was conducted to present recommendations for providing an accessible route to the visitor center from the parking area, but due to the historic significance of Market Lane, the recommendations were not implemented.⁴²

A "Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan" (SETP) completed in October 2017 identified possible solutions for several problem areas related to accessibility. To improve access to the village, the report recommended relocating accessible parking spaces to the west end of the visitor parking lot, and constructing an accessible

path from the new spaces to the Stage Road via an area just west of the McLean House. Within the village, the plan proposed several new walkways and ramps to provide access to several historic buildings that are currently not fully accessible. Noting the difficulty of making the courthouse fully accessible, the report also recommended building a new visitor center/restroom facility on the west end of the visitor parking lot.⁴³

LANDSCAPE TREATMENT APPROACH

The four treatment approaches recognized by the Secretary of the Interior for historic properties were considered in conjunction with preparation of the draft GMP update and the CLR. The treatment approaches—preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction—are described in *The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Historic Properties* as forming “the philosophical basis for responsible preservation practice and enable long-term preservation of a landscape’s historic features, qualities, and materials.” The approaches are defined as:⁴⁴

- **Preservation:** the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and material of a historic property. Includes stabilization work, where necessary, as well as ongoing preservation maintenance and repair of historic materials and features.
- **Rehabilitation:** the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.
- **Restoration:** the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by removing features from other periods in its history and reconstructing missing features from the restoration period.
- **Reconstruction:** the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.

REHABILITATION AS THE RECOMMENDED TREATMENT

“Rehabilitation” is the most appropriate overarching treatment approach for the Appomattox Court House NHP landscape. This approach is consistent with the management objectives and directives of the 1977 GMP and the treatment approach recommended in the 2009 CLR. It allows for protection of the park’s historic character and resources while carefully enhancing interpretive opportunities, improving circulation routes and visitor amenities, and balancing ecological maintenance and restoration. Stabilization, protection, and preservation of

historic and natural resources are assumed as part of a rehabilitation treatment approach, even when new uses are accommodated. Areas of the landscape that are particularly vulnerable to change and disturbance, such as sensitive habitats and biotic resources, as well as sites of known and potential archeological resources, should be treated with great care. For archeological resources, preservation is recommended unless a compelling research question or informational need justifies disturbance or excavation, or mitigation to accommodate unavoidable change is necessary.⁴⁵

TREATMENT REFERENCE DATES

Identification of a treatment reference date provides an objective benchmark for managing historic character in a landscape. The primary treatment reference date for Appomattox Court House NHP is 1865, the year of the Appomattox Campaign, the Surrender, and the termination of the Civil War (Drawing 2). This reference date is consistent with the recommendations in the 2009 CLR, 2015 Foundation Document, and 2017-2021 Strategic Action Plan. A secondary treatment period is 1866-1968, which includes commemoration and preservation activities that resulted in the establishment of the park and the recreation of the 1865 landscape by the National Park Service. This reference period is consistent with the draft of the updated National Register Registration Form (August 2014). The period acknowledges the physical changes that occurred in the decades after the war, National Park Service acquisition and management beginning in the 1930s, and approximately thirty years of research and archeological investigation to inform the park's master plans through 1968 (Drawings 3 and 4). The park's significance, use, and appearance today is a result of this development program, much of which was completed in time for the Centennial of the Surrender in 1965 (Drawing 5).

STANDARDS FOR REHABILITATION

Standards for rehabilitation have been developed by the Secretary of the Interior for historic properties. The ten basic principles that comprise the standards are intended to help preserve the distinctive character of a site while allowing for reasonable change to meet new needs. The standards (36 CFR Part 67) apply to historic properties of all periods, locations, sizes, conditions, and uses. These standards create a baseline of guidance to which intended changes to the historic landscape must be compared. These standards are neither technical nor prescriptive, but promote responsible preservation practices as follows:⁴⁶

- A property will be used as it was historically, or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.

- The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
- Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.
- Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
- Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
- Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.
- Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
- Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
- New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.
- New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

LANDSCAPE TREATMENT PHILOSOPHY

The landscape treatment philosophy for Appomattox Court House NHP articulates the essential qualities of the landscape that convey its significance. It is consistent with broad principles derived from the park's enabling legislation, the 1977 GMP, and the 2015 Foundation Document. The treatment philosophy provides the overall context for enhancing historic character and perpetuating the characteristics and features that convey historical significance while balancing contemporary needs associated with visitor use and park operations. The philosophy helps to guide decisions and provide context for the specific treatment tasks for the village landscape, presented in Chapter 2.

APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE TREATMENT PHILOSOPHY

The overarching treatment philosophy for the cultural landscape at Appomattox Court House NHP is to manage landscape characteristics and features to more closely evoke historic 1865 village, field, and woodland patterns within visitor use areas, and to protect and enhance natural resource values within park land. The philosophy also balances the protection and enhancement of the site's historic Civil War-era integrity and character with contemporary park visitor access, interpretation requirements, and sustainable land management practices.

Circulation

The appearance and condition of the road corridors, road surfaces, and pedestrian circulation systems will be improved to enhance the historic character of the village. Road corridors at Appomattox Court House in the nineteenth century were typically defined by fences and/or tree lines associated with adjacent pastures, fields, and yards. The actual traveled way was located within this corridor but the alignment often meandered to avoid low muddy areas and gullies caused by storm runoff. Use of village roads declined after the Appomattox Courthouse fire in 1892, and many roads faded to traces or became overgrown. The exception was the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road, which continued as a main route through the area. In 1929 the Commonwealth of Virginia regraded and paved the Stage Road, employing cut and fill to accommodate realignments that broadened curves. The roundabout that surrounded the former courthouse was retained but reduced in size to an oval shape to improve traffic flow. The Stage Road remained a busy thoroughfare until the 1960s when the state constructed a bypass road south of the village. Park planners decided that the rutted and uneven earthen surfaces of the Civil War era roads were not desirable to reestablish, and over time the park installed grass, crushed stone, and asphalt surfaces on the Stage Road and other village roads. The park also constructed brick and crushed stone pedestrian walkways to improve pedestrian circulation in the village, and most recently has completed several accessibility projects.

Buildings and Structures

The historic setting of the village will be improved by prioritizing the interpretation of missing buildings and structures, and providing additional visitor services in a way that does not negatively impact the village's historic character. With the Appomattox Courthouse at its center, buildings in the village core developed in the nineteenth century around the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road roundabout. These complexes were typically set apart from each other by fence lines and trees, and characterized by a main brick or frame building, several outbuildings, and other structures set within grass/meadow spaces. Just beyond the village core were open fields and pastures and scattered buildings and structures, defined and separated by roads, fences, and vegetation. These elements conveyed a rural yet important judicial setting of the former Appomattox county seat. However, after

fire destroyed the courthouse in 1892 and the historic McLean House was dismantled in 1893, many remaining buildings deteriorated, some were repurposed for different uses, and others were left abandoned. In the early years of National Park Service administration, several outbuildings and agricultural structures such as tobacco barns were designated as “undesirable non-historic structures” and removed. However, numerous archeological investigations and research projects in the 1940s through 1960s informed the reconstruction of the McLean House and courthouse, and restoration and rehabilitation of many others. Today, nine original antebellum buildings survive within the park, and fourteen historic buildings that were lost after the Civil War have been reconstructed by the National Park Service to enhance the historical accuracy and interpretation of the park.⁴⁷ Buildings and structures in the village function as interpretive destinations and museum space, provide visitor information and services, and serve as park offices, housing, and maintenance.

Vegetation

Vegetation patterns that were present during the historic period (to 1968) as documented through written and visual documentation will be retained and restored, while vegetation that post-dates the historic period (after 1968) that does not benefit park management goals will be removed. In areas where photographic documentation from the 1865 period is available, vegetation will be restored as much as possible, such as the west side of the Appomattox Courthouse, the front of the Clover Hill Tavern, and the front of the McLean House. In most other areas, where Civil War era documentation is not available, the goal will be to restore the historic character of the vegetation as depicted in photographs and in master plans through c.1968.

Mainly open conditions with scattered vegetation in house lots and along fence lines characterized the village landscape at the time of the Civil War. After the Appomattox Courthouse fire in 1892, activity in the village declined and by the 1930s many areas were overgrown and abandoned. Over the next thirty years, the park cleared much of the overgrown vegetation in the village, but also retained numerous mature and healthy trees and shrubs, even in areas where archeological investigations and building reconstructions were underway. When such projects were completed, the park typically installed grass and new plantings based on historic photographs and landscape descriptions. The park also added several plantings to honor or commemorate events and individuals, and to interpret historic conditions that are not based in historic documentation.⁴⁸ While a few trees in the village today likely date to the Civil War period, most vegetation dates to the 1930s or after.

Views and Vistas

Key historic views within the village and of the surrounding landscape will be retained and improved, while incompatible views of contemporary features and

conditions will be screened. The mostly open conditions in the village at the time of the Civil War resulted in expansive views of the surrounding countryside. However, the condition and use of the village gradually declined after the Appomattox Courthouse was destroyed by fire in 1892, and by the 1930s many of the once open areas became overgrown with trees and shrubs, thus limiting the viewsheds. The park cleared much of the understory and volunteer growth over the next thirty years, while leaving some mature trees that corresponded to plants shown in historic photographs. The park also replaced missing plants, and added other vegetation to screen incompatible views of the State Route 24 bypass and adjacent development. Today, views are particularly important as they help interpret the military events of 1865. Many visitor areas within the village afford long, sweeping panoramic views of the surrounding rural landscape, which except for State Route 24 is mostly unbroken by historically-incompatible twentieth-century developments. The courthouse's position on axis with the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road makes it a strong focal point for views within the village. There are also notable outward views of the Stage Road and the village from the courthouse.⁴⁹

Small-Scale Features

The appearance and condition of small-scale features such as fences will be improved to depict the field sizes, fencing, and crop types typical of the mid-nineteenth century. Based on existing research, the 1865 Appomattox landscape contained four types or styles of fences: post and board, post and rail, worm, and picket. Over the next century, a fifth type of fence, post and wire (or barbed wire fence), appeared in the Appomattox landscape. At the time of the Civil War, fences demarcated property boundaries, protected crops from livestock, surrounded domestic areas and cemeteries, and also influenced the battle. However, documentation of fences around 1865 is scant; photographs and paintings depict fences in some portions of the village core, and army officers recount dismantling extant fences for breastworks. Photographs from the 1880s and 1890s depict many dilapidated fences, built in many styles. Park records indicate that most fences were gone by the 1930s or in poor condition, and were subsequently rebuilt by the National Park Service as part of the effort to reconstruct the 1865 landscape. Park research in the 1940s on historic fences noted that the mid-nineteenth century practice was to enclose outlying fields with worm fences, to surround orchards and garden plots in the village area with post and rail and post and board fences, and to mark house yards with picket fences.⁵⁰ Aerial photographs from the 1930s, as well as archeology, provide the most comprehensive depiction of the potential location of 1860s fence lines.

ENDNOTES

- 1 An Act to Establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes (National Park Service Organic Act, August 25, 1916), 39 Stat. 535.
- 2 GMP/EIS, draft, November 2010: pp.25-26.
- 3 GMP/EIS, draft, November 2010: p.26.
- 4 GMP/EIS, draft, November 2010: p.27.
- 5 GMP/EIS, draft, November 2010: pp.27-28.
- 6 Master Plan, 1963: Sheet G-3.
- 7 Master Plan, 1963: Sheet G-2.
- 8 Master Plan, 1963: Sheet G-2.
- 9 Master Plan, 1963: Sheet G-2.
- 10 Master Plan, 1963: Sheet G-3.
- 11 Master Plan 1963: “Village Development Plan,” Dwg.340-2027G, Sheet G-5, 1963; Master Plan 1963: “Vegetative Treatment Plan,” Dwg.340-3018B, Sheet G-8, 1963.
- 12 Master Plan 1963: “Historical Base Map as of 1865,” Dwg.340-2007D, Sheet G-14, 1963.
- 13 GMP, September 1977: pp.92-93.
- 14 GMP, September 1977: pp.90-91.
- 15 GMP, September 1977: p.3.
- 16 GMP, September 1977: p.5.
- 17 GMP, September 1977: p.30.
- 18 CLR, December 2009: Ch.2-p.129.
- 19 GMP, September 1977: “Land Classification” Dwg.340-40009A, 1977.
- 20 GMP, September 1977: pp.13-14.
- 21 GMP, September 1977: pp.30,91-93; GMP, September 1977: “General Development Plan-Proposed” Dwg.340-40008B, 1976.
- 22 GMP, September 1977: 22,24-25,31,90-91,93-94; GMP, September 1977: “Park Roads-Desired Surface” Dwg.340-40015C, 1976.
- 23 GMP, September 1977: pp.10,22-24,32.
- 24 GMP, September 1977: p.90.
- 25 GMP, September 1977: p.32.
- 26 CLR, December 2009: Ch.5-p.40.
- 27 CLR, December 2009: Ch.1-p.13.
- 28 Foundation Document, September 2015: p.5.
- 29 Foundation Document, September 2015: p.7.
- 30 Foundation Document, September 2015: pp.7-8.
- 31 Foundation Document, September 2015: p.9.
- 32 Foundation Document, September 2015: p.10.
- 33 Foundation Document, September 2015: p.11; LRIP, November 2010: pp.12-13.
- 34 Five Year Strategic Action Plan, 2017-2021: p.2.
- 35 Five Year Strategic Action Plan, 2017-2021: p.3.
- 36 Five Year Strategic Action Plan, 2017-2021: p.4.
- 37 Five Year Strategic Action Plan, 2017-2021: p.10.
- 38 Foundation Document, September 2015: p.29.
- 39 Foundation Document, September 2015: p.29.
- 40 Foundation Document, September 2015: p.29.
- 41 Foundation Document, September 2015: p.30.
- 42 Foundation Document, September 2015: p.30.
- 43 Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan, October 2017: pp.5-7.
- 44 CLR, December 2009: Ch.5-p.6.
- 45 CLR, December 2009: Ch.5-pp.6-7.
- 46 CLR, December 2009: Ch.5-pp.7-8.
- 47 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.78.
- 48 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.56.
- 49 CLR, December 2009: Ch.3-p.18.
- 50 Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument, Master Plan, 1942, “Research on Historic Fences.”

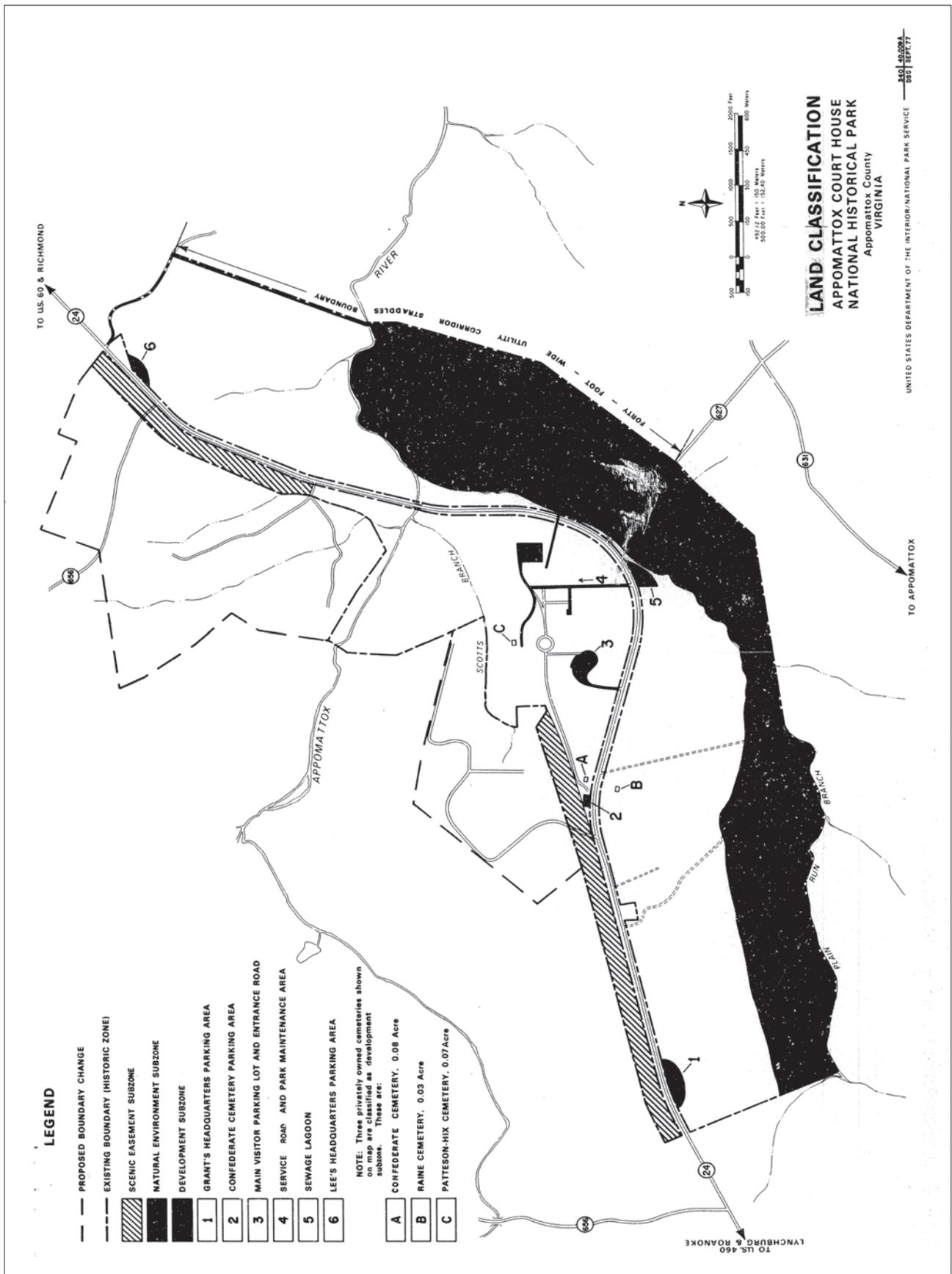


Figure 1.4. "Land Classification," part of the General Management Plan for Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, 1977. (Denver Service Center, eTIC, Dwg. 340-40009A)

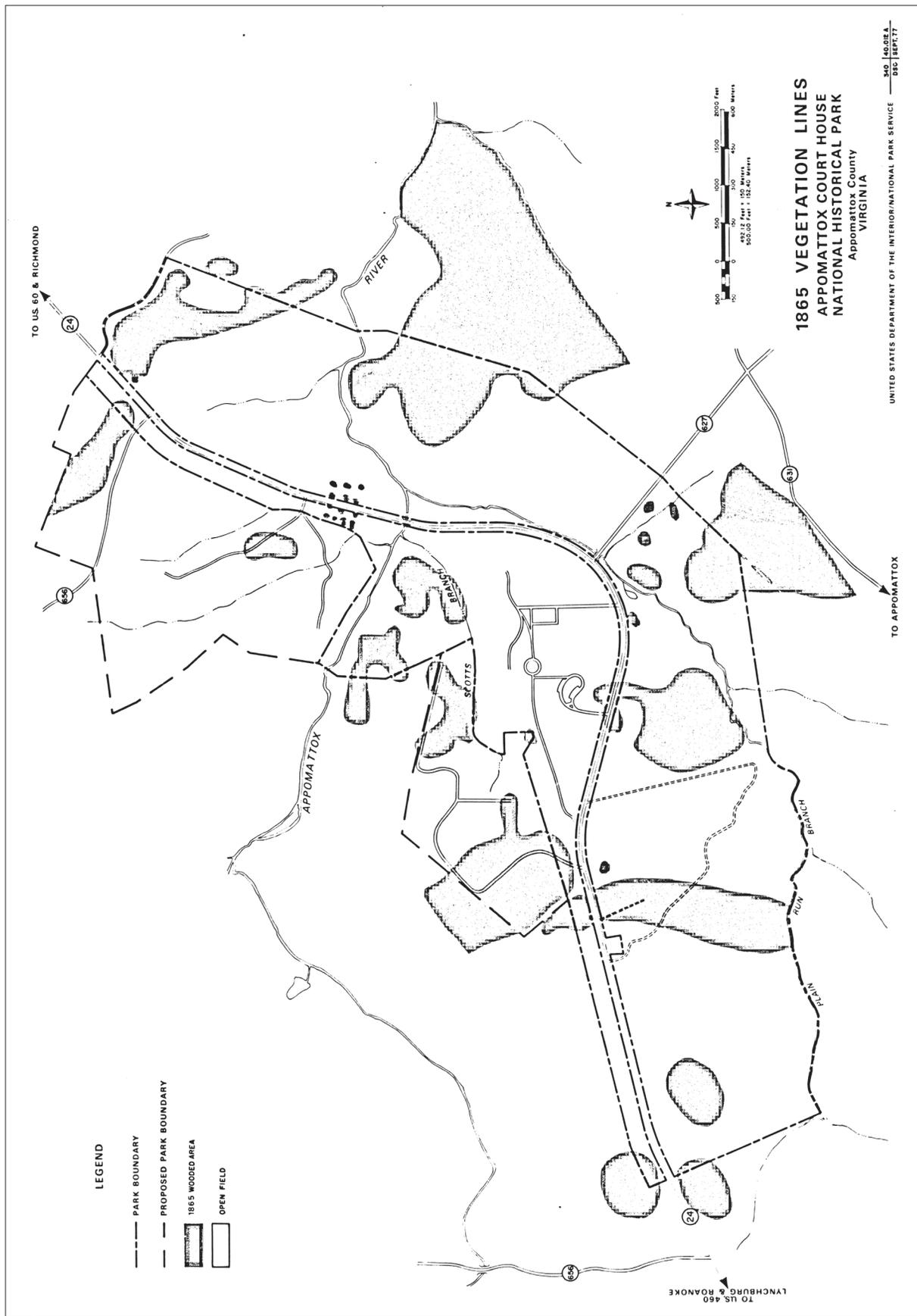


Figure 1.5. "1865 Vegetation Lines," part of the General Management Plan for Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, 1977. (Denver Service Center, eTIC, Dwg. 340-40012A)

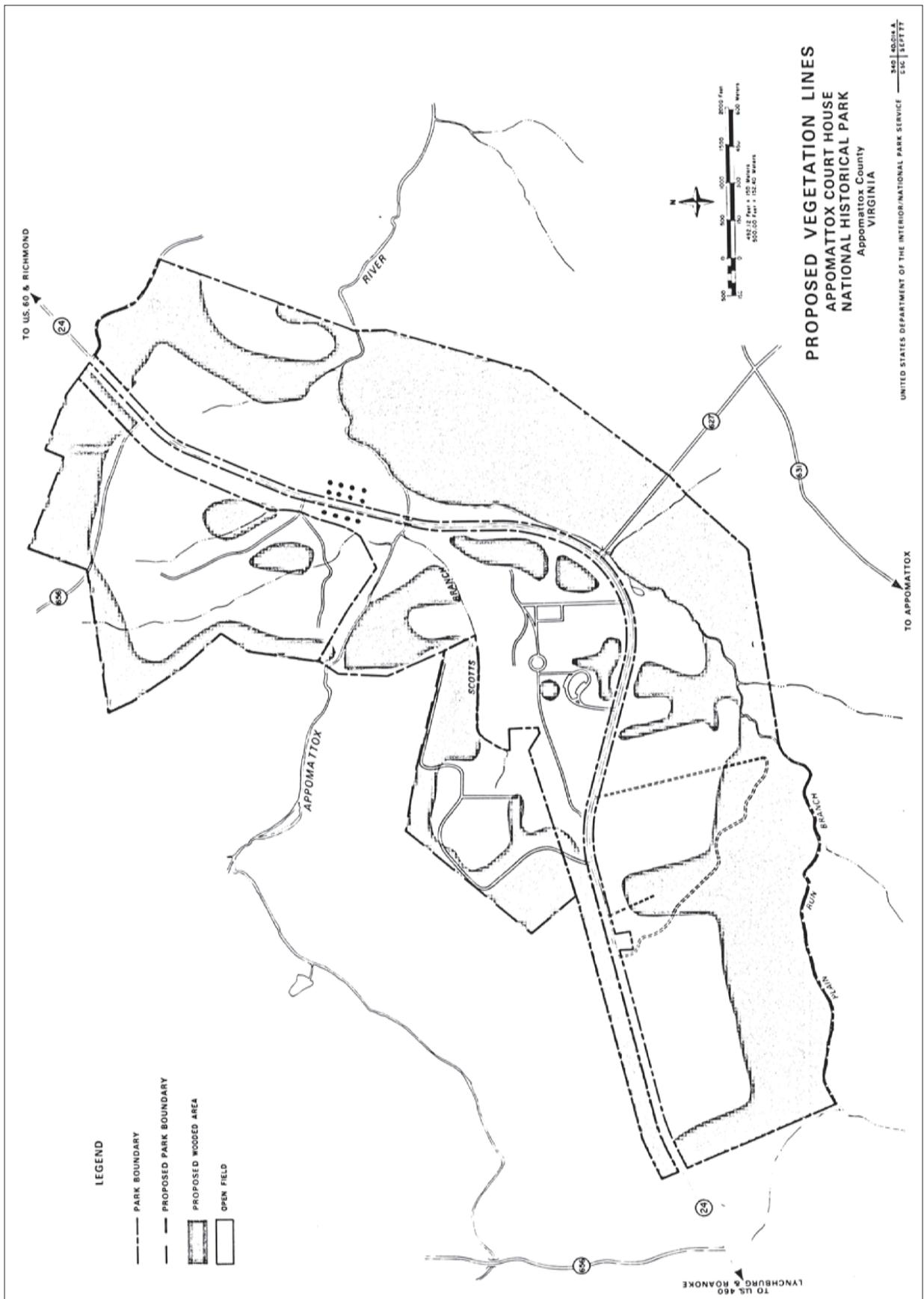


Figure 1.6. "Proposed Vegetation Lines," part of the General Management Plan for Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, 1977. (Denver Service Center, eTIC, Dwg. 340-40014A)

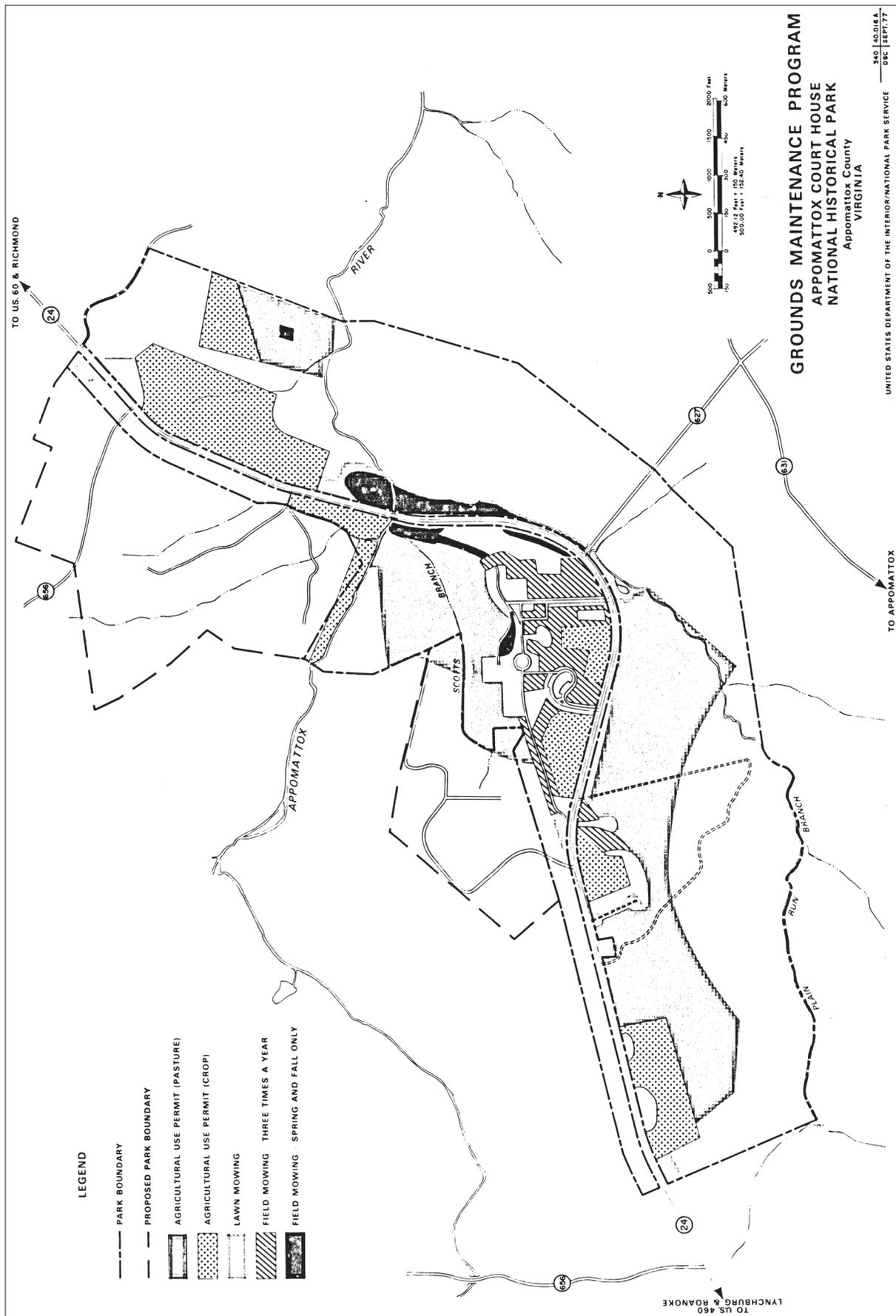
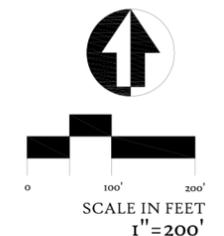


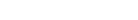
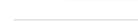
Figure 1.7. "Grounds Maintenance Program" part of the General Management Plan for Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, 1977. (Denver Service Center, eTIC, Dwg. 340-40016A)



Figure 1.8. Artist's rendering of missing features in the village landscape. (APCO website, accessed 16 January 2018)

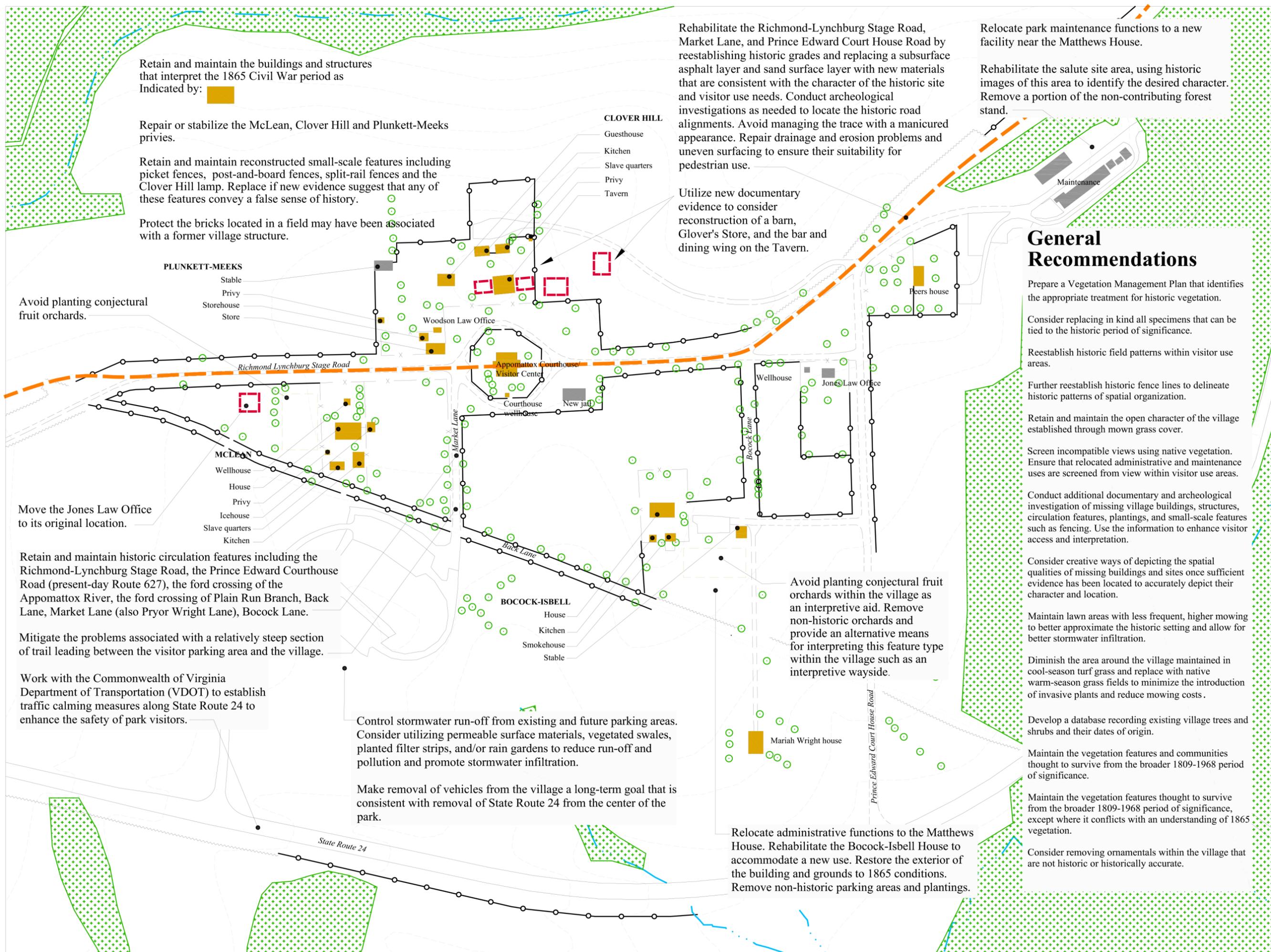


LEGEND

-  Park Boundary
-  Streams
-  Fences: Board
-  Picket
-  Split rail
- Roads and Paths:**
-  Paved
-  Gravel/Sand
-  Grass

Village Treatment Recommendations

Figure 1.9



Retain and maintain the buildings and structures that interpret the 1865 Civil War period as indicated by: 

Repair or stabilize the McLean, Clover Hill and Plunkett-Meeks privies.

Retain and maintain reconstructed small-scale features including picket fences, post-and-board fences, split-rail fences and the Clover Hill lamp. Replace if new evidence suggest that any of these features convey a false sense of history.

Protect the bricks located in a field may have been associated with a former village structure.

Avoid planting conjectural fruit orchards.

Move the Jones Law Office to its original location.

Retain and maintain historic circulation features including the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road, the Prince Edward Courthouse Road (present-day Route 627), the ford crossing of the Appomattox River, the ford crossing of Plain Run Branch, Back Lane, Market Lane (also Pryor Wright Lane), Bocock Lane.

Mitigate the problems associated with a relatively steep section of trail leading between the visitor parking area and the village.

Work with the Commonwealth of Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) to establish traffic calming measures along State Route 24 to enhance the safety of park visitors.

Control stormwater run-off from existing and future parking areas. Consider utilizing permeable surface materials, vegetated swales, planted filter strips, and/or rain gardens to reduce run-off and pollution and promote stormwater infiltration.

Make removal of vehicles from the village a long-term goal that is consistent with removal of State Route 24 from the center of the park.

Rehabilitate the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road, Market Lane, and Prince Edward Court House Road by reestablishing historic grades and replacing a subsurface asphalt layer and sand surface layer with new materials that are consistent with the character of the historic site and visitor use needs. Conduct archeological investigations as needed to locate the historic road alignments. Avoid managing the trace with a manicured appearance. Repair drainage and erosion problems and uneven surfacing to ensure their suitability for pedestrian use.

Utilize new documentary evidence to consider reconstruction of a barn, Glover's Store, and the bar and dining wing on the Tavern.

Avoid planting conjectural fruit orchards within the village as an interpretive aid. Remove non-historic orchards and provide an alternative means for interpreting this feature type within the village such as an interpretive wayside.

Relocate administrative functions to the Matthews House. Rehabilitate the Bocock-Isbell House to accommodate a new use. Restore the exterior of the building and grounds to 1865 conditions. Remove non-historic parking areas and plantings.

Relocate park maintenance functions to a new facility near the Matthews House.

Rehabilitate the salute site area, using historic images of this area to identify the desired character. Remove a portion of the non-contributing forest stand.

General Recommendations

Prepare a Vegetation Management Plan that identifies the appropriate treatment for historic vegetation.

Consider replacing in kind all specimens that can be tied to the historic period of significance.

Reestablish historic field patterns within visitor use areas.

Further reestablish historic fence lines to delineate historic patterns of spatial organization.

Retain and maintain the open character of the village established through mown grass cover.

Screen incompatible views using native vegetation. Ensure that relocated administrative and maintenance uses are screened from view within visitor use areas.

Conduct additional documentary and archeological investigation of missing village buildings, structures, circulation features, plantings, and small-scale features such as fencing. Use the information to enhance visitor access and interpretation.

Consider creative ways of depicting the spatial qualities of missing buildings and sites once sufficient evidence has been located to accurately depict their character and location.

Maintain lawn areas with less frequent, higher mowing to better approximate the historic setting and allow for better stormwater infiltration.

Diminish the area around the village maintained in cool-season turf grass and replace with native warm-season grass fields to minimize the introduction of invasive plants and reduce mowing costs.

Develop a database recording existing village trees and shrubs and their dates of origin.

Maintain the vegetation features and communities thought to survive from the broader 1809-1968 period of significance.

Maintain the vegetation features thought to survive from the broader 1809-1968 period of significance, except where it conflicts with an understanding of 1865 vegetation.

Consider removing ornamentals within the village that are not historic or historically accurate.

CLOVER HILL

- Guesthouse
- Kitchen
- Slave quarters
- Privy
- Tavern

PLUNKETT-MEEKS

- Stable
- Privy
- Storehouse
- Store

MCLEAN

- Wellhouse
- House
- Privy
- Icehouse
- Slave quarters
- Kitchen

BOCOCK-ISBELL

- House
- Kitchen
- Smokehouse
- Stable

Maintenance

Peers house

Wellhouse

Jones Law Office

Courthouse wellhouse

New jail

Mariah Wright house

Prince Edward Court House Road

Richmond Lynchburg Stage Road

Market Lane

Back Lane

State Route 24

Woodson Law Office

Appomattox Courthouse/ Visitor Center

Cultural Landscape Report

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park Appomattox, Virginia

Village Overview 1865 Period Plan



National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. NPS GIS Files, Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, 2007
2. Appomattox Court House, Handbook 160, Village Map
3. NPS, Historical Base Map as of 1865, prepared Jan. 1939
4. APCO, Historian Historical Photographs

DRAWN BY

Sara Sanchez & Kristi Lin, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, 2014-2015
AutoCAD Map 3D 2015, Adobe Illustrator CS6, ArcMap GIS

LEGEND

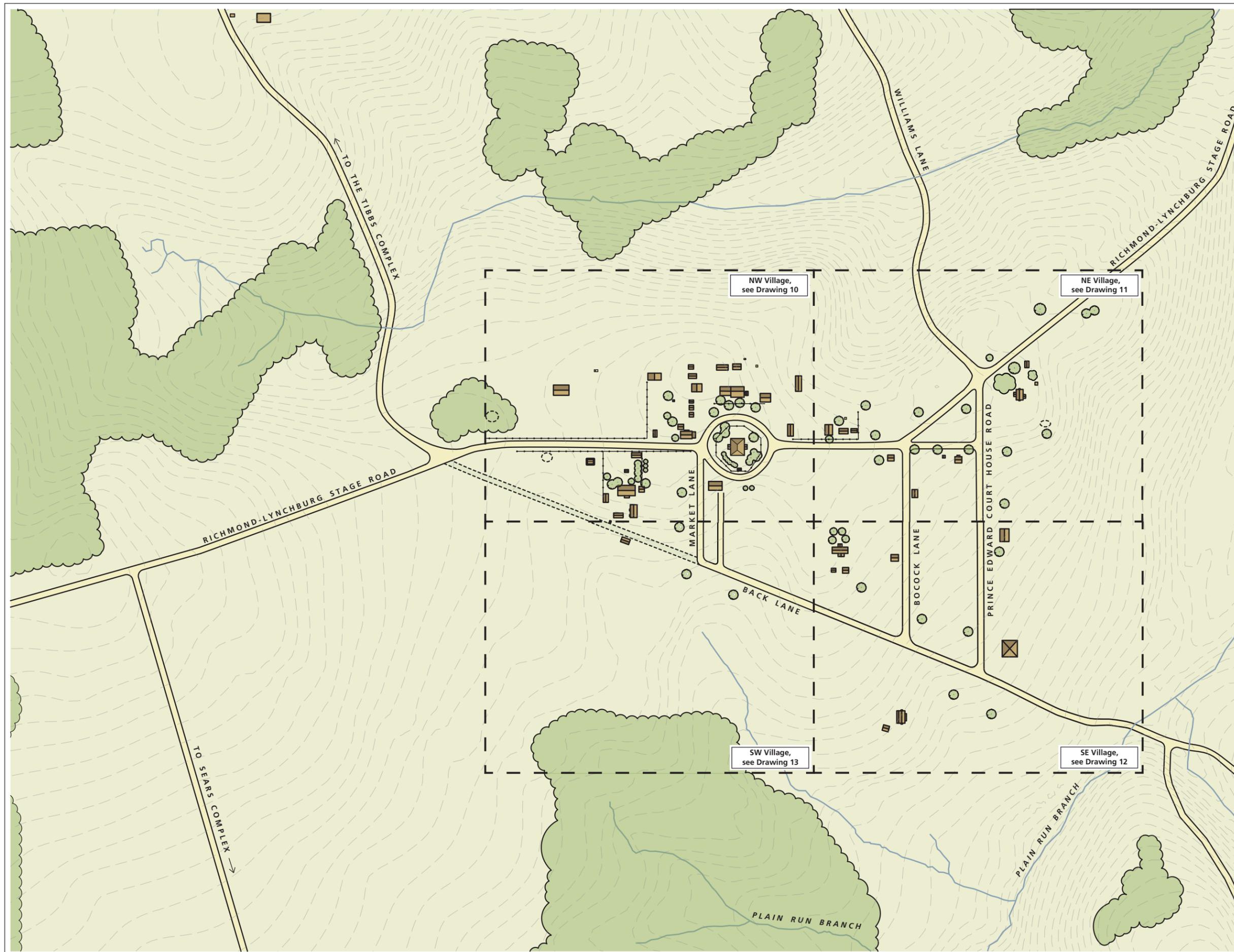
	Existing Deciduous Tree
	Existing Evergreen Tree
	Existing Small Sapling or Shrub
	Inset Boundary
	Crushed Stone and Sand Path or Road
	Brick Path
	Asphalt Surface
	Road Trace
	Grass
	Fields
	Fence Lines
	Perennial Creek
	1' Contour Lines
	Deciduous Canopy
	NPS Boundary
	Mown Trace

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Plan does not identify minor shrubs and herbaceous plants.



Drawing #2



Cultural Landscape Report

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park Appomattox, Virginia

Village Overview 1937 Period Plan



National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Field Survey, Margie Brown, Jeff Killion, Sara Sanchez, June 2014
2. Orthographic Imagery, April 2013
3. NPS GIS Files, Appomattox Courthouse National Historical Park, 2007
4. 1994 Historic Tree Survey Area Maps, APCO 1995

DRAWN BY

Sara Sanchez and Kristi Lin, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, 2014-2015
AutoCAD Map 3D 2015, Adobe Illustrator CS6

LEGEND

	Existing Deciduous Tree		Inset Boundary
	Existing Evergreen Tree		Fence Lines
	Existing Small Sapling or Shrub		Perennial Creek
	Crushed Stone and Sand Path or Road		1' Contour Lines
	Brick Path		Deciduous Canopy
	Asphalt Surface		NPS Boundary
	Road Trace		Mown Trace
	Grass		
	Fields		

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Plan does not identify minor shrubs and herbaceous plants.



Drawing #3



Cultural Landscape Report

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park Appomattox, Virginia

Village Overview 1968 Period Plan



National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Field Survey, Margie Brown, Jeff Killion, Sara Sanchez, June 2014
2. Orthographic Imagery, April 2013
3. NPS GIS Files, Appomattox Courthouse National Historical Park, 2007
4. 1994 Historic Tree Survey Area Maps, APCO 1995

DRAWN BY

Sara Sanchez and Kristi Lin, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, 2014-2015
 AutoCAD Map 3D 2015, Adobe Illustrator CS6

LEGEND

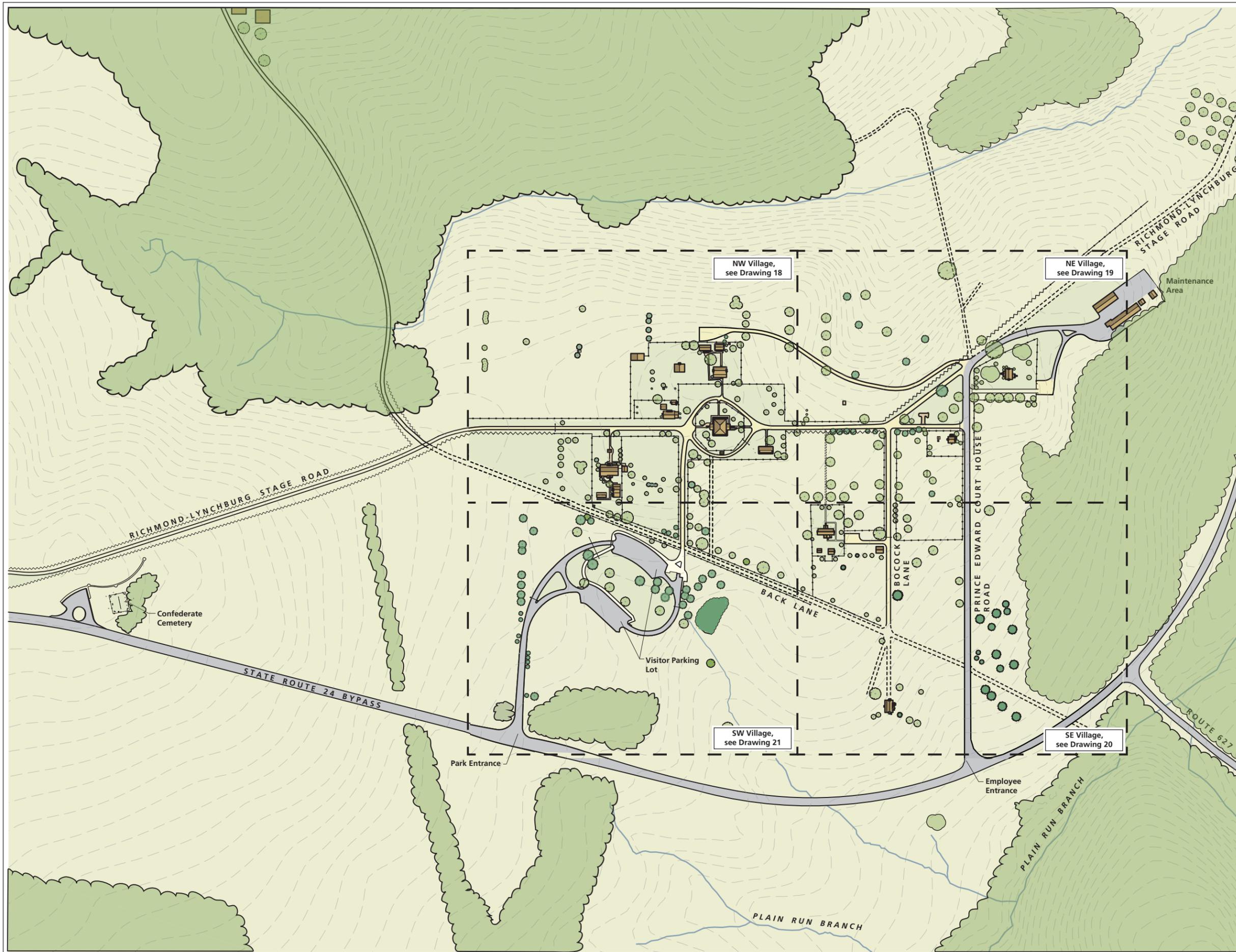
	Existing Deciduous Tree		Inset Boundary
	Existing Evergreen Tree		Fence Lines
	Existing Small Sapling or Shrub		Perennial Creek
	Crushed Stone and Sand Path or Road		1' Contour Lines
	Brick Path		Deciduous Canopy
	Asphalt Surface		NPS Boundary
	Road Trace		Mown Trace
	Grass		
	Fields		

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Plan does not identify minor shrubs and herbaceous plants.



Drawing #4



Cultural Landscape Report

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park Appomattox, Virginia

Village Overview 2018 Existing Conditions



National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Field Survey, Margie Brown, Jeff Killion, Sara Sanchez, June 2014
2. Orthographic Imagery, April 2013
3. NPS GIS Files, Appomattox Courthouse National Historical Park, 2007
4. 1994 Historic Tree Survey Area Maps, APCO 1995

DRAWN BY

Sara Sanchez and Kristi Lin, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, 2014-2015
AutoCAD Map 3D 2015, Adobe Illustrator CS6

LEGEND

	Existing Deciduous Tree
	Existing Evergreen Tree
	Existing Small Sapling or Shrub
	Crushed Stone and Sand Path or Road
	Brick Path
	Asphalt Surface
	Road Trace
	Grass
	Fields
	Inset Boundary
	Fence Lines
	Perennial Creek
	1' Contour Lines
	Deciduous Canopy
	NPS Boundary
	Mown Trace

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Plan does not identify minor shrubs and herbaceous plants.



Drawing #5



2. TREATMENT GUIDELINES AND PROJECTS

This chapter presents general treatment guidelines for the Appomattox Court House NHS landscape and specific treatment projects for the village, organized by landscape characteristic.

TREATMENT GUIDELINES FOR THE VILLAGE

The treatment guidelines below build upon the park's 1977 GMP, the 2015 Foundation Document, and the landscape treatment philosophy articulated in Chapter 1. The intent of these guidelines is to provide a direction for future management decisions that impact historic landscape character. The guidelines will help the park protect the site's historic 1865 integrity and character, enhance contemporary park visitor access and interpretation, and support sustainable land management practices.

The following treatment guidelines for the village are adapted from the 2009 CLR, and serve as the foundation for specific treatment tasks:¹

- Convey the story of the battles leading to the surrender, the surrender itself, and its aftermath by reinstating historic conditions or establishing aids to interpreting missing landscape features.
- Mitigate contemporary land ownership issues, which include a park composed of two large parcels separated by a major public road corridor, adjacent privately-held parcels that are linked to the significant Civil War story but are under development pressure, and land associated with the Battle of Appomattox Station.
- Recognize the value of post-battle commemoration and seek to reconcile commemorative features with features that relate directly to the battle through interpretation and enhanced legibility of resources.
- Provide connections with the park's two land bays on either side of State Route 24 with new trails and interpretive elements to reinforce the visitor's understanding of these areas as part of the larger historic landscape.
- Interpret the sites of missing historic buildings and structures that lie within the park to convey that the battles and surrender occurred within a village surrounded by an agricultural landscape inhabited by families whose lives were forever altered by these events.

- Direct interpretive programs and other incompatible visitor and park uses away from sensitive areas in support of enhancing the viability and health of historic woodlots, older woodlands, and wetland communities.
- Manage vegetation to maintain or reinstate historic landscape character. Removal of specific noncontributing woodland areas, controlling invasive alien plants, and restoring the historic character of fields, yards, and woodlands important to the events of April 1865 will serve to better interpret the events of the battle in many locations. Rehabilitation of existing vegetation communities should focus on visitor use areas and the interpretation of historic land cover. Removal of non-contributing woodlands and replacement with warm-season grass fields will illustrate historic agricultural patterns. Conversion of fescue fields to warm-season grass fields will increase biodiversity and meet sustainability goals. Control of the invasive alien plants will provide for protection of the park's natural resources while maintaining the cultural landscape.

TREATMENT PROJECTS IN THE VILLAGE

The remainder of this chapter outlines proposed projects in the village area at Appomattox Court House NHP and provides additional detail and guidance. Many of the projects reference key historic aerial photographs and maps, which are provided in this report (Figures 2.1 to 2.7). The projects are organized by landscape characteristic: Circulation, Buildings and Structures, Vegetation, Views and Vistas, and Small-Scale Features. Most projects are enhanced with graphics that may include historic photographs, existing conditions photographs, diagrams, and plans, which appear after each landscape characteristic. Several projects also reference tables, period plans, and research material in the appendices, located in the back of the report.

ENDNOTE

- 1 CLR, December 2009: Ch.5-pp.15-16.

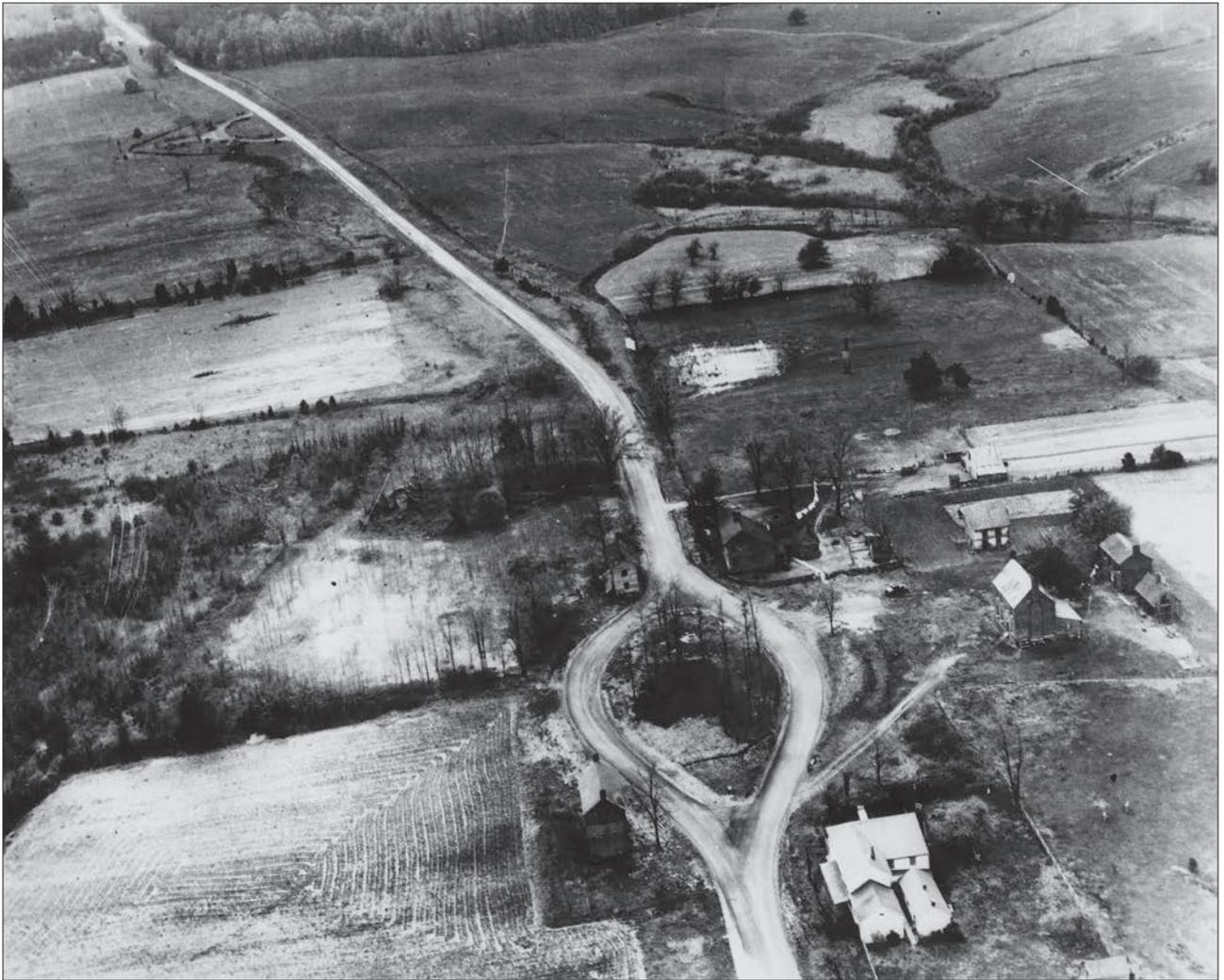


Figure 2.1 (a). Oblique aerial of the village core in 1937, view looking west-northwest. (APCO Archives, #HF-241-01; no#)

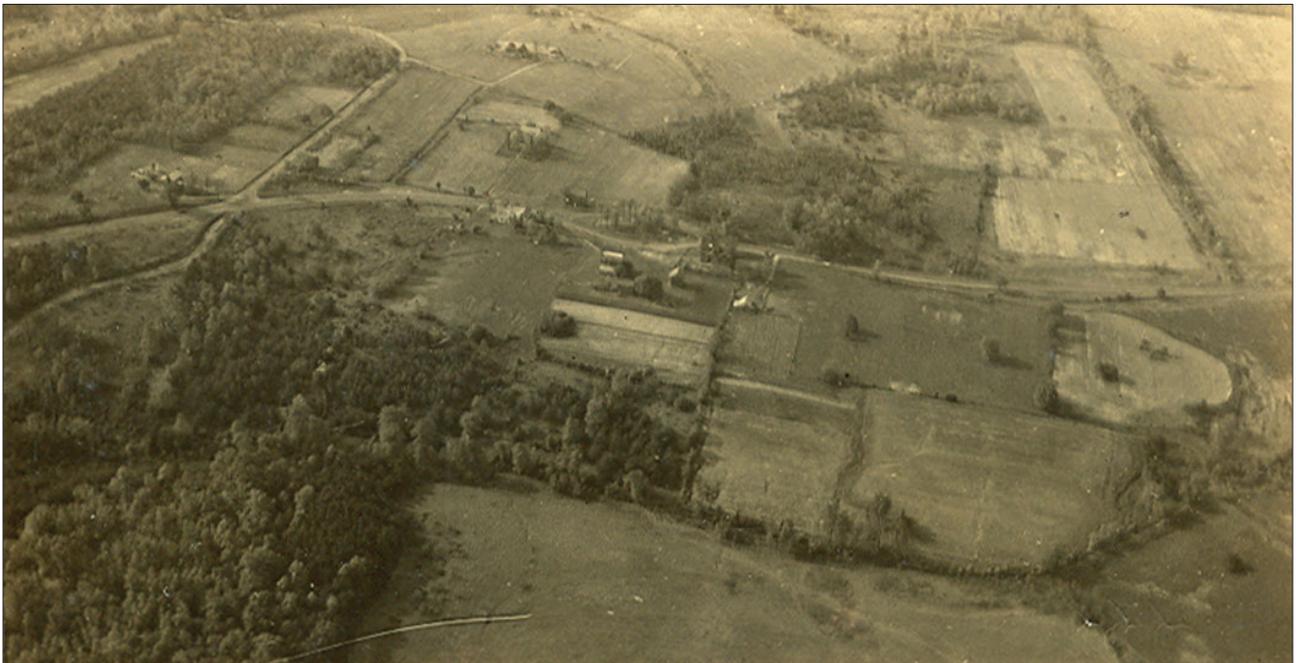


Figure 2.1 (b). Oblique aerial of the village core in 1937, view looking south-southeast. (APCO Archives, #HF-241-01; no#)



Figure 2.1(c). Detail of aerial from 1937. (CLR, December 2009: Ch.2-p.90)



Figure 2.2. Topographic plan of Appomattox Court House NHP from 1940. (Denver Service Center, eTIC, Drawing #APCO 340-5300)



Figure 2.3. Oblique aerial of the village in 1962, view looking southwest. (APCO Archives, no#)



Figure 2.4. Oblique aerial of the village in 1965 during the Civil War Centennial celebration, view looking west-southwest. Photograph by the Virginia State Police. (APCO Archives, #50)



Figure 2.5. Portion of a 1967 aerial of the village. (Historic Aerials by NETR Online, <http://www.historicaerials.com>, accessed 4 April 2015)



Figure 2.6 (a). Oblique aerial of the village in c.1970 looking east-southeast. (APCO Archives, #11527-792, #11527-793)



Figure 2.6 (b). Oblique aerial of the village in c.1970 looking north. (APCO Archives, #11527-792, #11527-793)



Figure 2.7. Oblique aerial of the village in 1971, view looking northeast. (APCO Archives, #HF-241-A)

CIRCULATION PROJECTS

C-1. REPAIR HISTORIC ROAD SURFACES IN THE VILLAGE

By 1968, the park reconstructed roads in the village, removing asphalt surfaces along the busy Stage Road and clearing overgrown vegetation from lesser used roads and traces. The resurfacing of historic roads consisted of a gravel base, seal coat of asphalt, and a top layer of yellow stone. Primarily intended primarily for pedestrians, the roads also supported use by park and concessioner vehicles and maintenance equipment (Figure 2a.1). However, the appearance of the historic roads was not historically accurate or sustainable as it washed away after heavy rains. In 1973-74 the park developed a road treatment plan that retained the gravel base and asphalt covering to control weed growth and facilitate use by emergency vehicles. The remaining yellow gravel was replaced with a 4-inch sand/clay mixture native to the park. This appearance was compatible with the historic scene, restoring the roads to their 1865 appearance and cutting maintenance expenses.¹ Since 1968, the roads surfaces have been well-maintained, but the park has faced ongoing problems related to surface materials, erosion, and drainage. This project aims to enhance and preserve the historic character of the road corridors by rehabilitating the roads so that surface and drainage issues can be resolved.

Recommendations

Prioritization of historic road rehabilitation projects will be based on cost, current condition, improved universal accessibility, and degree of historic character enhancement using compatible materials and contemporary surface hardening techniques. The following general guidelines should be considered for all road rehabilitation work:

1. Identify several areas in the village to test road and trail surfacing techniques and materials. Appendix D includes the 2017 NPS report, “Path & Trail Surface Alternatives for Cultural Landscape Applications,” which is part of WASO’s Park Cultural Landscapes Program NPS’s ongoing series, “Field Notes.” In addition to product details, evaluations, and links to manufacturer’s websites, the document provides a summary ranking of the products and links to other resources on surfacing alternatives authored by other organizations. The appendix also includes specifications for the crushed stone carriage roads at Acadia National Park.
2. Inspect all roads for proper drainage and note areas where soil compaction, erosion, damage to surrounding vegetation, and current or potential hazards to visitors are evident. Repair poorly-drained areas, preferably with fill that improves the road crown rather than cutting into the existing grade. Aim to avoid cutting into the ground in order to preserve archeological resources by implementing

grading improvements that promote stormwater sheet flow whenever possible, rather than concentrated flow into swales, channels, or pipes.

3. New stone surface materials should be warm-hued in color to blend into the surroundings. Avoid bright, reflective, and blue-hued surfacing materials.

4. Avoid managing rehabilitated historic roads with a highly manicured appearance. Mow grass areas along the sides of road corridors less frequently (see Class B lawn under Vegetation) than the grass that grows in the middle of the secondary road corridors (see Class A lawn under Vegetation).

The park should initially focus on improving the condition and accessibility of roads that are currently in Fair condition (as evaluated in the List of Classified Structures), and then rehabilitate the roads that are currently in Good condition when they decline to Fair condition. The table below summarizes the existing conditions and proposed treatment of the five historic roads currently in Fair and Good condition (there are currently no roads in Poor condition).

C-1. Repair Historic Road Surfaces in the Village (Table 2a.1)		
Road Name	Current Surface Treatment and Condition	Recommended Treatment
"Fair" Condition		
Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road	(Figures 2a.2, 2a.3, 2a.4, 2a.5, 2a.6) Clay and sand surface around 9-12 feet wide with a gravel and asphalt subsurface. The road is bordered by grass and fencing. The 2009 CLR noted that the entire road corridor was beginning to suffer degradation due to weather and visitor usage. According the LCS, the road's 2014 condition is Fair. The primary impact is listed as visitation, followed by weather, use, and erosion. The road is gravel surfaced in the village core and grassy to the east and west of the village.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In areas of poor drainage, remove the existing clay and sand surfacing material, and gravel and asphalt subsurface. In areas of erosion, remove only the existing clay and sand surfacing material. • Repair drainage and erosion problems and uneven surfacing to ensure their suitability for pedestrian use.² • For the roundabout, replace surfacing materials, based on park tests of products in Appendix D. East of the roundabout to the Peers House and west of the roundabout to the McLean House, replace surfacing materials, based on park tests of products in Appendix D, along the center of the road corridor to accommodate accessibility needs and park vehicles. • Fertilize and seed soil areas. • Mow grass areas within road corridor less frequently.
Market Lane	(Figure 2a.7) Clay, stone, and sand surface approximately 25 feet wide with an asphalt and gravel subsurface. The 2009 CLR notes the road exhibits wear from heavy foot traffic and that the sloped sections show signs of erosion and wash-outs. The LCS lists the 2014 condition as Fair, and the primary impact as erosion, followed by visitation and weather.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In areas of poor drainage, remove the existing clay, stone, sand surfacing material, and gravel and asphalt subsurface. In areas of erosion, remove only the existing clay, stone, and sand surfacing material. • Repair drainage and erosion problems and uneven surfacing to ensure their suitability for pedestrian use.³ • Replace surfacing materials, based on park tests of products in Appendix D. • Mow grass areas within road corridor less frequently.
"Good" Condition		
Back Lane	(Figure 2a.8) Earthen and grass trace on top of stone and asphalt subsurface. Bordering fences enhance visibility from Bocock Lane to McLean House property. The east end from Bocock Lane to Court House Road and west end from McLean House property to Stage Road less discernible because there is less fencing. The 2009 CLR notes that the grass-surfaced sections included some exposed soil areas and other sections did not drain property. The LCS lists the 2014 condition as Good, and the primary impact as visitation, followed by erosion, weather, and park operations.	<p>At such time that the road condition is evaluated as Fair:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In areas of poor drainage, remove the grass surface, and stone and asphalt subsurface. In areas of erosion, remove only the grass surface. • Repair drainage and erosion problems and uneven surfacing to ensure their suitability for pedestrian use.⁴ • Replace surfacing materials, based on park tests of products in Appendix D. • Fertilize and seed soil areas.⁵ • Mow grass areas along sides of road corridor less frequently to enhance 1860s character.

C-1. Repair Historic Road Surfaces in the Village (Table 2a.1)		
Road Name	Current Surface Treatment and Condition	Recommended Treatment
Bocock Lane	(Figure 2a.9) Crushed stone, clay, and sand surface approximately 10 feet wide over a gravel sub-base north of Isbell Lane and a grass surface to the south. The lane is asphalt paved where it intersects with Isbell Lane. The 2009 CLR notes that the grass-surfaced section include some exposed soil areas, and some sections do not drain properly. The LCS lists the 2014 condition as Good, and the primary impact as visitation, followed by erosion, park operations, and weather.	At such time that the road condition is evaluated as Fair: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In areas of poor drainage north of Isbell Lane, remove the crushed stone, clay, and sand surface and gravel subsurface. In areas of poor drainage south of Isbell Lane, remove the grass surface. In areas of erosion, remove only the crushed stone, clay, and sand surface. • Repair drainage and erosion problems and uneven surfacing to ensure their suitability for pedestrian use.⁶ • Replace surfacing materials, based on park tests of products in Appendix D. • Fertilize and seed soil areas. • Mow grass areas along sides of road corridor less frequently to enhance 1860s character.
Prince Edward Court House Road	(Figure 2a.10) Asphalt and crushed stone surface from Stage Road to Back Lane and non-historic section to Route 24. The 2009 CLR noted that crushed stone has washed away on a section near the Peers House, exposing the asphalt subsurface. The LCS lists the 2014 condition as Good, and the primary impact as park operations, followed by weather and use.	At such time that the road condition is evaluated as Fair: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In areas of poor drainage, remove the asphalt and crushed stone surface. • Repair drainage and erosion problems and uneven surfacing to ensure their suitability for pedestrian use.⁷ • Replace surfacing materials, based on park tests of products in Appendix D. • Mow grass areas along sides of road corridor less frequently to enhance 1860s character.

C-2. RECONFIGURE ACCESS TO MAINTENANCE AREA AND EXTEND HILLSIDE

The portion of the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road in the vicinity of the Peers House is one of the most important sites in the park. In 1865, the last artillery shot was fired by the Army of Northern Virginia just south of the road on April 9, and Generals Grant and Lee met for a second time just north of the road on April 10. In 1929, the State of Virginia regraded this portion of the Stage Road to accommodate Route 24, cutting upwards of ten feet into a knoll that extended south from the Peers House property. This grading created steep banks on both sides of the road, stretching from the Peers House and heading northeast down the hill. In the 1960s, the park cut a portion of the south bank to accommodate the Maintenance Area Access Road (West) that lead to the park's new maintenance facility east of the Peers House. In the 1980s, the park constructed Maintenance Area Access Road (East) for direct access to the maintenance area from the Route 24 Bypass.

Highway traffic has since been removed from the Stage Road, and the section of the corridor heading northeast and down the hill is now a grass covered trace. However, the Access Road and part of the Stage Road were still used by park vehicles, and were surfaced in a mix of gravel and asphalt from the Prince Edward Court House Road to the maintenance area. Until recently, the alignment of the historic Stage Road visually appeared to follow the alignment of the Access Road rather than the historic route of the Stage Road heading northeast and down the hill (Figures 2a.11, 2a.12). In early 2015, the park removed the asphalt along the Stage Road portion because of its poor condition). The asphalt was replaced with a mixture of brown-colored stone and baseball sand as a temporary measure,

pending completion of this report (PEPC 57030, “Repair Intersection at George Peers and Stage Road”).

This project aims to reduce the visual impact of the Access Road on this historic scene until such time that the maintenance complex is relocated to another area of the park, thereby making possible the restoration of the Salute Site. Modifying the alignment of the Access Road and rebuilding part of the south bank will help visitors visualize the historic alignment of the Stage Road and its relationship to the historic events that occurred here. Restoration of the knoll and the grade of the Stage Road to pre-1929 conditions is not recommended because of the high costs of such a project and the physical and visual impacts that the required amounts of fill would have on the adjacent sections of the Stage Road and Court House Road.

Recommendations

Replace the existing Y-shaped intersection of the Stage Road and Access Road with a new T-shaped configuration at a new location around 80 feet to the northeast (Figure 2a.13). This will make possible the addition of fill to the existing bank on the south side of the Stage Road, and then extending it to the northeast to align with the existing bank farther down the Stage Road hill.

1. Discontinue use of the current Stage Road and Access Road intersection. In the interim, use the existing paved Maintenance Access Road (East) whenever possible. Limited use of the gravel road from the east side of the Peers House to Isbell Lane is also possible.
2. Initiate rehabilitation of this section of Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road, as outlined in Project C-1 above (the first two steps for the Stage Road in Table 2a.1). Establish a shallow ditch line on south side of the Stage Road, extending from the east side of Prince Edward Court House Road to connect to the existing ditch down the hill on the south side of the Stage Road.
3. Install a culvert pipe at the location of realigned Access Road entrance. This will be near the northeast headwall of an existing culvert under the Access Road.
4. Construct the new Access Road entrance over the new culvert pipe, and surface with gravel.
5. Add fill to feather the existing bank on the south side of the Stage Road toward the new ditch and Access Road entrance.
6. Seed the new bank.
7. Continue with the rehabilitation of this section of Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road, as outlined in Project C-1 above (the last three steps for the Stage Road in Table 2a.1).

C-3. REPAIR AND REPLACE BRICK WALKS

Within the village core, brick walks provide access to the Appomattox Court-house and lead through some of the house yards from adjacent historic roads and building access roads (Figures 2a.14, 2a.15, 2a.16). The brick walks were originally installed in the 1950s and 1960s and are generally constructed of antiqued brick with a worn and slightly uneven surface that complements the masonry buildings and the overall character of the village. However, some brick surfaces have become considerably uneven due to heavy use or drainage problems, especially along edges and at transition points between brick walks and stone dust paths.⁸ In other areas, individual bricks are spaced too far apart.

In the short term, the park should undertake repairs to walks in poor condition. In the long term, the park is interested in replacing the brick walks with surfaces that evoke the character of the historic 1865 time period rather than the contemporary 1960s time period (Figures 2a.17, 2a.18). This project also aims explore such options that will minimize tripping hazards and improve accessibility.

Recommendations

C-3A. REPAIR BRICK WALKS TO IMPROVE ACCESSIBILITY AND SAFETY.

In the short term, the park should initiate repairs to brick walks in the village that are in poor condition. In many cases, the brick walks are in good condition, especially in sections where lawn areas abut the edges of the walks. Other sections, however, have gaps between the edges of the walks and the grass, or sit above or below the grade of an adjacent stone dust path. The table below outlines the steps the park should take to evaluate and repair brick walks in poor condition.

C-3a. Repair Brick Walks to Improve Accessibility and Safety (Table 2a.2)	
Location	Recommended Treatment
All Brick Walks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and reset entire sections that have heaved or sunk, or have bricks spaced too far apart. Excavate to a depth of six inches to ensure subgrade is well-drained and compacted. The subgrades should include a crown and cross grade. Edge bricks should be set on end. Bricks should be reset hand tight. Note: consult NPS archeologist prior to excavations. Reset any individual bricks in other sections that are broken or worn, or sit above or below adjacent bricks. Maintain or plant grass along edges of brick walks.
Brick Walks Bordered by Lawns	<p>(Figures 2a.19, 2a.20, 2a.21, 2a.22, 2a.23)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add fill to bridge gaps between edges of brick walk and lawn. Feather new fill into grass. Fertilize, seed, and water. Until new grass is established, install hay or other cover to protect new seeds during rain storms, and survey stakes and roping to protect the area from foot traffic.
Brick Walks Intersecting with Stone Dust Paths	<p>(Figures 2a.24, 2a.25)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add stone dust fill to bridge gap between edge of brick walk and stone dust path.

C-3B. REPLACE BRICK WALKS TO IMPROVE ACCESSIBILITY AND HISTORIC CHARACTER.

The second part of this project can be accomplished simultaneously with Project C-1, which includes the testing of circulation surfaces to determine their effectiveness at the park. The various products are presented in Appendix D. In addition, the following conditions should be considered.

1. Multiple test locations should be used to examine a variety of site conditions: sloped vs. level areas to observe the effects of stormwater runoff, shady vs. sunny areas to observe the effects of snow and ice, and heavy traffic vs. light traffic areas to observe visitor impacts.
2. Test locations should be periodically photographed and inspected to provide thorough documentation.
3. Testing should extend over a period of at least one year so that the effects of a year of use over all four seasons can be observed.

C-4. DEVELOP ACCESSIBLE PEDESTRIAN PATH TO THE VILLAGE AND VISITOR CENTER

Access for mobility-impaired visitors from the visitor parking lot to the village and the visitor center in the Appomattox Courthouse has long been an issue at the park. Market Lane, currently the most direct route, features a 6.5% slope and is surfaced in gravel that often causes slipping and loose footing. The park offers visitors transportation to the courthouse via a golf cart when requested.

One of the goals of the Five Year Strategic Action Plan (2017-2021) is to construct a new walkway to the visitor center that meets ADA requirements. Numerous proposals for an accessible route have been developed in recent years, including regrading Market Lane to reduce the slope and building a path in the field just east of Market Lane. Both options were determined as detrimental to historic features and the historic scene. However, a proposal to develop an accessible route in the field west of the McLean House has been identified as having less of an impact on historic resources. In October 2017 a “Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan” (SETP) recommended relocating accessible parking spaces to the west end of the visitor parking lot, and constructing an accessible path from the new spaces to the Stage Road via this area (Figure 2a.26).⁹

Construction of an accessible path in the field west of the McLean House would provide immediate access to the village and visitor center (Figure 2a.27). In the future, if a new visitor center is built at the west end of the parking lot, this path would still serve as a direct accessible route to the village. This project aims to provide several options for the siting of a new path in the field west of the McLean House.

Recommendations

A new accessible path should be constructed in the field west of the McLean House, connected to the existing gravel path on the Stage Road to the north and earthen/gravel Back Lane to the south. The width of the path should be 6 feet as it will be well traveled as the main entrance to the park, especially if a new visitor center is constructed just to the south, at the west end of the visitor parking lot. Surface treatments for the path, as presented in Appendix D, should be researched and tested (see Project 3c.b). The path surface and color should be consistent with other pedestrian paths in the village. The table below considers three options for the location (Figures 2a.28, 2a.29, 2a.30, 2a.31). Route A-B-C is the recommended option because it avoids two potential archeological sites, avoids existing shade trees and the orchard.

C-4. Develop Accessible Pedestrian Path to the Village and Visitor Center (Table 2a.3)			
	Route A-A	Route A-B-C (Preferred)	Route C-C
Length and Grade of Path	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200 feet long • 2.5% average grade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 250 feet long • 2.8% average grade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 300 feet long • 2.3% average grade
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route visually adheres to orthogonal orientation of village roads, buildings, and fence lines. • Located in between historic lot lines, and parallels tree line (#s 87,89-92). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diagonal portion of route does not adhere to orthogonal orientation of village roads, buildings, and fence lines, but other parts do. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route visually adheres to orthogonal orientation of village roads, buildings, and fence lines.
Vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May impact root zone of silver maple (#93, present in 1968) and black locust (#94, present in 1937 and 1968). • Retains the undisturbed character of field and orchard adjacent to the picket fence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No trees removed or impacted. • North end of path impacts the undisturbed character of field and orchard adjacent to the picket fence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two apple trees (#s 86a,d) would be removed. They are not historic, but part of interpretive orchard (see Project V-4). • Path impacts the undisturbed character of field and orchard adjacent to the picket fence.
Views	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long view of McLean House and yard from path. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long and short views to McLean House and yard from path. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close up view of McLean House and yard from path.
Archeology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directly impacts possible site of Woodson Law Office (APCO00004.000). The Archeological Overview and Assessment notes, "investigation is needed to determine if there is any remaining archeological evidence for the location, size, and configuration of the Woodson Law Office."¹⁰ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoids two known archeological sites in this area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directly impacts possible site of McLean Smokehouse (APCO00006.007). No archeological evidence of the building has been identified to date.¹¹

ENDNOTES

- 1 GMP, September 1977: pp.24-25.
- 2 CLR, December 2009, Ch.5-pp.19-20.
- 3 CLR, December 2009: Ch.5-p.20.
- 4 CLR, December 2009: Ch.5-p.20.
- 5 CLR, December 2009, Ch.5-pp.19-20.
- 6 CLR, December 2009, Ch.5-pp.19-20.
- 7 CLR, December 2009: Ch.5-p.20.
- 8 CLR, December 2009: Ch.3-pp.32.
- 9 Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan, October 2017: pp.5-7.
- 10 CLR, December 2009: Ch.3-p.113.
- 11 National Register, draft, August 2014, Sec.7: p.25.



Figure 2a.1. View looking west at a park vehicle on the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road, and maintenance equipment in the field west of the McLean House. (OCLP 2014, DSC_0047)



Figure 2a.2. Two views of the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road, west of the roundabout. (OCLP 2014, DSC_1887, 1911)



Figure 2a.3. Four views of the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road that encircles the Appomattox Courthouse. (OCLP 2014, DSC_0839, 1853, 1865, 0855)



Figure 2a.4. Two views of the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road, east of the roundabout. (OCLP 2014, DSC_1881, 1878)



Figure 2a.5. Two views of the Triangle, the area where the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road intersects with the Prince Edward Court House Road. (OCLP 2014, DSC_0699, AVCHD Video, #00654)



Figure 2a.6. Two views of the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road, at the Peers House area. (APCO 2015, SAM 1530; OCLP 2014, DSC_1822)



Figure 2a.7. Two views of Market Lane; looking south at the north end and north near the south end. (OCLP 2014, DSC_0036, 2203)



Figure 2a.8. Two views of Back Lane; looking southeast from near Market Lane and northwest near the McLean House. (OCLP 2014, DSC_0038, 1901)



Figure 2a.9. Two views of Boccock Lane; looking north from Isbell Lane and south from the Stage Road. (OCLP 2014, DSC_2040, 0705)



Figure 2a.10. Two views of Prince Edward Court House Road; looking north at the intersection with the Stage Road and south from Isbell Lane. (OCLP 2014, DSC_0068, 0071)



Figure 2a.11. View looking southwest at the recently removed asphalt along the Stage Road. (APCO 2015, SAM_1537)



Figure 2a.12. View looking southwest along the Stage Road, from the trace to the paved portion. The Maintenance Access Road (West) and associated culvert are at image left. (OCLP 2014, DSC_1823)

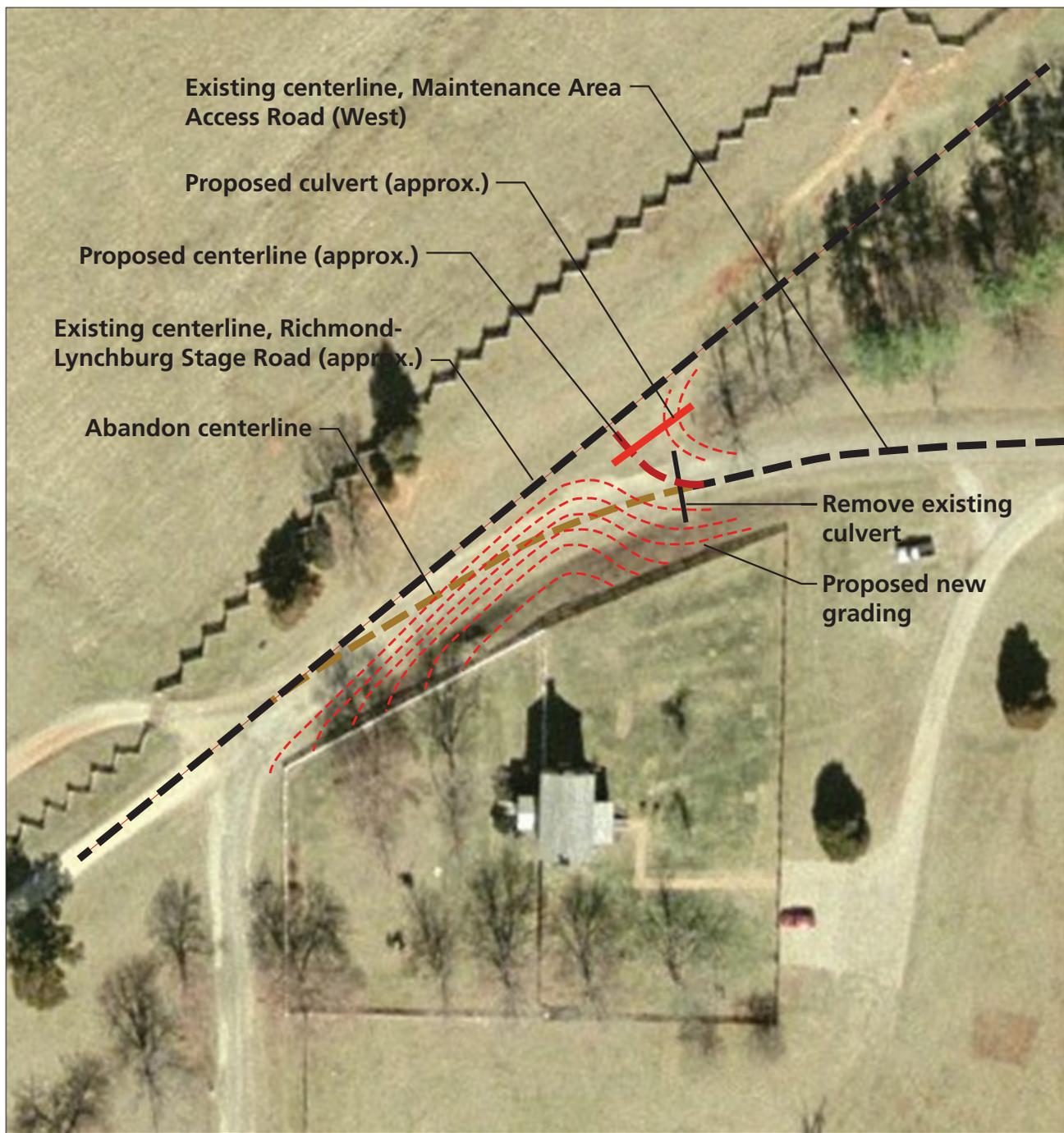


Figure 2a.13. Schematic plan of reconfigured Maintenance Area Access Road (West) and hillside along the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road. (APCO, 2002 aerial do_s13_3696_40, annotated by OCLP 2015)



Figure 2a.14. View looking north at brick walks at the Courthouse and Clover Hill Tavern. (OCLP 2014, DSC_2061)



Figure 2a.15. Construction of brick walks, 1964. (APCO Archives, #11486-02 1909)



Figure 2a.16. View of a brick walk sections on the east side of the Appomattox Courthouse that are in good condition. (OCLP 2014, DSC_2059).



Figure 2a.17. Upper left inset detail in drawing by W. Weber, "Appomattox C.H." showing a path to the Courthouse, c.1865. (APCO Archives, #HF-111-C-01)



Figure 2a.18. Detail of view looking east in 1865, showing path to Courthouse bordered by a log. (APCO Archives, APCO 6 Courthouse, Library of Congress)



Figure 2a.19. The east part of the brick walk on the east side of the Courthouse should be reset because of the tilt. (OCLP 2014, DSC_2056)



Figure 2a.20. Edges of brick walks on the northwest side of the courthouse should be repaired. (OCLP 2014, DSC_2063)



Figure 2a.21. Edges of brick walks on the west side of the courthouse should be repaired. (OCLP 2014, DSC_2064)



Figure 2a.22. Numerous broken bricks on the south side of the Clover Hill Tavern should be replaced. (OCLP 2014, DSC_2074)



Figure 2a.23. Edges of brick walks at the east door of the Clover Hill Tavern slave quarters should be repaired. (OCLP 2014, DSC_2081)



Figure 2a.24. The transition between the brick walk and stone dust path southwest of the Clover Hill Tavern should be repaired. (OCLP 2014: DSC_2076)



Figure 2a.25. The transition between the brick walk and stone dust path in front of the Clover Hill Tavern should be repaired. (OCLP 2014, DSC_2071)



Figure 2a.26. Proposed accessible path (light brown) from the visitor parking lot to the Stage Road and an accessible route directly to the rear of the McLean House (thick red line). (Joanne Hartman Cody, "Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan," 2017: p.6)

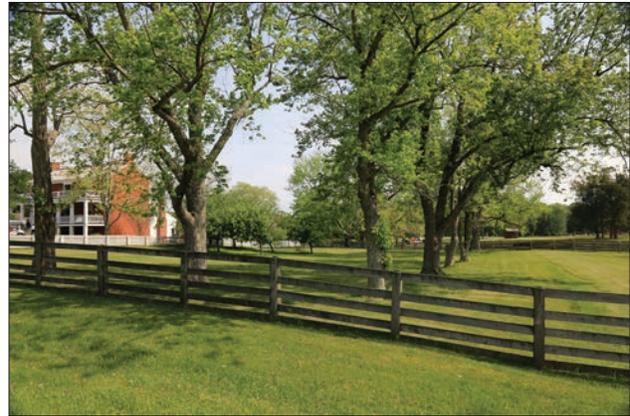


Figure 2a.27. View looking southeast at the field west of the McLean House. (OCLP 2017, IMG 0795).

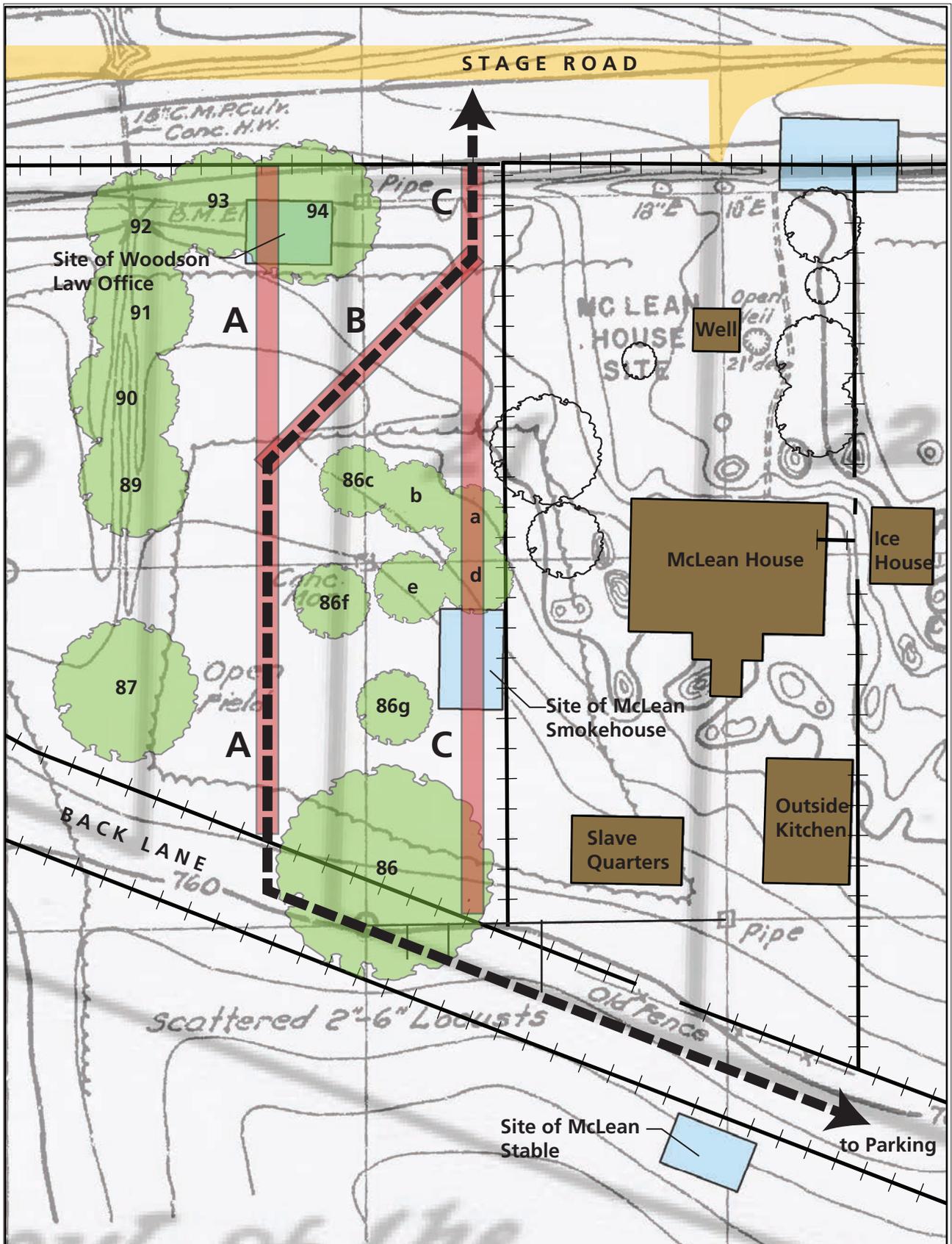


Figure 2a.28. Schematic plan of potential routes (in red) and the preferred route (thick dashed black) for an accessible path in the field west of the McLean House. A topographic map from c.1940 and a map of 1865 lot lines is shown under the following park GIS layers: existing vegetation (green), existing buildings (brown), fence lines (dashed black), and missing buildings (blue). (Annotated by OCLP 2017)



Figure 2a.29. View looking east-southeast at the approximate points where the new path options would intersect the fence along the Stage Road (OCLP 2017, IMG_0799)



Figure 2a.30. View looking east-southeast at the approximate points where the new path options would intersect the fence along Back Lane. (OCLP 2017, photomerge of IMG_0781 and IMG_0782)

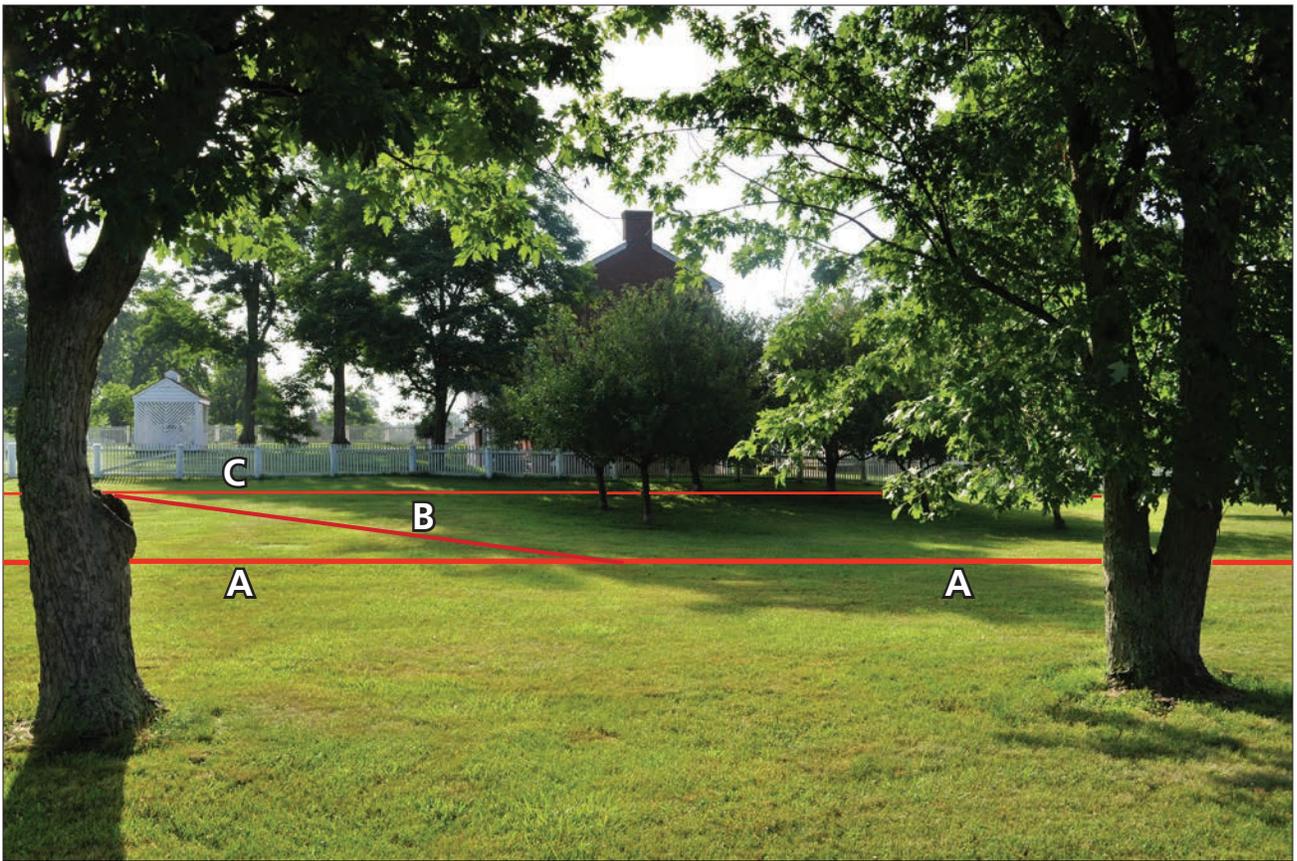


Figure 2a.31. View looking east at the path options in the field east of the McLean House. (OCLP 2014, DSC_2131)

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES PROJECTS

BS-1. INTERPRET MISSING HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Between 1845 and 1892, the village functioned as the seat of local government, with a courthouse and jail serviced by several law offices. Areas around the courthouse were laid out as a series of lots defined by the Richmond-Lynchburg State Road and side streets edged by residential buildings and fences. Numerous buildings and structures at Appomattox present during the historic period have been preserved, restored, or reconstructed. Other complexes are missing several buildings and structures, or are gone altogether, especially in areas beyond the village core (Figures 2b.1, 2b.2). This project focuses on interpreting missing buildings and structures to better convey and interpret the village's historic setting and character at the time of the Civil War.

Since the park was established, many of the missing building sites in and beyond the village core have undergone some level archeological field work or archival research. However, the level of investigation and subsequent findings have varied considerably, and in many cases the reports produced for those projects have recommended additional research. The assumption of this project is that the park will evaluate the quality of existing information and decide if additional research will be undertaken to inform the selection of an appropriate method of interpretation for a missing building or structure. Methods of interpretation may include: depiction of buildings and structures in brochures, electronic media, or waysides; physically marking building corners and foundation footprints using masonry, wood posts, or plant material; constructing ghost structure when the overall dimensions, roofline, and massing of a missing building or structure are known; or reconstructing the building entirely if there is sufficient documentation (Figures 2b.3, 2b.4, 2b.5, 2b.6).

Recommendations

The interpretation of the village's missing buildings are sequenced into four projects. This strategy begins by focusing on sites that are entirely missing, first beyond the village core and then in the village core, and then focuses on sites that already have primary buildings but are missing outbuildings and other structures, first in the village core and then beyond the village core. The tables below identify the four proposed phases and the missing features related to buildings and structures that were present in 1865. Each table also highlights previous research efforts at each site as reported in the park's 2014 draft National Register documentation and the 2009 CLR.

BS-1A: INTERPRET MISSING BUILDING SITES BEYOND THE VILLAGE CORE

During the war, there were fifteen building sites outside the village core: William Rosser House and Shops, Isbell Law Office, Kelley House, Peers House, Moffitt-Layne House, Union Academy Hall, Mariah Wright House, Isbell House, Willis Inge House, McLean House, Old Raine Tavern, Woodson Law Office, Nowlin-Sears Blacksmith Shop, Charles H. Diuguid Blacksmith Shop, and Union Academy Dwelling. Of the fifteen sites, ten no longer exist. The park’s first priority should focus on the ten missing sites so that the historic extents of the village can be interpreted.

BS-1a. Interpret Missing Buildings Sites Beyond the Village Core (Table 2b.1)	
<i>Location</i>	<i>Existing Information</i>
East of Village Core	
William Rosser House and Shops Complex	The house (APCO00014.000) and shop (APCO00023.000) sites are located east of the roundabout along the north side of the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road. The sites were investigated by John Walker in 1962, who indicated that a more exhaustive study of the shops may reveal important information concerning the machinery and equipment of the nineteenth century. The Archeological Overview and Assessment notes that “Walker’s excavations at the site of Rosser’s first house (log house) appear to have been thorough, while the site of his second house (Rosser-Ferguson house) is likely to have been disturbed by adaptive reuse during the 1940s and 1950s, and by the eradication of traces of the structure following its demolition.” ¹
Isbell Law Office	This site may have been located east of the roundabout on the south side of the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road and west of Bocock Lane by the late 1850s. Archeological investigations have revealed evidence of a scatter of brick and a depression in this location, and the 1865 Weyss map similarly indicates the presence of a structure. ² A 1940 topographic plan indicates a depression in this area.
Moffitt-Layne House	The site (APCO00047.000) is located on the east side of Prince Edward Court House Road and is comprised of an oval depression approximately 38 feet by 18 feet, which has been filled with sand. A brick concentration at the north end of the depression suggests the former location of the chimney stack. No archeological work has been conducted at the site to date, but there is a c.1890 sketch of the house and outbuildings on file at the park archives. ³ A 1940 topographic plan indicates a dry well in this area.
Union Academy Hall	The site (APCO00048.000) is located on the east side of Prince Edward Court House Road near its intersection with Back Lane. Geophysical prospecting by Bruce Bevan in 2000 and ground-truthing excavations by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation in 2001 identified demolition debris associated with the removal of the building in 1900, a nineteenth-century artifact assemblage consistent with an institutional context, and portions of a stone foundation that conform to the building’s reported 32-by-42-foot dimensions. The Archeological Overview and Assessment notes “the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation determined that both the archeological integrity and research potential of the site was ‘excellent.’” ⁴
Willis Inge House	The site (APCO00020.000) is located on the east side of Bocock Lane. Some reports have the house located southwest of the Kelley House, while others place it due west of the office and across from the Triangle. An earlier cabin appears to have been replaced with a more substantial dwelling in 1859. Archeological work in 1982 interpreted a brick footing as the likely remains of the cabin’s chimney foundation. ⁵ The site is currently marked with a sign.
West of Village Core	
Woodson Law Office	Before it was relocated to the north side of the Meeks Store in the 1870s, the Woodson Law Office (APCO00004.000) was located just west of the McLean House on the south side of the Stage Road. The only archeological investigation conducted to date was a geophysical prospecting study in 2002 by Enviroscan. The Archeological Overview and Assessment notes, “investigation is needed to determine if there is any remaining archeological evidence for the location, size, and configuration of the Woodson Law Office. The value assessed for the structure suggests that it was comparable to the Kelley House on the opposite side of the town, which implies that some evidence of it is likely to have survived. There is no known evidence that supports the present-day (and long-standing) interpretation of the small structure north of the Meeks Store as the Woodson Law Office.” ⁶
Nowlin-Sears Blacksmith Shop	The site (APCO00016.000) is located around 750 feet west of the courthouse on the south side of the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road. The shop, which may have been constructed of brick, was likely disturbed by the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road improvement project of 1929. Although John Walker excavated three test units southwest of the site’s approximate location in 1962, his report does not discuss the results of that work so there is currently no archeological information pertaining to the site. ⁷

BS-1a. Interpret Missing Buildings Sites Beyond the Village Core (Table 2b.1)	
<i>Location</i>	<i>Existing Information</i>
Charles Duigiud Blacksmith Shop	The site (APCO00049.000) is approximately 830 feet west of the Clover Hill Tavern on the north side of the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road. Tax records suggest that the property included a small shop during the 1850s, but a residence was not indicated on the site until after 1869. The 1865 Weys sketch of the village, however, appears to indicate the presence of two buildings on the property at that time. After 1869, the property appears to have included a one-story frame cabin and a blacksmith shop, and possibly a second frame dwelling, but available records are unclear on this point. The 1890 Peers sketch map depicted a small one-story frame house or cabin at the site that is believed to have been the Diuguid home and a shop structure, presumably Diuguid's blacksmith shop. In 2001, the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation conducted shovel-testing and identified a distinct concentration of slag potentially associated with the smithing operation and a concentration of nineteenth-century architectural and domestic artifacts that suggest the presence of what may have been Diuguid's residence immediately north and west of the slag concentration. The Archeological Overview and Assessment noted "the site was judged to have 'high' research potential." ⁸
Union Academy Dwelling	(Figures 2b.7, 2b.8) The site (APCO00010.000) is located west of the Meeks complex on the north side of the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road. Based on documentary data, the two-story building is believed to have measured approximately 18 by 42 feet when it was constructed in 1857 on land that was part of the same McDearmon land speculation scheme involving the Union Academy site. The east chimney of the residence remained standing until the mid-twentieth century and is depicted on early National Park Service plans of the village and a 1940 topographic map. Geophysical prospecting in 2000 by Bevan and archeological excavations by Colonial Williamsburg Foundation in 2001 identified the house's western fieldstone chimney base laid directly on subsoil, a sheet refuse deposit containing later nineteenth-century domestic debris east of the house, and two drainage ditches likely dug to alleviate moisture problems associated with the house's location on a slope. The Archeological Overview and Assessment notes "because of the integrity of the house foundation, the intact sheet refuse deposit, and the absence of major disturbances, the investigators indicated that both the site's integrity and research potential were 'excellent.'" ⁹ Related Project: "VV-5, Rehabilitate View Looking West to the Battle Area"
Tobacco Barn along the Stage Road	(Figures 2b.9, 2b.10, 2b.11) The site is located east of the Confederate Cemetery, on the south side of the Stage Road. Identified by the park as an "undesirable non-historic structure," the barn was removed in 1940 by the Civilian Conservation Corps as part of the park's 1941 master plan. Research should be conducted to determine if the building was extant in 1865. Related Project: "VV-5, Rehabilitate View Looking West to the Battle Area"

BS-1B: INTERPRET MISSING BUILDING SITES IN THE VILLAGE CORE

At the time of Civil War, there were seven building sites within the village core: Appomattox Courthouse, Clover Hill Tavern, Old County Jail, Law Office of Judge Parrish, Pryor Wright House, Raine Tavern and Post Office, and the Meeks Store. Of the seven sites, four are no longer present. The park's initial efforts in the village core should focus on complexes that are entirely missing: Law Office of Judge Parrish, Pryor Wright House, and Raine Tavern and Post Office. The corners of the Old Jail are currently identified with bricks.

BS-1b. Interpret Missing Buildings Sites in the Village Core (Table 2b.2)	
<i>Location</i>	<i>Existing Information</i>
Law Office of Judge Parrish	The site (APCO00008) is thought to have been a small structure located southeast of the courthouse and southwest of the new County Jail, facing the roundabout. The structure may also have served as the Isbell law office prior to the Civil War. After 1870, it is known to have served as the office of Judge Henry T. Parrish. The site may be buried beneath fill associated with 1929 road improvements. ¹⁰
Pryor Wright House	(Figure 2b.12) The site (APCO00018.000) is located southwest of the courthouse facing the roundabout. Preston Holder conducted excavations of the site in 1941, as did Kathleen Fiero in 1977. Geophysical prospecting was conducted by Bevan in 2000, followed by ground-truthing of the findings by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation in 2001, which identified the remains of the demolished building and an artifact concentration in the northwest part of the site. According to the Archeological Overview and Assessment, "the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation determined both the site integrity and research potential to be 'excellent'." The two-story brick house was one of the largest homes in Clover Hill until it burned in 1890. ¹¹

BS-1b. Interpret Missing Buildings Sites in the Village Core (Table 2b.2)	
<i>Location</i>	<i>Existing Information</i>
Raine Tavern and Post Office	(Figures 2b.12, 2b.13, 2b.14, 2b.15, see Figures 2.1, 2.2) The structure was constructed in c.1868 by Nathaniel Ragland and his wife Martha west of the courthouse and across the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road from the Meeks Store. The antebellum dwelling remained occupied until the early twentieth century, and included an outbuilding to the south. They first established a store in the Old Raine Tavern, and this building may have been built from material salvaged from that building. ¹²

BS-1C: INTERPRET MISSING OUTBUILDINGS AT EXISTING SITES IN THE VILLAGE CORE

Many of the buildings sites that were present in the village core during the war have been reconstructed, but several outbuildings and structures associated with them have not been reconstructed. They include the kitchen and bar wings of the Clover Hill Tavern, a smoke house, ice house, stable, well, and the Robertson-Glover Store.

BS-1c. Interpret Missing Buildings at Existing Sites in the Village Core (Table 2b.3)	
<i>Location</i>	<i>Existing Information</i>
Clover Hill Tavern Kitchen and Bar Wings	(Figures 2b.16, 2b.17, 2b.18) The dining room addition (APCO00001.007) and bar addition (APCO00001.006) are located on the west and east side of the Clover Hill Tavern, respectively. In 1957, Jackson W. Moore excavated to identify remnants so that they could be reconstructed at their exact historical locations. While Moore succeeded in providing precise locational and dimensional data concerning specific features, there was considerable ambiguity concerning interpretation of the dining room addition (and attached kitchen) due in part to a water main that extended through the site. At the site of the bar, Moore identified two piers that he interpreted as the eastern structural supports for the barroom building. That functional attribution, however, is suspect as he was unable to locate any corresponding western piers. The lack of detailed field notes makes it difficult to judge whether Moore’s excavations were extensive enough to make any broad archeological interpretations about the exact form of the barroom, much of which was subsequently reconstructed from archival photographs and documentary and architectural survey data. ¹³
Clover Hill Smoke House	(Figure 2b.18) The site (APCO0001.009) is located immediately north of the extant Clover Hill Tavern Guest House. In 1988, David Orr excavated at the site and identified a feature related to the fire pit and a portion of buried nineteenth-century ground surface. While these excavations were compliance-oriented, the findings suggest that the site’s landscape integrity remains good and has the potential to yield substantive feature and artifact data about the developmental history of the site. ¹⁴
Clover Hill Ice House	(see Figure 2.2) The site (APCO0001.008) is believed to be located just northwest of the Clover Hill Tavern Kitchen/ Guesthouse, but no archeological investigation has taken place. However, excavations of the nearby smokehouse suggest that landscape integrity in this area remains good and may yield substantive feature and artifact data. ¹⁵ A 1940 topographic plan indicates a depression with the label “Ice House” in this area.
Clover Hill Tavern Stable	(Figure 2b.16) Archival documents from 1941 state that the stable was located in the field east of the Tavern and north of the Rosser-Ferguson House. A 1941 park plan also placed the stable in the field, but east of the Clover Hill Well. No archeology has been done at this site. ¹⁶ In addition, the park’s GMP/EIS Preferred Alternative and the Long Range Interpretive Plan both state that bookstore operations and storage should be housed in the reconstructed Clover Hill Tavern Stable. ¹⁷
Clover Hill Tavern Well	(Figure 2b.19, see Figure 2.2) The well was located near the fence line east of the Slave Quarters. It appears in photographs and aerials from the late 1930s, on the 1940 topographic map, and by 1941 was apparently abandoned and covered over as a safety measure. No archeology has been done at this site. ¹⁸
Robertson-Glover Store	(Figure 2b.17, see Figure 2.2) The site (APCO00002.000) is east of the Clover Hill Tavern and marked by an approximately 42-by-27-foot depression. The two-story brick building is visible in the background of a circa 1892 historic photograph and is labeled as a depression on the 1940 topographic plan. David Orr reportedly conducted archeological investigation of the site in 1988, but no documentation concerning the results of that work exists. ¹⁹

BS-1D: INTERPRET MISSING OUTBUILDINGS AT EXISTING SITES BEYOND THE VILLAGE CORE

Most of the existing building sites beyond the village core historically included outbuildings and other structures, but today some of the sites are comprised only of the main building, which makes interpretation of their history and use difficult. They include the outbuildings at the Peers House and Mariah Wright House, the stable and smoke house at the McLean House complex, and the Old Raine Tavern.

BS-1d. Interpret Missing Outbuildings at Existing Sites Beyond the Village Core (Table 2b.4)	
Location	Existing Information
East of Village Core	
Peers House Outbuildings	(Figures 2b.20, 2b.21, 2b.22, 2b.23, 2b.24, 2b.25, see Figures 2.1, 2.2) The 1940 topographic map shows two frame outbuildings approximately 50 feet east-southeast of the house's ell. Documentation prepared to accompany the park's 1942 Historical Base Map indicates the site of a kitchen and stable (APCO00036.002) approximately 75 feet southeast of the Peers House. This locational attribution is corroborated to some extent by historic maps and paintings that depict a number of outbuildings in that general location. Archeological investigations by Leonard Bianchi and David Orr in the 1980s were generally inconclusive. A geophysical prospecting survey in 2004 identified a potential feature corresponding to a large visible depression in the yard east of the house. Ground-truthing excavations by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation identified the anomaly as a large privy dating from the end of the nineteenth century that had been filled and covered with a large piece of sheet metal. There was also evidence that the privy had replaced an earlier structure (possibly an ice house). Despite the level of documented landscape disturbance, the Archeological Overview and Assessment noted that "the research potential of the site remained high not only for interpreting the physical landscape of the rear yard, but also for understanding the wealth and material culture of the site's occupants." ²⁰
Mariah Wright House Outbuildings	(Figures 2b.9, 2b.26, 2b.27, 2b.28, 2b.29, 2b.30, 2b.31, 2b.32, 2b.33, see Figures 2.1, 2.2) The site (APCO00041.000) is located in the lawn areas around the house. Outbuildings present at the time of the surrender included a log stable/barn, corn crib, summer kitchen/slave quarters, privy, and tobacco barn. The 1940 topographic map indicated the locations of chicken house, privy, and shed east of the house and a stable to the southwest of the house. Archeological research at the site has included shallow excavations to identify razed outbuildings and to document the locations, widths, and grades of former road traces; construction monitoring; and testing in the east yard and at the house's chimney. An abundance of artifacts identified east of the house was interpreted as originating from a series of outbuildings of unknown function; a concentration of architectural and utilitarian kitchen artifacts southeast of the house was interpreted as the location of the summer kitchen/slave quarters; and a concentration of horse-related artifacts located west of the house was likely the location of a barn/stable. The provisional identification of former outbuildings and the minimal soil disturbance associated with the previous excavations suggest that future work at the Mariah Wright House has the potential to provide substantive artifact and feature data to explore one of the earliest known residential sites within the District. ²¹
West of Village Core	
McLean House Stable	(Figure 2b.12) The site of the stable (APCO00006.008) was located approximately 200 feet south of the McLean House, but no archeological evidence of the building has been identified to date. Photographs of the original structure are on file at the park archives. No archeological evidence of the building has been identified to date. ²²
McLean House Smoke House	(Figures 2b.12, 2b.34, 2b.35, 2b.36) The site of the smoke house (APCO00006.007) is believed to have been located immediately southwest of the McLean House. No archeological evidence of the building has been identified to date. ²³
Raine Tavern	(Figures 2b.12, 2b.35, 2b.36) The site (APCO00006.009) is presumed to be somewhere north of the extant McLean House adjacent to the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road. Archeological evidence for the building is limited to concentrations of rock identified during the 1962 excavations at the McLean House Complex. The rocks were interpreted provisionally as the northeast and southeast corners of the building, although the stones were smaller than typical of most footings/piers and their arrangement was not clearly cultural in origin. According to the Archeological Overview and Assessment, the archeological resources of the McLean property have "been so thoroughly investigated, and the effects of restoration have been so pervasive, that there is little likelihood of further excavation being worthwhile. However, the location of the Raine house/tavern should be reexamined." ²⁴

BS-2. LOCATE NEW COMFORT STATION IN THE VISITOR PARKING LOT

Visitor restroom facilities are currently located in the village core; at the Clover Hill Tavern Slave Quarters and in the visitor center at the Appomattox Court-house. Access to the village core, which is around 150 yards uphill from the visitor parking area, can be a difficult for older park visitors and visitors with physical impairments. If requested, the park can transport visitors to the village core in a golf cart. This project recommends construction of an accessible comfort station in the parking lot so that visitors can avoid the long climb to the park’s restroom facilities.²⁵

Recommendations

The park should consider installing comfort station with two stalls to accommodate occasionally heavy use, especially when school groups or tour buses visit the park. Like the nearby Fee Collection Booth, the building should be clad in wood siding and painted dark brown to appear less conspicuous. A good example of a double comfort station can be found at Thunder Hole, one of the most popular developed areas at Acadia National Park. The 16-by-10-foot vault structure is clad in light gray cedar shingles to blend in with the adjacent granite outcroppings and other buildings in the park (Figures 2b.37 and 2b.38).

Five alternatives locations are proposed for a new comfort station: west side, northwest corner, north side, northeast corner, and east side. All five sites are in proximity to the northernmost parking bay, which has the most frequently used parking stalls and is closest to the Market Lane entrance. Potential impacts on the cultural landscape and the visitor experience for each alternative are described in the table below. Based on a comparison of the sites, the recommended location for a new comfort station is at the northwest corner of the parking lot. This site will have a minimal impact on existing historic resources, will be unobtrusive in the landscape, and convenient to visitors using both parking bays.

BS-2. Comparison of Sites for New Comfort Station in Visitor Parking Lot (Table 2b.5)				
<i>West Side (Figure 2b.39)</i>	<i>Northwest Corner (Preferred) (Figure 2b.40)</i>	<i>North Side (Figure 2b.41)</i>	<i>Northeast Corner (Figure 2b.42)</i>	<i>East Side (Figure 2b.43)</i>
Impact of Structure on Historic Resources				
Major. It is adjacent to presumed site of McLean House Stable.	Minor. It is around 50 feet east of presumed site of McLean House Stable.	No direct impact.	No direct impact.	No direct impact.
Visibility of Structure from Back Lane or Back Yard of McLean House				
May be visible from both areas.	May be visible from both areas. Existing small trees in this area will lessen this effect.	Will be clearly visible from visitors using Back Lane.	Will be clearly visible from visitors using Back Lane.	May be visible to visitors using Back Lane.

BS-2. Comparison of Sites for New Comfort Station in Visitor Parking Lot (Table 2b.5)				
<i>West Side (Figure 2b.39)</i>	<i>Northwest Corner (Preferred) (Figure 2b.40)</i>	<i>North Side (Figure 2b.41)</i>	<i>Northeast Corner (Figure 2b.42)</i>	<i>East Side (Figure 2b.43)</i>
Visibility of Structure from Market Lane and the Village Core				
Will not be readily visible from either area.	Will not be readily visible from either area.	Will be visible from both areas. Vegetative screening will be needed.	Will be visible from both areas. Vegetative screening will be needed.	Will be visible from both areas. Vegetative screening will be needed.
Previous Disturbances at Proposed Site				
Grading for the parking lot. This is a low area and a culvert inlet is nearby.	Grading for the parking lot, but cutting will be needed for the structure.	Grading for the parking lot, but cutting will be needed for the structure.	Grading for the parking lot, but additional fill will be needed for the structure.	Grading for the parking lot, but cutting will be needed for the structure.
Proximity of Structure to bottom of Market Lane, Bus Parking Spaces, and Accessible Parking Spaces				
Approx. 100 yards.	Approx. 80 yards.	Adjacent.	Adjacent.	Approx. 70 yards.
Access to Structure from Parking Lot Bays				
Convenient and accessible for visitors using paved walk from south parking bay to the north parking bay.	Convenient and accessible for visitors using paved walk from south parking bay to the north parking bay.	Not convenient and accessible for visitors using paved walk from south parking bay to the north parking bay.	Not convenient and accessible for visitors using paved walk from south parking bay to the north parking bay.	Not convenient and accessible for visitors using paved walk from south parking bay to the north parking bay. New sidewalk will be needed.
Impact of Structure on View to Village				
Will not impact broad view from northernmost parking lot sidewalk looking north into the village.	Will not impact broad view from northernmost parking lot sidewalk looking north into the village.	Will impact broad view from northernmost parking lot sidewalk looking north into the village.	Will not impact broad view from northernmost parking lot sidewalk looking north into the village.	Will not impact broad view from northernmost parking lot sidewalk looking north into the village.

ENDNOTES

- 1 CLR, December 2009: Ch.3-pp.113-114; National Register, draft, August 2014, Sec.7: p.27 and Sec.8: p.106.
- 2 CLR, December 2009: Ch.3-p.115 and Ch.4-p.85.
- 3 CLR, December 2009: Ch.3-p.115; National Register, draft, August 2014, Sec.7: p.25.
- 4 CLR, December 2009: Ch.3-p.114; National Register, draft, August 2014, Sec.7: p.27 and Sec.8: pp.105-106.
- 5 CLR, December 2009: Ch.3-p.115 and Ch.4-p.85; National Register, draft, August 2014, Sec.7: p.28.
- 6 CLR, December 2009: Ch.3-p.113.
- 7 CLR, December 2009: Ch.3-p.114; National Register, draft, August 2014, Sec.7: pp.25-26; Drawing APCO 340-2009, 1941.
- 8 CLR, December 2009: Ch.3-p.114 and Ch.4-p.84; National Register, draft, August 2014, Sec.7: p.24 and Sec.8: pp.103-104.
- 9 CLR, December 2009: Ch.3-p.114; National Register, draft, August 2014, Sec.7: p.27 and Sec.8: pp.105-106.
- 10 CLR, December 2009: Ch.3-p.115 and Ch.4-p.86.
- 11 CLR, December 2009: Ch.3-p.114; National Register, draft, August 2014, Sec.7: p.26 and Sec.8: p.100.
- 12 CLR, December 2009: Ch.3-p.114 and Ch.4-p.86.
- 13 National Register, draft, August 2014, Sec.8: p.96.
- 14 National Register, draft, August 2014, Sec.7: pp.24-25 and Sec.8: p.97.
- 15 National Register, draft, August 2014, Sec.7: p.24 and Sec.8: p.97.
- 16 Descriptions of Properties, 1941, APCO Folder 11527; Drawing APCO 340-2009, 1941.
- 17 GMP/EIS, draft, November 2010: p.57; LRIP, 2010: p.4.
- 18 Descriptions of Properties, 1941, APCO Folder 11527.
- 19 CLR, December 2009: Ch.3-p.114 and Ch.4-pp.86-87; National Register, draft, August 2014, Sec.7: p.26.
- 20 CLR, December 2009: Ch.3-p.113; National Register, draft, August 2014, Sec.7: p.26 and Sec.8: p.105.
- 21 CLR, December 2009: Ch.3-p.113; National Register, draft, August 2014, Sec.8: pp.98-99.
- 22 National Register, draft, August 2014, Sec.7: p.25.
- 23 National Register, draft, August 2014, Sec.7: p.25.
- 24 CLR, December 2009: Ch.3-p.112; National Register Registration Form, draft, August 2014, Sec.7: p.26.
- 25 This project is also consistent with park planning documents from 1940, which recommended that the park's entrance station, parking area, and restrooms, along with installations of sewage, water, and power should be clustered at the parking area rather than in the village. CLR, December 2009: Ch.2-p.82, citing Memorandum, Acting Superintendent Hubert A. Gurney, 20 August 1940.



Figure 2b.1. View looking east along the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road. At the time of the Surrender, a complex of buildings and structures owned by William Rosser would have occupied the area left of the fence. (OCLP 2014, DSC_0793)



Figure 2b.2. View looking north-northeast at the restored Mariah Wright House. Outbuildings once surrounded the building during the historic period. (OCLP 2014, DSC_2019)



Figure 2b.3. View looking northwest at the bricks that mark the foundation corners of the Old County Jail. (OCLP 2014, DSC_1880)



Figure 2b.4. Views of replicated Colonial-era foundations with masonry and logs at Jamestown Island, Colonial National Historical Park. (OCLP 2007, CLI for Jamestown Island Area)



Figure 2b.5. Half timber structure at George Washington Carver National Monument. (OCLP 2014, IMG_5052)



Figure 2b.6. Conceptual drawing of an open "ghost structure" to represent former locations of settlements at Saratoga National Historical Park. The ghost structures will be inspired by 18th-century vernacular architecture and include roofs and seating. (OCLP 2010, SARA-GhostStructure)



Figure 2b.7. View looking northeast from the Stage Road toward the village, c.1892. The Union Academy building is visible at image left, and in the enlargement below. (APCO Archives, #HF-236-01)



Figure 2b.8. View looking east at the chimney remains of the Union Academy Dwelling in 1940. The Meeks complex is in the background. (APCO Archives, #11521-01 1912)

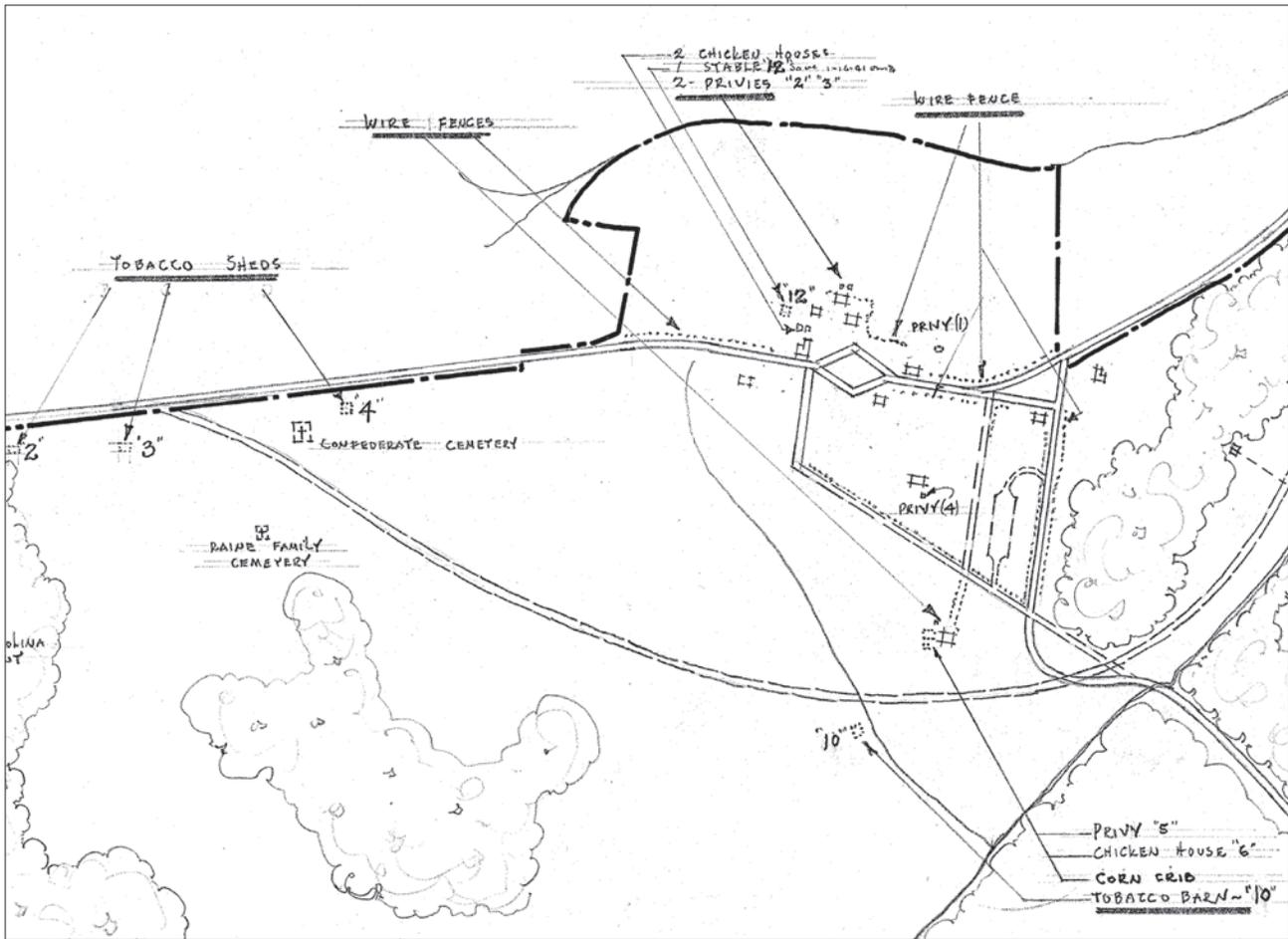


Figure 2b.9. Portion of the building removal plan, 1941. (Denver Service Center, eTIC, Drawing #APCO 340-2011)



Figure 2b.10. View looking east-northeast from 1940 at a tobacco barn situated on the south side of the Stage Road, just east of the Confederate Cemetery. The cemetery fence is in the foreground. (APCO Archives, #11395-03 958)



Figure 2b.11. Closer view of the tobacco barn east of the Confederate Cemetery, 1940. (APCO Archives, #11395-03 958)



Figure 2b.12. Sketch looking southeast at the McLean House in 1865. From left to right: Appomattox Courthouse (red brick), Old Raine Tavern (white frame), Pryor Wright House? (red brick), McLean House well (white frame), McLean House (red brick), McLean House smoke house? (white frame), McLean House barn? (white frame and red chimney). (APCO Archives, #HF-4)



Figure 2b.13. View looking east at the burned Courthouse in c.1892. The Raine Tavern and Post Office is at image right. (APCO Archives, #HF-074-01)



Figure 2b.14. View looking east toward the former Courthouse site in 1936. The Raine Tavern and Post Office is at image right. (APCO Archives, #11951)



Figure 2b.15. View looking southwest at the abandoned Raine Tavern and outbuilding ruins in the late 1930s. (APCO Archives, #11984)



Figure 2b.16. View looking northeast at the Clover Hill Tavern in 1865, with the dining wing on the left and the bar room on the right. The building in the background at image right may be the Clover Hill stable. (APCO Archives, #HF-050-01)



Figure 2b.17. View looking northeast at the Clover Hill Tavern, c.1892. The dining room addition at left has been replaced by a covered porch, and the bar room is at right. The west side of the brick Robertson-Glover Store is visible in the background at image right. (APCO Archives, #HF-074-03)



Figure 2b.18. View looking northwest at the Clover Hill Tavern, c.1913. The bar room is visible on the right side of the house but the dining addition has been replaced by a porch. In the background at image left is the Clover Hill guest house, to the right of which may be the roof of the Clover Hill smoke house. (APCO Archives, #HF-054-01)

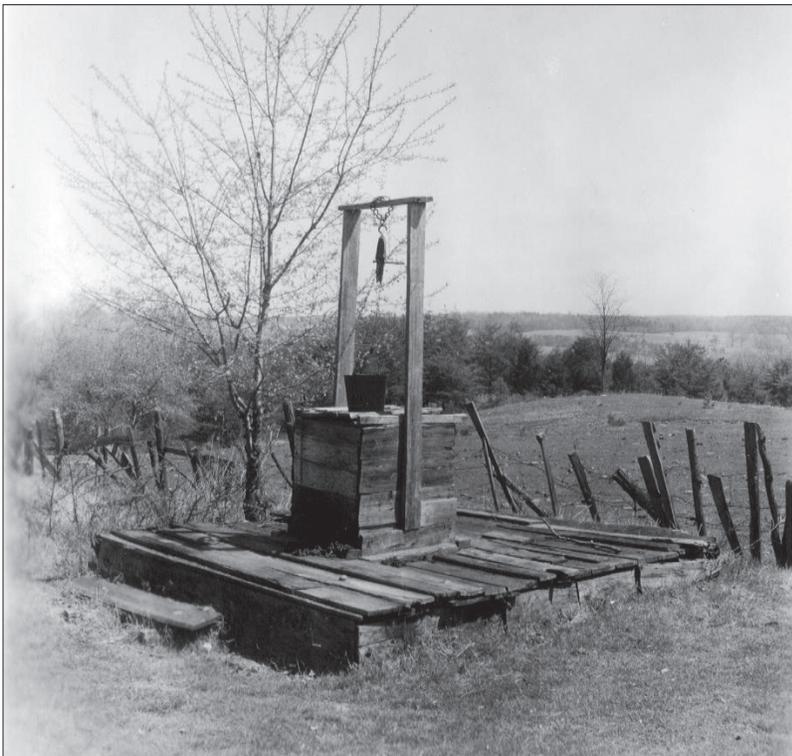


Figure 2b.19. View looking northeast at the Clover Hill Tavern well, in 1939. (APCO Archives, #HF-065-01)



Figure 2b.20. Frankenstein painting looking southwest at the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road and the Peers House in 1866. Note the outbuildings on the east side of the house. (APCO Archives, #HF-106-01)



Figure 2b.21. Artist depiction of "the last shot" of the Civil War looking southeast in c.1865. Note the three outbuildings. (APCO Archives, #HF-083-01)

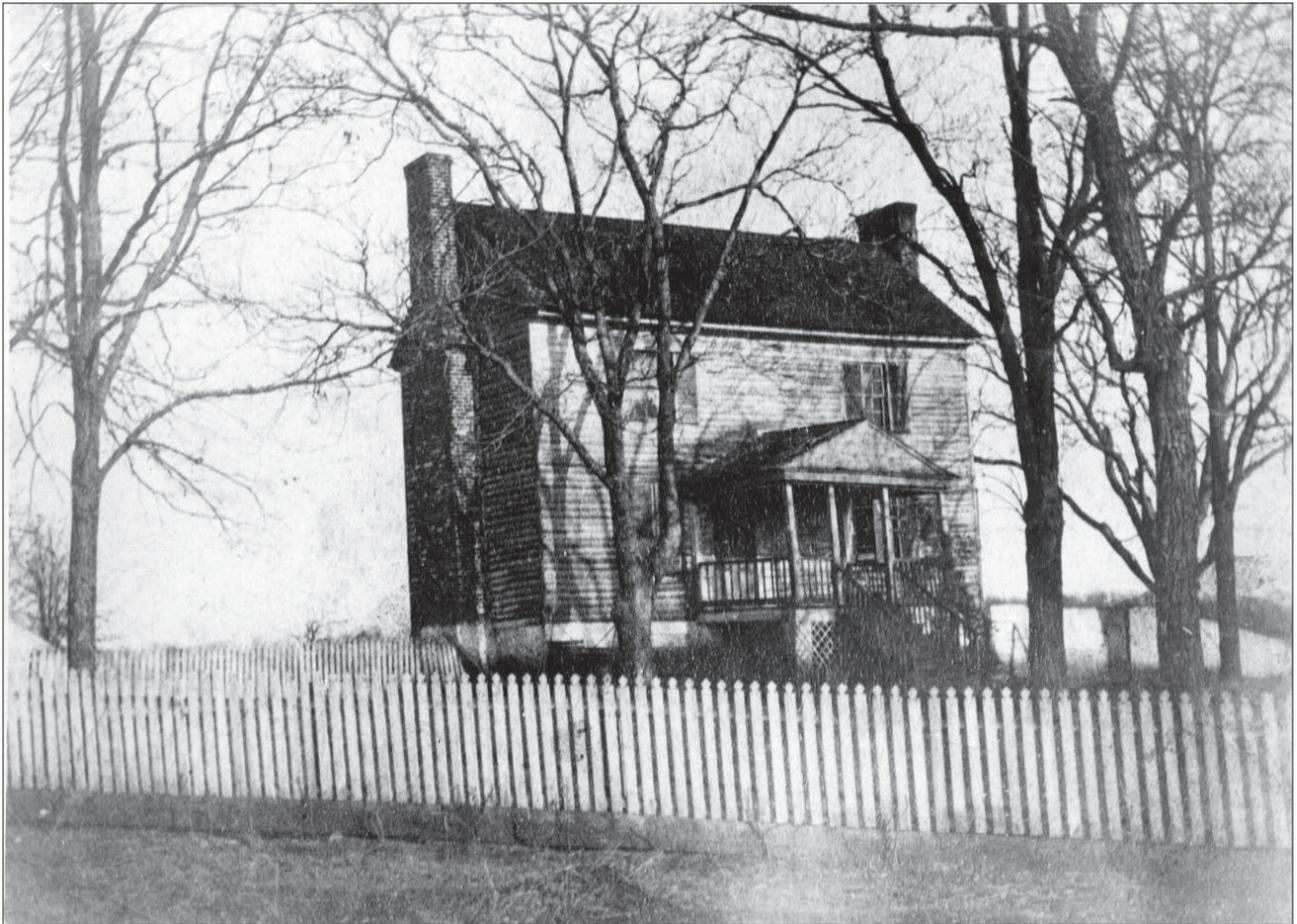


Figure 2b.22. View looking southeast at the Peers House, c.1890s. The roofline of an outbuildings is visible just beyond the side yard fence, at far image left. (APCO Archives, #HF-211-01)



Figure 2b.23. View looking east at the Peers House, c.1892, with the Stage Road to left foreground and outbuildings in the background. (APCO Archives, #HF-212-01)



Figure 2b.24. View looking east from c.1914, from the Stage Road toward the Peers House visible in the background. In the enlargement below, a white arrow indicates the barn north of the house. (APCO Archives, #HF-3)





Figure 2b.25. View looking east at the Peers House in 1936, and outbuildings in the background at image right. (APCO Archives, #11979)



Figure 2b.26. View looking southeast at the Mariah Wright House in 1936, and an outbuilding in the background at image left. (APCO Archives, #11918-032)



Figure 2b.27. View looking north-northwest at the Mariah Wright House (image right) and stable (image left) in 1940. (APCO Archives, #11452-04 1246)



Figure 2b.28. View looking east-southeast at the stable at the Mariah Wright House before 1947. (APCO Archives, #11452-56 1304)



Figure 2b.29. View looking northwest at the Mariah Wright House in 1940, and a shed at image right. (APCO Archives, #11452-05 1247)



Figure 2b.30. View looking northeast at the shed at the Mariah Wright House before 1947. (APCO Archives, #11452-55 1303)



Figure 2b.31. View of an outbuilding, possibly a tool shed, at the Mariah Wright House before 1947. (APCO Archives, #11452-54 1302)



Figure 2b.32. View looking north at the corn crib, likely located south or southeast of the Mariah Wright House, in 1947. (APCO Archives, #11452-57 1305)



Figure 2b.33. View looking southwest at a tobacco barn north of the Mariah Wright House in 1940, at the approximate location of the current State Route 24 bypass. (APCO Archives, #11452-03 1245)



Figure 2b.34. View looking east-southeast at the McLean House, c.1892. The gable-roofed building at right extending west into the field is the McLean House smoke house. The roofline of the building visible at far right is likely the McLean barn. (APCO Archives, #HF-161-01)



Figure 2b.35. View looking south at the McLean House in c.1865-70. The roofline of the smoke house is in the background at far image right, and part of the foundation of the Old Raine Store is visible in the foreground behind the gate. (APCO Archives, #HF-153-A-01)



Figure 2b.36. Sketch of the McLean House in April 1865 by Collett, titled "Lee's Surrender Sketched at Time." (APCO Archives, #HF-112-01)



Figure 2b.37. View of the double comfort station at the Thunder Hole developed area in Acadia National Park. (OCLP 2010, DSC_0096)

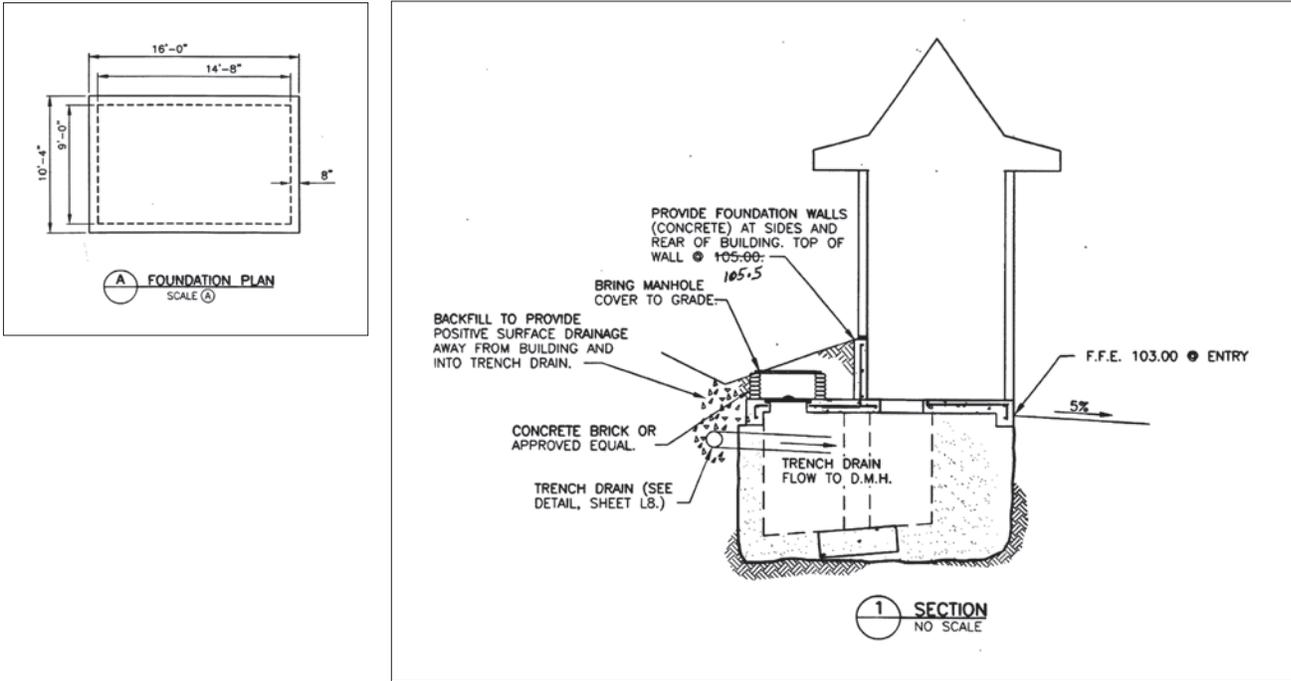


Figure 2b.38. Details of the double comfort station at Acadia National Park from 1999. (Denver Service Center, eTIC, Drawing #ACAD 123-41077)



Figure 2b.39. Views of the potential location of a comfort station at the west side of the visitor parking lot. (OCLP 2014, DSC_2134, 2137, 2147)

Figure 2b.40. Views of the potential location of a comfort station at the northwest corner of the visitor parking lot. (OCLP 2014, DSC_2158, 2161, 2162)



Figure 2b.41. Views of the potential location of a comfort station at the north side of the visitor parking lot. (OCLP 2014, DSC_2165, 2167, 2168)

Figure 2b.42. Views of the potential location of a comfort station at the northeast corner of the visitor parking lot. (OCLP 2014, DSC_2174, 2189, 2198)



Figure 2b.43. Views of the potential location of a comfort station at the southeast side of the visitor parking lot. (OCLP 2014, DSC_2188, 2183, 2180)

VEGETATION PROJECTS

V-1. REMOVE SELECT NON-HISTORIC TREES AND SHRUBS

According to park master plans from the 1960s, vegetation in the village was a combination of existing and new plantings based on historical research and park management needs. Since 1968, the park has installed additional plants to support the park's interpretive program goals, screen incompatible views, or to generally improve the appearance of the landscape (Figure 2c.1). This project recommends removing post-1968 vegetation that is not supported by historic documentation, is the wrong species for a particular location, is in poor condition, or is incompatible with park management objectives. Removing selected trees, shrubs, and hedgerows that were not present in the village during the key dates within the historic period (1865, 1937, and/or 1968) will improve interpretation of the historic landscape, rehabilitate historic views, and reinstate historic patterns of spatial organization.

Recommendations

The table below and Drawings 6-9 at the end of this section describe locations of proposed plant removals in the village core and the larger village area. Prior to any removals, the park should confirm documentation provided in the vegetation inventory and evaluations in Appendix C. If possible, the park should accurately confirm the age of a plant prior to its removal through core sampling or other means. If it is determined that the plant dates to the late 1960s or before, it should not be removed. To minimize the effect of tree cutting in the village, the park can choose to retain trees that are currently in good or fair condition until such time that their condition is evaluated as poor. However, plants in poor condition should be removed.

Note: If the existing maintenance facility east of the Peers House is relocated, the park should conduct additional research of the narrow woodland area between the Salute site and the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road as part of the area's rehabilitation and interpretation (see "Relocate Park Maintenance Operations" in the CLR).¹ If the park's administrative offices at the Isbell House are relocated, the park should reevaluate the presence of non-historic plants in this area (see "Relocate Park Administration Functions" in the CLR).²

V-1. Remove Select Non-Historic Trees and Shrubs (Table 2c.1)	
<i>Location</i>	<i>Recommended Treatment</i>
Village Core	
Clover Hill Tavern and Patteson-Hix Cemetery	Remove the lilac (#103r) in good condition along the fence southeast of the tavern. It is not historic. (The lilac can be transplanted, see Project V-2)
	Remove the apple (#105a) in fair condition east of the slave quarters and Tavern. It is not historic.
	Remove the black walnut (#121) in good condition north of the guest house. It is not historic.
Meeks Store	Remove three apples (#s 130a-c) in good condition west of the store. It is not historic. (See Project V-4)
East of Village Core	
The Triangle	Remove the Virginia redcedar (#229) in fair condition along the fence on the north side of the Stage Road. It is not historic.
	Remove the trumpet vine (#223a) in good condition along the fence on the north side of the Stage Road. It is not historic.
Grant & Lee's Second Meeting Site	Remove four Virginia redcedars (#s 217,221,222,223) in fair condition and the Virginia red cedar (#219) in good condition. They are not historic.
Peers House	Remove two honey locusts (#s 1a-b) in good condition along the fence facing the Stage Road. They will eventually compete with the taller honey locust (#1r). They are not historic.
	Remove the red maple (#16r) in good condition and the red maple (#17r) that is dead in the back yard. Fruit trees historically grew in these locations. (Replace with pears, see Project V-2)
	Remove the lilac (#19a), peony (#19b), and bamboo (#23) around the foundation. All are in good condition. They are not historic.
	Remove the sassafras (#27a) in fair condition along the west fence. It is not historic.
Kelley House and Robinson Cemetery	Remove the white oak (#260f) in good condition at the northeast corner of the fenced yard. It is not historic.
	Remove the crape myrtle (#260a) northwest of the building, two rose-of-sharons (#s 260b-c) along the south foundation, and rose (#260d) at the southeast corner, all in good condition. They are not historic.
	Remove three plum trees (#s 262a-c) in poor condition in the yard south of the building. They are not historic. (See Project V-4)
	Remove the London plane tree (#262d) in good condition in the yard southwest of the building. It is not historic.
	Remove the ash (#265a) in good condition east of the Robinson Cemetery. It is not historic, and should be removed due to threat of Emerald ash disease.
Mariah Wright House	Remove the dogwood (#198a) in good condition northwest of the house. It is not historic.
Isbell House and Fields (Note: Some plants in this area may be retained for parking lot screening.)	Remove the red maple (#163a) in fair condition in the front yard. Historically there was a black locust here. (Replace with a black locust, see Project V-2)
	Remove two bamboos (#s 169,170) in fair condition at the northeast and southeast corners of the house. They are invasive species. (Replace with lilacs, see Project V-2)
	Remove three Virginia redcedars (#s 171b-d) in good condition and the Virginia redcedar (#171a) in fair condition along the east yard fence. They are not historic.
	Remove the flowering quince (#171) in good condition along the east yard fence. It is not historic.
	Remove the flowering quince (#178) in good condition and the flowering quince (#175) in fair condition along the south yard fence. It is not historic.
	Remove the flowering dogwood (#187a) in fair condition on the south side of the staff parking lot. It is not historic.
	Remove two American hollies (#s 183a-b) in good condition on either side of the gate along the east yard fence. They are not historic.
	Remove the white ash (#150) in poor condition between the west field edge and Market Lane, near the Back Lane fence, due to threat of Emerald ash disease. (Replace with a Siberian elm, see Project V-2)

V-1. Remove Select Non-Historic Trees and Shrubs (Table 2c.1)	
<i>Location</i>	<i>Recommended Treatment</i>
West of Village Core	
McLean House	Remove the black locust (#79a) in good condition in the front yard. It is not historic.
Field East of McLean House	Remove the green ash (#67a) in good condition in the middle of the field. It is not historic, and should be removed due to threat of Emerald ash disease.
	Remove the green ash (#74) in poor condition and green ash (#75) in fair condition along the fence facing Market Lane, due to threat of Emerald ash disease. (Replace with Siberian elms, see Project V-2)
	Remove two white oaks (#s 74a,c) in good condition and a red maple (#74b) in good condition along the fence facing Market Lane. They are not historic.
Field West of McLean House	Remove the fig (#86h) in good condition in the eastern portion of the field. It is not historic. It is not historic.
	Remove the Virginia redcedar (#98) in good condition along the Back Lane fence. It is not historic.
	Remove the white mulberry (#99) in fair condition along the Back Lane fence. It is not historic.
Union Academy Dwelling Site and Lafayette Meeks Grave	Remove the red maple (#234) in good condition along the fence facing the Stage Road. It is not historic. (See also Project VV-2)
	Remove the silver maple (#235) in good condition along the fence facing the Stage Road. It is not historic.

V-2. PLANT MISSING HISTORIC TREES AND SHRUBS

Based on decades of historical research and investigation, the National Park Service has retained select existing vegetation in the village and replaced missing vegetation. However, due to diseases, storms, and natural plant life cycles, some of the historic plants are currently missing and have not been replaced (Figure 2c.2). Today, approximately one-third of the plants identified in the 1997 Vegetation Inventory are missing. This project aims to replant individual plants that were important to the events of 1865, and other trees and shrubs that were present during the historic period (1865, 1937, and/or 1968) and contribute the historic character of the village. The project will also reestablish historic patterns of spatial organization and improve interpretation of the historic landscape.

Recommendations

The table below and Drawings 6-9 at the end of this section describe locations of proposed replantings in the village core and the larger village area. Prior to any planting, the park should review documentation provided in the vegetation inventory and evaluations in Appendix C, consult previous archeological investigations of the area, and review current utility plans before digging. Additional archival and archeological research should be conducted if warranted. If archeological investigations or construction projects are planned at the plant locations described below, planting should be delayed so that new plant material is not damaged.

New plant material should be of sufficient size and/or height to be clearly visible to avoid future damage by maintenance equipment or visitors. The use of seedlings should be avoided. New plants should also be supported with nylon strapping and stakes, or an equivalent system.

V-2. Plant Missing Historic Trees and Shrubs (Table 2c.2)	
<i>Location</i>	<i>Recommended Treatment</i>
Village Core	
Courthouse	Plant missing chaste tree (#46) in the lawn on the north side. (Figure 2c.3)
	Plant missing post oak (#52) just south of the white oak (#53).
	Plant missing a red maple (#54) southwest of the courthouse, between the two white oaks (#53,55). (Figure 2c.3)
Clover Hill Tavern and Patteson-Hix Cemetery	Plant missing red maple (#101) in front of the tavern. (Figures 2c.4, 2c.5, 2c.6, 2c.7, 2c.8, 2c.9, see Figure 2.6)
	Plant missing black cherry (#103) along the fence in front of the tavern. (Figure 2c.6) (Remove lilac first, see Project V-1)
	Plant missing red maple (#106) along the fence east of the slave quarters, next to the former well. (Figure 2c.10, see Figures 2.1, 2.3, 2.6)
	Plant missing lilac (#108) at the southeast corner of the slave quarters (Figure 2c.11)
	Plant missing red maple (#112) northwest of the tavern. (Figures 2c.7, 2c.8, 2c.12, see Figures 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7).
	Plant missing lilac (#114) at the southwest corner of the kitchen/guest house (Figure 2c.13).
	Plant two missing red maples (#116,no#) west of the kitchen/guest house. (Figures 2c.12, 2c.13, 2c.14, 2c.15, see Figures 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6)
Old County Jail Site	Plant missing lilac (#34) northeast of the black locust (#35). (Figures 2c.16, 2c.17, see Figures 2.2, 2.3, 2.4)
	Plant two missing black locusts (#37,no#A) on the northeast side of the roundabout. (Figures 2c.16, 2c.18, see Figures 2.1, 2.3, 2.5, 2.6)
New County Jail	Plant missing black locust (no#) near the northeast corner of the New County Jail. (Figures 2c.19, 2c.20, 2c.21, 2c.22, see Figures 2.1, 2.2, 2.3)
	Plant three missing red maples (#s 28,29,31) along the fence east of the building. (Figures 2c.21, 2c.22, see Figures 2.3, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7)
	Plant missing black locust (#41) at the intersection with Market Lane. (Figure 2c.23, see Figures 2.3, 2.5, 2.6)
Meeks Store	Plant missing red maple (#128) just east of the Siberian elm (#127). (Figures 2c.24, 2c.25, see Figures 2.1, 2.2, 2.3)
	Plant missing lilac (no#A) southwest of the store, along the fence. (Figure 2c.25)
	Plant missing lilac (no#B) on the east side of the store, on the right side of the porch steps. (Figure 2c.26)
East of Village Core	
Rosser-Ferguson House	Plant three missing black locusts (#231,no#A,no#B) along the north side of the Stage Road. (Figures 2c.27, 2c.28, 2c.29, 2c.30, 2c.31, see Figures 2.2, 2.3, 2.4)
The Triangle	Plant missing white oak (#254) at the west end of the Triangle. (see Figures 2.5, 2.6)
Peers House	Plant missing red maple (#3) and silver maple (#6) in the front yard. (Figures 2c.32, 2c.33, see Figures 3.2, 3.6)
	Plant two missing crabapples (#s 13,14) at the east end of the south yard fence, on the south side of the fence. (see Figure 2.6)
	Plant missing paper mulberry (#15) at the east end of the maples, along the south yard fence. (Figure 2c.34, see Figures 2.2, 2.4, 2.6, 2.7)
	Plant two missing pear trees (#s 16,17) in the back yard. (Figures 2c.34, 2c.35, 2c.36, see Figures 2.1, 2.4) (Remove two red maples first, see Project V-1)

V-2. Plant Missing Historic Trees and Shrubs (Table 2c.2)	
<i>Location</i>	<i>Recommended Treatment</i>
Kelley House and Robinson Cemetery	Plant missing white oak (no#A) near the northeast corner of the building. (Figures 2c.37, 2c.38, see Figures 2.4, 2.6)
	Plant missing white oak (no#B) just east of the building's southeast corner. (Figures 2c.37, 2c.38, see Figures 2.4, 2.6)
	Plant missing honey locust (#264) at the northeast corner of the cemetery. (see Figures 2.4, 2.5, 2.6)
	Plant two missing locusts (#s 244,247) along the west fence line facing Bocock Lane. (Figure 2c.39, see Figures 2.4, 2.5, 2.6)
	Plant missing black locust (no#C) in the far southwest corner of the field. (Figure 2c.39, see Figures 2.4, 2.6)
	Plant missing black locust (#248) along the west fence line facing Bocock Lane, south of the existing Virginia redcedar (#249). (Figures 2c.39, 2c.40)
	Plant missing Virginia redcedar (#273) along the fence facing the Triangle. (see Figures 2.4, 2.6)
	Plant two missing black locusts (#s 270,271) in the north part of the field facing the Triangle. (Figure 2c.41, see Figures 2.4, 2.6)
Field between Kelley and Wright Properties	Plant missing black locust (#213) along the east edge of the field, facing Prince Edward Court House Road. (see Figures 2.4 and 2.6)
	Plant missing black locust (no#) along the north edge of the field, facing Isbell Lane. (Figure 2c.42, see Figures 2.4, 2.6)
East Field and Former Union Academy Site	Plant missing black locust (#214) on the east side of Prince Edward Court House Road, northeast of the Kelley House. (Figure 2c.43, see Figures 2.4, 2.6)
Mariah Wright House	Plant missing apple (#195) north of the Mariah Wright House, at the southwest corner of Back Lane and Bocock Lane. (see Figures 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7)
	Plant missing Virginia redcedar (no#A) in the yard northwest of the house. (Figure 2c.44, see Figure 2.2)
	Plant two missing black locust (#199,no#B) west-southwest of the house. (Figures 2c.45, 2c.46, see Figures 2.2, 2.5, 2.6)
	Plant missing plum (#201) just south of the house. (Figure 2c.47)

V-2. Plant Missing Historic Trees and Shrubs (Table 2c.2)	
<i>Location</i>	<i>Recommended Treatment</i>
Isbell House and Field	Plant missing black locust at location of a red maple (#163a) in the front yard. A black locust was here historically. (Remove red maple first, see Project V-1)
	Plant two missing black locusts (#164,no#A) in the front yard (closest to the front porch). (Figures 2c.48, 2c.49, see Figure 2.2)
	Plant two missing black locusts (#163,no#B) in the front yard. (Figures 2c.49, 2c.50, 2c.51, see Figures 2.2, 2.4, 2.6)
	Plant two missing black locusts (no#C,no#D) along the east side of the yard's west fence line. (Figures 2c.49, 2c.52, see Figure 2.2)
	Plant four missing lilacs (#s 169,170,179,no#E) at the four corners of the house. (Figure 2c.51) (Remove two bamboo first, see Project V-1)
	Plant missing apple (no#F) southwest of the house, along the east side of the yard's west fence line. (Figures 2c.53, 2c.54)
	Plant missing rose (#176) at the southeast corner of the yard fence. (Figure 2c.55)
	Plant two missing redbuds (#s 189,190) between the Virginia redcedar (#188) and the stable. (Figure 2c.56, see Figure 2.7)
	Plant missing paper mulberry (#191) south of the stable. (Figure 2c.57, see Figure 2.7)
	Plant missing Virginia red cedar (#181) in the field south of the house. (Figure 2c.55, see Figures 2.6, 2.7)
	Plant two missing apples (no#H,no#J) and missing pear (no#G) in the field south of the house, along the west and south fence. (Figure 2c.54, see Figures 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7)
	Plant two missing apples (no#K,no#L) in the field south of the house along Back Lane. (see Figures 2.6, 2.7)
	Plant missing apple (no#M) on the north side of the staff parking lot, opposite the stable. (Figure 2c.58, see Figures 2.1, 2.2, 2.4)
	Plant missing tulip poplar (#138) along the east edge of the field northeast of the house, along the fence facing Bocock Lane. (see Figure 2.6)
	Plant two Siberian elms at locations of two missing green ashes (#s 147,149) along the south edge of the field southwest of the house, on the north side of the fence facing Back Lane. (see Figures 2.6, 2.7)
Plant a Siberian elm at location of white ash (#150) along the fence facing Market Lane. (Remove white ash first, see Project V-1)	
Plant four missing black locusts (#s 152,154,157,160) and a honey locust (#156) along the west edge of the field, between the field edge and Market Lane. (see Figures 2.4, 2.6, 2.7)	
West of Village Core	
McLean House	Plant two missing black locusts (no#A,no#B) near the northeast and northwest corners of the front porch. (Figures 2c.59, 2c.60, 2c.61)
	Plant missing Virginia redcedar (no#C) along the west edge of the front yard. (Figures 2c.61, 2c.62, see Figure 2.3)
	Plant missing rose (no#D) on the west side of the well structure. (Figure 2c.61)
	Plant missing sycamore (#84) in the back yard between the McLean House and outside kitchen. (Figures 2c.65, 2c.66, see Figures 2.1, 2.3, 2.6)
	Plant missing honey locust (#238) along the Back Lane fence. (Figures 2c.67, 2c.68, see Figures 2.3, 2.6, 2.7)

V-2. Plant Missing Historic Trees and Shrubs (Table 2c.2)	
<i>Location</i>	<i>Recommended Treatment</i>
Field East of McLean House	Plant missing pear (#60) just northeast of the ice house. (Figures 2c.63, 2c.64, see Figures 2.1, 2.3)
	Plant missing honey locust (no#E) just southeast of the ice house. (Figures 2c.64, 2c.65, see Figure 2.3)
	Plant missing honey locust (#64) just northwest of the three Virginia redcedars (#s 65,66,67). (Figure 2c.66, see Figures 2.3, 2.5, 2.6)
	Plant two missing black locusts (no#s) just northeast and east of the three Virginia redcedars (#s 65,66,67). (see Figures 2.3, 2.5, 2.6)
	Plant missing apple (no#F) in the north part of the field. (Figure 2c.69, see Figures 2.1, 2.2)
	Plant missing Virginia redcedar (#69) in the southeast corner of the field. (see Figures 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7)
	Plant missing honey locust (#61) on the west side of the field, northeast of the kitchen. (see Figure 2.6)
	Plant two Siberian elms at locations of two green ashes (#s 74,75) along the fence facing Market Lane. (Remove two green ashes first, see Project V-1)
	Plant missing black locust (#239) on the south side of Back Lane, southwest of the Virginia redcedar (#68). (Figure 2c.68, see Figures 2.3, 2.5, 2.6)
Field West of McLean House	Plant missing silver maple (#88) in the field between the black locust (#87) and the silver maple (#89). (see Figure 2.6)
Union Academy Dwelling Site and Lafayette Meeks Grave	Plant missing Virginia redcedar (no#) in the field, at the southwest corner of the grave fence. (see Figures 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6)
	Plant missing honey locust (no#) in the field, west-northwest of the former building site. (see Figures 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6)

V-3. STABILIZE OR REPLACE-IN-KIND HISTORIC TREES AND SHRUBS IN FAIR/POOR CONDITION

In 2014 the Olmsted Center updated condition assessments for the 276 plants identified in the park's 1997 Vegetation Inventory, and completed assessments for new plants added after the inventory. The Olmsted Center's evaluations of "good, fair, and poor" were based on the overall appearance of each tree, and the observable condition of the trunk, branches, and leaf canopy (Figures 2c.70, 2c.71). This project focuses on plants that were important to the events of 1865, and other trees and shrubs that were present during the historic period (1865, 1937, and/or 1968) and contribute to the historic character of the village. Historic plants in fair condition should be stabilized to improve their health, while historic plants in poor condition should be replaced-in-kind, except in situations where another species is more appropriate. The project will improve interpretation of the historic landscape and reestablish historic patterns of spatial organization.

Recommendations

The table below and Drawings 6-9 at the end of this section summarize locations of plants that should be stabilized or replaced-in-kind in the village core and the

larger village area. Prior to work, the park should confirm documentation provided in the vegetation inventory and evaluations in Appendix C. The park should initially focus on stabilizing plants in fair condition, and then replace plants in poor condition. If archeological investigations or other work are planned at or near the sites below, replacement planting should be delayed so that the new plant material is not damaged.

V-3. Stabilize or Replace-In-Kind Historic Trees and Shrubs in Fair/Poor Condition (Table 2c.3)	
<i>Location</i>	<i>Recommended Treatment</i>
Village Core	
Courthouse	Stabilize two black locusts (#s 44r,47) in fair condition.
Clover Hill Tavern and Patteson-Hix Cemetery	Replace-in-kind the red maple (#101a) in poor condition along front fence at Clover Hill Tavern because the root ball is girdled.
	Stabilize the red maple (#105) in fair condition southeast of the slave quarters.
	Stabilize the common lilac (#115) in fair condition.
	Stabilize the black cherry (#118) and red maple (#118a) in fair condition at the cemetery.
Old County Jail Site	Stabilize the black locust (#35) in fair condition.
New County Jail	Stabilize the red maple (#30) in fair condition.
	Stabilize the black locust (#42r) in fair condition at the intersection with Market Lane.
Raine Tavern and Post Office Site	Stabilize two red maples (#s 76,77) in fair condition along the fence facing the Stage Road.
Meeks Store	Stabilize the Siberian elm (#127) in fair condition.
	Replace-in-kind the silver maple (#129) in poor condition along the west fence.
East of Village Core	
Rosser-Ferguson Complex	Replace-in-kind two flowering dogwoods (#s 232a-b) in poor condition on the north side of the Stage Road.
The Triangle	Stabilize the Virginia redcedar (#259) in fair condition.
	Stabilize the black locust (#228) in fair condition.
Peers House	Replace-in-kind the red maple (#4) in poor condition in the front yard.
	Stabilize two red maples (#s 8,9) in fair condition along the south fence line.
	Replace-in-kind the peach (#17e) northeast of the house. (See Project V-4)
Kelley House and Robinson Cemetery	Stabilize two black locusts (#s 261,262) in fair condition along the fence southwest of the building.
	Stabilize the Virginia redcedar (#265) in fair condition at the cemetery.
	Stabilize the black locust (#267) in fair condition southwest of the cemetery.
Field between Kelley and Wright Properties	Replace-in-kind two black locusts (#s 194,212) in poor condition.
East Field and Former Union Academy Site	Stabilize the Virginia red cedar (#E10) in fair condition along the woodland edge.
	Stabilize the common hackberry (#E12) in fair condition along the woodland edge.
	Replace-in-kind the Virginia redcedar (#E9) in poor condition along the woodland edge.
	Replace-in-kind the black locust (#209) in poor condition at the intersection of Court House Road and the Back Lane trace.
Mariah Wright House	Stabilize the Virginia redcedar (#206) in fair condition southeast of the house.

V-3. Stabilize or Replace-In-Kind Historic Trees and Shrubs in Fair/Poor Condition (Table 2c.3)	
<i>Location</i>	<i>Recommended Treatment</i>
Isbell House and Fields	Stabilize the black locust (#162) in fair condition in the front yard.
	Stabilize the rose-of-sharons (#s 180a-b) in fair condition along the west yard fence.
	Stabilize the boxwood (#166) in front of the house.
	Stabilize the California privet (#182) in fair condition and the wax-leaf privet (#183) in fair condition along the east side of the east yard fence.
	Stabilize the common lilac (#187) on the south side of the staff parking lot.
	Replace-in-kind the black locust (#141) in poor condition in the field northeast of the house.
	Stabilize three Virginia redcedars (#s 132,133,135) in fair condition at the north field edge, along the fence facing the Stage Road.
	Replace-in-kind the black locust (#155) in poor condition between the west field edge and Market Lane.
	Stabilize the Virginia redcedar (#151) in fair condition between the west field edge and Market Lane.
	Stabilize the red maple (#145) in fair condition at the south field edge, along the fence facing Back Lane.
	Stabilize three green ash seedlings (#144a-c) in fair condition at the south field edge, along the fence facing Back Lane.
West of Village Core	
McLean House	Stabilize the black locust (#59) in fair condition in the row of locusts along the west edge of the front lawn.
	Stabilize the rose (#80c) in fair condition at the northeast corner of the front porch.
	Replace-in-kind the spirea (#82) in poor condition at the bottom of the rear steps.
	Stabilize the lilac (#83) in fair condition along the rear porch foundation.
	Stabilize the paper mulberry (#237) in fair condition along the Back Lane fence.
Field East of McLean House	Stabilize the black locust (#63) in fair condition in the middle of the field.
	Stabilize two Virginia redcedars (#s 71,73) in fair condition at the southeast corner of the field.
	Replace-in-kind the black locust (#240) in poor condition on the south side of Back Lane.
Field West of McLean House	Stabilize the silver maple (#86) in fair condition at the southeast corner of the field, along the Stage Road fence.
	Stabilize two silver maples (#s 90,92) in fair condition in the middle of the field.
	Stabilize the black locust (#94) in fair condition along the fence facing the Stage Road.
	Stabilize the black locust (#236) in fair condition along the fence facing Back Lane.

V-4. RETAIN/REMOVE REPRESENTATIVE ORCHARDS IN THE VILLAGE

Census records indicate orchard trees were among the farm products in the region at the time of the Civil War, and by the turn of the twentieth century, fruit orchards, particularly apple and peach, slowly emerged as an important cash crop. Two orchards at Appomattox played roles in the events of April 1865. Tradition suggests that on April 9 General Lee awaited word from General Grant regarding a proposed meeting within an apple orchard located on the Sweeney property, northeast of the village, and on April 9 General Lee's army launched the final attack from an orchard lot on the Diuguid property west of the village.³ The two orchard lots were eventually acquired by the park in part because of their historic associations. In the village itself, a sketch of the Peers House suggests orchard trees may have been present northwest of the house (Figure 2c.72).

Historic photographs from the early 1890s suggest orchard trees were present in the field west of the McLean House (2c.73, 2c.74, 2c.75). Historic photographs and aerials dating to the 1940s and after indicate single fruit trees at several house lots, but no evidence to suggest larger orchard plantings. A few single fruit trees can be found in the village today, as well as small orchards at the Meeks Store, Peers House, Kelley House, and McLean House (Figures 2c.76, 2c.77). The park has planted these orchards as representative exhibits, although some have been installed without the benefit of historic documentation.⁴ This project aims to retain exhibit orchards supported with historic documentation and remove orchards that lack historic documentation.

Recommendations

The park should replant individual fruit trees identified in Project V-2. Authentic restoration of single fruit trees or orchard plantings in the future should be based on archival research and archeological investigations that provide information on their precise location, size, and species composition during the Civil War.⁵ In addition, the park should investigate the installation of semi-dwarf species of fruit trees rather than standard or dwarf trees. Semi dwarf trees are easier to prune and maintain, need less space than standard trees, and require less staking. They also typically live longer than many dwarf trees.

Proposed treatments for the four exhibit orchards in the village, located at the Meeks Store, Peers House, Kelley House, and McLean House, are listed in the table below.

V-4. Retain/Remove Representative Orchards in the Village (Table 2c.4)	
<i>Location</i>	<i>Recommended Treatment</i>
Village Core	
Meeks Store	The orchard (#s 130a-c) west of the Meeks Store should be removed because there is no documentation from the historic period. (See Project V-1)
East of Village Core	
Peers House	The orchard (#s 17a-e) northeast of the Peers House should be retained because of 1865-66 sketches and 1965 and c1970 aerials. (See Project V-3)
Kelley House	The orchard (#s 262a-c) southwest of the Kelley House should be removed because there is no documentation from the historic period. (See Project V-1)
West of Village Core	
McLean House	The orchard (#s 86a-f) southwest of the McLean House should be retained because there are c.1892-93 photographs that suggest fruit trees in this location. Note: If Option C-C is implemented for a new accessible walkway, two trees (#s 86a,d) will need to be removed (see Project C-4). (Figures 2c.72, 2c.73, 2c.74)

V-5. RECONFIGURE EXISTING FIELDS IN THE VILLAGE

Park management and the holders of agricultural leases have worked diligently since the 1940s to maintain open areas and perpetuate farming as a land use, contributing to the rural character of the village. During the 1980s, many of the fields at the park were converted from crop fields used to grow corn into pastures for cattle. However, the exotic cool season grasses in the pastures were not consistent with pastures and meadows in 1865 that featured primarily native grasses and forbs. The farming practices of the lessees who managed the fields also led to some degradation of the environment, including soil and plant disturbances and erosion of crop fields into adjacent wetlands and riparian corridors.⁶ The park has since ended livestock leases and has converted fields to warm season grasses. In recent years, through various lease arrangements, all warm-season grass fields were cut once per year while all hay fields were cut twice per year.

The park has recognized that the configuration of large contiguous fields around village does not depict historic nineteenth-century patterns of spatial organization and property ownership, and also has a negative impact on wildlife. In 2017, Brian Eick, the park's Natural Resource Manager, developed a new harvesting pattern that would mimic past land practices and improve wildlife habitat. The plan is based on an interpretation of a 1932 plat map (itself based on older records) and property ownership lines, and the locations of current fence lines and missing fence lines (evidences by visible mounds at field edges).

Recommendations

The park should continue implementation of the hay cutting plan to better evoke the land use patterns of the historic landscape (Figure 2c.78). To reflect the historic village layout, field lines will gesture to the 1932 plat lines and possible property lines instead of contour lines. The plan includes the following recommendations:

- Fields will have hay cut in 5-acre lots to reflect typical field size of the 1860s.⁷
- Fields will be harvested once per season in an alternating pattern. This will create a mosaic pattern to reflect the historic pattern of various crops. It also creates better habitat for grassland birds as nests are not run over during spring harvests in half of the fields, and provides winter cover and food for birds.⁸
- Hedgerows will be allowed to grow between the fields to reflect the historic use of hedgerows. In time the hedgerows may encourage northern bobwhites to nest, a common species in the 1860s.⁹
- If heritage crops are introduced in fields in the future, the selected species should not be prone to disease or insect infestation, or require more than minimal applications of fertilizer, pesticides, herbicides, and/or water during establishment to survive. The park will need to determine if such crops will be maintained by park staff or in partnerships with local farmers to care for the fields.¹⁰

V-6. RESEARCH AND TEST ALTERNATIVE GROUNDCOVERS TO REPLACE MOWED TURF

Appomattox Court House NHP, like many units of the national park system, includes extensive areas of mowed turf. While the presence of such ground cover is accepted and in many cases expected by visitors, such manicured conditions do not accurately evoke conditions in the village in 1865. This project aims to research and test alternative groundcovers to improve the historic character of the village.

Recommendations

In the short term, the park should allow existing turf areas to grow to a height of 6-8-inches by mowing less frequently during the growing season, which will help create a less manicured appearance. In the long term, alternative ground covers should be tested in various areas of the village, including full sun, partial sun, and shaded areas; under trees; and on both steep and level slopes. To fully evaluate their performance, the test plots should be observed and documented over the course of two growing seasons. Additional considerations include maintenance costs, appearance, sustainability, irrigation requirements, and product availability. The park should also communicate the goals of this project to visitors through signage at the test plots. A list of potential resources is below:

- Contact Virginia Tech University to inquire about turf recommendations and research on turf alternatives. There may be opportunities to collaborate with professors and students on researching and testing.
- Contact staff at Petersburg National Battlefield. The park has had success on its earthworks with turf-type tall fescues. These modern cultivars were bred to endure harsh conditions such as those on municipal ballfields, and institutional uses where there are concerns for reducing maintenance, irrigation, and fertilization.
- Refer to the May 2016 article, “Turf Trials,” in Appendix D.

ENDNOTES

- 1 CLR, December 2009: Ch.5-pp.56-57.
- 2 CLR, December 2009: Ch.5-p.54.
- 3 CLR, December 2009: Ch.2-pp.19,33,101 and Ch.4-pp.47-48,51.
- 4 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-pp.25,56.
- 5 CLR, December 2009: Ch.5-pp.47-48.
- 6 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.56.
- 7 Brian Eick, “Village Field” powerpoint presentation, October 2017.
- 8 Brian Eick, “Village Field” powerpoint presentation, October 2017.
- 9 Brian Eick, “Village Field” powerpoint presentation, October 2017.
- 10 CLR, December 2009: Ch.5-p.70.



Figure 2c.1. View looking southeast at the McLean House. The historic row of locust trees east of the well has been replanted, but the small locust tree between the well and the house is not historic. There are also several missing trees. (OCLP 2014, DSC_2127)



Figure 2c.2. View looking southwest at the McLean House. During the historic period, a large locust and a pear stood next to the ice house, and an apple tree was growing in the field in the foreground. (OCLP 2014, DSC_1884)

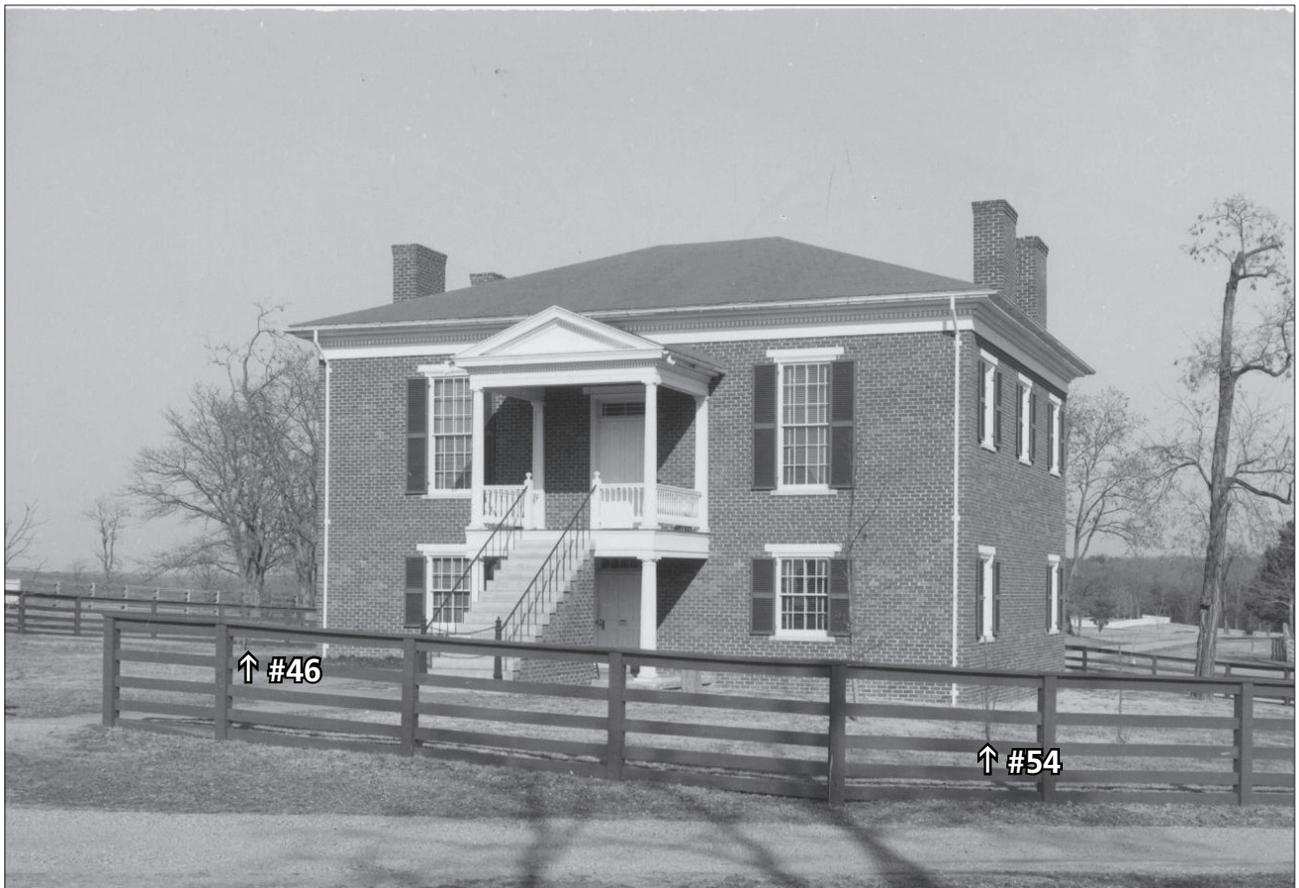


Figure 2c.3. View looking northeast at the Appomattox Courthouse in c.1965, and the missing chaste tree (#46) on the north side of the building and a missing red maple (#54) on the southwest side. (APCO Archives, #11496-10 1886)



Figure 2c.4. View looking northeast at the Clover Hill Tavern in c.1865, and the missing red maple (#101) near the gate opposite the front door. (APCO Archives, #HF-050-01)



Figure 2c.5. View looking northwest at the Clover Hill Tavern in 1899-1900, and the missing red maple (#101) in the yard left of the front gate. (APCO Archives, #HF-053-02)



Figure 2c.6. View looking northwest at the Clover Hill Tavern in c.1913, and the missing red maple (#101) in the front yard and black cherry (#103) growing next to a dead black locust along the fence. (APCO Archives, #HF-054-01)



Figure 2c.7. View looking northeast at the Clover Hill Tavern in c.1914, and the missing red maple (#101) in the front yard and red maple (#112) in the back yard. (APCO Archives, #HF-003-01)



Figure 2c.8. View looking northeast at the Clover Hill Tavern in 1955, and the missing red maples (#s 101,112). (HABS, VA-439-3, #163741)



Figure 2c.9. View looking southwest from the Clover Hill Tavern front porch in 1965. A recently planted honey locust (#101) is in the yard between the porch and fence. Photographer unknown. (APCO Archives, #11496-06 1886)



Figure 2c.10. View looking northeast at the well east of the slave quarters in 1937, and the missing red maple (#106) next to it. (APCO Archives, #HF-065-01)



Figure 2c.11. View looking southwest at the slave quarters in 1964, and the missing lilac (#108) at the southeast corner. (APCO Archives, #11497-02 1917)

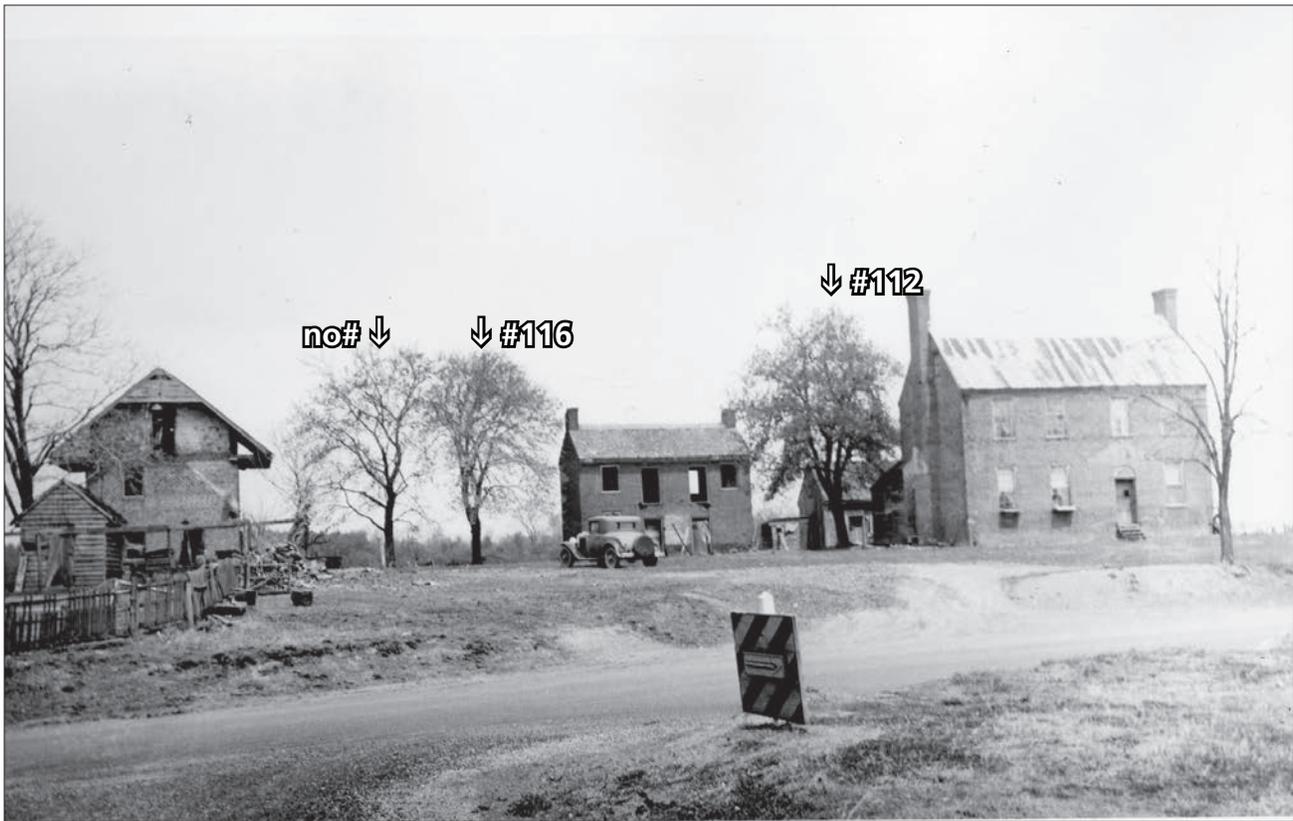


Figure 2c.12. View looking north at the Clover Hill Tavern complex in 1936, and the missing red maples (#116, no#) west of the kitchen/guest house and northwest of the tavern (#112). (APCO Archives, #11964)



Figure 2c.13. View looking north-northwest at the Clover Hill Tavern complex in 1939, and a missing lilac at the southwest corner of the kitchen/guest house, two missing red maples (#116, no#) to the west of the building. (APCO Archives, #HF-066-01)



Figure 2c.14. View looking southwest at the Clover Hill kitchen/guest house in 1955, and the two missing red maples (#116, no #) to the west. (HABS, VA-439-A-2, #163793)



Figure 2c.15. View looking southeast at the Clover Hill kitchen/guest house in 1939, and one of the missing red maples (#116) west of the building. (APCO Archives, #HF-062-01)

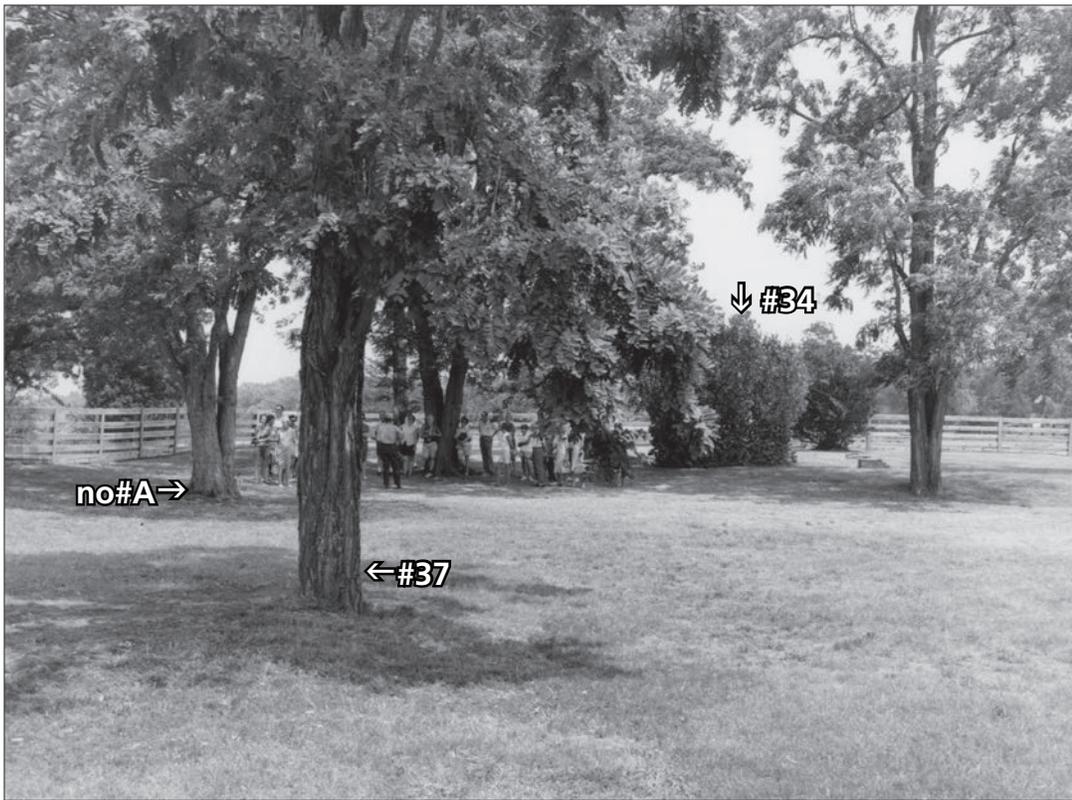


Figure 2c.16. View looking east-northeast at a tour group near the Old County Jail site (at image right) in 1968, and the missing black locusts (#37,no#A) and lilac (#34). (APCO Archives, #11487-05 1913)



Figure 2c.17. View looking north at the excavation at the Old County Jail site in 1962, and location of the missing lilac (#34). Note the grove of shade trees northwest of the jail site. (APCO Archives, #11479-06 1865)



Figure 2c.18. View looking northwest along the Stage Road roundabout in 1939, and the missing black locust (#37) to the south and southeast of the Clover Hill Tavern. The trace of the old roundabout alignment passed to the left of the locust, while a two-track earthen driveway led to the tavern front yard. (APCO Archives, #HF-242-01)



Figure 2c.19. View looking southwest at the New County Jail in c.1913. Note the cut black locust (no#) in the foreground and young and old trees (#s 161a-d,j,k) along the fence in the background. (APCO Archives, #HF-206-01)



Figure 2c.20. View looking northwest at the New County Jail in the 1930s and the black locust (no#) near the building's northeast corner. (APCO Archives, #11430-02 1194)



Figure 2c.21. View looking northeast at the New County Jail in 1955, and locations of two of the three missing red maples (#s 29,31). The top of the missing black locust (no#) is visible above the roofline. (HABS, VA-436-2, #163792)

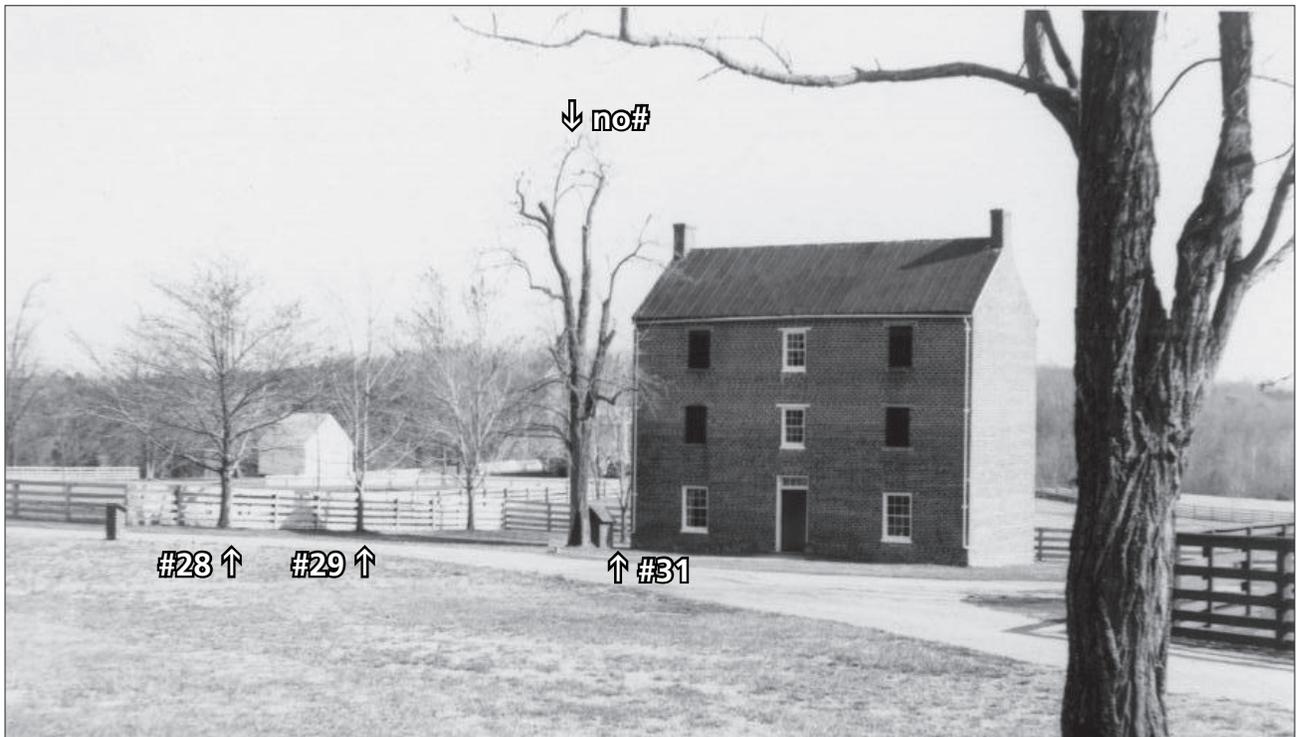


Figure 2c.22. View looking southeast at the New County Jail in 1970, and the three missing red maples (#s 28,29,31) and black locust (no#). (APCO Archives, #11449-04 1914)



Figure 2c.23. View looking west at the Appomattox Courthouse in 1965, and the missing black locust (#41) at the intersection with Market Lane. (APCO Archives, #11496-08 1886)



Figure 2c.24. View looking northwest at the Meeks Store and outbuildings in 1939, and the missing mulberry (#128) along a fence directly north of a shed. The tree was later replaced by a red maple that has since been removed. (APCO Archives, #HF-191-01)



Figure 2c.25. View looking northeast at the Meeks Store in 1959, and the missing red maple (#128) northeast of the Woodson Law Office, and the missing lilac (no#A) at the southwest corner of the store. (HABS, VA-432-5, #163777)



Figure 2c.26. View looking west at the Meeks Store in c.1969, and the missing lilac (no#B) on the right side of the front porch steps. (APCO Archives, #11509-01 1899)



Figure 2c.27. View looking west at the Appomattox Courthouse and Rosser-Ferguson complex in the 1880s, and the four missing black locusts (#231,no#A,no#C,no#D) in the shadow of a massive oak (no#E). (APCO Archives, #HF-047-01)



Figure 2c.28. View looking east at the Stage Road and Rosser-Ferguson House in c.1914, and the four missing black locusts (#231,no#A,no#C,no#D). (APCO Archives, #HF-4)



Figure 2c.29. View looking northeast at the Rosser-Ferguson House in 1941, and three of the four missing black locusts (#231,no#B,no#C). The fourth black locust (no#A) in this group was gone by this time. (APCO Archives, #11403-04 1013)



Figure 2c.30. View looking south at the Rosser-Ferguson House at the time of its demolition in 1954, and the last of the four missing black locusts (#231, no#s). (APCO Archives, #11404-09 1024)



Figure 2c.31. View looking east at the former site of the Rosser-Ferguson House in 1964, and the missing black locust (#231) next to the flowering dogwoods. (APCO Archives, #11486-01 1909)



Figure 2c.32. View looking northeast at the Peers House in 1950 and the four trees in the front yard, including a red maple (#3) and a silver maple (#6). (APCO Archives, #11468-43 1684)



Figure 2c.33. View looking east at the Peers House in 1950, and the red maple (#3) and silver maple (#6). (APCO Archives, #11468-22 1663)



Figure 2c.34. View looking northwest at the Peers House in 1960, and the missing paper mulberry (#15) in the foreground and two missing pears (#s 16,17) in the background. (HABS, VA-1316-2, #163738)



Figure 2c.35. View looking southeast at the Peers House in 1959. A honey locust (#1) dominates the foreground at image right, and two pears (#s 16,17) can be seen in the back yard. (HABS, VA-1316-1, #163737)

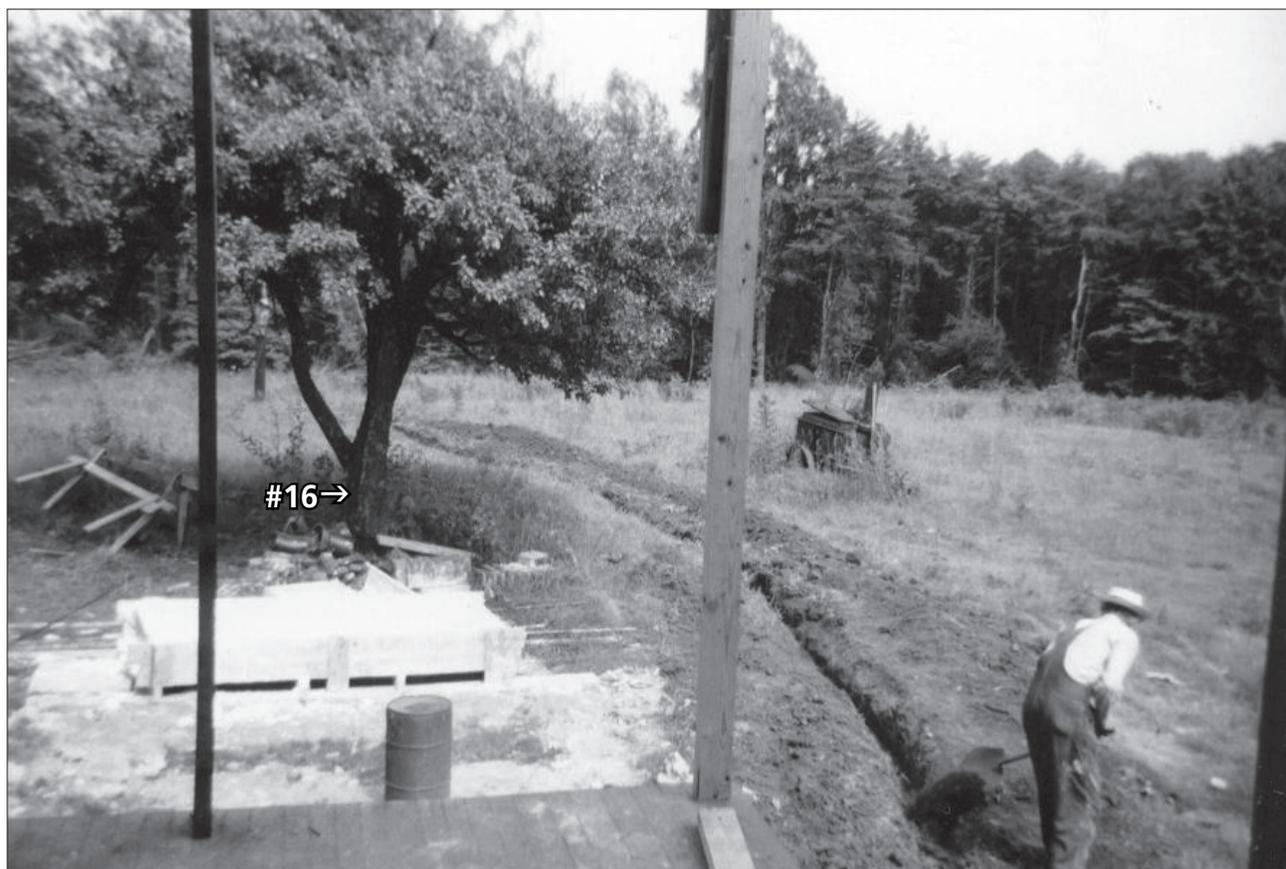


Figure 2c.36. View looking east from the back porch of the Peers House in 1954, and one of the two missing pears (#16) in the rear yard. (APCO Archives, #11468-34)



Figure 2c.37. View looking southeast at the Kelley House in 1959, and the missing white oak (no#A) just northeast of the building. The crown of another white oak (no#B) is also visible. (HABS, VA-1315-1, #163752)



Figure 2c.38. View looking northwest at the Kelley House in 1959, and the missing white oak (no#B) east of the building's southeast corner. A portion of another white oak (no#A) is visible behind it. (HABS, VA-1315-3, #163754)

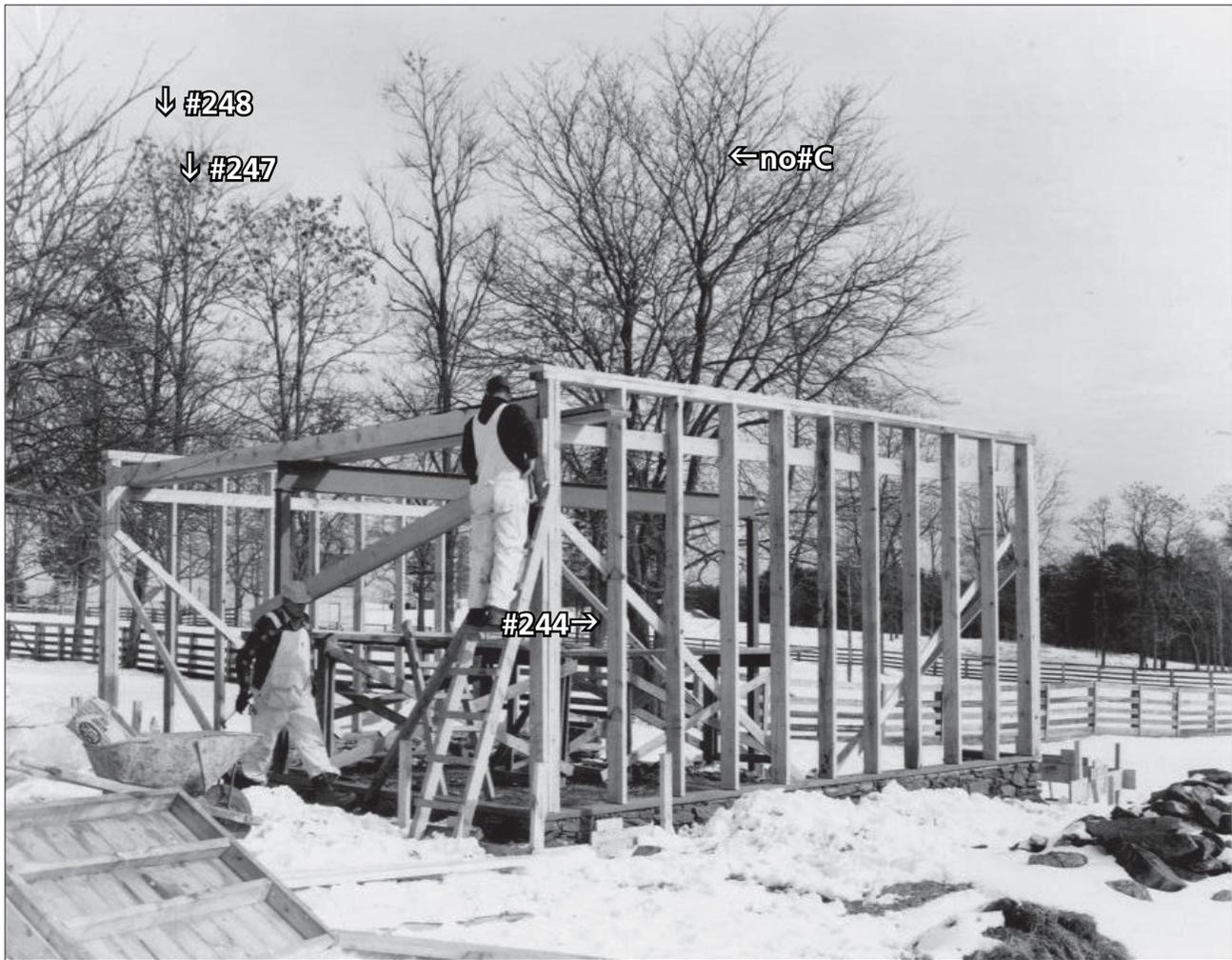


Figure 2c.39. View looking northeast at the reconstruction of the Isbell stable in 1964, and the missing black locusts (#s 244,247,248,no#C) along the fence in the background. (APCO Archives, #11500-01 1893)



Figure 2c.40. View looking east toward Bocock Lane in 1964, and the missing black locust (#248) along the east side of Bocock Lane. (APCO Archives, #11497-04 1917)



Figure 2c.41. View looking northwest at the well at the Kelley House in c.1963, and the missing black locusts (#s 270,271) in the field west of the house. (APCO Archives, #11503-02 1897)



Figure 2c.42. View looking east from the Isbell stable in 1964, and the missing black locust (no#) at the north edge of the field between the Kelley House and the Mariah Wright House. (APCO Archives, #11500-04 1893)



Figure 2c.43. View looking northeast at the reconstruction of the Kelley House in 1959, and the missing black locust (#214) on the east side of Prince Edward Court House Road. (APCO Archives, #11503-05 1897)



Figure 2c.44. View looking southeast at the Mariah Wright House in 1936, and the missing Virginia redcedar (no#A) within the fenced yard. (APCO Archives, #11918-032)



Figure 2c.45. View looking south-southwest at the Mariah Wright House (image right) and stable (image left) in 1940, and the missing black locusts (#199,no#B). (APCO Archives, #11452-04_1246)



Figure 2c.46. View looking northeast at the Mariah Wright House in 1936, and the missing black locusts (no#B,#199) west-southwest of the house. (APCO Archives, #11918-032)



Figure 2c.47. View looking southeast at the Mariah Wright House in 1922, and the location of the missing plum (#201) on the south side of the house. (APCO Archives, #HF-222-01)



Figure 2c.48. View looking south at the Isbell House in c.1901, and the two missing black locusts (no#A,#164) in the front yard. (APCO Archives, #HF-200-01)



Figure 2c.49. View looking south at the Isbell House in 1940, and the two missing black locust (no#A,#164) flanking the front earthen path, the black locust (no#B) to the west, and the two black locusts (no#C,no#D) along the west fence line. (APCO Park Archives, #11409-01 1071)



Figure 2c.50. View looking northwest at the Isbell House in 1948, and the missing black locust (#163) northeast of the house. (APCO Archives, #11416-01 1114)



Figure 2c.51. View looking south at the Isbell House in c.1960, and the missing black locust tree (#163) in the front yard and the lilacs (#169,no#) at the northeast and northwest corners of the house. (APCO Park Archives, #11501-01 1894)



Figure 2c.52. View looking southeast at the Isbell House in 1941, and the missing black locusts (no#C,no#D) along the west yard fence. (APCO Archives, #11411-07 1080)



Figure 2c.53. View looking northeast at the Isbell House in 1941, and the missing apple (no#F) southwest of the house. (APCO Archives, #11411-02 1075)

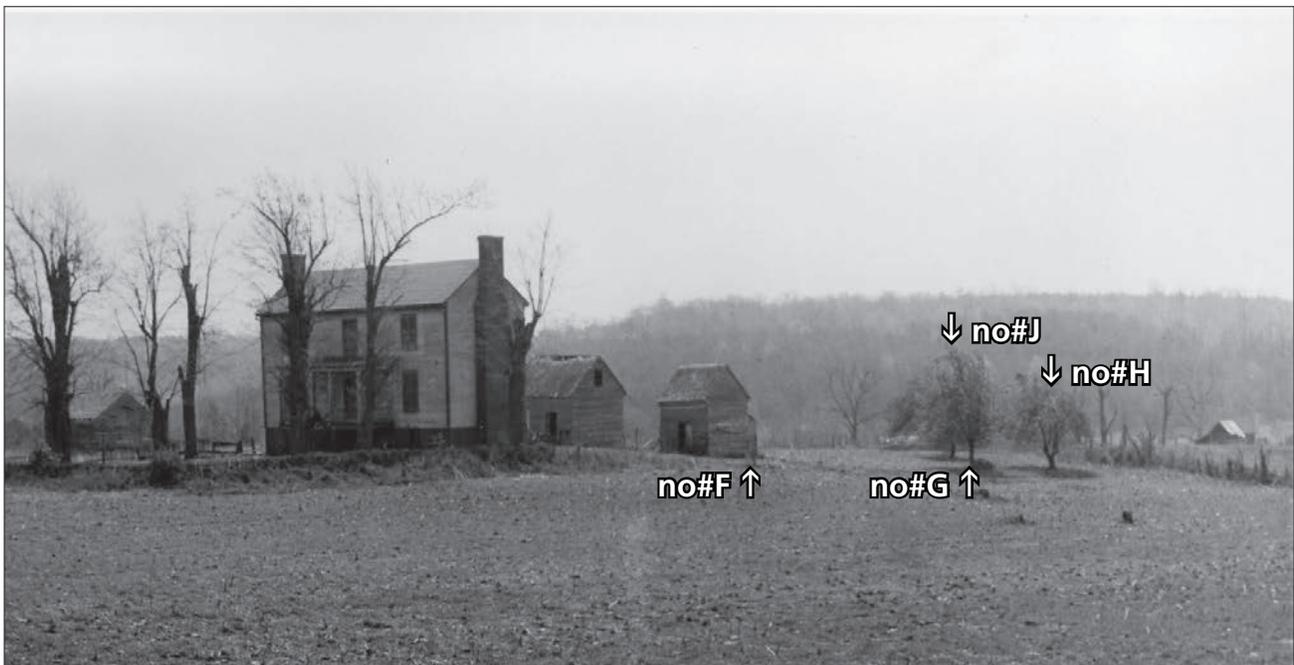


Figure 2c.54. View looking southeast at the Isbell House and outbuildings in 1936, and the missing apples (no#F,no#H,no#J) and pear (no#G). (APCO Archives, #11989)



Figure 2c.55. View looking northwest at the Isbell House, outside kitchen, and smoke house in 1964, and the missing rose (#176) at the southeast corner of the fence and Virginia redcedar (#181) just south of southeast corner of the fence. (HABS, VA-1314-1, #163736)



Figure 2c.56. View looking west-southwest at the Isbell stable foundation in 1964, and the missing redbuds (#s 189,190) between the Virginia redcedar and the stable. (APCO Archives, #11500-05 1893)



Figure 2c.57. View looking northwest at the Isbell stable in 1964, and the missing paper mulberry (#191) just south of the stable. (APCO Archives, #11500-05 1893)



Figure 2c.58. View looking northeast at the reconstruction of the Isbell stable in 1964, and the missing apple (no#M) on the north side of the driveway. (APCO Archives, #11500-01 1893)



Figure 2c.59. View looking south at the McLean House in c.1865-70, and the missing black locusts (no#A,no#B) at the corners of the front porch. (APCO Archives, #HF-153-A-01)



Figure 2c.60. View looking southwest at the four locusts on the east side of the front lawn at the McLean House in c.1865, and one of the missing black locusts (no#B) at the northeast corner of the front porch. (APCO Archives, #HF-152.75)



Figure 2c.61. View looking southeast at the McLean House and the well house on left, c.1865, and the two missing black locusts (no#A,no#B) flanking the corners of the front porch, a missing Virginia redcedar (no#C) along the west edge of the yard, and a missing rose (no#D) on the west side of the well structure. (APCO Archives, #HF-150-01)



Figure 2c.62. View looking south at the McLean House c.1892, and the missing Virginia redcedar (no#C) on the west edge of the front lawn. (APCO Archives, #HF-157-01)



Figure 2c.63. View looking west-southwest at the McLean House in 2000, and the missing pear tree (#60) next to the ice house. (APCO Archives, #HF-167-A-01)



Figure 2c.64. View looking west-northwest at the reconstruction of the ice house in c.1964, and the missing honey locust (no#E) and pear (#60). (APCO Archives, #11513-04 1903)



Figure 2c.65. View looking northwest at the south (rear) and east sides of the McLean House in 1964, and the missing sycamore (#84) at the back steps and the honey locust (no#E) next to the former ice house. (HABS, VA-240-3, #163748)



Figure 2c.66. View looking northeast at the slave quarters and outside kitchen in 1964, the missing sycamore (#84) between the McLean House and kitchen, and the missing honey locust (#64) in the field east of the house. (APCO Archives, #11519-01 1908)

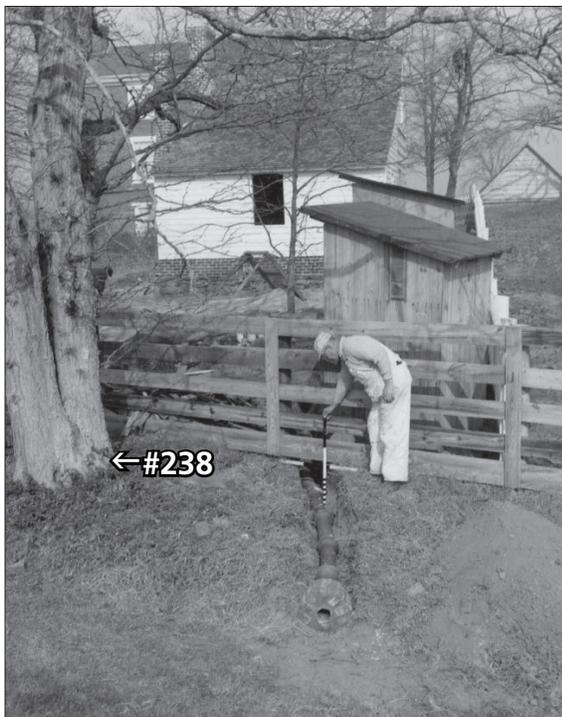


Figure 2c.67. View looking north at portable shed associated with the reconstruction of the adjacent outside kitchen and slave quarters in 1963, and the missing honey locust (#238) along the Back Lane fence. (APCO Archives, #11519-04 1908)



Figure 2c.68. View looking southeast at the reconstruction of the McLean Kitchen in 1963, and the missing honey locust (#238) and black locust (#239) along the Back Lane fence. (APCO Archives, #11519-05 1908)



Figure 2c.69. View looking east at archaeological work in the field east of the McLean House in 1941, and the missing apple tree (no#F). (APCO Archives, #11461-22 1370)



Figure 2c.70. View looking south at the Robinson Cemetery. The historic Virginia redcedar (#265) is splitting and should be stabilized. (OCLP 2014, DSC_0751)



Figure 2c.71. View looking east from the field northeast of the Isbell House. The historic black locust (#141) on the right is in poor condition and should be replaced-in-kind. (OCLP 2014, DSC_0779)



Figure 2c.72. Frankenstein's sketch of the Peers House, c.1866, suggests orchard trees in the yard northwest of the house. (APCO Archives, #HF-106-01)



Figure 2c.73. View looking east along the Stage Road, c.1890, and what may be orchard trees in the field west of the McLean House. (APCO Archives, #HF-234-A-01)



Figure 2c.74. View looking east at vegetation in the field west of the McLean House, c.1893. (APCO Archives, #HF-161-01)



Figure 2c.75. View from c.1892 looking northwest at the McLean House. The enlargement at the right shows orchard trees in the field west of the house. (APCO Archives, #HF-159)





Figure 2c.76. View looking southeast at the small plum orchard in the yard just southwest of the Kelley House. The three plums (#s 262a-c) are not historic and should be removed. (OCLP 2014, DSC_0735)



Figure 2c.77. View looking east at the apple orchard in the field west of the McLean House, next to the fence. The apples (#s 86a-f) are based on interpretation of historic photographs from the 1890s. (OCLP 2014, DSC_2131)

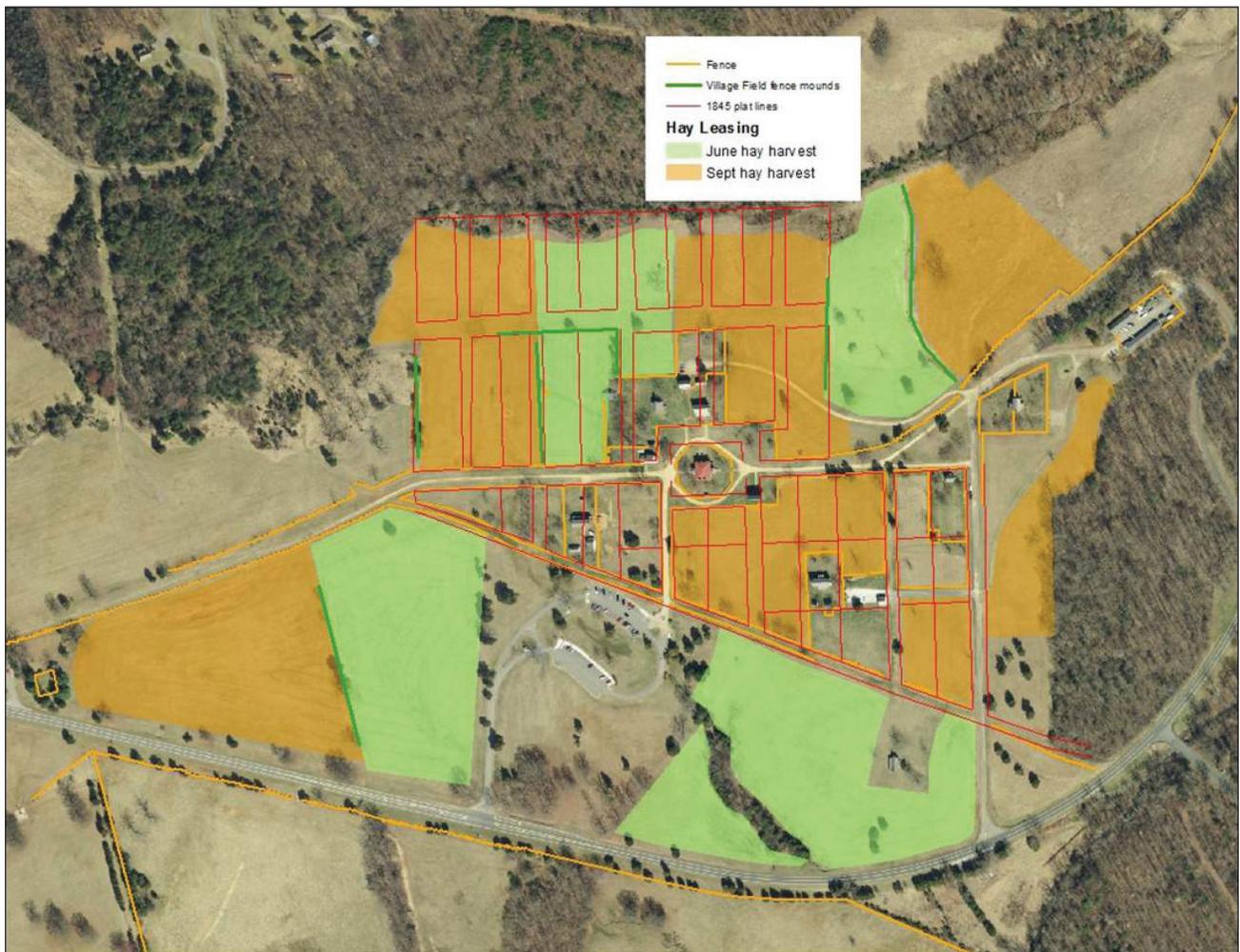


Figure 2c.78. Plan showing field configurations and harvesting schedule in the village. The red lines represent the 1932 lot lines. (Map by Brian Eick, APCO, October 2017)

Village Enlargement (NW)
Vegetation & Fence
Projects



National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Field Survey, Margie Brown, Jeff Killion, Sara Sanchez, June 2014
2. Orthographic Imagery, April 2013
3. NPS GIS Files, Appomattox Courthouse National Historical Park, 2007
4. 1994 Historic Tree Survey Area Maps, APCO 1995

DRAWN BY

Sara Sanchez & Kristi Lin, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, 2014
AutoCAD Map 3D 2015, Adobe Illustrator CS6

LEGEND

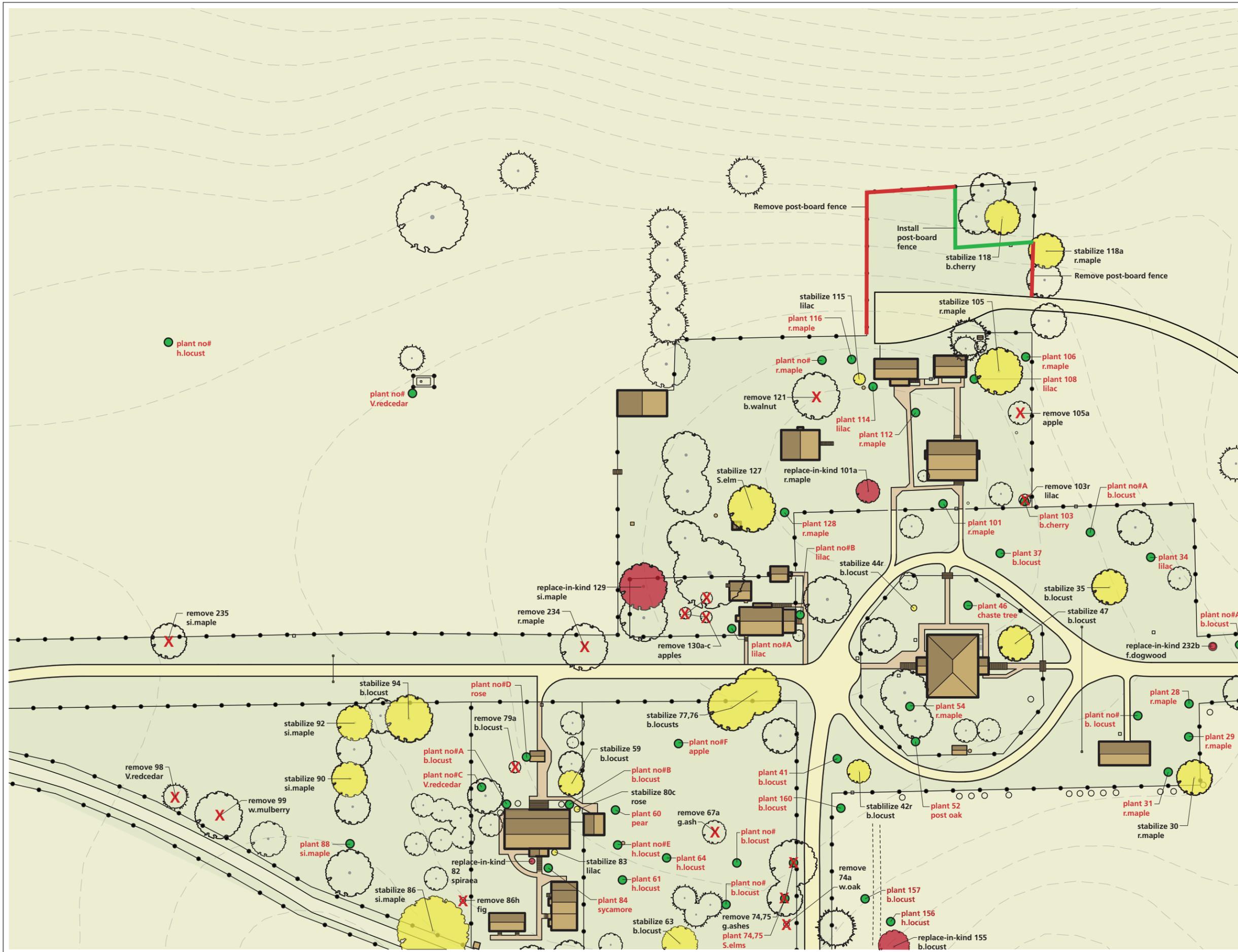
	Existing Deciduous Tree
	Existing Evergreen Tree
	Existing Small Sapling or Shrub
	Crushed Stone and Sand Path or Road
	Brick Path
	Asphalt Surface
	Road Trace
	Grass
	Fields
	Fence Line
	Perennial Creek
	1' Contour Lines
	Decid. Canopy
	NPS Boundary
	Mown Trace

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Plan shows landscape in 2015.
3. Plan does not identify minor shrubs and herbaceous plants.



Drawing #6



Cultural Landscape Report

Appomattox Court House
National Historical Park
Appomattox, Virginia

Village Enlargement (NE)
Vegetation & Fence
Projects



National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Field Survey, Margie Brown, Jeff Killion, Sara Sanchez, June 2014
2. Orthographic Imagery, April 2013
3. NPS GIS Files, Appomattox Courthouse National Historical Park, 2007
4. 1994 Historic Tree Survey Area Maps, APCO 1995

DRAWN BY

Sara Sanchez & Kristi Lin, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, 2014
AutoCAD Map 3D 2015, Adobe Illustrator CS6

LEGEND

	Existing Deciduous Tree
	Existing Evergreen Tree
	Existing Small Sapling or Shrub
	Crushed Stone and Sand Path or Road
	Brick Path
	Asphalt Surface
	Road Trace
	Grass
	Fields
	Fence Line
	Perennial Creek
	1' Contour Lines
	Decid. Canopy
	NPS Boundary
	Mown Trace

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Plan shows landscape in 2015.
3. Plan does not identify minor shrubs and herbaceous plants.



Drawing #7



Cultural Landscape Report

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park Appomattox, Virginia

Village Enlargement (SW) Vegetation Projects



National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Field Survey, Margie Brown, Jeff Killion, Sara Sanchez, June 2014
2. Orthographic Imagery, April 2013
3. NPS GIS Files, Appomattox Courthouse National Historical Park, 2007
4. 1994 Historic Tree Survey Area Maps, APCO 1995

DRAWN BY

Sara Sanchez & Kristi Lin, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, 2014
AutoCAD Map 3D 2015, Adobe Illustrator CS6

LEGEND

	Existing Deciduous Tree
	Existing Evergreen Tree
	Existing Small Sapling or Shrub
	Crushed Stone and Sand Path or Road
	Brick Path
	Asphalt Surface
	Road Trace
	Grass
	Fields
	Fence Line
	Perennial Creek
	1' Contour Lines
	Decid. Canopy
	NPS Boundary
	Mown Trace

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Plan shows landscape in 2015.
3. Plan does not identify minor shrubs and herbaceous plants.



Drawing #9



VIEW AND VISTA PROJECTS

VV-1. REHABILITATE VIEW FROM THE GRANT & LEE MEETING SITE

One of the most important viewsheds in the park is at the Grant & Lee Meeting Site, on the north side of the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road just north of the Peers House. Accessed by a stone dust path from the Stage Road, the site features a sweeping view to the northeast, looking down the hill to the now wooded Appomattox River corridor and beyond to State Route 24, the Apple Tree site, and Lee's Headquarters (Figure 2d.1). Much of the land in the viewshed was preserved in a boundary addition as directed by the 1977 GMP. In recent years the viewshed is becoming increasingly obscured by trees associated with the Appomattox River corridor and trees at the picnic area at the Memorial Bridge. While trees along the river cannot be cut because they protect the banks of the river corridor, this project aims to improve the view by removing a large sycamore at the picnic area.

Recommendations

The park should remove the sycamore tree near the southwest corner of the picnic area pullout (Figure 2d.2). Doing so will open up the view looking northeast from the meeting site. Sycamores are the tallest growing tree species in the region, hence are incompatible with preserving the view from the Grant & Lee Meeting Site to the Appomattox River valley and the Stage Road to the northeast. Once the sycamore is removed, alternate species that do not grow as tall include red maple, oak, or hickory can be planted.

VV-2. PRESERVE VIEWS TO THE COURTHOUSE FROM THE STAGE ROAD

The original Appomattox Courthouse was built within a roundabout formed by the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road, and at the time of the Surrender was the centerpiece and focal point of the village. The building's important role in the setting of the village prompted the National Park Service to reconstruct it in its original location. Therefore, preserving the views to the courthouse from the Stage Road is essential.

Views looking west at the east façade of the courthouse are in good condition, but the views looking east at the west façade of the courthouse are in fair condition (Figures 2d.3, 2d.4). The black walnut (#43) and the white oak (#55) on the west side of the building have matured to the point where their canopies now meet above the central brick walk. In many cases such growth would be a desirable effect, but the intertwined canopy blocks the important view to the courthouse from the Stage Road. The canopy of another tree farther west on the Stage Road, a red maple (#234), also blocks part of the view of the courthouse. This project aims to address the blocked view from Stage Road looking east to the courthouse.

Recommendations

To improve this view from points west of the courthouse, the park should carefully prune some of the branches of the walnut (#43) and oak (#55) trees. The non-historic red maple (#234) along the north side of the Stage Road should be removed to reopen a framed view that includes the building's second story porch (Figures 2d.5. 2d.6) (See also Project V-1).

VV-3. SCREEN VIEWS OF STATE ROUTE 24 FROM CLOVER HILL TAVERN

One of the park's most important locations for its interpretive program is located at the village's highest elevation—the covered porch on the south side of the Clover Hill Tavern (Figure 2d.7). While visitors relax on benches and listen to the program, they can enjoy views looking to the south and west at the courthouse, roundabout, and Meeks Store complex, and to the south and east at the Stage Road, New County Jail, and the Isbell House. In the distance, the views include the Mariah Wright House, open fields, and forested hillsides to the southeast, and the McLean House complex and an adjacent field to the southwest. Both background views also include glimpses of moving thru-traffic on the State Route 24 bypass, constructed in the 1950s.

This project focuses on improving the views from the Clover Hill Tavern porch by screening the highway traffic with new plantings adjacent to the highway. While these measures will not reduce the noise sometimes produced by highway traffic, it will help reduce the visual distractions of passing traffic.

Recommendations

The park should plant new vegetation at two locations near State Route 24 to block the view of moving traffic from the Clover Hill Tavern porch (Figure 2d.8). At both locations, trees and shrubs should be planted in irregular masses rather than in rows to present a more natural appearance. The extents of the proposed plantings and the park's property line along the highway should be verified in the field. Required clear zones at the visitor entrance road and the entrance to Prince Edward Court House Road should also be verified.

In addition to the screening plantings close to State Route 24, the park should plant several shade trees at two locations along the south side of Back Lane that block the view from Clover Hill Tavern to State Route 24. The trees should be planted in a row parallel to the road, similar to other plantings along Back Lane. Spacing should be 40 to 50 feet on center to allow for development of a broad and dense lower canopy.

VV-3A: INSTALL VEGETATION SCREEN FOR VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST FROM TAVERN

For the view looking southeast from the tavern porch, the existing mass of trees on the north side of the highway should be extended eastward approximately 100 feet (Figures 2d.9, 2d.10). At this location, the elevation of the highway is higher than the adjacent land to the north, so a mass of evergreen trees such as Virginia redcedar, Virginia pine, and white pine should be planted so that when mature their height will achieve the desired effect. A short row of oak, tulip poplar, or hackberry trees should also be planted along the south side of Back Lane.

VV-3B: INSTALL ADDITIONAL VEGETATION SCREEN FOR VIEW LOOKING SOUTHWEST FROM TAVERN

For the view looking southwest from the tavern porch, the existing screen of young evergreen plantings on the east side of the visitor entrance drive should be enhanced with additional trees (Figures 2d.11, 2d.12). A second screen of evergreen plantings should be installed on the west side of the drive. At these locations, the elevation of the highway is slightly lower than the adjacent land to the north, so groupings of Virginia redcedar, Virginia pine, and white pine shrubs should be planted so that when mature their height will achieve the desired effect. A short row of oak, tulip poplar, or hackberry trees should also be planted along the south side of Back Lane.

VV-4. SCREEN VIEWS OF STATE ROUTE 24 IN THE BATTLE AREA

The view looking west from the Meeks complex is one of the most important components of the park's interpretive program. As visitors rest on wood benches under the trees near the Meeks stable, a park ranger points to the two fields to the west where battle skirmishes occurred on April 9 (Figures 2d.13, 2d.14). Portions of this important view remain today, especially looking southwest across the adjacent field and Stage Road towards distant fields and the wooded ridgeline. The distant view to the northwest has been altered with the loss of the Tibbs house and the growth of woodlands. Several fence lines and the Union Academy dwelling are also missing, and glimpses of vehicular traffic on the State Route 24 bypass are visible. This project recommends installation of new plantings to screen the traffic on State Route 24.

Recommendations

The park should plant a screen of vegetation along State Route 24 to block the view of moving traffic from the benches at the Meeks complex (Figures 2d.15, 2d.16). Beginning near the southeast corner of the Confederate Cemetery and extending southeast, a 300-foot long hedgerow of inkberry holly, American holly, and Virginia redcedar is recommended along the high point between the park's

boundary line and field edge. Placement of screening here, rather than in the field itself, will also preserve the long view between the cemetery and the village.

VV-5. SCREEN VIEWS OF THE VISITOR PARKING LOT FROM THE VILLAGE

The park's visitor parking lot is situated in a low area just south of the village, between Back Lane and the State Route 24 bypass. Aerial photographs show much of this area was densely wooded in the 1930s, suggesting it had not been farmed for some time, likely in part because of an intermittent stream running through it. In the mid-1960s, the park cleared the understory vegetation and most of the trees in this area for construction of the visitor parking lot and entrance road, except for several large specimens that included black locust, sycamore, and Virginia redcedar. These trees were incorporated into a planting plan that included new sycamore, redcedar, redbud, oak, and cherry trees, as well as scattered groupings of deciduous and evergreen shrubs (Figure 2d.17).

The siting and low elevation of the parking lot generally conceals its two parking bays from the village core and much of the larger village landscape. However, when cars are parked in the south bay and buses utilize their specified spaces in the north bay next to the flagpole, these vehicles are visible from certain areas of the village core and the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road (Figures 2d.18, 2d.19). This project aims to install new vegetated screening in key locations to block the views of the parking lot from the Stage Road and enhance existing screening along Back Lane.

Recommendations

The park should install several areas of new plantings to help screen incompatible views of the visitor parking lot (Figure 2d.20).

VV-5A: INSTALL VEGETATION SCREENS FOR VIEW LOOKING SOUTH FROM MCLEAN HOUSE/BACK LANE

Although screening the entire parking lot from Back Lane is impractical, the parking lot is most visible from the rear (south) portion of McLean House complex because of their proximity to one another. Split rail fences along Back Lane and recent plantings of crape myrtle between Back Lane and the north bay of the parking lot help block some of this view (Figures 2d.21, 2d.22). However, the growing habits of the crape myrtles are ineffective as a screen, and the bright flowers of this non-native species is out of character with the desired nineteenth century setting. To screen the view from the rear of the McLean House complex, the crape myrtles should be removed and replaced with native trees and shrubs. Groupings of inkberry holly, American holly, and Virginia redcedar are recommended.

VV-5B: INSTALL VEGETATION SCREENS FOR VIEWS LOOKING SOUTHWEST FROM THE STAGE ROAD.

To screen the view of the parking lot from the Stage Road, new trees should be planted at several locations along Back Lane and just southeast of the intersection of Back Lane and Market Lane (Figure 2d.23). Although the new plants are not historic, installing some of them along the existing fence lines will be compatible with the historic scene, as trees often grew at such locations. A mix of Virginia red cedar, Virginia pine, oak, tulip poplar, and black locust trees are recommended because as they mature their height will achieve the desired effect. In particular, the lower branches of the cedars and pines should not be cut.



Figure 2d.1. View looking northeast at the wayside at the Grant & Lee Meeting Site. From this location, visitors should see the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road and Lee's apple tree site. (OCLP 2014, DSC_1821)



Figure 2d.2. Still frame of a video looking south from the picnic area next to the Memorial Bridge. The sycamore at image right (indicated with a black arrow) should be removed to improve the view from the Grant & Lee Meeting Site. (OCLP 2014, AVCHD Video, #00664)

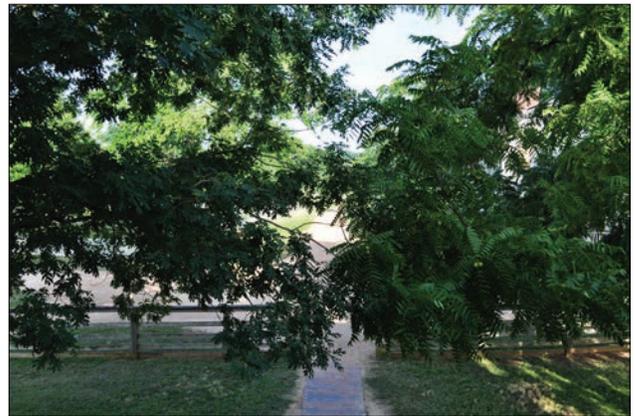
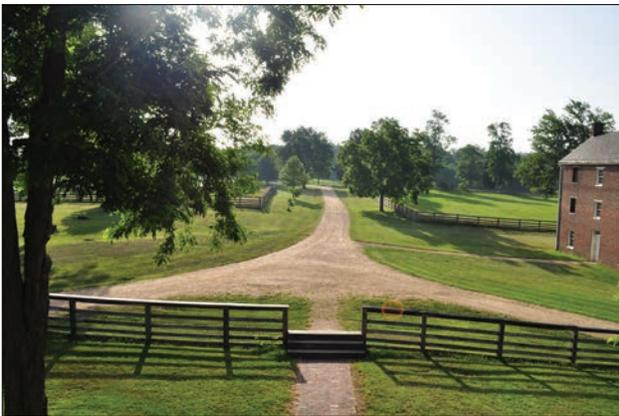


Figure 2d.3. Views to/from the east side of the courthouse. The lower image is taken from the second floor of the courthouse. (OCLP 2014, DSC_1881,1835,1876)

Figure 2d.4. Views to/from the west side of the courthouse. The lower image is taken from the second floor of the courthouse. (OCLP 2014, DSC_1867,1869,1870)

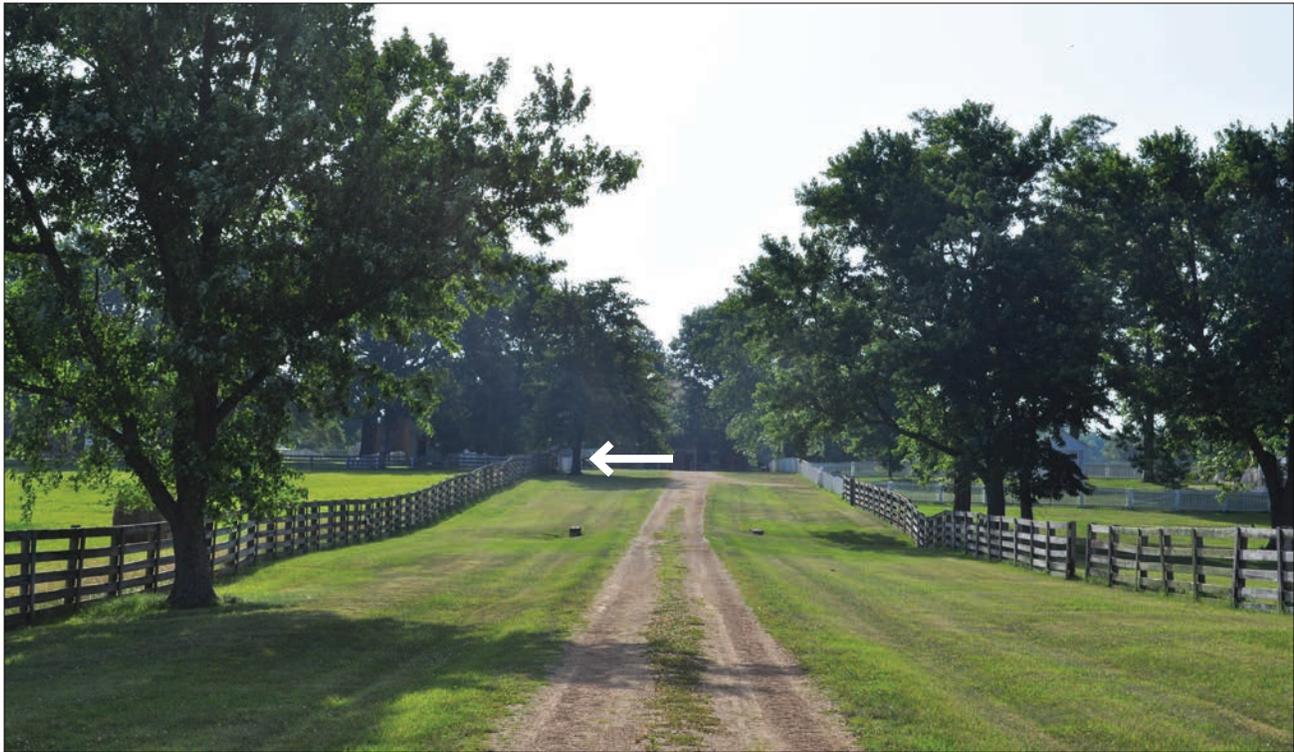


Figure 2d.5. View looking east from the Stage Road to the courthouse. The branches on the south (right) side of the red maple (#234) (indicated with a white arrow) block the view to the courthouse. (OCLP 2014, DSC_1911)

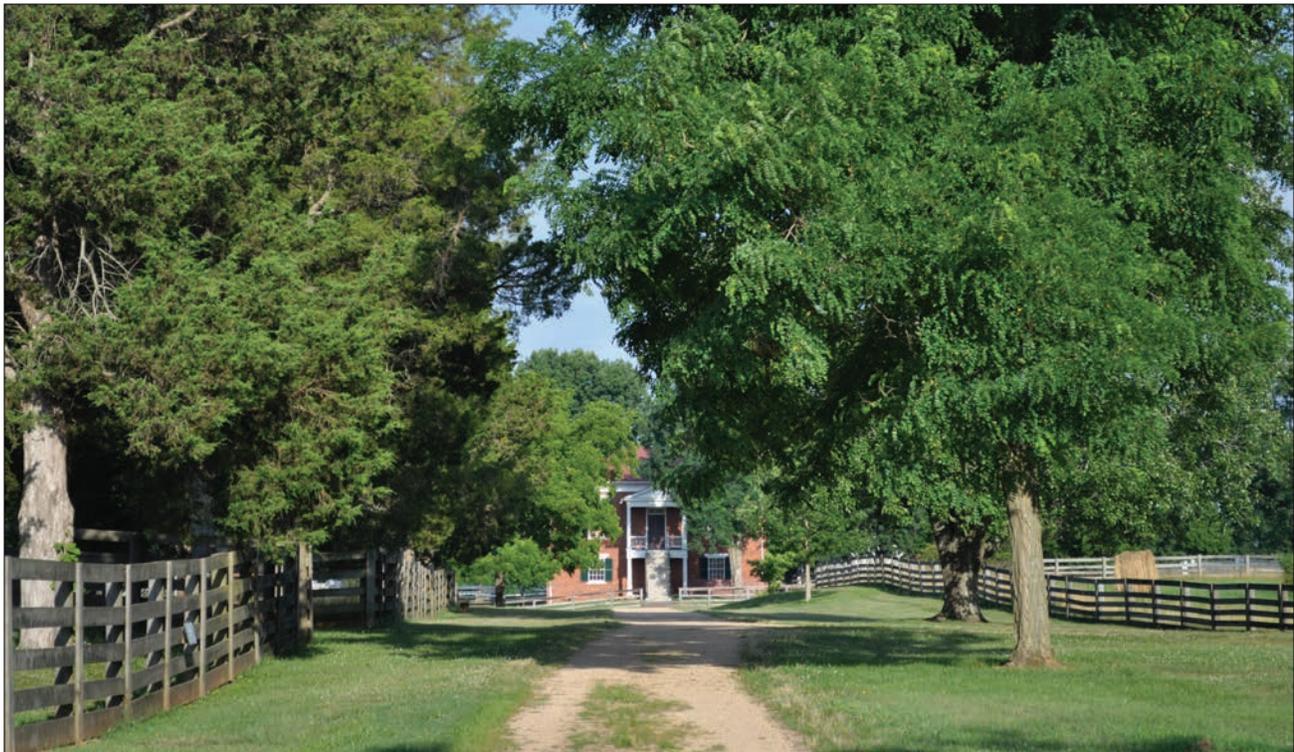


Figure 2d.6. View looking west from the Stage Road to the courthouse. Despite the mature trees along the road, the view to the Courthouse is still intact. (OCLP 2014, DSC_1795)



Figure 2d.7. View looking north at the front porch at the Clover Hill Tavern. (OCLP 2014, DSC_1871)

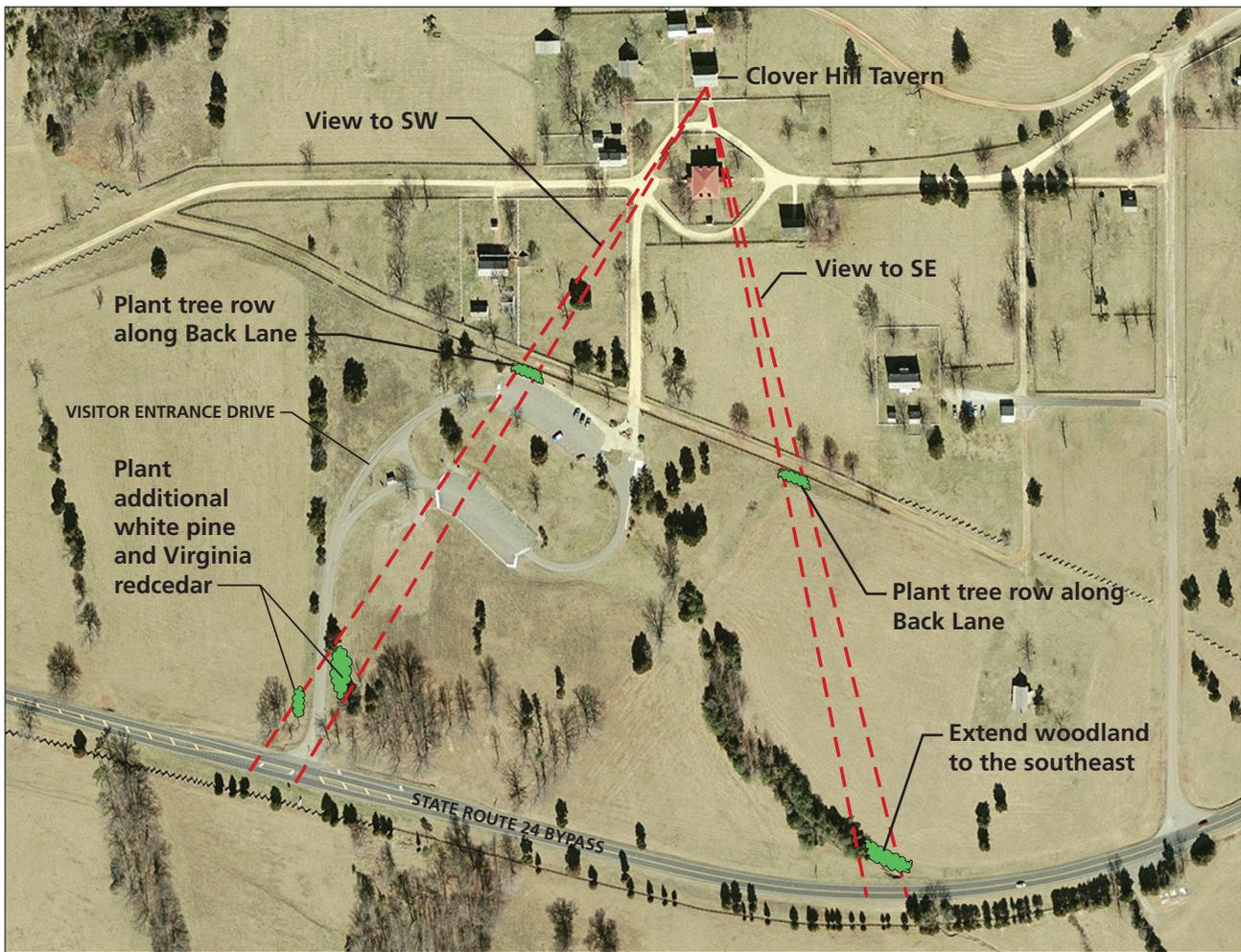


Figure 2d.8. Schematic plan of proposed plantings that will screen views of State Route 24 from the Clover Hill Tavern porch. (APCO, 2002 aerials do_s13_3695_30 and do_s13_3696_40, annotated by OCLP 2015)



Figure 2d.9. Still frame of a video looking southeast from the Clover Hill Tavern. The proposed screen of vegetation is indicated by a red line, which coincides with the profile of the highway. (OCLP 2014, AVCHD Video, #00686)



Figure 2d.10. View looking southwest at State Route 24. The mass of trees on the right should be extended eastward (indicated in green) to block the view of the road from the Clover Hill Tavern. (OCLP 2014, DSC_2020)



Figure 2d.11. Still frame of a video looking southwest from the Clover Hill Tavern. The proposed screen of vegetation is indicated by a red line, which coincides with the profile of the highway. (OCLP 2014, AVCHD Video, #00686)



Figure 2d.12. Still frame of a video looking southwest at State Route 24. The existing screen of young evergreen trees on the east side of the visitor entrance drive (foreground) should be enhanced with additional plantings, while a second screen of evergreen plantings should be installed on the west side of the drive. (OCLP 2014, AVCHD Video, #00679)



Figure 2d.13. Still frame of a video looking southwest to the open fields, Stage Road, and tree line. (OCLP 2014, AVCHD Video, #00681)



Figure 2d.14. Still frame of a video looking northwest to the open fields, Meeks grave, and Meeks Barn. (OCLP 2014, AVCHD Video, #00681)



Figure 2d.15. Still frame of a video looking west-southwest to where the Stage Road crests the hill, which was key terrain during the April 9, 1865 battle. At image left, a passing vehicle on State Route 24 is visible (shown with a white arrow). (OCLP 2014, AVCHD Video, #00681)

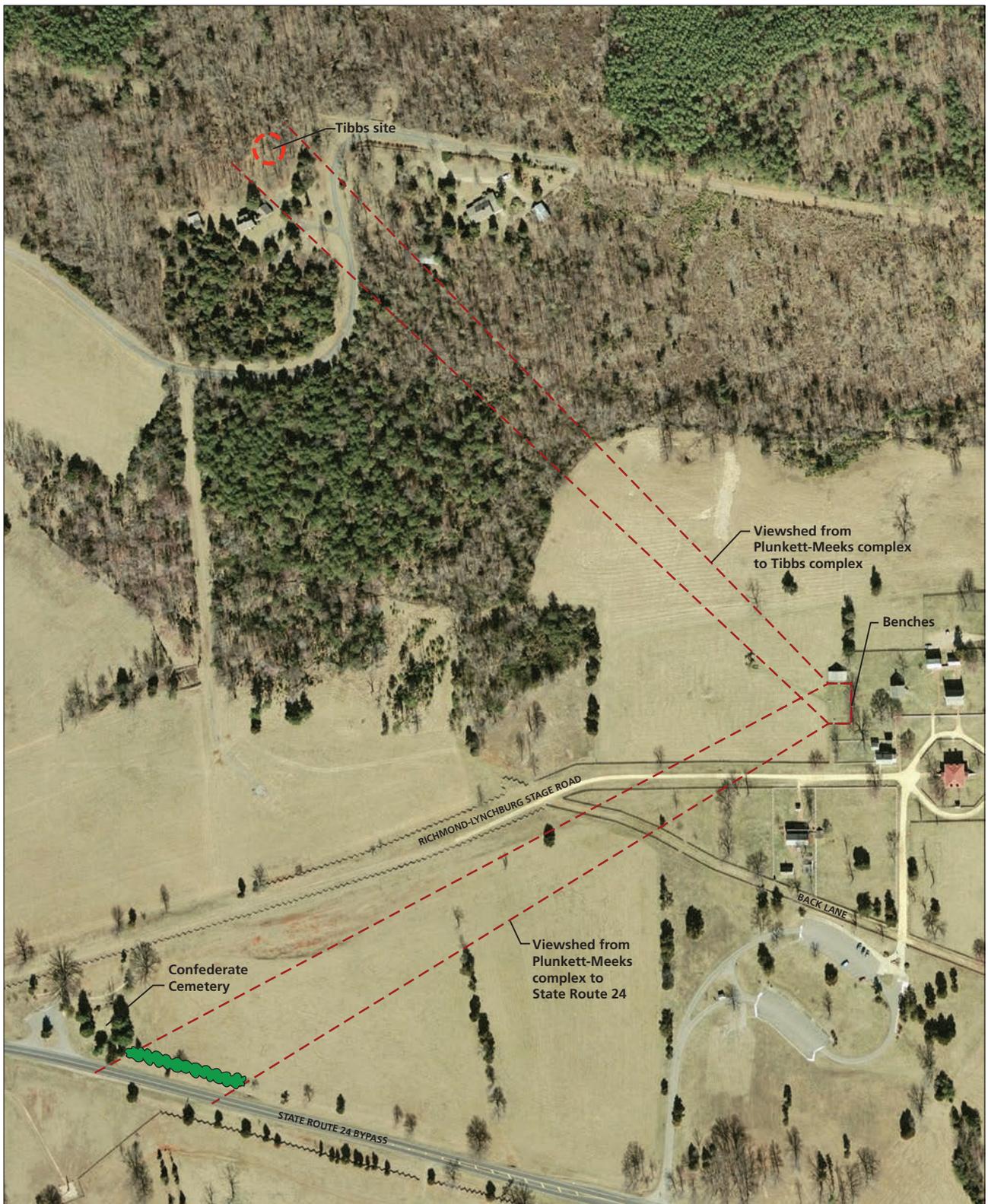


Figure 2d.16. Schematic plan of proposed plantings that will screen views of State Route 24 from the benches at the Meeks complex, where the park interprets April 9, 1865 battle. (APCO, 2002 aerials do_s13_3696_30 and do_s13_3696_40, annotated by OCLP 2015)



Figure 2d.18. View looking north at the row of crape myrtles on the north side of the north parking bay. (OCLP 2014, DSC_2154)



Figure 2d.19. View looking southwest from the Isbell House to a bus in the north bay and cars in the south bay. The spaces for automobiles in the north bay are not visible. (OCLP 2014, combination of DSC_0786 and 0787)

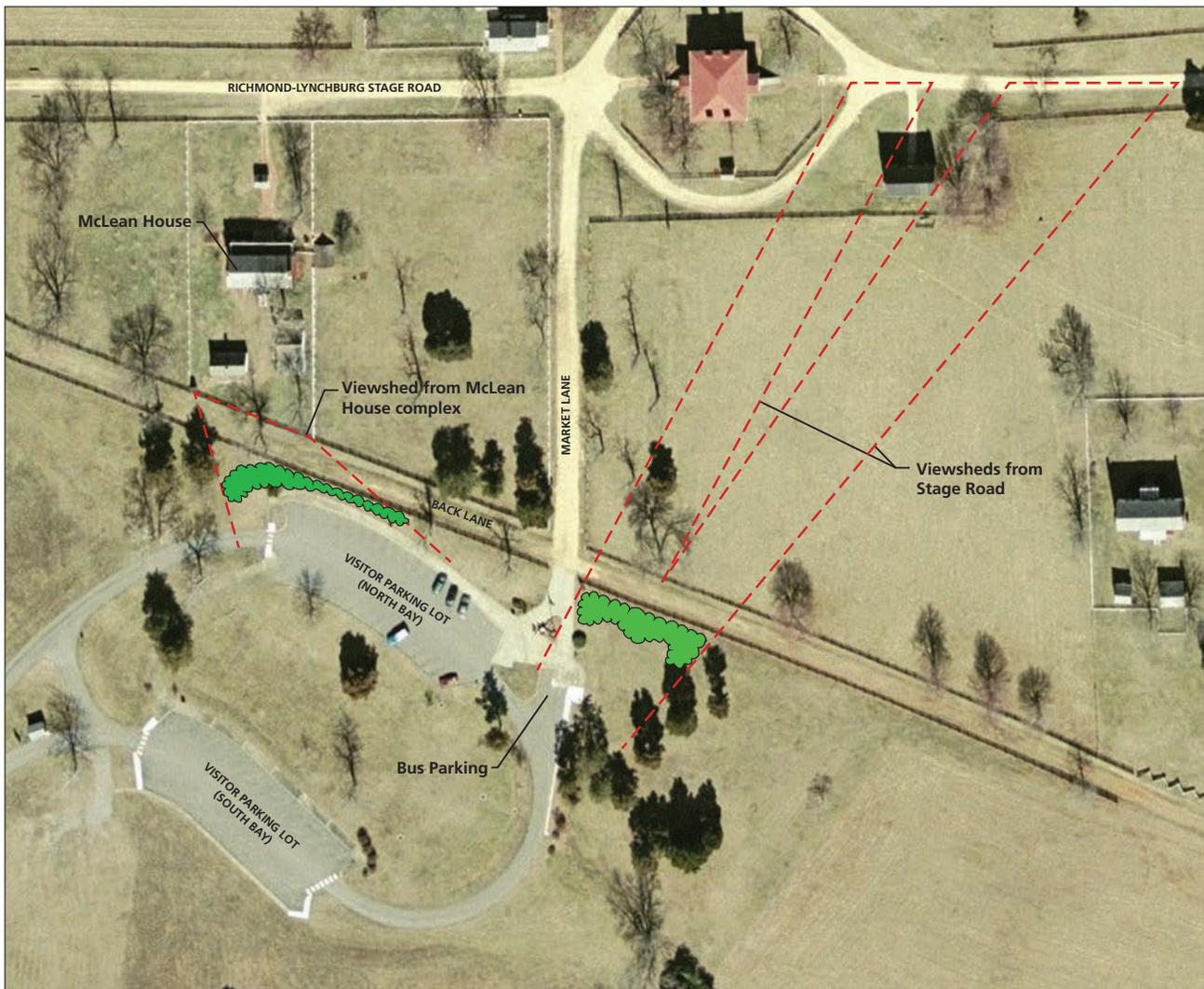


Figure 2d.20. Schematic plan showing locations of proposed plantings to screen the visitor parking lot. (APCO, 2002 aerial do_ s13_3696_40, annotated by OCLP 2015)



Figure 2d.21. View looking north at the planting of crape myrtles, from the parking lot to Back Lane and the McLean House complex. (OCLP 2014, DSC_2163)



Figure 2d.22. View looking southeast from Back Lane. The parking lot is visible through the board fence at image right. (OCLP 2014, DSC_1900)



Figure 2d.23. Buses that park in the designated space in the foreground can be seen from sections of the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road (noted with a black arrow). New plantings should be installed in the area between the parking space and Back Lane fence. (OCLP 2014, DSC_2189)

SMALL-SCALE FEATURES PROJECTS

SSF-1. REESTABLISH MISSING FENCES AND REPLACE INCORRECT FENCES IN THE VILLAGE

The park has reconstructed many of the fences that were present in the village in 1865. However, there are several fence sections that were added after 1968 that were not shown on 1960s master plans. Historic plans and photographs show that there are also several missing fence sections or fences that are the wrong type of fence. To better evoke the village landscape, this project aims to remove non-historic fences, rebuild missing historic fences, and replace incorrect fences.

Recommendations

SSF-1A. RECONFIGURE NON-HISTORIC FENCES

A photograph from the 1940s indicates no fencing around the Patteson-Hix Cemetery (Figure 2e.1). The 1963 Master Plan delineated the outline of the cemetery, but did not indicate fencing (Figure 2e.2). However, by c.1970 the park enclosed all sides of cemetery with post and board fences. Sometime after 1971 the park removed the south side and west side fence sections and erected two additional sections: a short section heading south from the southeast corner of the cemetery to the Bookstore Access Road, and a longer section heading west from the northwest corner of the cemetery and then south to near the kitchen/guest house. The fences combined to define the large earthen and gravel employee parking area behind the kitchen/guest house and slave quarters.

The c.1970 configuration of non-historic fencing should be reestablished around the Patteson-Hix Cemetery itself to protect the gravestones and visually define this historic feature (Drawing 22). Both the short and long non-historic fence sections added after 1971 are unnecessary and should be removed, as employees park vehicles in the gravel area next to the Clover Hill kitchen/guest house.

SSF-1B: REPLACE MISSING OR INACCURATE HISTORIC FENCES

At the Kelley House in 1960, the park defined the extents of the surrounding yard with post and board fences on the south and west sides and picket fences on north and east sides. This combination of fence types was indicated on the 1963 Master Plan and shown in a photograph from around the same time (Figures 2e.3, 2e.4, 2e.5). Sometime after 1971, the park removed the south post and board fence, and replaced the west post and board fence with a picket fence.

The fences that define the yard at the Kelley House should be restored to their historic 1960s conditions by rebuilding the south post and rail fence and replacing the west picket fence with a post and rail fence (Drawing 23). In the nineteenth century, the style of fence accommodated land uses and reflected the landowners' wealth and

status; ornamental picket fences were often used in front yards, while utilitarian post and rail fences were used in the back. The south and west fences that defined the house yard were likely more closely associated with the extensive post and rail fencing that enclosed the larger pasture/property defined by Court House Road, the Stage Road, and Boccock Lane. Ornamental picket fencing would likely have been reserved for the north and east fences that faced the well-traveled and highly visible Stage Road and Court House Road.

SSF-2. REESTABLISH HISTORIC FENCE LINES IN FIELDS ADJACENT TO THE VILLAGE

In addition to fence lines in the village, the park has rebuilt several fences along field edges just beyond the village as a way to interpret the agricultural landscape. Much of this work has been informed through archeological investigations, analysis of historic photographs and maps, and observation of remnant linear mounds in the landscape. However, additional fences are needed to more accurately depict the outskirts of the village, including the fences that the soldiers would have encountered in April 1865, particularly north and west of the village core. This project aims to enhance interpretation of field edges and property lines in the surrounding agricultural landscape by reestablishing fence lines.

Recommendations

The park should consider reestablishing missing fence lines based on the plan developed in 2017 by Brian Eick, which shows locations of missing fence lines derived from analysis of the 1932 plat map (itself based on older records), property ownership lines, and visible mounds at field edges (Figure 2e.6). As recommended by Mr. Eick, the park should conduct additional research and archeological investigation at these locations. Post location and spacing can be potentially be verified with the use of ground penetrating radar, peeling back sod to inspect for soil staining, or analysis with a soil resistivity meter. However, most fence lines also contained trees, the remnants of which will read as anomalies similar to fence posts. Hence, historic photos, property deeds, and post war property damage claims may prove to be the most informative sources of information.

While the most obvious method of reestablishing a fence line is to rebuild all or part of the fence itself, another option is to represent the fence line with a hedgerow. Both options have advantages and disadvantages, as described below.

- Fences: Higher costs for materials and maintenance; once built, immediately recognizable for interpretive purposes; lower chance of damage or loss from adjacent mowing or harvesting activities.
- Hedgerows: Lower cost for materials and maintenance; once planted, not immediately recognizable for interpretive purposes; higher chance of damage or loss from adjacent mowing or harvesting activities.

An additional consideration is one of historic character. Fences represent an intentional man-made intervention in the landscape and evoke aspects of workmanship and materials through careful placement of vertical posts and horizontal rails. Hedgerows, while possibly planted intentionally, convey a sense of abandonment and neglect as the plants often continued to grow well after the fence had fallen into disrepair or was removed.

The table below provides information on Mr. Eick's seven fence locations (Fence Lines A-G). Historic aerial photographs and the 1940 topographic map suggest additional fence lines (H, I, J, and K) in fields to the east and south of the village (Figures 2e.16 to 2e.22). As with the seven fence lines described above, additional archival research and field investigation will be needed on the additional fences.

SSF-2. Reestablish Historic Fence Lines in Fields Adjacent to the Village (Table 2e.1)	
<i>Fence Location</i>	<i>Description</i>
A	North of village, east of Williams Lane. Curving fence line oriented north-south. --Location visible in 1937 oblique aerial and 1937 aerial. (Figure 2e.7, see also Figures 2.1b-c)
B	North of village, east of Williams Lane. Straight fence line oriented north-south. --Tree line visible in 1937 oblique aerial, 1937 aerial and 1940 topographic map. (Figures 2e.8, 2e.9, see also Figures 2.1b-c, 2.2)
C	North of village, north of Meeks Stable. Straight fence line oriented north-south from northeast of stable. --Wire fencing visible in 1937 oblique aerial and 1937 aerial. Tree line visible in 1937 oblique aerial, 1940 topographic map, 1962 oblique aerial, 1965 oblique aerial, 1967 aerial, and 1970 oblique aeriels. (Figures 2e.10, 2e.11, see also Figures 2.1a-c, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6a-b)
D	Northwest of village, northwest of Meeks Stable. Straight fence line oriented east-west from northwest of stable. --Wire fencing visible in 1940 topographic map. Tree line visible in 1937 oblique aeriels and 1937 aerial. (Figures 2e.12, 2e.13, see also Figures 2.1a-c, 2.2)
E	West of village, west of Lafayette Meeks grave. Straight fence line oriented north-south. --Fence visible in photograph. (Figure 2e.14)
F	West of village, west of former Union Academy Dwelling. Straight fence line oriented north-south. --Wire fencing visible in 1940 topographic map. Tree line visible in 1937 oblique aeriels, 1937 aerial, 1962 oblique aerial, 1965 oblique aerial, 1967 aerial, and 1970 oblique aeriels. (Figure 2e.13, see also Figures 2.1a-c, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6a-b)
G	Southwest of village, west of Stage Road and Back Lane intersection. Straight fence line oriented northwest-southeast. --Tree line visible in 1937 oblique aeriels, 1937 aerial, 1962 oblique aerial, 1965 oblique aerial, and 1967 aerial. (Figure 2e.14, 2e.15), see also Figures 2.1a-c, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5)



Figure 2e.1. View looking southeast at the Pattenon-Hix cemetery in 1942, which at this time was unfenced. (APCO Archives, #11400-02 1008)

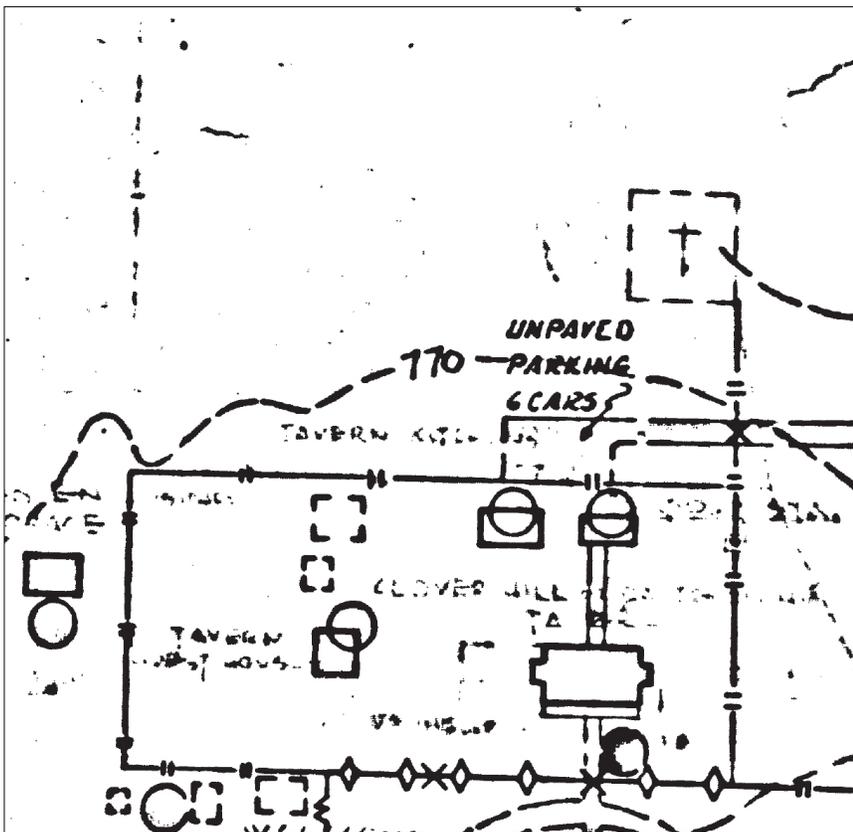


Figure 2e.2. Enlargement of the "Village Development Plan" showing the dashed outline of the Pattenon-Hix cemetery (image upper right). Part of the Master Plan for Preservation and Use of Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, 1963. (Denver Service Center, eTIC, Dwg. 340-2027G, Sheet G-5)

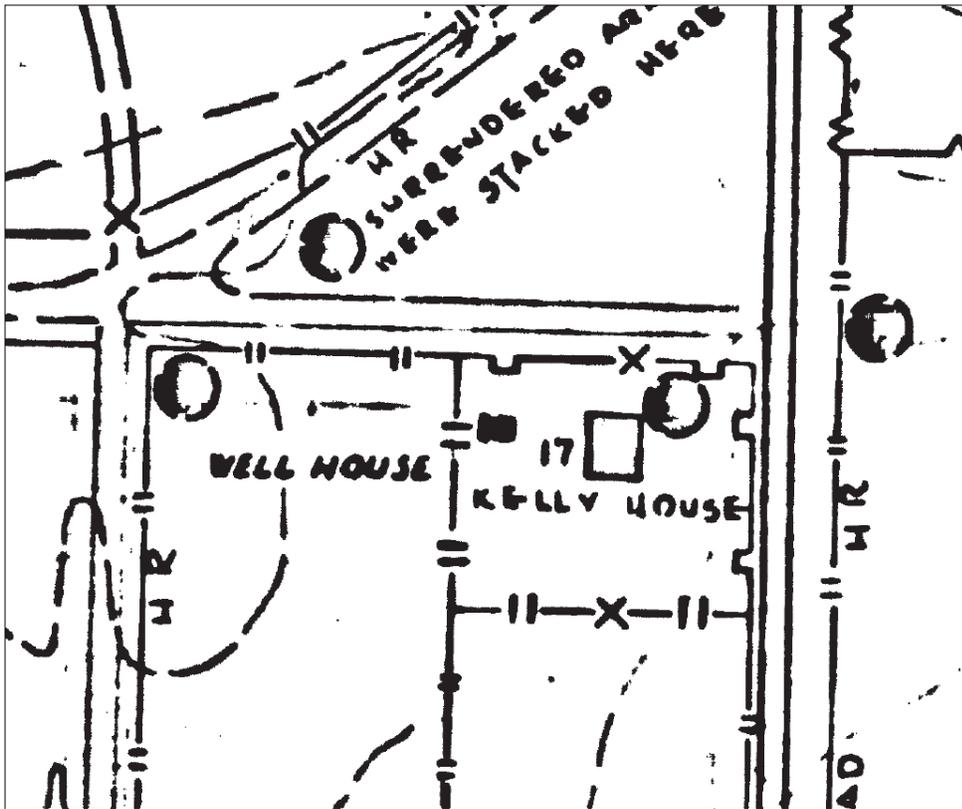


Figure 2e.3. Enlargement of the "Village Development Plan" indicating picket fencing on the north and east sides of the Kelley House yard and post and rail fencing on the south and west sides of the yard. Part of the Master Plan for Preservation and Use of Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, 1963. (Denver Service Center, eTIC, Dwg. 340-2027G, Sheet G-5)



Figure 2e.4. View of the Kelley House in 1963-65 looking southwest. Post and board fencing marked the west and south sides of the house yard at this time. (APCO Archives, #11498-02 1889)

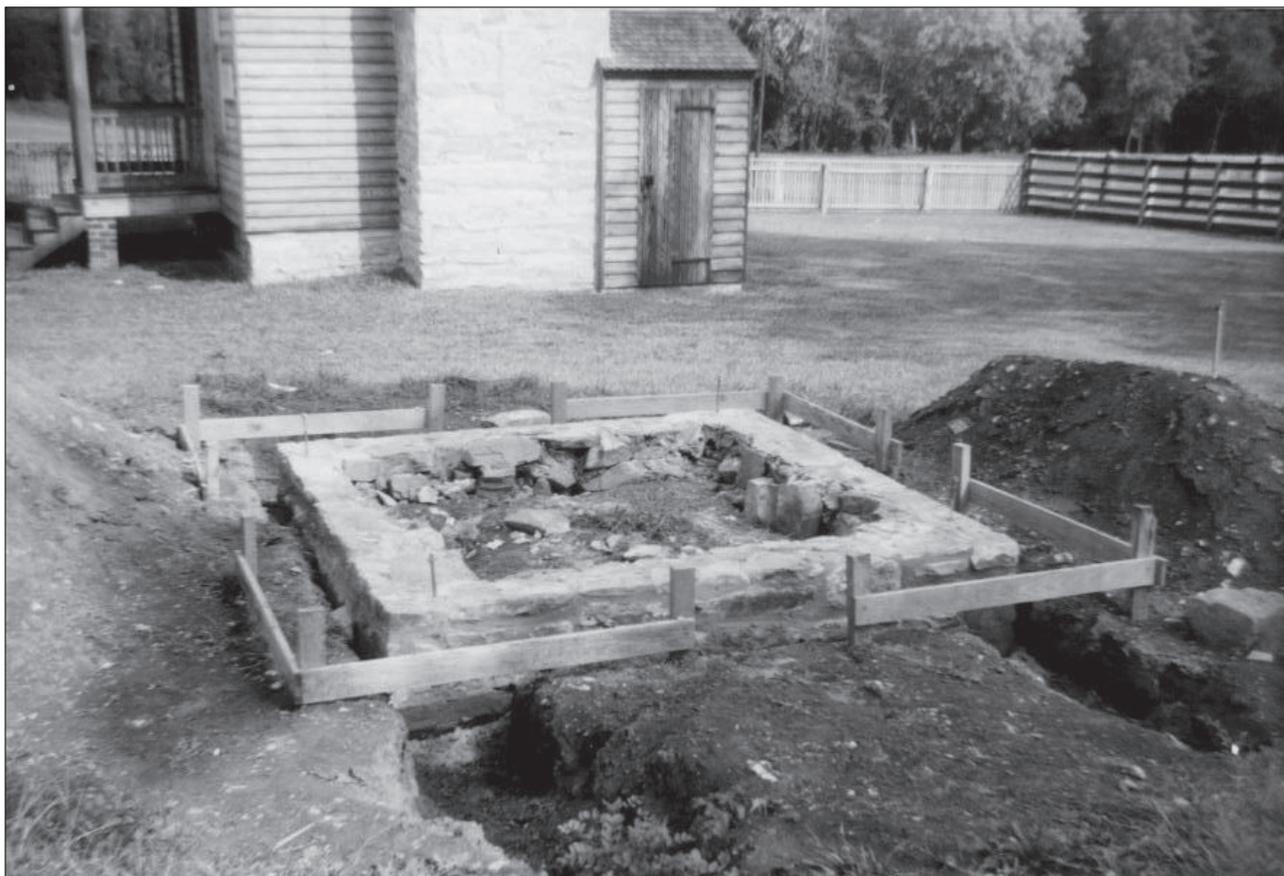


Figure 2e.5. View looking east-southeast in 1963 at the well at the Kelley House. At image far right is the a portion of the post and board fence that defines the south side of the house yard. (APCO Archives, #11503-03 1897)



Figure 2e.6. Plan showing field configurations and harvesting schedule in the village. The red lines represent the 1932 lot lines. (Map by Brian Eick, APCO, October 2017)

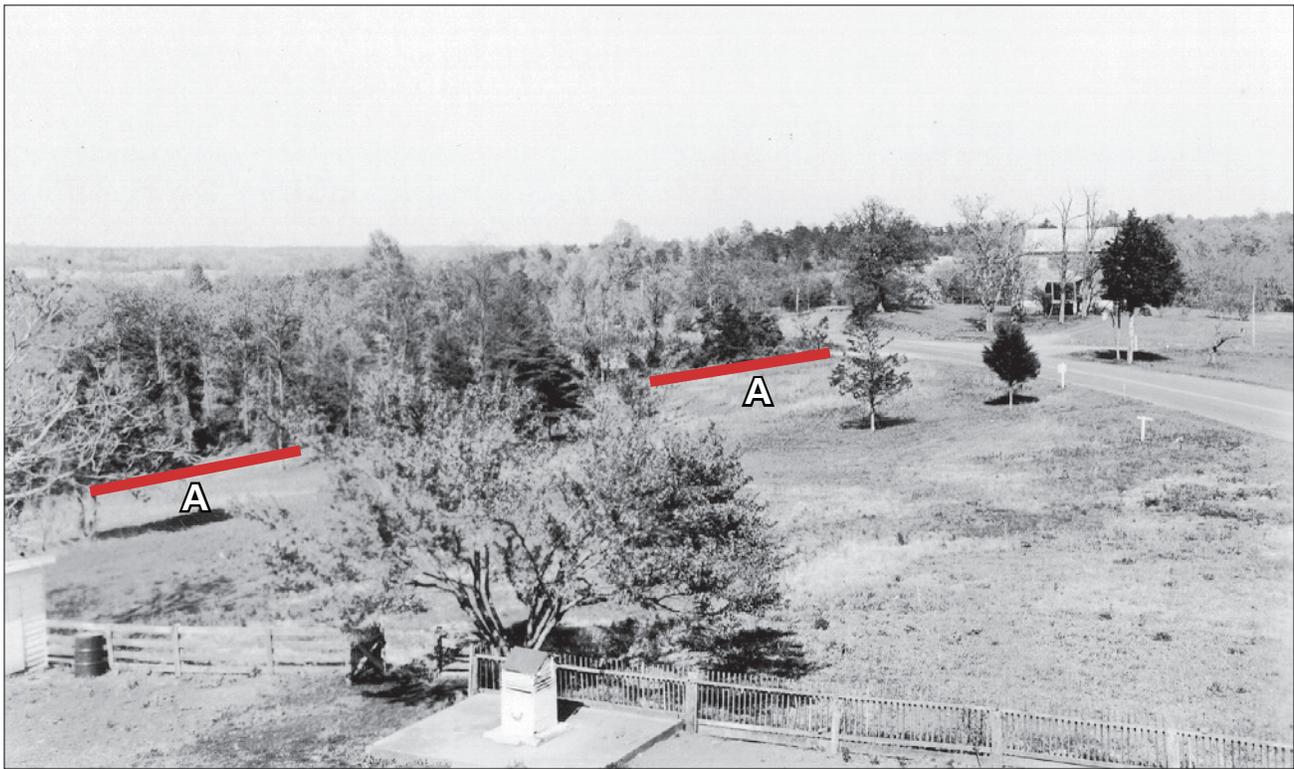


Figure 2e.7. View looking east from the Rosser-Ferguson House in 1941. The green line represents the possible location of fence line A along the tree line. (APCO Archives, #169-644)

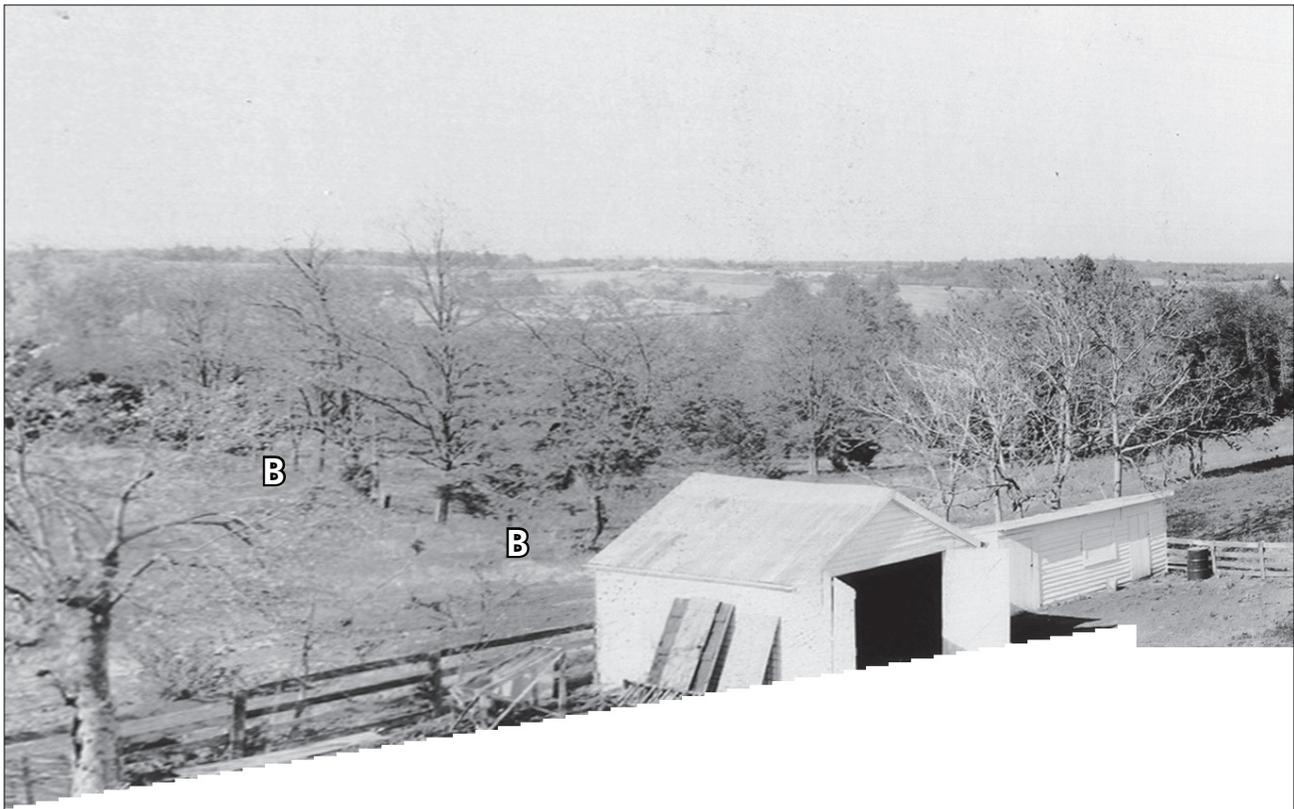


Figure 2e.8. View looking northeast from the Rosser-Ferguson House in 1941. Fence line B and scattered trees extend north from the chicken house. (APCO Archives, #169-645)



Figure 2e.9. View looking west from the intersection of the Stage Road and Court House Road, 1941. Small trees are visible along fence line B, although the fence itself appears to be gone. (APCO Archives, #11406-13_1048)



Figure 2e.10. View looking north from just south of the Meeks Stable, 1939. The position of the tall trees north of the stable are consistent with the location of fence line C. (APCO Archives, #HF-195-01)



Figure 2e.11. View looking northwest at the Meeks Stable, 1967-70. The Virginia redcedars at far image right are located along fence line C. (APCO Archives, #HF-196-02)

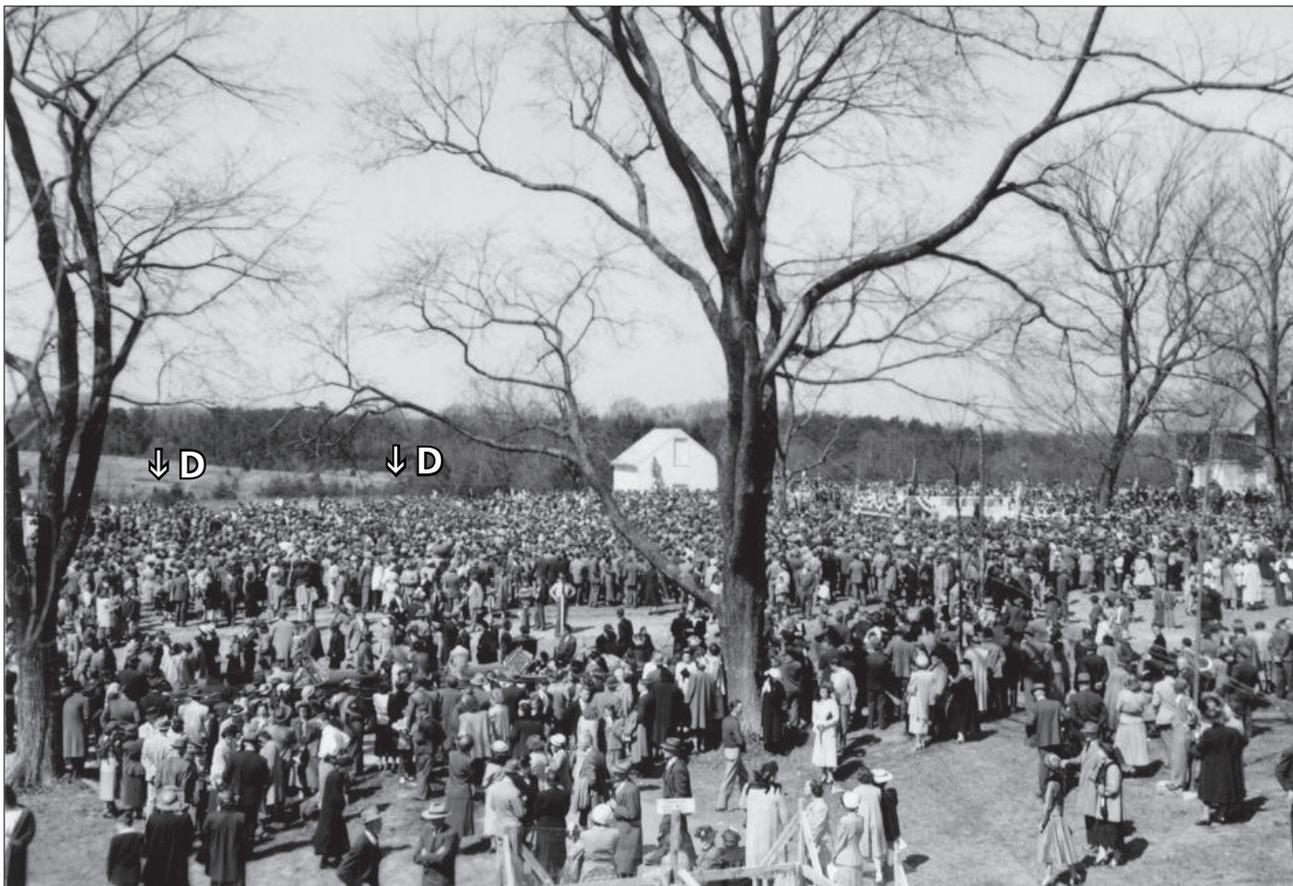


Figure 2e.12. View looking northeast from the McLean House, 1950. In the distance are trees along fence line D. (APCO Archives, #11455-06_1459)

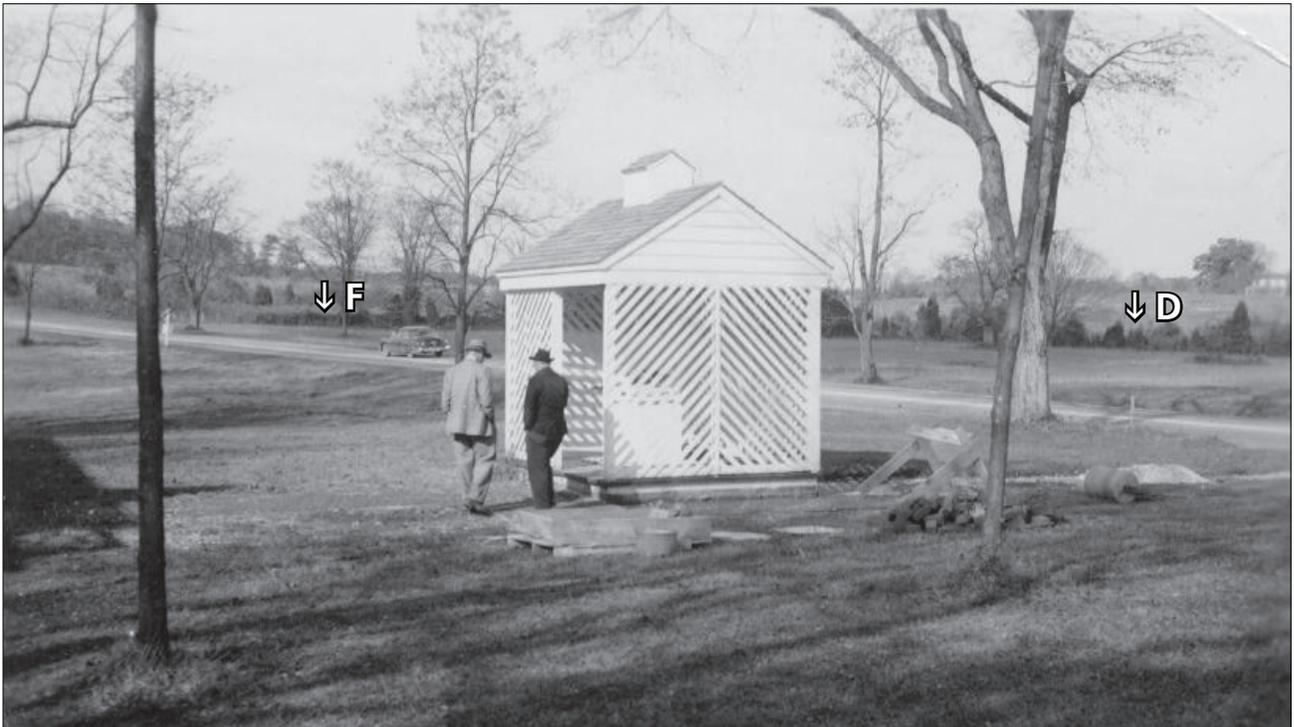


Figure 2e.13. View looking northwest at the well at the McLean House, 1950s. In the distance are trees along fence lines D and F. (APCO Archives, #11511-08_1902)



Figure 2e.14. Cropped and enlarged view looking northeast toward the village from the Stage Road, c.1892. Fence line E, a post and rail fence, is barely visible. Fence line G is visible at image right. (APCO Archives, #HF-236-01)



Figure 2e.15. View looking west from the front yard at the McLean House, 1949. In the distance is fence line G. (APCO Archives, #11460-03_1481)

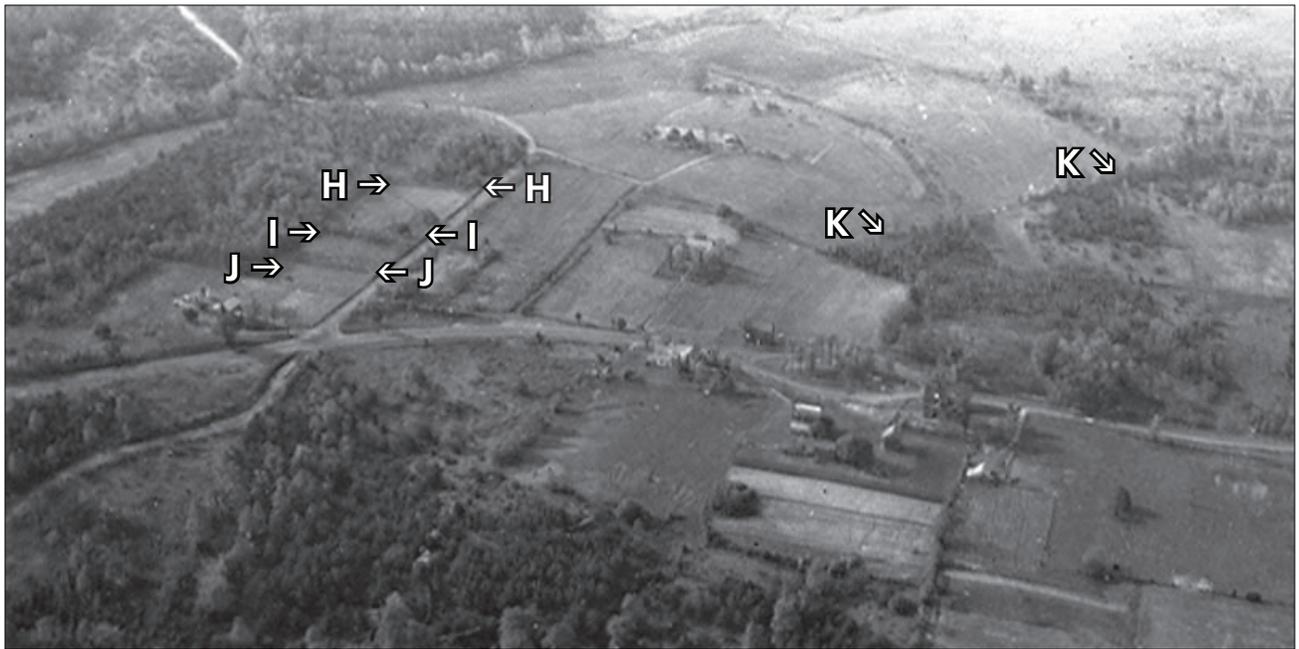


Figure 2e.16. Portion of oblique aerial of the village core in 1937, view looking south-southeast, showing possible fence lines (H,I,J,K). (APCO Archives, no#)



Figure 2e.17. Portion of aerial from 1937, showing possible fence lines (H,K). (CLR, December 2009: Ch.2-p.90)



Figure 2e.18. Portion of topographic plan of Appomattox Court House NHP from 1940 showing locations of possible fence lines (H,K). (Denver Service Center, eTIC, Drawing #APCO 340-5300)



Figure 2e.19. Portion of oblique aerial of the village in 1965 during the Civil War Centennial celebration, view looking west-southwest, showing possible fence line (K). (Photograph by the Virginia State Police, APCO Archives, #50)



Figure 2e.20. Portion of a 1967 aerial of the village, showing possible fence line (K). (Historic Aerials by NETR Online, <http://www.historicaerials.com>, accessed 4 April 2015)



Figure 2e.21. Portion of oblique aerial of the village in c.1970 looking north, showing possible fence line (K). (APCO Archives, #11527-793)



Figure 2e.22. Portion of oblique aerial of the village in 1971, view looking northeast, showing possible fence line (K). (APCO Archives, #HF-241-A)

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APPENDIX A. PERIOD PLANS AND EXISTING CONDITIONS PLANS

The following narratives and plans present landscape conditions at three important periods in the park’s physical history—1865, 1937, and 1968—as well as existing conditions in 2017. The narratives and period plans focus on the Appomattox Court House village, a triangular-shaped area laid out along Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road, Prince Edward Court House Road, and Back Lane. The updated research expands on the period plans and existing conditions plans presented in the 2009 “Cultural Landscape Report for Appomattox Court House National Historical Park.” Additional information is derived from the 1997 “Historic Core Village Vegetation Inventory and Management Plan,” the 2016 update to the park’s documentation in the National Register of Historic Places, and a thorough review of historic photographs, plans, and maps in the park’s archives (see Figures 2.1-2.7).

For purposes of this part of the report, the village at Appomattox Court House NHP is organized into two areas: those in the village core and those beyond the village core. The village core generally includes the Appomattox Courthouse and the building complexes that abut the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road roundabout encircling the courthouse. Period plans and existing conditions plans at 80-scale are presented as 11x17 fold out plans (Drawings 10-25) in this appendix. Appendix B summarizes historic and extant features related to land use, circulation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, and small-scale features. Appendix C summarizes historic and extant vegetation features, based on the numbering system developed in the 1997 Vegetation Inventory.

1865 PERIOD

Drawings 10 through 13 in this appendix depict the Appomattox village in 1865 at the outset of the engagement between Union and Confederate troops (see also Drawing 2 in Chapter 1). Prior to the conflict that commenced at dawn on April 8th, the village benefited from its status as the county seat, but suffered from the loss of labor and stagnant economy as a consequence of four years of Civil War. The 1865 period plan is derived from historic photographs, Civil War records, and subsequent reports. Note that the plan reflects the landscape prior to the battle action, before many fences were dismantled by soldiers and before cannon fire, entrenchments, and encampments ravaged the surrounding woodlands.¹

LAND USE

In the mid-eighteenth century, agriculture was the predominant land use within the village known as Clover Hill, the precursor to Appomattox Court House. Local farmers primarily cultivated tobacco, but also produced grains, hay, and pastured livestock, while other settlers operated grist and saw mills, brick kilns, and a tannery. After establishment of the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road and the Prince Edward Court House Road in the late eighteenth century, Clover Hill was linked with other communities. In 1819 the Patteson family constructed the village’s first commercial business, the Clover Hill Tavern, to serve travelers on the Stage Road. Beginning in 1845, the village functioned as the seat of local government for Appomattox County, with a courthouse and jail serviced by several law offices. In April 1865, the village witnessed events that earned it a place in the nation’s military history, including armed combat, troop encampments, and use of structures and areas within the village to negotiate the Confederate

surrender and the end of the Civil War. After the surrender, Confederate paroles were printed and distributed to units for issue at the Clover Hill Tavern.²

Cemeteries

As with most rural settlements, there were scattered family cemeteries located in the village, including the Patteson Cemetery north of the Clover Hill Tavern complex, the Wright Cemetery southwest of the Mariah Wright House, the Forest Cemetery southeast of the Peers House, and the Grave of Lafayette Meeks west of the Meeks Store complex.³ Most were small and unassuming, tucked behind buildings or in the rear of house lots.

SPATIAL ORGANIZATION

The patterns of spatial organization in the Clover Hill area at the time of early settlement were derived from a combination of landform and topography, stream corridors that dissected and partitioned upland areas, and forested and open areas. In the late eighteenth century, European settlement led to gradual clearing of woodlands to reveal a landscape of rolling hills and stream valleys. At the same time, the development of the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road and Prince Edward Court House Road heavily influenced settlement patterns and development in the area, including locations of farmsteads, mills, and taverns.⁴

By the mid-nineteenth century, the landscape was characterized by dispersed farms with fields of various sizes, typically centered on a cluster of farm buildings that included a house, outbuildings, and often gardens and orchards. Although no documentary evidence survives to illustrate the specific locations of individual fields within the landscape before the Civil War, property lines and field margins were likely edged by fences, hedgerows, or woodlots. Fencing was typically used to keep livestock out of cultivated areas and yards, rather than containing animals within pastureland. Livestock foraged in woodlots and other marginal lands.⁵

With the county seat designation as Appomattox Court House, Clover Hill grew into a densely settled village by the mid-nineteenth century. The 1846 courthouse became the focal point of the village and was directly aligned with the Stage Road. Various one- and two-story masonry and wood frame buildings stood along the outside edges of the roundabout, providing a sense of enclosure. Beyond the roundabout, a series of lots extended from the Stage Road, Prince Edward Court House Road, Back Lane, and several other side streets.

When Appomattox Court House and the surrounding fields and woods became a battleground on the morning of April 9th, the spatial organization was altered by the presence of some 60,000 soldiers. The spatial organization and landform dictated troop movements as they identified Key terrain, Observation points and fields of fire, Cover and concealment, Obstacles, and Avenues of approach (KOCOA). At dawn on April 9th, Confederate troops advanced to the village from their encampment to the northeast of the village near the New Hope Church. The troops marched southwest along the Stage Road, which served as their primary avenue of approach. A soldier's account describes the road-side fields as plowed for spring planting and lined with fences. Woodlots were in good condition and sparse and widely dispersed farmhouses were inhabited and not yet plundered by the ensuing battle.

Major General Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry advanced first followed by Major General John B. Gordon's Second Corps. Gordon's men formed a northwest-to-southwest line a few hundred yards west of the courthouse. The north end of the line traversed the land owned by Jacob Tibbs. The troops spread out across the landscape, encountering obstacles including fences, ditches, and wetlands as they ascended the ridge crest to the west of the village.

As Confederate cavalry and troops advanced, they initially engaged with General Sheridan's cavalry and pushed westward past the village. However, the Union Army of the James under the leadership of Major General Edward O.C. Ord blocked the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road to the west of the village at the ridge crest at the junction of Tibbs Road. Confederate troops initially succeeded in pushing the Union troops back from this key terrain and advanced westward beyond the Oakville (Bent Creek) Road.

Union troops sought cover behind the Coleman residence and outbuildings and gained strength when reinforcements arrived. Union troops then regained the Coleman and Tibbs properties, pushing the Confederate soldiers eastward toward the village. Using the topographic advantage of the Tibbs property, situated atop a knoll, Union troops set up an observation post. Brig. Gen. Joshua Chamberlain's Union infantry (made up of the Fifth Corps) and the 24th and 25th Corps, forced Confederate troops to retreat to the village. When the Union troops reached the Wright house in the center of the village, Confederate soldiers raised a flag of truce. At the same time Union and Confederate troops engaged in the village, the Union Second and Sixth Corps advanced to New Hope Church and engaged with General Longstreet's Corps, Humphrey's Second Corps, and Wright's Fourth Corps. Battle accounts indicate that Confederate troops were spread out over a distance of four miles along the Stage Road.

Following the surrender on April 9th, thousands of men from both armies encamped in the area until the terms of the surrender were carried out. At the time of the surrender between April 10 and 12, the buildings, fences, and trees that edged the roads and property lines were also places where soldiers stacked their weapons.⁶ Union soldiers remained in the village until November 1865.

In contrast with the bucolic description of the landscape from a soldier before the battle, a resident described the landscape following the battle:

"I passed yesterday through the battlefield at Appomattox Courthouse. For thirteen miles both sides of the road as far as the eye could reach—one eternal scene of desolation & destruction. The debris of the battlefield are scattered in every direction—broken wagons, cannon cartridges, caissons all cut down or burnt and cannon balls, grape shot & shell enough for any army's supply for two great battles. No effort has been made to collect these things. What they will do for a living is past my comprehension. Not a sprig of grass & not a rail left. I saw at least five hundred dead horses still remaining on the ground in a horrid state of decay, rendering it odious to pass along the road."⁷

The tattered and denuded landscape is also captured in paintings and sketches done shortly after the battle.

CIRCULATION

Historic photographs reveal that local roads were unpaved and served only horse and wagon traffic. Most alignments likely followed the natural topography with few drainage features, and were poorly drained, muddy, ungraded, and subject to erosion. By 1865, the village was served by the east-west Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road, along which most of the village buildings were located, and the north-south Prince Edward Court House Road. These two roads intersected at an area now known as the Triangle, situated east of the courthouse. To the south, the diagonal northwest-southeast oriented Back Lane also connected the two main roads to form an elongated triangle of roadways, within which were other minor roads and lanes.

At the center of the village, the Stage Road split to form a roundabout that encircled the Appomattox Courthouse. The edges of the Stage Road east and west of the roundabout were marked by a mix of fences, buildings, and trees that together delineated a corridor around fifty feet wide. The course of the earthen traveled way meandered within the corridor, depending on the season and surface conditions. At the southwest side of the roundabout, a north-

south road named Market Lane connected the Stage Road and Back Lane, and just to the east and parallel to Market Lane was Pryor Wright Lane (not extant), which led to the Pryor Wright House next to the roundabout.⁸ Farther east was Boccock Lane, which also connected to the Stage Road and Back Lane. Boccock Lane extended a short distance south to the Mariah Wright House, while according to the 1865 Weyss map, Prince Edward Court House Road extended north to the J.N. Williams Cabin (not extant, now known as the Williams Lane Trace).⁹

Little is known about pedestrian circulation around the various buildings at this time. An 1865 photograph of the west side of the courthouse shows what appears to be an earthen or gravel path defined by logs leading from the fence to the building's steps.

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

In 1865, the village of Appomattox featured buildings and structures of various sizes and uses, including residences, taverns, blacksmith shops, saddleries, general stores, and law offices, as well as outbuildings consisting of barns, ice houses, privies, and wells. At the center of the village, and situated within the roundabout formed by the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road, were the two-story masonry Appomattox Courthouse and an adjacent well house.

Distinct complexes of buildings occupied the areas around the outer edges of the roundabout. To the north of the roundabout was the two-story masonry Clover Hill Tavern that served travelers on the Stage Road beginning in 1819. Bar and dining room additions flanking the tavern were added (not extant), and during the surrender paroles for Confederates were printed in the downstairs rooms. The property also included a two-story brick guest house to the west; a wood-frame slave quarters, a two-story brick kitchen/guesthouse, and a privy to the north; and a two-story brick building that housed the Robertson-Glover Store (not extant) to the east.¹⁰ An ice house and smoke house (none extant) were located between the guest house and kitchen/guest house; a well (not extant) east of the slave quarters; and a stable (not extant) northeast of the Robertson-Glover Store.¹¹ To the east of the roundabout was the two-story masonry (Old) County Jail (not extant), a fixture common to all counties in Virginia at this time. However, the building was lost to fire in December 1864 and replaced by a new building a few years later on the southeast side of the roundabout. To the south of the roundabout was the two-story masonry Pryor Wright House (not extant), the largest residence in the village.¹² To the northwest of the roundabout was the Meeks Store, one of the village's main businesses. A storage building stood just to the northwest of the store and an outbuilding (not extant) was located west of the store along the Stage Road fence line. A stable stood northeast of the store and privy north of the store. Just north of the store was a row of three small frame structures that served as law offices.¹³

East of Village Core

Several building complexes faced the Stage Road and Prince Edward Court House Road, or were located along interior roads such as Boccock Lane and Back Lane. On the north side of the Stage Road stood the log house (not extant) belonging to William Rosser, a wheelwright/cooper shop and a blacksmith shop (none extant), and a well.¹⁴ A small structure on the south side of the Stage Road may have housed the Isbell Law Office (not extant), as indicated on the 1865 Weyss map.¹⁵ Heading east, more buildings were located near the Stage Road's intersection with Boccock Lane and Prince Edward Court House Road, a triangular-shaped space now known as the Triangle. Two buildings were located on the south side of the Triangle: a one-story cabin (not extant) built by Willis Inge, who also owned a farm outside the village, and a one-story log cabin called the Kelley House. A well house may have existed adjacent to the house at the time of the surrender.¹⁶ A two-story wood-frame house occupied by George Peers, the Appomattox County Clerk of the Court, stood on the east side of the Triangle. At the time of the surrender, it is said that the last artillery shot fired before the surrender came from this yard. A c.1866 painting of the Peers House by George

Frankenstein shows up to four separate outbuildings east of the house, likely used as a kitchen, barn, stable, and ice house (none extant).¹⁷ The Moffitt (Layne) House (not extant), constructed by saddler John Moffitt, was situated south of the Peers House along the east side of the Court House Road. Farther south at the intersection with Back Lane was the Union Academy Hall (not extant), likely constructed by a land speculator named Samuel McDearmon, who may have tried to increase the value of his other lots in town by providing a school within the village. However, there are no records that suggest the school ever operated on the property.¹⁸ Just south of the intersection of Bocock Lane and Back Lane was the Mariah Wright House. It served as the residence of Mariah Wright until her death in 1887, although the Rosser family may also have occupied the house for a short time during the 1860s. At the time of the surrender, a stable was located southwest of the house, and archeological research suggests a summer kitchen or slave quarters southeast of the house.¹⁹ Other outbuildings included a corn crib, privy, and tobacco barn, but their locations are not known. The property also included a spring and cemetery.²⁰ Farther north on Bocock Lane, but facing the Stage Road, was the two-story frame Isbell House, which included an outside kitchen, stable, and a smoke house. By 1860 the residence was occupied by Lewis D. Isbell, an Appomattox County attorney during the Civil War and later a judge.²¹

West of Village Core

Compared to the areas east of the village core, there were fewer building complexes to the west of the village core. The two-story wood-frame Old Raine Tavern (not extant) was located on the south side of the Stage Road, while just to the south was another Raine tavern, a two-story brick structure originally referred to as a hotel. An ice house, slave quarters, privy, well house, and an outside kitchen were situated along the sides and rear of the brick house, which in the fall of 1862 became the residence of Wilmer McLean and the site of the surrender meeting of Generals Lee and Grant three years later.²² Also associated with the McLean House at the time of the surrender was a smoke house (not extant) just west of the house and a stable (not extant) on the south side of Back Lane.²³ West of the McLean House complex and on the south side of the Stage Road was the small wood-frame Woodson Law Office (not extant), its original site prior to its later relocation next to the Meeks Store, and the Nowlin-Sears blacksmith shop (not extant), which is thought to have been constructed of brick.²⁴ Buildings on the north side of the Stage Road included the two-story wood-frame Union Academy dwelling (not extant), originally intended to house students or faculty associated with the Union Academy but instead used as a rental property, and the Charles H. Diuguid blacksmith shop (not extant) at the western edge of the village.²⁵

VEGETATION

At the time of European exploration and settlement, dense, mature, deciduous woodland was the dominant land cover in the Appomattox region. The region remained sparsely settled until the mid-nineteenth century when farmers discovered that the local red clay soil was well suited for production of dark-leaf tobacco. The c.1790 Sweeney Prizery, one of the oldest buildings in the park, was used as a tobacco press. Tobacco cultivation, along with wheat and corn, continued to be the primary occupation into the nineteenth century, although some fields were also used for pasture or to grow fruits and vegetables. According to the 2009 CLR, woodlands, fence rows, and hedgerows covered no more than 25 percent of the total land area of the future park at the time of the Civil War.²⁶

Illustrations of the Appomattox area from the Civil War period depict conditions around the time of the battle and surrender. One of these, prepared by W. Weber in 1865, shows the courthouse within a broader landscape setting of open fields, post and rail and post and board fences, small frame buildings, and individual trees. Similarly, an illustration printed on the 1866 Henderson and Company *Map of Appomattox Court House and Vicinity* shows rolling countryside, predominantly open in character and dotted with trees and small buildings. A highly stylized 1865 painting

by Private Robert Knox Sneden looking east at the courthouse likely includes a fair amount of artistic license for composition and effect, but adds to an understanding of vegetation within the village. Many of the trees shown are columnar forms, and appear to be Eastern redcedar, a typical field and hedgerow tree, while others are drawn as large deciduous shade trees. Fenced land edging the village appears to be used for pasture, and shrubs lined some of the fences. An 1866 painting by George Frankenstein at the site of Grant and Lee's second meeting depicted a worn or exhausted rural agricultural landscape. The majority of this painting's broad panoramic view shows open agricultural land dotted with a few scattered trees.²⁷ Historic photographs indicate that little or no manicured lawn existed within the village. Residential or institutional yards were typically comprised of a mixture of packed earth and weedy vegetative cover that had an appearance similar to that of a meadow.²⁸

Historic photographs and illustrations also reveal glimpses of the landscape around some of the village buildings. In the core of the village and within the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road roundabout, an 1865 photograph shows a black walnut (Tree Location #43) and a white oak (#55) flanking the west side of the courthouse.²⁹ The background of the photograph show tall trees shading the other sides of the building as well, but their locations and species are difficult to discern.

To the north of the roundabout, an 1865 view of the Clover Hill Tavern indicated that the landscape around the building was shaded by trees, which included black locust (#38) in front of the picket fence, and deciduous trees just behind the fence to the west (#101a) and to the east near the front walk and gate (#101).³⁰ Heading east along this fence line, the photograph shows another tree (#102) between the Tavern and the Robertson-Glover Store. To the northwest of the roundabout, an ash tree (#126) and silver maple (#124) were likely established at this time just northwest of the Meeks Store.³¹

East of Village Core

A 1880s photograph of Rosser-Ferguson parcel east of the village core indicates an oak (#231a) grew along the north side of the Stage Road. Its massive size indicates it was present in 1865. To the west, an 1866 sketch indicates a tall deciduous tree on the north side of the Stage Road. Paintings from 1865 and 1866 of the Peers House showed a rural agricultural landscape with hard-packed earth, meadow grasses, and few deciduous trees around house, possibly including fruit trees to the northeast of the house and shade trees on the west side.³² According to the 1997 Vegetation Inventory, a large honey locust (#1) was growing on the south side of the Stage Road at this time, between the road and the Peers House. A photograph of the Isbell House from 1901 shows two pairs of mature black locusts (#s 162, 163a,164,no#) in the north (front) fenced yard, each framing the front door. Given their size, they were likely present in 1865.

West of Village Core

Photographs of the McLean House from c.1865 showed two tall black locusts (no#s) directly in front of the northeast and northwest corners of the front porch. A row of four mature black locust trees (#s 56,57,58,59) occupied the east edge of the front yard along a picket fence while another black locust (#79) and a Virginia redcedar (no#) stood along the west edge of the front lawn.³³ Vines or shrubs (#s 80a-b) grew on the lattice panels attached to the front porch foundation and the west side of the well structure, and a crape myrtle (#81) on the west side of the house. Photographs also show glimpses of the fields east and west of the McLean House. To the east, fruit trees grew near the yard fence and an established honey locust (no#) shaded the Ice House. To the west was a fenced and cultivated field.

VIEWES AND VISTAS

Historic photographs and paintings by George Frankenstein and others in c.1865 show scattered shade trees around the Appomattox Courthouse and surrounding building complexes in the center of the village, and mostly open and desolate agricultural fields dotted with a few scattered trees in the lands surrounding the village. These conditions would have provided framed views of the courthouse and surrounding buildings in the village, and mostly sweeping views across the countryside to and from the village.³⁴

SMALL-SCALE FEATURES

Fencing, cannon, and other military features were the most common small-scale features in the village at the time of the surrender. Military maps from the period did not depict fence lines, but historic photographs, paintings, sketches, and archeological research have revealed some sections of fencing in the village. East of the village, the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road was likely fenced. Artistic renderings of the Lee-Grant meeting site, for example, do not show fencing, but fences were likely removed by troops for defense and firewood. West of the village, the Stage Road was lined with post and-board, picket, and worm fences. The fencing is thought to have been used to protect travelers from the deep ditches that edged the road, to limit access to the road by livestock, and to keep livestock out of crop fields and yards.³⁵

Within the village, an octagonal-shaped post-and-board fencing enclosed the courthouse, separating the surrounding yard from the road, and included openings for stepped stiles.³⁶ Other fence lines corresponded to the town's lot lines, such as a picket fence with two gate openings in front of the Clover Hill Tavern.³⁷ As shown in an artist rendering titled "The Last Shot," the Peers House yard was enclosed by a picket fence, although an 1866 Frankenstein painting of the Peers House does not show a fence at all in front. Given the blighted appearance of the landscape in the painting, the fence may have existed but been omitted for artistic reasons or may have been lost during the post-surrender encampment.³⁸ Photographs of the McLean House at the time of the surrender show picket fencing along the margins of the front yard, and picket fence appears to have edged the right rear yard.³⁹ The only other notable small-scale feature in the village at this time was a lamp post along the fence in front of the Clover Hill Tavern.⁴⁰

1937 PERIOD

Drawings 14 through 17 in this appendix depict the Appomattox village in 1937 when the federal Resettlement Administration prepared an inventory and status of property within the proposed Appomattox Court House National Monument site (see also Drawing 3 in Chapter 1). That same year, a series of aerial photographs captured the appearance of the village. Plans and photographs from 1940 and 1941 also aid in identifying landscape features that were present in 1937 (most notably mature trees), prior to the reconstruction initiated by the National Park Service.

LAND USE

Significant land use changes had occurred in the village by the time initial plans for the park were in development in the late 1930s. The changes essentially began in 1892 when a devastating fire destroyed the courthouse, prompting the relocation of the county seat to nearby Appomattox Station. After the fire, the village declined as many residences, businesses, and offices were converted to other uses, abandoned, or removed. The New County Jail, for example, served as a magisterial district polling station between 1892 and 1940, while the Clover Hill Tavern Guest House eventually became a stable. In 1929 the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road was designated as Route 24, and the sub-

sequent road improvements increased automobile traffic through the village. To accommodate areas of road cut and fill, several buildings were removed while other former building sites were disturbed or buried.

Commemoration of the Civil War within the village landscape began as early as 1866 with the establishment of the Confederate Cemetery west of the village to bury the soldiers who had died at Appomattox. This was followed in 1893 by the addition of ten cast-iron tablets by the War Department to mark sites relating to the battles and surrender, including several in the village. Southwest of the village, the state of North Carolina erected a monument in 1905, and the Raine family erected a monument to their father in 1911. In 1926 the United Daughters of the Confederacy added a marker at the courthouse site. In 1930, in conjunction with the Stage Road improvements, the War Department constructed Memorial Bridge across the Appomattox River, east of the village. The bridge commemorated the opposing forces in its design that incorporates both Union and Confederate flags.⁴¹

Cemeteries

In addition to the Patteson-Hix Cemetery, Forest Cemetery, Wright Cemetery, and the Grave of Lafayette Meeks, a two additional burial grounds were also established in the village by this time. The Presbyterian Church Cemetery, located in the field east of the Prince Edward Court House Road and near the Union Academy Hall, was established in c.1870. The Robinson Cemetery located south of the Kelley House was established soon after the Civil War.

SPATIAL ORGANIZATION

The destruction of the Appomattox Courthouse left the village without its most important focal point. However, the interior space formed by the Stage Road roundabout remained unchanged until 1929 when the northern portion was regraded for the realignment of the roundabout. The loss of the Robertson-Glover Store, Old County Jail, Pryor Wright House, and other smaller structures around the roundabout created open lots that diminished the village core's sense of enclosure. Village areas beyond the core followed a similar fate, as several buildings, structures, and fences disappeared, and abandoned fields reverted to woodland. Most house sites featured fewer buildings and structures while others were completely gone, including the McLean House that was dismantled for relocation as a Civil War exhibit.⁴² As the physical conditions in the village declined, trees and shrubs in the house yards continued to mature. Vegetation growth along former fence lines and abandoned or ruined buildings was particularly vigorous and created new enclosures.

CIRCULATION

At this time, the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road was a paved route carrying Route 24 traffic through the village. The roundabout that encircled the former site of the Appomattox Courthouse was extant, but now featured more of a compact oval-shaped alignment to accommodate thru traffic flow while preserving the commemorative markers and several trees in the interior space. To the east, the grade of the old Stage Road was significantly lowered next the Peers House, and to the west the alignment was shifted to broaden the former sharp turn in the road. The portion of the Stage Road that defined the south side of the Triangle, in front of the Kelley House, was abandoned. Prince Edward Court House Road was a dirt road that still connected with the Stage Road at the Triangle, but it now entered the southeast part of the village via a broad curve.

According to a 1940 topographic plan, other roads in the village had fallen into disuse. Some roads such as Market Lane and Pryor Wright Lane were gone, while most of Back Lane and Boccock Lane were traces except for small sections that provided access to the Mariah Wright House from the Prince Edward Court House Road. Although abandoned, Williams Lane still extended north from the Court House Road.⁴³ There were also several minor driveways/

paths in the village: two from the roundabout north to the front of the Clover Hill Tavern; from the Stage Road north to the Meeks Stable; from the Stage Road north to the Rosser-Ferguson House; from the Stage Road south to the east side of the Isbell House; and from the Court House Road east to the front of the Peers House.

Pedestrian circulation features present at this time included short concrete walks; extending northeast from the north porch of the Meeks Store, and west from the east porch of the Rosser-Ferguson house.

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

In addition to the loss of the Appomattox Courthouse, there were far fewer buildings and structures around the outer edges of the roundabout by 1937. To the north of the roundabout at the Clover Hill complex, the two-story masonry Clover Hill Tavern remained, but the dining and bar additions as well as the front porch had been removed and a one-story addition had been added to the rear. The guest house (labeled as the Poore Law Office on some maps) was extant but in very poor condition. The kitchen/guest house, slave quarters, and well also remained, but the ice house, smoke house, and Robertson-Glover Store were gone. New structures by this time included a chicken house and a new (or relocated) privy. To the southeast of the roundabout was the (new) three-story brick county jail, completed in the late 1860s to replace the burned jail to the north. The brick walls of the old jail structure may have been used to construct the new jail.⁴⁴ Nearby was the former location of a small law office dating to the late nineteenth century for Judge Henry Parrish, but it was likely removed or destroyed in 1929 by construction fill from the highway project.⁴⁵ To the southwest of the roundabout, the masonry Pryor Wright House was gone, having been lost to fire in 1890. To the west of the roundabout and adjacent to the Stage Road was the two-story Raine Tavern and Post Office and small outbuilding (none extant), operated by Nathaniel Ragland and his wife Martha beginning c.1868.⁴⁶ This building may have been constructed with material salvaged from the Old Raine Tavern to the west, and by 1937 was abandoned and would be removed around 1940.⁴⁷ To the northwest of the roundabout, the Meeks Store was still extant, with a kitchen wing and the relocated Woodson Law Office building attached to the north side of the building and a porch on the west side. Historic photographs and the 1940 topographic map show two small structures along the fence line between the store and the Clover Hill Tavern guest house. The outbuilding along the Stage Road fence and storage building northwest of the store were gone, but the stable at the northwest corner of the property was extant, though severely dilapidated. A (new or relocated) privy, dog house, and well were located between the store and stable. The row of three small wood-frame structures that served as law offices were gone by this time.⁴⁸

East of Village Core

The number of buildings east of the village core had also decreased by the late 1930s. The William Rosser log house and shops were gone, as well as a barn/stable and corncrib that had been added by 1890. However, Rosser's second house, a two-story frame residence (not extant) built in c.1871, was extant and occupied at this time by Bessie Ferguson. This complex, which would be acquired by the park in 1940, also included a kitchen wing, separate garage, chicken house, and privy (none extant), and the stone-lined well that was likely part associated with the earlier complex.⁴⁹ Across the Stage Road, the Isbell Law Office was gone by this time, as was the William Inge Cabin to the east opposite the Triangle. Nearby, the Kelley House was still intact but vacant and in poor condition.⁵⁰ An adjacent well was still present, but the well house was likely missing at this time. At the Peers House complex, the 1940 topographic map shows the main house, several sheds to the southeast, and a well to the south. Photographs from this time indicate the house had a rear ell addition and overall was in very poor condition. According to state highway maps from 1929, a log barn possibly dating to the Civil War era north of the Peers House was within the right-of-way of the Stage Road and likely removed around that time.⁵¹ Archeological research also revealed a privy dating from the late nineteenth century was located east of the house on what may have been a former ice house.⁵² In the late 1800s a log

structure known as the Peers tenant cabin stood across from the Kelley House on the east side of the Court House Road, between the Peers house and William Layne house, but it was apparently removed by this time. The yard of the tenant cabin site was separated from the rest of the property by a fence, and is thought to have served as a post-war rental dwelling by newly-freed black households.⁵³ All other buildings along the east side of the Court House Road were also gone, including the Moffit (Layne) house that was razed in 1915, the Union Academy Hall that also served as a Presbyterian Church for several years after the war, and a blacksmith shop built in 1868 or 1869 by John Rosser southeast of the Hall.⁵⁴ At the south end of Boccock Lane, the Mariah Wright House was still standing and surrounded by a fence. According to the 1940 topographic map, a barn/stable stood outside the fence to the southwest, and a chicken house, privy, and shed to the east of the fence (none extant).⁵⁵ The corn crib, summer kitchen/slave quarters, and tobacco barn present at the time of the war were gone, as well as a garage and ice house added after the war.⁵⁶ The house also included an addition on the east side at this time (not extant). The Isbell complex to the north of the Mariah Wright complex was mostly intact at this time, with the house, smoke house, and kitchen still standing, but no stable. The 1940 topographic plan indicated a privy on the south side of the kitchen and a well east of the kitchen, but it is unclear when they were added to the property.⁵⁷

West of Village Core

Except for the Coleman House on a hill to the northwest, no buildings or structures from the Civil War era remained west of the village core at this time.⁵⁸ The McLean House had retained much of its original appearance until 1893 when it was dismantled by speculators with the intention of moving it to Washington, D.C. as a museum piece.⁵⁹ Although the house and all of its outbuildings were gone and the site was overgrown by this time, it remained one of the most important and revered locations in the village for visitors. The Old Raine Tavern just to the northeast of the house was also gone, although some sources indicate it was dismantled or salvaged for use as the Raine Tavern to the east.⁶⁰ The Woodson Law Office was moved to the Meeks Store complex in 1874, and the Nowlin-Sears Blacksmith Shop, Diuguid House and Blacksmith Shop, and Union Academy Dwelling, except for the chimney, were all gone.⁶¹

VEGETATION

After the Civil War, the amount of woodland cover in the area increased, especially around the turn of the twentieth century, likely due to economic factors such as competition from other farming regions, depressed prices for crops, and increasing demand for timber.⁶² According to the 2009 CLR, by 1937 around half of the formerly open fields and pastures within the future park had reverted to woodland, or were in the process of being colonized by scrubby woody growth.⁶³

Village Core

Courthouse

In the core of the village and within the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road roundabout, photographs from the 1880s and 1890s show numerous shade trees continued to mature around the courthouse, possibly including a white oak (#53) and red maple (#54) to the southwest.⁶⁴ This character persisted even after the courthouse was destroyed by fire in 1893, providing shade for several commemorative monuments and signs that were erected in subsequent years within the roundabout. In the 1930s, the Commonwealth of Virginia's improvements to the Stage Road reconfigured the alignment of the roundabout to accommodate thru traffic, decreasing its size on the north side. The 1937 aerial shows the new alignment and the trace of the old alignment, and indicates that many trees in the northern half of the roundabout were removed for the new alignment. However, one particular black locust (#45) was retained, and after

the realignments resided just outside the roundabout. A 1940 topographic survey identified eighteen locust trees in the roundabout at this time.

Clover Hill Tavern and Patteson-Hix Cemetery

To the north of the roundabout, an 1892 photograph of the Clover Hill Tavern showed the trees (#s 38,101a,101,102) that were present in front of the building in the 1865 photograph had suffered dieback or storm damage. By c.1913, volunteer trees were growing out of their dying stumps and trunks, mirroring the poor conditions of the tavern, adjacent buildings, and fences. By the late 1930s the tavern was remodeled to serve as the park's headquarters, and the deteriorated front porch, dining room, and bar room wings were removed. The park also removed the trees and fences in front of the building and installed a line of foundation shrubs and small flower or vegetable beds ringed by small rocks. Such open conditions characterized much of the Clover Hill landscape at this time, with a few notable exceptions. A tall red maple (#112) grew northwest of the building, two red maples (#116, no#) stood west of the kitchen/guest house, a red maple (#105) grew east of the slave quarters, and a red maple (#106) marked the well east of the slave quarters. Photographs reveal a lilac (#109) at the northeast corner of the slave quarters and two lilacs (#s 114,115) near the southwest corner of the kitchen/guest house. Three black cherries (#s 118,119,120) marked the Patteson-Hix Cemetery.

Old County Jail Site

According to the 1937 aerial and 1940 topographic plan, the former jail site was enclosed within a fenced yard on the west side of the Rosser-Ferguson House. Lilacs (no#s) were growing within the site itself, just south of a sidewalk that extended east-west across the site to the house's west porch. A crape myrtle (#33) stood near the northwest corner of the former jail foundation, along the house's front yard fence. To the northwest were a lilac (#34) and black locusts (#35,no#), and farther still another black locust (#37) between the roundabout trace and a gravel driveway leading to the Clover Hill Tavern.

New County Jail

Photographs from c.1913 show the areas around the New County Jail were generally open, except for a black locust (no#) near the northeast corner of the building and a few scattered trees to the south along the fence line of the adjacent field. By the late 1930s and early 1940s, the north side of the building facing the Stage Road remained open except for the locust tree, but the other sides became overgrown with small trees and brush, which the 1937 aerial suggests may have included a red maple (#30) southeast of the building near the fence corner. Heading west from the building, the narrow area between the south side of the roundabout and the field edge featured mostly open conditions until it approached the trace of Market Lane, where it widened and became overgrown as part of a tree line paralleling the east side of the lane.

Raine Tavern and Post Office

On the north side facing the Stage Road, two red maples (#s 76,77) grew just north and southwest of the decrepit Raine Tavern, a tall black locust (no#) stood at its northwest corner, and a white oak (#76a) grew near an outbuilding to the south and near the former route of Market Lane.

Meeks Store

A c.1890 photograph from the Stage Road looking to the west provides a distant view of the Meeks complex and suggests the site was shaded by a mass of trees. Photographs from the early 1930s confirm trees were located in the

west half of the complex, and dominated by the white ash (#126) and a tall elm (#124). The fenced yard included a mulberry (#129) and a black walnut (no#) to the west of the ash and elm, and a very tall pine (no#) to the south. North and northwest of the store, two mature mulberries (#128,no#) and a fruit tree (no#) were growing along the fence near two outbuildings, while at least two fruit trees (#s 122,123) were present along the fence line leading to the stable. Several Virginia redcedars (no#s) and a black walnut (no#) were growing along the fence line north of the stable. Proximate to the store itself, a red maple (no#) and lilac (no#) grew along the fence paralleling the Stage Road. Photographs also show a small lilac (no#) on the east side of the store.

East of Village Core

Rosser-Ferguson Complex

A photograph from the 1880s indicated four black locusts (#231,no#s) on the north side of the Stage Road, between the roundabout and the large oak (no#). The four trees grew considerably, as shown in a 1914 photograph, but by 1937 their canopies had been heavily pruned and the massive oak tree along the fence was gone. In addition to the four locusts, the aeriels, a 1940 topographic map, and a series of photographs from 1940-42 also reveal other vegetation in the complex, around the time the park was converting the house into staff offices. This included the planting of four dogwoods (#s 232,232a,232b,no#) on the south side of the house along the Stage Road. The fenced yard on the west side of the house included the site of the Old County Jail (see above), and included two lilacs (no#s). An apple (no#) was located in the lawn north of the house. The property's north fence line included a tall locust (no#) and another apple (no#), while a peach (no#) grew next to the well east of the house.

The Triangle

Two c.1914 photographs revealed that the triangle-shaped area itself was fenced as a small pasture and overgrown with vegetation. Just to the north of the Triangle, a large elm or locust (#228) and other vegetation stood along the north fence line paralleling the Stage Road. In the 1930s, this area was transformed when the Stage Road was improved to carry Route 24 traffic, and photographs from 1940 show that vegetation along the north fence line was removed to accommodate the new curve of the road, except possibly for two Virginia redcedars (#s 226,227). In the Triangle itself, the pasture fence was taken down, and 1940 photographs show that understory vegetation in the northern half was cleared, presumably to improve sightlines at the intersection of Prince Edward Court House Road. According to the 1997 Vegetation Inventory, trees included a Virginia redcedar (#259), three red maples (#s 215,257,258), a white oak (#254), a black locust (#253), and possibly a white oak (#259a).

Grant and Lee's Second Meeting Site

Views from c.1880s and c.1892 both depict the landscape in this area as primarily open and characterized by a low-growing meadow of grasses and forbs.⁶⁵ The 1937 aerial indicates mostly wooded conditions.

Peers House

A series of early 1890s photographs of the Peers House reveal that mature trees shaded the fenced yard on the north and west sides. Although their locations are difficult to discern, their sizes suggest that some may have been depicted in the earlier 1865-66 paintings and sketches. By the late 1930s, the yard fence was gone, but photographs and the 1997 Vegetation Inventory indicate many of the trees in this area were still present, most notably the massive honey locust (#1) alongside the Stage Road. A tree-of-heaven (#2) stood at the northwest corner of the yard near the former fence and gate, but an earlier dogwood (#25a) visible in the 1890s along the west fence line was gone, although a forsythia (#25) and two quinces (#s 26,27) stood nearby. Along the former south fence line, trees included a red

maple (#8), sugar maple (#10), two black maples (#s 11,12), and a pear (#15). In the west yard, a group of four trees comprised of black locusts (#s 3,6,7) and a catalpa (#4) grew within a grass area defined by an earthen driveway. A fifth tree (#5) that was earlier shown just north of this group was removed by this time to accommodate the driveway. There were also two deciduous shrubs (#s 21a,22) flanking the west porch steps at this time. In the east yard, there were two fruit trees (#s 16,17), one of which may have been an apple.

Kelley House and Robinson Cemetery

A 1936 photograph of the Kelley House shows the dilapidated building was overgrown with vegetation. Among the trees was a massive oak (no#) at the building's northeast corner and two oak trees (#260e,no#) to the east and southeast of the building. These three trees, as possibly a sweetgum (#260) to the southwest, were later retained when the Civilian Conservation Corps cleared much of this vegetation in 1940. There are no photographs of the cemetery and field to the south and west from this period, but photographs dating to the 1950s and 1960s reveal scattered tall trees along the former fence lines and within the field. Among them was a north-south line of four black locusts (#s 261,262,no#,263) extending from the house lot to the Robinson Cemetery, which was marked by a honey locust (#264) and a Virginia redcedar (#265). A group of three black locusts (#s 266,267,268) stood near the eastern edge of the field, and another black locust (#269) stood in the southwestern portion of the field. Three black locusts (#s 245,248,251) grew at the west edge of the field along Bocock Lane and a black locust (#271) stood at the north edge facing the Triangle. There was also a black locust (#270) in the north part of the field.

Field between Kelley and Wright Properties

The 1937 aerials reveal open conditions in the interior of this field and scattered vegetation along the edges, which may have included two black locust along the east edge (#s 212,213).

East Field and Former Union Academy Site

The 1937 aerials indicate that the southern one-third of the field to the east and across Prince Edward Court House Road was densely wooded with deciduous and coniferous trees. Although individual trees are impossible to identify, this area likely included Virginia redcedars and black locust. The remainder of the field was open and featured several east-west vegetated fence lines, one of which may have included a hackberry (#E12). A photograph from 1941 shows a black locust (#214) on the east edge of Prince Edward Court House Road, just northeast of the Kelley House.

Mariah Wright House

Historic photographs from the early 1920s reveal that the Mariah Wright House was well maintained, and featured shrubs along the foundation and vines on the small west porch. A description of the Mariah Wright property dating to 1919 suggests that a rose garden occupied a portion of the yard, and photographs indicate it may have been located along the south yard fence.⁶⁶ However, landscape conditions appear to have declined in the late 1930s and early 1940s. Within the fenced yard around the house, a Virginia redcedar (#206) stood to the southeast, a black locust (no#) to the west-southwest, and a Virginia redcedar (no#) to the northwest. Photographs also show three substantial tree stumps in the west yard. Just beyond the fence were two black locusts (#198,199) to the west, a honey locust (#196) to the north, and two honey locusts (#s 205,207) and a black walnut (#203) to the east. Historic photographs also suggest the presence of a flowering dogwood (#200) and plum (#201) along the south yard fence and an apple (#195) where the driveway met Back Lane and Bocock Lane.

Isbell House and Fields

The earliest photograph of the Isbell House and surrounding area dates to 1901, and reveals four mature black locusts (#s 162,163a,164,no#) shading the front yard, a pair on other side of a front path/driveway leading the Stage Road. The photograph also suggests two foundation shrubs (#s 165,168) under the front window, but the species is difficult to determine. The next collection of photographs from late 1930s and early 1940s shows there were six locust trees in the front yard: three (#s 163,163a,no#) on the east side of the front path/driveway and three (#s 162,164,no#) on the west side, each group of three roughly arranged in the shape of a triangle. There were also two black locusts (no#s) along the west yard fence. By this time, the front foundation shrubs were gone, and the only other vegetation proximate to the house was a shrub (#142) near the northwest fence corner, an apple tree (no#) next to the back porch, and a small apple tree (no#) southwest of the house near a fence line. Later historic photographs show several trees growing just beyond the yard fence, including a black locust (#140) to the east and a Virginia redcedar (#188) to the southeast.

Portions of the fields surrounding the house were overgrown with grasses, scrub vegetation, and scattered trees, including two black locusts (#s 139,141) in the field northeast of the house. There were also scattered trees along the field edges and fence lines by the late 1930s and early 1940s. The north field edge abutting the roundabout and the New County Jail was lined with scattered trees (#s 161a-m) and brush, while the portion facing the Stage Road was considerably more open, and featured only three young Virginia redcedars (#s 132,133,135). The east field edge abutting Bocoek Lane is shown in the background of several historic photographs, which suggest it was characterized by scattered trees and shrubs (#s 137a-i). According to the 1940 topographic plan and the 1997 Vegetation Inventory, notable trees included two tulip poplars (#s 137,138) and black locust (#250) along the fence, and an apple (no#) just north of the stable. The south field edge faced Back Lane, and aerials and photographs show scattered trees and scrub vegetation (#144a). According to the 1997 Vegetation Inventory, there were at least three red maples (#s 144,146,148) in this area around this time. The west field edge was around the approximate location of the former Pryor Wright Lane, and featured a dense mix of deciduous and coniferous trees that extended westward to the trace of Market Lane. Aerials show the southern portion of this tree mass continued across the trace. Photographs and the 1997 Vegetation Inventory suggest four of the larger trees in this area may be a white ash (#150), Virginia redcedar (#151), and two black locusts (#s 153,161), but most of the other trees are difficult to distinguish.

West of Village Core

McLean House

Vegetation continued to mature at the McLean House complex. Photographs from the 1890s show that only the locust (no#) at the northwest corner of the house's front porch remained, but the four black locusts (#s 56,57,58,59) still shaded the front yard from their positions along the east fence while another black locust (#79) and a Virginia redcedar (no#) stood along the west edge of the front yard. Foundation plants (#s80a-b) still grew along the front porch, but were no longer present around the well. Other views of the house at this time indicate a dense mass of small trees and shrubs between the house and the honey locust (no#) at the ice house. After the house was dismantled in 1893, many of these trees and shrubs presumably continued to mature as the abandoned house lot became overgrown until archeological investigations began in 1941.⁶⁷ Locust trees were the predominant species to become established during this time, but other trees emerged as well, including a sycamore (#84) between the house site and the former kitchen, and a black walnut (#85) between the kitchen and Back Lane. A honey locust (#238) and possibly a paper mulberry (#237) grew along Back Lane, while three elms (no#s) stood along the Stage Road and framed a path to the commemorative tablet at the McLean House site. A mature pear (#60) grew just northeast of the former

ice house, but perhaps the largest tree associated with the site at this time was the massive honey locust (no#) just southeast of the former ice house.

Field East of the McLean House

Like the McLean House lot, this abandoned field was mostly overgrown with scattered trees and shrubs by 1937, although few years later the park would clear some of the vegetation as a staging area for the McLean house archeology project. A 1941 photograph shows that one particular honey locust (#64) was saved, even though it was within one of the temporary structures.⁶⁸ Some trees along the field edges can be identified. The east edge at this time extended across the trace of Market Lane to the dense tree line associated with the Isbell House fields, but the 1997 Vegetation Inventory indicates a green ash (#75), among other trees, were likely present along what would later be the historic field edge along the west side of the restored Market Lane. On the west side facing the McLean House yard fence, there was a black locust (#62) southeast of the former kitchen.

Field West of McLean House

Photographs of the triangular-shaped field from c.1892 and c.1893 suggest the presence of fruit trees (#s 86a-g) in the eastern part of the field, close to the McLean House. The orchard may have been abandoned after the McLean House was dismantled, and individual trees are not discernible in the 1937 aerial, although they may have been present. Like the field east of the McLean House, this field was also mostly overgrown at this time. According to historic photographs and the 1997 Vegetation Inventory, a black locust (#87) and silver maple (#88) grew at the south edge of the field along Back Lane, while a black locust (#94) stood at the north edge along the Stage Road.

Former Union Dwelling Site and Lafayette Meeks Grave

This fenced field was used as pasture at this time. According to the 1937 aerials and the 1940 topographic map, three trees were located within this field, two redcedars (no#s) just to the north and south of the Lafayette Meeks Grave and a large honey locust (no#) around 250 feet to the west of the gravesite. The map documented 6-18-inch diameter trees (no#s) scattered along the field's west fence line, comprised mostly of honey locusts and cherries. Comparatively, there were far fewer large trees along the other fence lines: with a few Virginia redcedar and black walnut trees (no#s) on the north side, a black locust (no#) on the south side across from the field west of the McLean House, and no trees on the east side.

VIEWS AND VISTAS

The focal point of views from the Stage Road to the village core changed after the courthouse burned down in 1892. The gradual decline of the village that followed, and the simultaneous growth of new and existing vegetation, also altered the character of views within the village, especially as trees became established along former fence lines and at abandoned and ruined building sites. Outward views from the village also changed as some of the fields were abandoned and allowed to revert to woodlands. An c.1880s view of the Lee-Grant meeting site depicted the landscape as primarily open and characterized by a low-growing meadow of grasses and forbs, but the 1937 aerials show that the surrounding fields were partially wooded.⁶⁹

SMALL-SCALE FEATURES

Small-scale features present during this period included fences, markers commemorating the war, and culverts. Fences were either destroyed during the encampment period just after the surrender, replaced over time, fell into

disuse as the community declined after 1892, or were removed during the 1929 State Route 24 road improvements. Many of these were reconstructed during the second half of the twentieth century.⁷⁰

Fences

Historic photographs and archeological research conducted by the National Park Service revealed more information about fences in the village. Photographs of the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road dating from 1892 indicate that post-and-board fences edged the road west of the village core, and snake or worm fencing lined the road near the Confederate Cemetery. By the mid-1930s, these fences were gone, likely due to the Route 24 road improvements. A topographic plan from 1940 indicated barbed wire fencing along the north side of the road, from the Meeks Store complex to the road's intersection with Back Lane.⁷¹ East of the village core, a 1914 photograph of the Triangle area shows the road lined by a combination of post-and-board and post-and-wire fencing.⁷² The 1940 topographic plan indicates barbed wire fencing along the north side of the Stage Road, from the Rosser-Ferguson complex to Williams Lane.⁷³

At the Appomattox Courthouse, the post-and-board fence enclosure was gone soon after the 1892 fire destroyed the building.⁷⁴ At the same time, picket fencing in front of the Clover Hill Tavern was in poor condition, and by 1914 was replaced with a post-and-board fence and the lamppost was removed. By 1937 the fence was gone, leaving the side facing the roundabout open, but a post-and-wire fence north of the slave quarters and kitchen/guest house connected to fences associated with the adjacent Meeks and Rosser-Ferguson properties, thereby enclosing much of the site.⁷⁵ The 1937 aerial also shows picket fencing along the south and east sides of the Meeks property.⁷⁶

East of the village core, 1870-80s photographs shows picket and post-and-board fences at the Rosser Ferguson complex, and according to the 1940 topographic plan, this complex was surrounded by post and wire and post and board fencing.⁷⁷ At the Peers House, photographs from 1892 show a picket fence surrounded the house yard, but these fences were gone by 1940 except for a small fenced area southeast of the house.⁷⁸ By 1940, a woven wire fences and post and board fences surrounded the Mariah Wright House. The wire fences connected to barbed wire fences on the north and south sides of Back Lane.⁷⁹ In 1901, picket fencing was in place in front of the Isbell House, and remained through the late 1930 but was overgrown. The picket fence connected to a post-and-board fencing located along the driveway/path in front of the house.⁸⁰

West of the village core, white picket fencing framed portions of the McLean House front and back yards through the late 1800s. By 1895, however, this fencing was no longer present, likely due to the 1893 disassembly of the house.⁸¹ By the 1930s, all of the McLean house fencing was gone and the house lot and fields to the east and west were overgrown. According to the 1940 topographic plan, barbed wire fencing enclosed the field surrounding the former Union Academy Dwelling and Meeks gravesite, parts of which connected to fencing associated with the Meeks Store.⁸²

Monuments

In 1893, the War Department erected ten cast iron tablets engraved with text that described the events of April 1865 and their connection to local features. Located in and around the village, the tablets replaced wooden markers erected earlier by local citizens and veterans. Five of the tablets were located in the village: at the courthouse site, the Rosser Ferguson House that marked the right flank of the line of surrender, the site of Grant and Lee's second meeting, and the site of the last shot fired, and the McLean House site. The tablets were raised about three feet above the ground on iron posts and slanted slightly toward the light to improve readability.⁸³ Park plans indicate other histori-

cal markers were located throughout the village at this time, but little information is known about them. The courthouse site also included a commemorative marker erected by the United Daughters of the Confederacy in 1926.⁸⁴

Other Features

As part of the improvements to the Richmond-Lynchburg State Road in 1929, culverts with corrugated metal pipes and concrete headwalls were installed under the roadbed. In the village, two such culverts were located west of the McLean House site and at the east side of the roundabout. Several corrugated metal pipe culverts without headwalls were placed in the ditches along the road to provide driveway access to the Meeks and Rosser-Ferguson complexes.

1968 PERIOD

Drawings 18 through 21 in this appendix depict the Appomattox village in 1968 when the National Park Service completed the village reconstruction program (see also Drawing 4 in Chapter 1). Between 1948 and 1968 the park reconstructed fourteen buildings within the village including the McLean House, associated outbuildings, the Appomattox Court House, and several other outbuildings. The park also reconstructed numerous fences and planted trees and shrubs as described in greater detail in this section. The efforts are recognized as nationally significant for the commemorative efforts to preserve the site that marked the effective end of the Civil War and the beginning of reunification.

LAND USE

By 1968, several land uses still survived in the village from the Civil War period, including agriculture (crop land and pasture), cemetery, commercial, residential, and transportation, although some of these were associated with federal administration of a public park rather than the activities of local residents. Beginning in 1940, the National Park Service developed a series of master plans to restore the village to its historic 1865 appearance, which introduced new land uses related to administration, commemoration, maintenance, museum/interpretive/education, and visitor services. Historical research and archeological investigations informed the reconstructions of the McLean House in 1950 to interpret the surrender and the Appomattox Courthouse in 1964 to house a museum and visitor services. In the 1950s, State Route 24 traffic through the village was relocated from the former Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road to a new highway bypass and visitor parking lot south of the village, allowing for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of historic road surfaces and fence lines. The highway relocation also changed vehicular and pedestrian circulation at the Confederate Cemetery west of the village. Park offices were initially located in the Rosser-Ferguson House and then moved to the Isbell House in 1949, while a maintenance facility was built at the far east edge of the village in the 1960s. Staff housing was also incorporated into several extant historic buildings.⁸⁵

Cemeteries

The village still included the six cemeteries from the previous period: Patteson-Hix Cemetery, Robinson Cemetery, Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Wright Cemetery, Forest Cemetery, and the Grave of Lafayette Meeks. Historic photographs suggest the park had removed much of the overgrown vegetation in these areas.

SPATIAL ORGANIZATION

Many of the village's historic spatial relationships were recovered by the National Park Service by this time. The reconstruction of the Appomattox Courthouse reestablished the village's focal point, and the relocation of highway

traffic from the village made possible the restoration of the roundabout's original alignment. The park cleared and thinned some of the overgrown vegetation in fields, along fence lines, and around buildings, thus opening up viewsheds in the village. Between 1948 and 1968, fourteen historic buildings were reconstructed in the village, helping to reinstate many of the historic spatial patterns associated with the village's building complexes.⁸⁶

CIRCULATION

Consistent with park's master plans in the 1940s, the State of Virginia completed a two-lane bypass for State Route 24 south of the village in 1964. This project allowed the park to rehabilitate the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road, as well as Back Lane, Market Lane, and Bocoock Lane, into pedestrian walkways constructed with an improved gravel base, a coat of asphalt, and a top dressing of yellow gravel.⁸⁷ For the Stage Road, the twentieth-century widths and curves were restored to narrow lanes with sharper curves. The oval shape of the roundabout was also restored to its original rounded alignment to accommodate the reconstructed Appomattox Courthouse.

Other vehicular circulation features were introduced by 1968 to accommodate park visitors and operations. The largest addition was a visitor parking lot and entrance road south of the village, situated between Back Lane and the bypass. The curvilinear-shaped parking lot featured two separate bays that together held sixty-four cars and two buses. Prince Edward Court House Road was also directly connected to the bypass by this time, with the park replacing the earlier curve at the southeast portion of the village with a straight segment and new intersection. The Court House Road became the primary route to a new maintenance complex northeast of the Peers House, which was accessed from a new Maintenance Access Road (west) that forked off of the Stage Road just north of the Peers House. The driveway/path in front of the Peers House appears to have been shifted slightly to the south and extended eastward, where it widened into a small parking area and then connected to the Maintenance Access Road (west) via a short service drive. At the Isbell complex, the park built a gravel parking area east of the house, accessed from Bocoock Lane. Around this time, the sections of Bocoock Lane and Back Lane to the south and east of here reverted to traces. The park also added a small gravel parking lot just north of the Clover Hill Tavern kitchen/guest house and slave quarters at the Clover Hill Tavern complex, providing staff parking for a bookstore located in the kitchen/guest house. The lot was accessed by a curvilinear earthen/gravel road from the north end of Court House Road (earlier photographs from the mid-1960s show the road began at Bocoock Lane). Williams Lane was still visible at this time, but its route to the north changed. The park removed several driveways/paths from the Stage Road by this time: two heading north to the Clover Hill Tavern, one extending north to the Meeks stable, one heading north to the Rosser-Ferguson House, and a portion of the driveway/path on the east side of the Isbell House (after constructing a gravel parking lot east of the house).

The park also improved pedestrian circulation in the village. Brick walks were installed around the reconstructed McLean House and Appomattox Courthouse, as well as in the Clover Hill complex and the Isbell complex. Concrete walks and a triangular-shaped wayside area funneled visitors from the two bays in the visitor parking lot to the bottom (south end) of Market Lane, while a small brick patio was built in the Triangle, one of the stops along the interpretive tour. The diagonal concrete walks at the Meeks House and Rosser-Ferguson House were gone by this time, but an earthen path to the porch on the north side of the Isbell house remained.

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Numerous buildings and structures in the village had been reconstructed in the village by 1968. The Appomattox Courthouse site stood empty until 1963-64 when the park reconstructed the courthouse as a visitor center as part of the Mission 66 program. Although not part of the National Park Service's early reconstruction plans, the park rebuilt

the courthouse with historical accuracy on the exterior, but designed the interior to provide visitor and interpretation services. The park reconstructed a well house just south of the courthouse around the same time.⁸⁸ By 1965, the original configuration of the encircling roundabout was restored.

The park reconstructed and repaired other buildings around the outer edges of the roundabout. To the north of the roundabout, the Clover Hill complex was anchored by the tavern, which was initially used as the park's visitor center prior to the courthouse reconstruction. In the 1950s the park restored the building, which included reconstruction of the front porch and removal of the rear addition. The park also restored the kitchen/guest house and guest house buildings in the 1950s, and reconstructed the slave quarters that was demolished around 1940 in 1953-54 for use as visitor restrooms. A privy was reconstructed northeast of the slave quarters in 1968, but the well east of the slave quarters was covered over by this time.⁸⁹ The park also marked the four corners of the Old County Jail foundation with mortared brick around this time. To the southeast of the roundabout, the park restored the New County Jail as part of the Mission 66 program in 1963, and to the southwest of the roundabout the park removed the dilapidated Raine Tavern and Post Office, and adjacent outbuilding. To the northeast of the roundabout, the Meeks Store was still extant, its exterior restored in 1959 and the north addition connecting to the Woodson Law Office removed. The park reconstructed the Meeks stable in 1947, and designed it to accommodate a 25,000-gallon concrete water tank.⁹⁰ The park constructed the Meeks storage building in 1959, and located it about halfway between the store and the stable.⁹¹ Previous outbuildings located to the north and west were gone by this time, but in the 1960s the park reconstructed a privy. The Archeological Overview and Assessment notes the following in regard to the Meeks property: "... investigations and other forms of documentary evidence served as the basis for reconstruction of a stable and privy on the property. The present arrangement and the interpreted usage of structures within the property appear to be based as much on practicality as research. This is particularly true for the structure interpreted as the Woodson Law Office, but it is also unclear if the privy historically had been situated where a reconstructed privy now stands."⁹²

East of Village Core

By 1968 there were no longer any buildings along the north side of the Stage Road. Except for a well, the Rosser-Ferguson house that had previously served as park housing and offices, and associated outbuildings added by the park at that time, were gone.⁹³ On the south side of the Triangle, the park restored the Kelley House and well house in 1963, which included a shed roof addition to the east side of the house.⁹⁴ On the east side of the Triangle, the park rehabilitated the Peers House in 1954 to serve as park housing, which included removing the ell addition.⁹⁵ However, no other outbuildings or the well remained at this time. There were no longer any buildings along the east side of Prince Edwards Court House Road at this time, and at the Mariah Wright House, all outbuildings were gone. The park restored the Isbell House, which by this time served as park housing and offices, restored the outside kitchen and smoke house to the south of the house, and the reconstructed the stable for the superintendent's car.⁹⁶ It is unclear if the privy or well were present at this time.

In the 1950s the park developed plans for a maintenance facility northeast of the Peers House that was accessed by a new service road off the Stage Road. According to a 1967 aerial photograph, the complex was arranged around a courtyard, with a one-story warehouse on its north side and an identical but longer one-story service repair shop on the south side. The maintenance complex was in the general location of the so-called Salute Site, where the Union soldiers saluted the columns of Confederate soldiers preparing to surrender on April 12, 1865.⁹⁷

West of Village Core

By 1968 the McLean House complex consisted of the house, smoke house, ice house, well house, outside kitchen, slave quarters, and privy. Using information garnered through archeological and historical research, the McLean

House was one of the first buildings to be accurately reconstructed by the National Park Service in the early 1950s and served as a model for policy decisions regarding treatment of missing features within the village landscape. The various outbuildings were completed in the 1960s.⁹⁸ The park did not rebuild the McLean smoke house and stable, or any other buildings known to have existed during the war along this portion of the Stage Road. The visitor parking lot included a small fee collection booth at the entrance to the parking area, and low brick retaining walls along the hillside adjacent to the south bay and within the triangular-shaped wayside area in the northeast corner.

VEGETATION

By 1968, the village and its immediate surroundings evoked a manicured appearance compared to conditions prior to federal ownership. By this time almost thirty years had passed since the first master plans were prepared for the park, which aimed to restore the landscape to its Civil War appearance. The master plans denoted historic and non-historic woodlands to remain, non-historic woodlands to be removed, and areas to be restored to historic conditions, including replanting of woodlands. Archeological investigations and other reliable documentation methods were used as the basis for building reconstruction, view establishment, and restoration and maintenance of circulation systems and vegetation patterns.⁹⁹

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) carried out many of the plans to improve the appearance of the village area in the 1930s and early 1940s, clearing vegetation in and around the courthouse, westward to the Confederate Cemetery, and north of the tavern. They also cultivated an eight-acre field west of the McLean House and sowed peas to improve the soil for growing grass. However, as the demands of World War II began to diminish the ranks of the CCC, maintenance of the park landscape became increasingly difficult and many areas became overgrown with underbrush and pine. After the war, the National Park Service continued their efforts to establish an authentic village landscape at Appomattox, including establishing almost twelve acres of lawns and meadows in the village and installing specific plantings associated with building reconstruction efforts. Park plans from the 1960s illustrate that woodland conditions extended over the majority of the southern half of the park, while more open conditions characterized the village.¹⁰⁰

Village Core

Courthouse

In the 1940s and 1950s, scattered locust trees and a mix of scrub vegetation and grass continued to characterize the former site of the courthouse. This scene changed dramatically in 1960 when the park began archeological investigations of the former courthouse. Based on this work, the park reconstructed the Appomattox Courthouse building in 1963-64 and removed all existing trees within the roundabout except for two mature black locusts (#s 48,49) on the east side of the building. Photographs from 1965 and 1968 confirm the park planted a black walnut (#43) and white oak (#55) in the west lawn to frame the building's west façade, a red maple (#54) and white oak (#53) to the southwest of the building, a chaste tree (#46) on the north side, and a black locust (#47) on the northeast lawn. In subsequent years other trees were planted in the lawns surrounding the building to recreate the historic character shown in the 1865 photograph. By 1968, the completion of the State Route 24 bypass allowed the park to restore the original configuration of the roundabout. As a result, the black locust (#45) that since the 1930s had stood outside the roundabout once again stood within the roundabout.

Clover Hill Tavern and Patteson-Hix Cemetery

By 1965, the park had planted a honey locust (#101) between the front porch and the front fence, and a honey locust (#102) along the fence southeast of the Tavern to approximate the vegetation shown in the 1865 photograph. The 1997 Vegetation Inventory indicates a black cherry (#103) was still growing along this fence. Other trees within the complex still present at this time included the red maple (#112) just northwest of the Tavern, two red maples (#116, no#) on the west side of the kitchen/guest house, a lilac (#114) at the southwest corner of the kitchen/guest house, a red maple (#106) next to the well, and a young red maple (#105) between the slave quarters and well. The park planted two young Virginia redcedars (#s 110,111) at the northeast corner of the slave quarters around this time, presumably to screen the view of the adjacent staff parking lot. The park removed the south foundation shrubs at the tavern for reconstruction of the front porch, and soon after planted a rose-of-sharon (#113) at the southwest corner of the porch. There were also two lilacs (#s 108,109) growing at the northeast and southeast corners of the slave quarters. The 1962 aerial shows three black cherries (#s 118,119,120) still shaded the Patteson-Hix Cemetery, and three young red maples (#s 118a-c) had become established along an adjacent fence line to the east.

Old County Jail Site

The park's demolition of the Rosser-Ferguson House, west yard fence, and sidewalk, and archeological fieldwork associated with the Old County Jail site, resulted in the removal of two locust trees within the site. However, the crape myrtle (#33) to the northeast was retained, as were a lilac (#34) to the north and two black locusts (#s 35,37) to the northwest. Another black locust (#36) was growing north of the site by this time.

New County Jail

To the southeast of the roundabout, the black locust (no#) still grew just northeast of the New County Jail, and the brush that had surrounded much of the building was removed. The park installed four red maples (#s 28,29,30,31) near the fence line east and south of the building in the 1950s. To the southwest of the roundabout, historic aerials indicate two black locusts (#s 41,42) grew at the intersection with Market Lane.

Raine Tavern and Post Office Site

Two red maples (#s 76,77) and a white oak (#76a) associated with the former Raine Tavern were still present at this time.

Meeks Store

Numerous photographs from the 1950s and 1960s reveal locations of plants at the Meeks complex. The massive white ash (#126) was still standing in the west yard, but around 1965 the park removed the adjacent old elm and replaced it with a silver maple (#124).¹⁰¹ The park also removed the two fence lines between the store and stable, installing two silver maples (#s 122,123) in the area where two fruit trees once grew, a red maple (#128) to replace an old mulberry, and a Siberian elm (#127). Along the former fence line north of the stable, the black walnut was gone but three existing Virginia redcedars (no#s) and a fourth redcedar (no#) were present. Near the west fence line, the park removed but did not replace a black walnut (no#), but did replace an old mulberry with a silver maple (#129). Another silver maple (#130) was planted just to the south. The park removed the red maple (no#) along the south fence line, but retained the lilac (no#) near the southwest corner of the store. Several small shrubs were growing along the store's south foundation, but they were removed when it was restored in the 1950s. During reconstruction of the store's east porch and steps, an existing lilac (no#) was retained. The park planted a quince (#40) on the

opposite (south) side of the steps to provide visual balance. Historic photographs also show a red maple (#39) was installed just northeast of the store around 1955.

East of Village Core

Rosser-Ferguson Complex

Historic photographs of the demolition of the Rosser-Ferguson house in 1954 indicate that only one of the four black locusts (#231) present in the 1880s remained on the west side of the house along the Stage Road, as well as two of the flowering dogwoods (#s 232,232b) from the early 1940s planted by the park. These three trees remained through the 1960s, as well as two lilacs (no#s) on the east side of the former house. The two apples, peach, and locust trees in the complex were gone by this time. Farther east, aerials from c.1970 suggest the park planted a young red maple (#230) near the intersection with Bocoock Lane.

The Triangle

In the Triangle, three red maples (#s 215,257,258) still grew on the southeast corner, a white oak (#254) and black locust (#253) stood at the west end, and a Virginia redcedar (#259) grew on the north side. The remainder of the Triangle was maintained as grass except for a small brick patio used for interpretive programs. A black walnut (#225) proposed in a 1966 plan was installed along the fence on the north side of the Stage Road.

Grant and Lee's Second Meeting Site

The park planted a young red oak (#220) along the worm fence on the north side of the Stage Road, near the intersection with Prince Edward Court House Road. It was likely planted to depict the historic scene shown in the 1865 Henderson sketch. Except for this oak tree, the 1965 aerial indicates open conditions along the fence and at the meeting site.

Peers House

Just as the Peers House and outbuildings deteriorated in the 1940s and early 1950s, so too did many of the large trees around Peers House. Conditions changed in the mid-1950s when hazardous and overgrown vegetation was removed as part of the house and fence restoration, including replacing some trees with entirely new species. By 1968, the locations of the group of four trees in the front (west) yard featured two red maples (#s 3,4) and two silver maples (#s 6,7). The park installed a black locust (#5) between the historic honey locust (#1) and the group of four trees based on photographs from the 1890s. A tree-of-heaven (#2) still stood in the northwest corner of the yard, while forsythia (#25), flowering dogwood (#25a), and flowering quinces (#s 26,27) grew along the west fence. The row of red maple (#8), sugar maple (#10), and two black maples (#s 11,12) still stood along the south fence. There was also another red maple (#9) and a paper mulberry (#15) in the row by this time, the latter of which replaced a pear in the same location, and also two crabapples (#s 13,14) on the outside corner of the fence. Two pears (#s 16,17) grew in the rear yard of the house and what appear to be fruit trees (#s 17a-e) occupied the northeast portion of the rear yard. The park planted boxwood shrubs (#s 21,22) in 1959 on either side of the house's front steps, an lilac (#19), mockorange (#20), and rose-of-sharon (#21a) in other locations next to the house.¹⁰²

Kelley House and Robinson Cemetery.

Except for a massive oak (no#) to the northeast and two oaks (no#,260e) to the southeast, the Civilian Conservation Corps cleared most of the vegetation around the Kelley House in 1940. In 1942 the park stabilized the building

and enclosed the immediate area around it with a rustic wood fence. The park removed the fence in the late 1950s and early 1960s to reconstruct the building and the well house. Soon after, the park expanded the size of the yard to include the well and several extant trees. They included the giant oak, two oaks, and the two black locusts (#s 261,262) and possibly a sweetgum (#260) southwest of the house. Photographs from the reconstruction projects provide glimpses of other vegetation in the adjacent field to the south and west. One black locust (#263) stood along the former fence line heading to the Robinson Cemetery, which was shaded by an existing honey locust (#264) and a Virginia redcedar (#265). The 1965 aerial confirms the group of three black locust (#s 266,267,268) still grew southeast of the cemetery. Two more black locust (#s 269,269a) stood to the southwest of the cemetery, and a large black locust (no#) marked the far southwest corner of this field. The west fence line facing Bocoock Lane featured a group of four black locusts (#s 244,245,246,247); a black locust (#248) and a Virginia redcedar (#249) opposite a tulip poplar (#138) and a black locust (#250) on the other side of the road, respectively; and another black locust (#251). The north fence line facing the Triangle featured four young Virginia redcedars (#s 136a,273,272,255) and two black locusts (#s 256,271). A black locust (#270) still grew on the northern part of the field at this time.

Field between Kelley and Wright Properties

In the field between the Kelley complex and Mariah Wright complex, the 1965 and c.1970 aerials reveal three black locusts (#s 194,no#) on the north side, two black locust along the east edge (#s 212,213), and a young Virginia redcedar (#193) on the west edge.

East Field and Former Union Academy Site

Much of the field to the east and across Prince Edward Court House Road was cleared by the park in the 1960s, although several trees were retained around the Presbyterian Cemetery, former Union Academy Hall site, and south of the Prince Edward Court House Road trace. Trees included eight Virginia redcedars (#s 208,210,E1-E11,E13) and two black locusts (#s 209,211). There was also a tall hackberry (#E12) and black locust (no#) growing alongside the maintained woodland edge at this time, and a black locust (#214) across from the Kelley House.

Mariah Wright House

While the condition of the Mariah Wright House and its outbuildings gradually declined through the 1940s and 1950s, foundation plantings disappeared but many of the major trees present in 1937 were still maturing. Restoration of the house began in 1964-65, and outbuildings and the yard fence were removed. At this time, three black locusts (#s198,199,no#) still stood west of the house, but the Virginia redcedar (no#) was gone, as were the plum, flowering dogwood, and roses along the former yard fence. A black locust (#207), black walnut (#203), honey locust (#205), and a Virginia redcedar (#206) stood to the west. North of the house, an apple (#195) still grew at the end of the driveway, while a new honey locust (#196) was planted in the late 1950s to replace an earlier tree at the same location.

Isbell House and Fields

Through the 1940s, the landscape around the Isbell House served as a staging area for the park's stabilization and reconstruction projects. Several black locusts that comprised the group of three flanking the path/driveway in the front yard were removed during this time, leaving only two of three locusts to the east (#s 163a,163) and one of three locusts to the west side (#162). The northernmost black locust (no#) along the west yard fence was also removed by this time, but photographs show three rose-of-sharons (#s 180,180a,180b) and an existing shrub (#142—subsequently removed) growing just northwest of the former yard fence. In the 1950s and early 1960s, the park improved

the landscape around the house, installing a new picket yard fence and planting grass. Except for a tall locust along the west fence, the three remaining old locusts in the front yard were removed and replaced with new black locusts (#s 162,163,163a). Two pairs of boxwoods (#s 165-168) were installed along the foundation flanking the front porch steps, and two shrubs (#169,no#), likely lilacs, were placed at the house's northeast and northwest corners. Later photographs show what appears to be a lilac (#170) at the southeast foundation corner, and it can be presumed that there was likely a lilac (#179) at the southwest corner at this time. In the western portion of the back yard a small apple (no#) still grew along the west fence southwest of the house, and in the eastern portion the park planted two sugar maples (#172,173) near the east fence flanking the walkway to the back porch and a rose (#176) at the south-east corner of the fence.

Beyond the yard fence, by 1960 the park replaced an earlier shrub (#142) just northeast of the front yard fence with a Siberian elm, and planted three additional elms (no#s) equidistant from each other in front of the north fence. Three more Siberian elms (no#s) were installed along the east side of the driveway/path leading from the fence gate to the Stage Road. In the front of the east fence stood an existing locust (#140) and four privets (#s 182,183,no#s) between the gate to the back porch and southeast fence corner. The park also planted a lilac (#187) and two redbuds (#s 189,190) on either side of an existing Virginia redcedar (#188) between the fence and the stable, which defined the edge of the staff parking lot. A paper mulberry (#191) was located nearby, just south of the stable. In front of the south fence, the park installed two black walnuts (#s 174,177) near the reconstructed smoke house and outside kitchen, and planted a black locust (#143) in front of the west fence across from the southwest corner of the house.

Several trees also grew within the fields surrounding the fenced yard, including two existing black locusts (#s 139,141) to the northeast, and a Virginia redcedar (#181), and an apple (no#) and pear (no#) to the south. By this time, the park also cleared much of the scrub vegetation along the field edges surrounding the Isbell House, but also retained a number of trees. At the northern field edge facing the Stage Road, the park added four or more small Virginia redcedars (#s 134,136,no#s) to the existing row of Virginia redcedars (#s 132,133,135), and possibly a black walnut (#233) opposite the former Rosser-Ferguson house lot. At the eastern field edge along Bocock Lane, two tulip poplars (#s 137,138), a black locust (#250), and a large apple (no#) stood along the fence. At the southern field edge facing Back Lane, the park retained three apples (no#s) and six shade trees, all somewhat equidistant from each other. They included four red maples (#s 144,145,146,148) and two green ashes (#s 147,149). At the western field edge, the park cleared much of the dense understory and canopy vegetation that marked the field edge along the trace of Pryor Wright Lane, in part for the restoration of Market Lane. Aerials, photographs, and the 1997 Vegetation Inventory indicate the park retained 15-20 of the trees, among them a white ash (#150), white oak (#150a), honey locust (#156), two Virginia redcedars (#s 151,158), and seven black locusts (#s 152,153,154,155,157,160,161).

West of Village Core

McLean House

The appearance of the McLean House property completely changed in the 1940s when the park removed overgrown vegetation for archeological research projects beginning in 1941. However, several trees at the site were retained during the research phase and reconstruction of the house in the late 1940s, as well as during subsequent archeology and reconstruction of the outside kitchen, slave quarters, and ice house in the 1950s and 1960s. They included the massive honey locust (no#) and pear tree (#60) adjacent to the ice house, the sycamore (#84) and black walnut (#85) in the rear yard, and a honey locust (#238) and a paper mulberry (#237) along the Back Lane fence. In the front yard, two of the three giant elms (no#s) still towered along the Stage Road. In 1950 the park replanted missing trees visible in several historic photographs, including a row of four black locusts (#s 56,57,58,59) along the east yard fence,

and a black locust (#79) and Virginia redcedar (no#) along the west yard fence. Two black locusts (no#s) were also installed at the two corners of the front porch at this time. By 1968, however, two of the black locusts (#56,no#) in the row and at the northwest corner were gone. Other smaller plantings installed by the park by this time included: crape myrtle (#81) on the west side of the house, spirea (#82) and lilac (#83) at the back steps of the house, periwinkle on the building's south side and sloped banks at the front porch, mockorange (#80) at the northwest corner, and honeysuckles (#s 80a-b) and rose (#80c) along the east side of the front porch. A flowering dogwood was planted in the McLean House yard in honor of President Eisenhower on his inauguration day in 1953, but its location is not known.¹⁰³

Field East of McLean House

The 1962 and 1965 aerials show that the park removed most of the woodland growth within and along the edge of the field, but retained several mature trees. A grouping comprised of a black locust (#63), honey locust (#64), and two other locusts (no#s) centered around three Virginia redcedars (#s 65,66,67) occupied an area near the center of the field, but an apple (no#) that was located to the north in 1937 was gone. A green ash (#75) was retained along the new east edge of the field facing the restored Market Lane, and was joined by another green ash (#74). Four more Virginia redcedars (#s 68,69,71,73) stood at the southeast corner of the field, and two black locusts (#s 239,240) grew along Back Lane. Along the field's west fence line, an existing black locust (#62) still grew southeast of the kitchen, and a young honey locust (#61) grew northeast of the kitchen.

Field West of McLean House

Photographs of the archeological research at the McLean House site from the early 1940s show that the park removed the orchard and other scrub vegetation in the eastern half of the field by 1941, but several trees were retained, including a black locust (#87) and a silver maple (#88). By 1968, the park planted a row of four silver maples (#s 89,90,91,92) heading north from the tree #88, along the former location of a fence line/property line. The park planted another silver maple (#93) along the Stage Road, between the north end of this row and an existing black locust (#94). Several other trees were planted or allowed to mature during this period, including a black locust (#236), silver maple (#86), and red mulberry (#100) along the Back Lane fence. There was also a grouping of deciduous trees (no#s) between the row of trees and the McLean House complex.

Union Academy Dwelling Site and Lafayette Meeks Grave

Within this field, two Virginia redcedars (no#s) still shaded the Lafayette Meeks Grave and the large honey locust (no#) stood to the west. Aerials from the 1960s reveal that the park removed fences around this field. Several trees grew along the former west fence line, but only a single walnut tree remained along the former north fence line. The park rebuilt the south fence line by 1965, and along it stood black locust (no#) opposite the row of maples in the field west of the McLean House.

Visitor Parking Lot and Entrance Road

The park retained several Virginia redcedars and sycamores during construction of the parking lot and entrance road, and then installed additional plantings. A sycamore, scarlet oak, five redbuds, two crape myrtles, and two laurel cherries were planted in the area, but masses of shrubs were the predominant new type of plant. Planting plans show that most shrubs were located at the corners of the parking bays and along walkways. According to proposed plans, the triangular-shaped wayside at the northeast corner was planted with a Virginia redcedar, two hollies, five St.

Johnsworts, and English ivy. The park also planted a bank of English ivy above the new retaining wall on the south bay. Two red oaks, a scarlet oak, and twelve Virginia redcedars were installed along the entrance road.

VIEWS AND VISTAS

One of the most iconic views and focal points in the park was restored with the reconstruction of the Appomattox Courthouse, especially as viewed from the Stage Road looking toward the roundabout. As part of the goal to restore the landscape to its Civil War appearance, the park also aimed to recreate other views and vistas based on reliable documentation.¹⁰⁴ According to a 1940 park plan, “Field Clearing Vistas and Selective Cutting,” existing open fields between the Richmond-Lynchburg State Road and the proposed realignment of Route 24 south of the village were to be maintained as meadows, and that pine, cedar, and locust were to be removed from the fields. However, as the demands of World War II began to diminish the ranks of the Civilian Conservation Corps, maintenance of the park landscape became increasingly difficult, particularly mowing the cleared fields. Although the park attempted to keep woody growth to a minimum through mowing, many areas became overgrown with underbrush and pine. In the village, Bocock and Back Lanes were kept clear to retain some of the important historic vistas and views within the village.¹⁰⁵ Work on clearing overgrown fields resumed in the years after the war, and continued through the 1950s and 1960s. A comparison of historic aerial photographs from 1937 and the 1960s indicate much more open conditions in and around the village provided opportunities for expansive views.

SMALL-SCALE FEATURES

Features associated with visitor access and interpretation, such as signs, waysides, trash receptacles, flagpoles, and benches added to the park landscape during early National Park Service administration of the park appear to have been replaced after the 1960s. Many fences were constructed in the park after 1948 to replicate Civil War-era fencing visible in historic photographs and interpreted from archeological investigations. Other fences were built to address functional needs or to enhance the park’s historic setting.¹⁰⁶

Fences

The park installed post-and-board fences and worm fences along the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road in the 1960s after the Route 24 bypass was completed and the road trace was rehabilitated. However, some sections of worm fencing facing the Stage Road—in the field west of the McLean House and the field north of the Isbell House—were eventually replaced by post-and-board fences.

At the courthouse, the park reconstructed a post-and-board fence in 1964-65 around the perimeter of the surrounding yard. The octagonal-shaped fence was based on historic photographs and archeological excavation, and included openings at the center of the north, south, east, and west segments.¹⁰⁷ The park reconstructed the Clover Hill Tavern picket fence and lamp around 1965 from an 1865 photograph.¹⁰⁸ Post-and-board fencing was also installed along the east, north, and northwest property lines. At the Meeks Store, the park reconstructed the picket fence by 1965, based on archeological investigations.¹⁰⁹ The park also constructed a post-and-board fence from the stable to the Stage Road.

East of the village core, the park reconstructed a pointed picket fence in 1949 at the Isbell House based on 1892 photographs and archeological evidence, and reconstructed a post-and-board fence along Bocock Lane in 1965-68, also based on archeological investigations.¹¹⁰ Archeology also informed the installation of picket and post-and-board fences at the Kelley House in 1963.¹¹¹ At the Peers House, the park reconstructed the pointed-picket fence along Prince Edward Court House Road and the Stage Road in 1963, based on c.1865 and 1892 photographs.¹¹² To the

east, the park installed chain link fencing at the maintenance yard in the 1960s. Along Back Lane, the park reconstructed post-and-four-board fence in the 1960s based on 1867 photographs, while archeological investigations helped reconstruct post-and-board fencing in 1963 on the east side of Market Lane and capped-picket fencing on the west side.¹¹³

West of the village core, the park installed picket fencing around the front and back yards of the McLean House in 1963.¹¹⁴ Post-and board fencing was also constructed around the Lafayette Meeks grave in the 1960s.

Monuments

The War Department iron tablets at the Appomattox Courthouse and McLean House sites were gone by this time because the buildings had been reconstructed at their original locations. The “Right Flank” marker was also gone, but the two tablets near the Peers House, the “Grant & Lee Meeting” and “Last Shot Fired,” were extant. When the National Park Service began to prepare for reconstruction of the courthouse in 1963, the United Daughters of the Confederacy moved their marker from the roundabout to a site near the Confederate Cemetery.¹¹⁵

Other Features

The park also made improvements to the appearance of the culverts along the Richmond-Lynchburg State Road in the 1950s. Concrete headwalls were replaced with brick headwalls to help disguise their appearance, and one culvert west of the McLean House was eliminated altogether. Culverts with brick headwalls were present at the intersection of Bock Lane and the Isbell House parking lot, on the east side of Prince Edward Court House Road for the former driveway to the Peers House, and on the west side of the Court House Road next to the Kelley House. These improvements and additions likely date to the 1950s. As part of the restoration of Market Lane around 1950, two pipe culverts without headwalls were installed near its intersection with Back Lane.¹¹⁶ There was also a fieldstone headwall just east of the Kelley House, possibly built by the Civilian Conservation Corps as an outlet for roof drainage.¹¹⁷ The park also installed several culverts with brick headwalls to accommodate stormwater drainage in the parking lot.

One of the first tasks executed by the CCC was the erection of a flagpole in 1940 in front of the Clover Hill Tavern, which was planned for use as the park visitor center.¹¹⁸ This flagpole was removed in the mid-1960s, around the time the visitor center was relocated to the reconstructed Appomattox Courthouse. The park installed a flagpole and bench on the concrete sidewalk at the east edge of the visitor parking lot in 1964. In 1958 the National Park Service reconstructed a lamp at the entrance gate in front of the Clover Hill Tavern based on an 1865 photograph taken by Timothy O’Sullivan.¹¹⁹

2018 EXISTING CONDITIONS

Drawings 22 through 25 in this appendix depict the Appomattox village in 2015 when the National Park Service completed an inventory and inspection of the existing conditions (see also Drawing 5 in Chapter 1)

LAND USE

Historic land uses that survive in 2015 within the park from the 1865 period of significance include agriculture (crop land and pasture), cemetery, commercial, residential, and transportation. Although these land uses survive from the period of significance, some now relate to National Park Service management. Land uses also remain from the commemorative period of significance, and include administrative, commemorative, maintenance, museum/interpre-

tive/educational, and visitor services. The Confederate Cemetery was established after the Civil War by the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC). The Appomattox chapter of the UDC owns the cemetery, while the National Park Service maintains it. Land uses that have been added since the period of significance include open space/recreational, open space/undeveloped, utility, and wildlife management. Land uses that are missing from the period of significance include industrial, county government operations, and military engagement.¹²⁰

Cemeteries

Six historic cemeteries remain in the village. The Patteson-Hix Cemetery is a small family burial ground established in the 1840s at the north edge of the Clover Hill Tavern property. Grave markers are arranged in two rows and range from marked headstones and footstones to unmarked fieldstones. Research indicates that there are 13 interments.¹²¹ The Robinson Cemetery is enclosed within a low board fence in the southwest corner of the Kelley House property. Five small unmarked fieldstones set directly into the ground demark family burials dating from the mid-nineteenth century.¹²² The Presbyterian Church Cemetery is a single unmarked grave located in the field east of the Prince Edward Court House Road.¹²³ The Wright Cemetery is reputedly located in the field south of the west porch of the Mariah Wright House. Any graves here, though once marked with stones, are now unmarked.¹²⁴ The Forest Cemetery consists of several, unmarked, crudely dressed stones in the woods southeast of the Peers House.¹²⁵ The grave of Lafayette Meeks is located beneath a single Virginia redcedar tree in the field west of the Meeks Store complex. The grave, which is surrounded by a post-and-board fence, is in fair condition. A white marble headstone, 24½ inches wide and 50 inches high (arched to 53 inches) and set in concrete, carries a badly eroded bas-relief at the top that appears to be the “tree of life” design and is inscribed with the date 1861.¹²⁶

SPATIAL ORGANIZATION

The spatial organization of the park is largely unaltered since 1968. The center of the village features a distinctive cluster of buildings that stands out in marked contrast against the surrounding landscape. It is generally oriented east-west and north-south, with orthogonal patterns of fencing, roads, trees, and groupings of built resources that become more scattered at the periphery. As the village plateau slopes away, a more rural homestead pattern is evident, characterized by open pastures and wooded stream corridors. Outlying historic resources are widely dispersed and located adjacent to current or former agricultural fields and roads.¹²⁷

CIRCULATION

The park’s resurfacing of village’s historic roads in 1964 with a gravel base, asphalt seal coat, and a top layer of yellow crushed stone was ultimately not effective as storm events washed away the crushed stone. In 1973-74, the roads were again resurfaced, and a 4-inch sand/clay mixture from a local source was added atop the pre-existing asphalt layer, but these efforts were also only partially successful.¹²⁸

Today, circulation within the village consists of historic and modern roads, pedestrian paths and trails, and several parking areas. The east-west Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road and Road Trace extends for approximately one mile through the park along its original alignment and functions primarily as a pedestrian path. The portion of the Stage Road in the village was restored as a pedestrian path after Route 24 traffic was rerouted to a bypass in the 1960s and was further rehabilitated in 1973-74. The road approaches the courthouse on axis with the east and west entrances of the Appomattox Courthouse, then divides and encircles the building to form a roundabout. Through the village, the Stage Road is surfaced with clay and sand with a subsurface treatment of gravel and asphalt, while the width varies between 9 and 13 feet. Beyond the village to the east and west, the road exists as a grass-surfaced trace corri-

dor.¹²⁹ Prince Edward Court House Road runs in a roughly north-south direction at the east end of the village and was preserved from 1973-74. A line of four mature redcedar trees indicates the old trace of the Court House Road as it angles away from the road's intersection with Back Lane. The Back Lane bisects the village on a northwest to southeast axis between the Stage Road and Court House Road and runs along the southern edges of the Isbell and McLean properties. Rehabilitated by the National Park Service in 1973-74, the end segments of the 1,800-ft-long road are barely discernible, but alongside the Isbell and McLean lots it is readily visible as an earthen and grassy road on top of stone and asphalt.¹³⁰ Together, the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road, Prince Edward Court House Road, and Back Lane preserve the elongated triangle shape of roadways that existed in 1865.

At the southwest corner of the roundabout is Market Lane, a 350-foot-long, 25-foot-wide hardened surface pedestrian path connecting the Stage Road and the visitor parking lot just south of the village. The road currently serves as the primary visitor access to the center of the village and is surfaced with a mixture of clay, stone, and sand on top of asphalt and gravel. A 1977 archeological excavation uncovered evidence of Pryor Wright Lane running parallel to Market Lane west of the site of the Pryor Wright House, which faced the south side of the roundabout. Some contours of the trace are still clearly visible aboveground despite many years of agricultural use in this area.¹³¹

To the east of the roundabout, a grass path that was once a driveway leads from the Stage Road south to the Isbell House. A little farther east is Bocock Lane, a 10-foot-wide road rehabilitated by the park from 1973-74 that runs south from the Stage Road for approximately 650 feet to the Mariah Wright House. Now used as a pedestrian route, the road has a crushed stone, clay, and sand surface over a gravel base north of the Isbell House and a grass surface to the south. It is paved in asphalt where it intersects with the Isbell Lane, a paved east-west road developed to provide direct access to the Isbell parking lot from the Court House Road. At the north end of the Court House Road is the trace of Williams Lane, which continues across the Appomattox River to the site of the former J.N. Williams Cabin. A rough approximation of the lane's course is currently known, although its physical presence is difficult to detect; the date of the lane's abandonment is unknown.¹³² At this same intersection is the earthen and gravel Bookstore Access Road, which leads to the gravel parking lot on the north side of the Clover Hill slave quarters and kitchen/guest house. Originally connected to the north end of Bocock Lane, the entrance to this road from the Stage Road was relocated to its present location between 1969-79. To the east is the gravel Maintenance Area Access Road (west), which also connects to the Peers House service drive and parking area. This service drive was extended southwest to the east end of Isbell Lane sometime after 1979. Around 1981, a second Maintenance Area Access Road (East) was constructed through the woodland east of the maintenance facility.¹³³ The curving paved road provides direct access from State Route 24 and reduced the presence of park vehicles on the Court House and Stage Roads. Sometime in the 1970s or 1980s, the Peers House driveway was removed and planted with grass.

South of Back Lane is a paved park entrance drive leading north from Route 24 to form a loop that accommodates visitor parking.¹³⁴ Concrete walks and a triangular-shaped wayside area direct visitors to the south end of Market Lane and up the hill to the visitor center in the courthouse. A system of brick and earthen/gravel walks lead through house yards from adjacent historic roads and building access roads. The brick walks are generally constructed of antiqued brick, with a worn and slightly uneven surface. Visitors walking within the village have also worn paths or desire routes within some lawn areas where walks are not provided between resources of interest.¹³⁵ Some of the transition points between brick walks and unpaved walks surfaces are uneven.

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Several buildings in the village today date to the time of the Civil War and have been restored, while others that were lost after the war have been reconstructed. At the very center of the village and within the roundabout created by

the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road is the Appomattox Courthouse. The National Park Service reconstructed the two-story, 50-by-40-foot masonry building in 1963-64 to function as the park visitor center. It features two second story covered porches, while the interior contains exhibits, a theater, restrooms, and an information desk. The reconstructed courthouse well house stands south of the courthouse within the fence-enclosed green. The 10-by-8-foot wood building was constructed over the c.1865 well, which is no longer extant.¹³⁶

On the north side of the roundabout is the restored Clover Hill Tavern, a two-story, 39-by-23-foot masonry building that features a covered porch along the full width of the south elevation. As popular stop for park tours, the building houses a representative exhibit of the printing of thousands of parole passes for the surrendered Confederate soldiers.¹³⁷ Several outbuildings are located north and west of the tavern. The restored guest house directly west of the tavern is a complex with multiple covered porches. The two-story, 20-by-22 foot masonry building was once used as staff quarters but is now vacant.¹³⁸ The restored kitchen/guest house is located northwest of the tavern. The two-story, 32-by-18-foot masonry building houses a concessioner bookstore on the first floor and storage on the second floor.¹³⁹ The reconstructed slave quarters is located directly north of the tavern and east of the kitchen/guest house. The one-story, 15-by-28-foot frame building houses public restrooms and a utility room.¹⁴⁰ Just to the northeast of this building is the privy, a 4-by-6-ft, two-compartment structure reconstructed in 1968.¹⁴¹ To the southeast of the roundabout is the restored New County Jail, directly opposite the site of the first county jail, the site of which is marked by four brick foundation corners. The three-story, 20-by-40-foot masonry building is currently used as a museum exhibit and contains period furnishings appropriate to the historic functions of the rooms.¹⁴² To the northwest of the roundabout is the restored Meeks Store, a two-story, 36-by-20-foot post-and-beam building that includes a covered porch on the east elevation. The single first-floor room is furnished and interpreted as a general store and post office, with period shelving and counters and a depleted stock of goods intended to show the effects of the Civil War on the rural village. The upper level is used as staff quarters and administrative offices.¹⁴³ Two one-story outbuildings associated with the store are situated to the north and east: the restored 14-by-16-foot post-and-beam storage building to the northwest and currently furnished as a museum exhibit of period store good, and the reconstructed 4-foot-square wood-frame privy in the grass field north of the fenced Meeks property.¹⁴⁴ The reconstructed stable is located northwest of the store in the northwest corner of the area enclosed by the Clover Hill Tavern fence. The two-story, wood-frame stable measures 21-by 20-feet long and faces south.¹⁴⁵ The restored Woodson Law Office is located directly north of the Meeks Store. The one-story, 12-by-14-foot post and beam building is plainly furnished as a museum exhibit of a typical nineteenth-century country lawyer's office found in Virginia county seats.¹⁴⁶

East of Village Core

All that remains at the William Rosser Shops complex on the north side of the Stage Road is a well, identified by a concrete cap north of the fence. Heading east is the restored Kelley House, situated on the south side of the Triangle. The one-story, 21-by-17-foot post-and-beam building features a covered porch on the north elevation, and is currently interpreted as a typical late nineteenth-century residence.¹⁴⁷ The reconstructed Kelley House and Well House, an open 8-foot square wood structure, covers the well located in the enclosed yard to the west of the law office. The restored Peers House is located on the east side of the Triangle, diagonally northeast of the Kelley House, and faces west. The two-story, 34-by-18-foot post-and-beam house features covered porches on the west and east elevations. It was recently used as staff housing but is now vacant.¹⁴⁸ Former outbuildings associated with the house are no longer extant. The restored Mariah Wright House is located in an open grassy meadow near the south end of Boccock Lane and faces west. The one-story, 40-by-18-foot post-and-beam building features a long covered porch on the west elevation and a shorter covered porch on the east elevation. The interior is largely unfinished and it used for storage, and associated outbuildings are gone.¹⁴⁹ The restored Isbell House is set well back from the Stage Road in an

open field southeast of the jail. The two-story, 19-by-50-foot post-and-beam building features covered porches on the north and south elevations. It is currently used as park offices. Three one-story outbuildings associated with the house are arranged in an east-west row to the south: the restored 12-by-12-foot, post-and-beam smoke house; the restored 16-by-18-foot, post-and-beam outside kitchen; and the reconstructed 24-by-21-foot, wood-frame stable. All three buildings are currently used for storage.¹⁵⁰

The park's maintenance complex is located northeast of the Peers House. Arranged around a paved courtyard and service road, it includes a one-story rectangular Maintenance Warehouse on the north side of the yard, a one-story rectangular Maintenance Service Repair Shop on the south side, as well as a smaller one-story concrete-block Maintenance Shed constructed after 1968 and an open wood-frame Maintenance Propane Tank Shelter built c.1990.¹⁵¹

West of Village Core

The reconstructed McLean House faces north toward the Stage Road. The two-story, 50-by-22-foot brick building features a full-length covered porch on the north façade and a smaller covered porch on the south. The interior is furnished with items typical of those owned by Wilmer McLean at the time of the surrender, and the first-floor parlor, or "Surrender Room," is a reconstruction based on research and a contemporary oil painting.¹⁵² Several reconstructed outbuildings are located around the house. The well house is located in the front yard on the north side of the house. The openings of the covered 10-by-9-foot wood structure feature picket fencing and wood lattice trellises.¹⁵³ The ice house is directly east of the house and consists of a 16-by-18-foot roof structure that covers the original pit, which is approximately 5 feet deep and lined with logs.¹⁵⁴ The outside kitchen is located in the rear yard southeast of the McLean House and faces north. The one-story, 20-by-16-foot log building features a covered porch on the north side. The south room on the first floor is interpreted conjecturally as a kitchen, the north space as a weaving room, and the second story as a residence.¹⁵⁵ The slave quarters is located directly west of the kitchen but faces south. The one-story, 27-by-15-foot log building is interpreted conjecturally based primarily on oral history accounts.¹⁵⁶ The 4-foot square wood privy is located adjacent to the slave quarters, in the southwest corner of the McLean yard.¹⁵⁷

In 1995, the park constructed a fee collection booth along the entrance road, at the beginning of the visitor parking lot loop. The 8-ft-square steel-frame building is currently unused.¹⁵⁸ There are also low brick retaining walls along the hillside adjacent to the south bay and within the triangular-shaped wayside at the northeast corner of the parking lot.

VEGETATION

Vegetation at Appomattox Court House today can be described as a mix of temperate mixed hardwood forest interspersed with a patchwork of open fields and pastures stretching across the rolling topography. Overall, the landscape is more wooded than it was in 1865, but less wooded since the park was established in the 1930s. Some of the forested areas appear to survive from the mid-nineteenth century and the Civil War according to historic mapping and observation performed by the park. Once associated with farm complexes, these "witness" woodlots are comprised of mixed-age hardwoods, some of which are relatively mature with little understory, and have a low incidence of invasive species. Other forest areas have grown on disused farmland and are dominated by native oaks, hickory, and tulip poplar, with a dense understory that includes eastern redbud, sassafras, flowering dogwood, red maple, and black gum. The park has also planted dense belts of Virginia pines near the Grant's Headquarters site and near the O'Brien Cemetery to screen views of adjacent twentieth-century development.¹⁵⁹

The existing configurations of open fields throughout the park primarily date to extensive clearing and selective cutting undertaken by the National Park Service between 1940 and 1968. Today, some of the agricultural fields are fenced for livestock pasture (approximately 32%); fescue hay (approximately 35%); native grass (14%); lawns, roadsides, and power lines (18%); or other uses (1%), but in general the area is less intensively farmed that it was historically.¹⁶⁰ Mature Virginia redcedar, black locust, and other trees and shrubs help to define the field edges, and are also found as solitary specimen in the fields and pastures.¹⁶¹

Within the village, there are numerous large trees found around buildings and along roads, including specimens of black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), honey locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), and ash (*Fraxinus* sp.). As in other areas of the park, Virginia redcedars (*Juniperus virginiana*) line some of the village roads and dot the fields and pastures. Some ornamental trees and shrubs can be found at house and grave sites, but most areas are characterized by maintained turf. Although none of the original orchards remain in the village, some orchard trees have been planted.¹⁶²

Village Core

Courthouse

In the core of the village and within the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road roundabout, trees are set within lawns around the Appomattox Courthouse. Two trees flank the west entrance, a black walnut (#43) and white oak (#55), and are in comparable locations to those shown in the 1865 photograph of the courthouse. Other trees include two young black locusts (#s 44r,45r) on the northwest side, a mature black locust (#47) on the northeast side, three black locusts (#s 48r,50,51) on the southeast side, and a white oak (#53) on the southwest side. Collectively, the trees and lawn evoke the character of vegetation that was present in 1865.

Clover Hill Tavern and Patteson-Hix Cemetery

Scattered trees and a few shrubs dot the lawns at the Clover Hill Tavern complex. In front of the Clover Hill Tavern, a red maple (#101a) and two black locusts (#s 38r,102r) are located at approximately the same locations as the large trees shown in the 1865 photograph of the Tavern, but a honey locust (#101) planted in the 1960s between the front porch and fence is gone. A rose-of-sharon (#113) still stands at the corner of the porch. The long-standing red maple (#112) northwest of the Tavern is also missing, as are the two red maples (#116,no#) west of the kitchen/guest house. There is one lilac (#115) just west of the kitchen/guest house, but the lilac (#114) at the southwest corner of the building is gone. The red maple (#105) east of the slave quarters present in 1968 is extant, but the red maple (#106) next to the former well is missing. This maple was replaced by a crabapple at some point, but it too is gone. Two Virginia redcedars (#s 110,111) planted in the 1960s at the northeast corner of the slave quarters are still present, as is one of the two lilacs (#109) in this area. Non-historic plants include an apple (#105a) east of the Tavern and Slave Quarters, a black walnut (#121) just north of the Guest House, and another lilac (#103r) east of the Tavern along the fence where a black cherry (#103) once stood. At the Patteson-Hix Cemetery, three black cherries (#s 118,119,120) present in 1937 and 1968 shade the gravestones, while three historic red maples (#s 118a-c) established in the 1960s line the adjacent fence to the east.

Old County Jail Site

To the northeast of the roundabout, two black locusts (#s 35,36) stand north and northwest of the Old County Jail site, the corners of which are marked with bricks. There is also a historic crape myrtle (#33) along the fence facing the roundabout. A black locust (#37) and lilac (#34) that were present in this area as late as 1994 is gone.

New County Jail

To the southeast of the roundabout, the black locust (no#) that was once near the northeast corner of the New County Jail is gone, and only one of the four red maples (#30) present in 1968 along the fence remains. To the southwest of the roundabout, a replacement for a black locust (#42r) stands at the intersection with Market Lane, but the other black locust (#41) that was nearby is gone.

Raine Tavern and Post Office Site

Two historic red maples (#s 76,77) and a white oak (#76a) still grow at the location of the former Raine Tavern and Post Office.

Meeks Store

To the northwest of the roundabout, the towering white ash (#126) that may have stood witness during the Civil War dominates the Meeks complex. Other trees in this area include three silver maples (#s 122,123,124) and a Siberian elm (#127). All four were present in 1968, but a red maple (#128) and mulberry (no#) are gone. In the fenced yard west of the house are two silver maples (#s 129,130) that were present in 1968, although one of them is in poor condition. Three non-historic apple trees (#s 130a-c) are located between the two maples and the store, and are in good condition. The red maple (#39) dating to the 1950s in front of the store is also still present. The park has planted an American beautyberry (#40r) at the south side of the front porch steps, which apparently replaced a flowering quince (#40) documented in 1994. North of the stable, a row of four Virginia redcedars (no#s) still grow along a former fence line.

East of Village Core

Rosser-Ferguson Complex

Trees and a few shrubs are scattered along the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road either along the fence lines or in the grass are between the gravel path and fences. On the north side of the road, two flowering dogwoods (#s 232r,232b) present in 1968 and another dogwood (#232a) planted after 1968 are present along the Stage Road, but the last of the four remaining black locusts (#231) in this area is gone. Nearby, the park has planted a white oak (#231a) to replace the large oak seen along a fence in a photograph from the 1880s and likely present in 1865, although the current location is slightly different. To the east, a young red maple (#230) planted in the 1960s near the intersection of Bocock Lane along the road has matured.

The Triangle

Within the Triangle, two of the three historic red maples (#s 257,258) are still alive, as well as a Virginia redcedar (#259). A black locust (#253) and ash (#259a) are also growing in the Triangle, but a historic white oak (#254) at the west end of the grass covered space is gone. On the north side of the Stage Road along the fence and near an existing black walnut (#225), the park installed two Virginia redcedars (#s 226,227) and a black locust (#228), possibly to recreate the scene shown in a c.1914 photograph. The black locust as well as an adjacent Virginia redcedar (#229) were installed approximately where the Bookstore Access Road formerly intersected with Bocock Lane. Other non-historic vegetation planted by the park during this period included trumpet vine (#223a), which is extant, and a paper mulberry (#224), which is missing.

Grant and Lee's Second Meeting Site

The red oak (#220) planted by the park in the late 1960s along the worm fence on the north side of the Stage Road is still extant. After that time, a dense row of Virginia redcedars was allowed to grow up along the fence on either side of the oak. Today, the oak and five of the six redcedars (#s 217,219, 221,222,223) remain. At the wayside to the east, the broad panoramic view of open agricultural land dotted with a few scattered trees depicted in the Frankenstein painting still exists in the foreground, but the amount of woodlands along and northeast of the river has increased.¹⁶³

Peers House

Across the Stage Road to the south, the park replaced the historic honey locust (#1) that stood during the Civil War with a small black locust (#1r). Two smaller black locusts (#s 1a,1b) have emerged nearby and are likely part of the same root system. A black locust (#5) grows between these trees and the group of four trees in the front yard, of which only two remain—a large red maple (#4) and another young red maple (#7) that replaced a silver maple in this location. The tree-of-heaven (#2) that was at the northwest corner of the yard has been replaced with a white oak (#2r), an appropriate substitution for what is now considered an invasive species. The park has replanted a flowering dogwood (#25a) along the west fence that was present in 1968, also to replicate an 1892 view. Shrubs are also growing along the west fence and include forsythia (#25), two flowering quinces (#s 26,27), and sassafras (#27a). Along the south fence, red maples (#s 8,9), black maples (#s 11,12), and a sugar maple (#10) remain and provide summertime shade, but the paper mulberry (#15) present in 1968 and two crabapples (#s 13,14) planted in the late 1960s are gone. The park has replaced two historic pear trees (#s 16,17) in the back yard with two red maples (#s 16r,17r), one of which is dead. In the northeast corner are four apple trees (#s 17a-d) and a peach tree (#17e), which were planted after 1994 and represent historic locations of fruit trees. Two boxwoods (#s 21,22) are growing on either side of the front (west) steps of the house, and two rose-of-sharons (#s 20r,21a), lilac (#19a), mockorange (#19r), bamboo (#23), and peony (#19b) can be found around the foundation.

Kelley House and Robinson Cemetery

The historic oak that stood near the building's northeast corner is gone, and has been replaced with a young white oak (#260f) in a different location, at the far northeast corner of the fenced yard. In the 1990s, the park planted a hophornbeam (#260e) southeast of the building where one of two oaks historically stood, and a sweetgum (#260) southwest of the building as suggested in a historic photograph. The building itself features two rose-of-sharons (#s 260b-c) and a rose (#260d) along the south and west foundations. A crape myrtle (#260a) can be found between the house and well, and a plum (#262a) is located southwest of the house. Two other non-historic plums (#s 262b-c) and a non-historic London plane tree (#262d) mark the former location of the south yard fence, which the park relocated to the south next to the Robinson Cemetery. Three historic black locusts (#s 261,262,263) grow along the west fence line heading to the cemetery, which is still shaded by an ancient Virginia redcedar (#265) but no longer by a honey locust (#264). Southeast of the cemetery is a group of three historic black locusts (#s 266,267,268) as well as a non-historic ash (#265a), while to the southwest of the cemetery is a historic black locust (#269) and a replacement black locust (#269a). The west and north fence lines of the Kelley property still host several trees, though not as many as were present in 1968. Trees along Bock Lane include two replacements for a group of four black locusts (#s 245r,246r), a Virginia redcedar (#249) opposite a tuliptree on the west side of the road, and a massive black locust (#251). Trees facing the Triangle include two historic Virginia redcedars (#s 136a,272). The black locust (#270) that once stood in the northern half of the field is gone.

Field between Kelley and Wright Properties

Two of the three historic black locusts (#s 194,212) as well as a historic Virginia redcedar (#193r) are still extant. The 1997 Vegetation Inventory indicated a black cherry at this location in poor condition in 1994, which the park removed and replaced with the redcedar soon after.

East Field and Former Union Academy Site

In the field east of Prince Edward Court House Road, thirteen historic Virginia redcedars (#s208,210,E1-E11) present in 1968 and a black locust (#209) can be found in the field. The tall hackberry (#E12) is still present along the woodland edge, but the black locust (#214) along the east side of the Court House Road northeast of the Kelley House is gone.

Mariah Wright House

Several historic trees remain at the Mariah Wright House, including a honey locust (#196) to the north, a black locust (#207) to the northeast, and a black walnut (#203), honey locust (#205), and Virginia redcedar (#206) to the southeast. The park has replaced the historic black locust northwest of the house with a young honey locust (#198r), next to which is a non-historic flowering dogwood (#198a). Two other historic black locusts (#199,no#) to the west-southwest of the house are gone. By 1994, the park installed a flowering dogwood (#200) and a plum (#201) in possibly historic locations along the former south yard fence, as well as another dogwood (#197), plum (#204), and a peach (#202), but none remain today. There are no longer any foundation plants around the house.

Isbell House and Fields

The fenced front yard at the Isbell House is not as shady as it was in 1968 and 1937, as only two of the three trees documented in 1994 remain today: a black locust (#162) and a red maple (#163a) that replaced an earlier locust. In the east side yard, two replacement sugar maples (#s 172r,173r) mark historic tree locations on either side of the brick walk. There are also four small, non-historic Virginia redcedars (#s 171a-d) along the fence northeast of the house, which the park installed to screen the view of the staff parking lot from the village core. Like the Peers House, shrubs are still located around the house foundation, including two pairs of boxwoods (#s 165,166,167,168) on either side of the front steps. There are two bamboos (#s 169,170) at the northeast and southeast corners, although historically they were lilacs. There are no longer shrubs at the northwest and southwest corners. Three historic rose-of-sharons (#s 180,180a,180b) grow along the west fence, but several other shrubs in the yard are not historic, including a quince (#171) on the northeast side, and two quinces (#s 175,178) on the south side next to the smoke house and outside kitchen.

Beyond the yard fence, a Siberian elm (#142) still grows near the northwest corner of the fence, one of five planted by the park along the north side of the fence in c.1960. A black locust (#140) can be found along the east fence, and several shrubs that include two post-historic American hollies (#s 183a-b) that frame the east side yard fence gate, and two historic privets (#s 182,183). Two historic black walnuts (#s 174,177) are positioned along the south fence and a historic black locust (#143) is growing along the west fence.

The east-west line of vegetation on the south side of the staff parking lot includes a historic Virginia redcedar (#188) and a lilac (#187), but the two redbuds and paper mulberry are gone. A post-historic dogwood (#187a) is currently competing with the historic lilac. The park has installed another east-west line of plants on the north side of the parking lot to help screen the view of vehicles from the Stage Road. In 1994 this screen consisted of two black locusts (#s 184,185) and a spirea (#186), but since then one of the locusts died. The park has lengthened the screen in

recent years to include a Virginia redcedar (#184a), rose-of-sharon (#184b), catalpa (#184c), redbud (#186a), crape myrtle (#186b), two witch-hazels (#s 186c-d), two plums (#s 186e-f), and a fringe tree (#186g). A bit further east are two non-historic flowering dogwoods (#s 186h-i) that also screen the view of the parking lot, in the area where an apple tree (no#) once stood.

Two historic black locusts (#s 139,141) still dot the field northeast of the fenced yard, but the four apples (no#s) and pear (no#) in the field to the southeast and south are gone. The field edges around the Isbell House feature several tall old trees, as well as new trees planted by the park to presumably recreate conditions in the 1930s. To the north, historic Virginia redcedars (#s 132,133,134,135,136) and a black walnut (#233) stand along the fence facing the Stage Road. The park has also planted a row of young trees (#s 161a-m) along the pasture side of the fence extending from the south side of the roundabout to behind the New County Jail. These trees are predominantly black walnuts, interspersed with a few ash, white oak, and red maple ranging in height between 1.5 and 15 feet. To the east, a massive tulip poplar (#137) and black locust (#250) dominate the fence line facing Bocock Lane, but a second historic tulip poplar (#138) is missing. The park has planted nine young black locusts (#s 137a-h) and a young white oak (#137i) along this fence. To the south, the four red maples (#s 144,145,146,148) that were present in 1968 survive, but the two green ashes are missing. The park has recently planted three ashes (#144a) at the southeast corner of the fence, across from which is a persimmon (#242), on the south side of Back Lane. To the west, less than one-third of the trees that marked the area between the field edge and Market Lane in 1968 still exist. They include a white ash (#150), two Virginia redcedars (#s 151,158), and three black locusts (#s 153r,155,161r), the latter of which is a replacement tree. The park has recently planted a new white oak (#150a) at the corner of Market Lane and Back Lane.

West of Village Core

McLean House

The row of four various-sized black locusts (#s 56r,57 58,59) stand in historic locations along the east edge of the McLean House front yard, as shown in the 1865 photograph. Two of the trees are older, while two were planted relatively recently.¹⁶⁴ Another historic black locust (#79) grows northeast of the house, and the park has recently planted a non-historic black locust (#79a) in the front lawn near the well. Two black locusts (no#s) historically located at the corners of the front porch are missing, as is a Virginia redcedar along the west edge of the yard. Mockorange (#80), honeysuckles (#s 80a-b) and a rose (#80c) grow along the front foundation and lattices, while a crape myrtle (#81) still grows in the west side yard. The east side yard is open, as the massive honey locust (no#) and pear (#60) once adjacent to the Ice House are gone. In the rear yard, spirea (#82) and lilac (#83) are growing along the rear foundation on either side of the steps. A historic sycamore (#84) between the house and outside kitchen is gone, but a black walnut (#85) still stands between the kitchen and Back Lane. Nearby is a paper mulberry (#237), one of two trees historically located in this area along the Back Lane fence. The house lot is currently maintained as lawn.

Field East of McLean House

Several historic trees dot the grass field east of the McLean House. Three Virginia redcedars (#s 65,66,67) that were present in 1968 still exist in the middle of the field, but only one of the four black locusts (#63) that once surrounded it remains. There is also a post-historic green ash (#67a) to the north of this grouping. Several trees also dot the fence lines that enclose the field. Two historic green ashes (#s 74,75) stand along the east fence, and nearby the park has recently planted two white oaks (#s 74a,c) and a red maple (#74b). The southeast corner of the field is still marked by three historic Virginia redcedars (#s 68,71,73), but only the stump remains of a fourth redcedar (#69) in

this group. One of two black locusts (#240) remains on the south side of Back Lane. Near the west fence, a historic black locust (#62) grows southeast of the outside kitchen, but the honey locust (#61) northeast of the kitchen is gone.

Field West of McLean House

The fenced field west of the McLean House is notable for a north-south treeline that follows an old property line.¹⁶⁵ Except for a missing silver maple (#88), the row today consists of a black locust (#87) and four silver maples (#s 89,90,91,92). A silver maple (#93) and a black locust (#94) extend the row eastward along the fence facing the Stage Road. To the east of this row are seven apples (#s 86a-g) and a post-historic fig (#86h) and that were planted by the park to recreate the orchard visible in a c.1892 photograph. The only other vegetation in this field is concentrated along the south fence that faces Back Lane, and includes a historic black locust (#236), silver maple (#86), and red mulberry (#100). A non-historic Virginia redcedar (#98) and white mulberry (#99) also stand along the fence. The 1994 1997 Vegetation Inventory documented two crabapples (#s 96,97) along the Stage Road fence and a black locust (#95) in the middle of the field, but all three trees are gone and were not historic.

Former Union Dwelling Site and Lafayette Meeks Grave

The massive honey locust (no#) that once stood alone in the field is gone, and only one Virginia redcedar (no#) still marks the grave of Lafayette Meeks. The park has reduced the density of trees along the field's former west fence line to open up views to the west. A historic black walnut (no#) and non-historic Virginia redcedar (no#) still stands along the north fence lines, while two non-historic trees can be found along the south fence facing the Stage Road—a red maple (#234) across from the McLean House and a twin-trunked silver maple (#235) to the west. A honey locust (no#) that once grew across from the McLean House west field is gone.

Visitor Parking Lot and Entrance Road

Many of the trees that were retained in the parking lot area in the mid-1960s remain today, as well as some of the trees planted at that time, including two oaks, a sycamore, and two redbuds at the parking lot entrance. However, most of the 1960s shrubs and groundcovers are gone except for several glossy abelias at the southwest corner and along the east side. The park has planted new vegetation to help screen the parking lot and entrance road, including a row of crape myrtle at the northwest corner and a mass of crape myrtle and barberry at the southwest corner. There is no longer any vegetation in the triangular-shaped wayside. None of the planted oaks have survived along the entrance road, but there are now two black walnuts as well as several Virginia redcedars.

VIEWS AND VISTAS

The broad views within and beyond the park today convey the feeling of a nineteenth-century rural landscape. Sweeping panoramic views of the surrounding pastoral landscape, largely unbroken by twentieth-century development, are afforded from the village and from parking pull-offs along Route 24. However, the growth of forests on former farmlands has reduced the number of broad vistas that existed historically. The courthouse at the center of the village provides a focal point for views from the village as well as the Lee's Headquarters pull-off on Route 24 and from the Confederate Cemetery. Views along the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road through the village frame the east and west entrances to the courthouse, and reciprocal views from the top of the exterior stairs at each entrance look over the village and along the Stage Road. Historic open views from the Grant & Lee Tablet also remain, while vegetative screening has helped reduce incompatible views of the maintenance complex, visitor parking lot, and Route 24.¹⁶⁶

SMALL-SCALE FEATURES

Many of the fences within the village today are reconstructions of fences known to have existed at the time of the surrender based on archeological and documentary evidence, while other fences and small-scale features are associated with commemoration of the surrender. There are also features associated with park operations and visitor needs, including site furnishings, interpretive waysides, and maintenance features, that post-date the period of significance.

Fences

A system of reconstructed fences defines historic roadways and property boundaries throughout the village. The Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road Fence varies along the length of the Stage Road corridor. Picket fencing edges the road where it passes by village properties, split-rail worm fencing is used northeast of the Peers House near the Grant & Lee Meeting Tablet, and post-and-board fencing follows the road between Tibbs Lane and the intersection with Route 24.¹⁶⁷

Surrounding the Appomattox Courthouse is the Courthouse Yard Fence, an octagonal post and board fence around the perimeter of the courthouse green with breaks at the center of the north, south, east, and west segments. It has heavy posts supporting five rails and a board cap covering the top rail and posts. Three-step stiles are located at the east, north, and south fence openings, with the latter leading up to the Well House located adjacent to the fence.¹⁶⁸ Fences at the Clover Hill complex includes a capped-picket fence that extends for 200 feet along the Stage Road in front of the tavern and 550 feet of post-and-board fencing that encloses the associated tavern outbuildings. The picket fence is supported by square posts and features top and bottom rails, a skirt board at grade, and a gate opposite the tavern entrance. A post-and-board fence extends around the Patteson-Hix Cemetery to the north of the tavern and connects to the north post-and-board section of the Meeks fence.¹⁶⁹ Post-and-board fences run to the north and east sides of the former Old County Jail site, and to the east and south sides of the New County Jail building. At the Meeks complex, a pointed-picket fence encloses the yard directly west of the Meeks Store and a post-and-board fence encloses a portion of the fields associated with the store to the north. The Woodson Law Office and the Meeks storage building are located inside the picket fence, which includes several gates. The post-and-board fence begins at the Stage Road slightly west of the picket fence and runs north to the Meeks stable (with a three-step stile located about halfway along the length), then extends east from the stable to connect with the post-and-board section of the fence associated with the Clover Hill Tavern complex.¹⁷⁰

East of the village core, post and board fencing marks the south side of the former Rosser-Ferguson property facing the Stage Road, and then connects with worm fencing that runs along the Stage Road to the Grant & Lee Meeting site. At the Peers House, approximately 800 feet of pointed-picket fence encloses a portion of the property, including sections along Court House Road and the Stage Road and one section between the Stage Road and the front of the house.¹⁷¹ To the east, chain link fencing surrounds portions of the maintenance complex. The Prince Edward Court House Road Fence is a post-and-board fence along the east side of the road north of Route 24, and was rehabilitated in 1998.¹⁷² The Kelley House Fence consists of 200 feet of capped, unpainted picket fence along the road in front of the law office and nearly 1,200 feet of post-and-board fence enclosing the remainder of the lot bounded by Bocock Lane on the west, the paved Isbell Lane on the south, and the Court House Road on the east, and the Triangle on the north. Additional post-and-board fencing forms a smaller yard behind the house that includes the Robinson Cemetery at the southwest corner.¹⁷³ Fencing no longer surrounds the Maria Wright House, but there is extensive picket fencing at the Isbell complex, which encloses the house, smoke house, and outside kitchen, with a small jog to form a drying yard south of the kitchen. The west fence extends as a post-and-board fence south to Back Lane, and another

section extends east from the east picket fence to Bocock Lane.¹⁷⁴ It connects with post-and board fencing edging the field north of the house, along the west side of Bocock Lane and the south side of the Stage Road.¹⁷⁵ Additional post-and-board fences can be found in the field south of the house along the north side of Back Lane, and in the field west of the house, along the east side of Market Lane. Worm fences exist along the north side of Back Lane from the Isbell House to east of the former Union Academy site.

West of the village core, fencing at the McLean House is primarily composed of pointed pickets that run for approximately 350 feet along the Stage Road in front of the house and along the east and west edges of the property to Back Lane. A portion of the east fence is capped, and a picketed gate supported by larger posts with square caps marks the entrance to the yard in the north fence.¹⁷⁶ Picket fencing also encloses the north (along the Stage Road) and east (along Market Lane) sides of the field east of the McLean House, while post-and-board fencing marks the south side (along Back Lane) as well as the entirety of the field west of the house. A post-and-board fence currently surrounds the Lafayette Meeks grave, likely to protect the grave from cattle pastured in the adjacent field.¹⁷⁷ At the visitor parking lot, post-and-board fencing lines the south side of Back Lane for much of its entire length.¹⁷⁸

Monuments

Of the five War Department tablets located in the village, only two remain. The Grant & Lee Meeting Tablet, located at the north edge of the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road northeast of the Peers House, reads: ON THIS SPOT LIEUTENANT-GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT, U.S.A., AND GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE, C.S.A., MET ON THE MORNING OF APRIL 10TH 1865. The Last Shot Fired Tablet, located on the east side of the Prince Edward Court House Road immediately outside the Peers Fence, reads: FROM THIS SPOT WAS FIRED LAST SHOT FROM THE ARTILLARY [*sic*] OF THE ARMY OF NORTHERN [*sic*] VIRGINIA, ON THE MORNING OF APRIL 9TH, 1865. Each tablet consists of a cast-iron plaque with raised letters, approximately 2-½ by 3 feet in size, mounted on a metal pole. Both are in good condition, although they exhibit some rusting of the underside and base elements.¹⁷⁹

Other Features

At the entrance gate to the Clover Hill complex is a 3-foot, 2-inch metal lamp that stands on a 6-foot, 4-inch wood pole. At the northeast corner of the visitor parking lot is a metal flag pole mounted on one end of a low L-shaped brick seat wall with a slanted brick tablet podium at the other end.¹⁸⁰ There are also several culverts throughout the village, some with brick or stone headwalls, and others with no headwalls.

ENDNOTES

- 1 Review comments, Joe Williams, APCO, May 2016.
- 2 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.31; Review comments, Joe Williams, APCO, May 2016.
- 3 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.31; National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.18.
- 4 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.25.
- 5 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.25.
- 6 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.25.
- 7 CLR, December 2009: Ch.2-34, from John Hammond Moore, Appomattox Court House: Community, Village and Families, p.110.
- 8 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.8.
- 9 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.9; Review comments, Patrick Schroeder, APCO, May 2016.
- 10 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-pp.78-81,84,86-87.
- 11 Drawing APCO 340-2009, 1941; Drawing APCO 340-5300, 1940; Descriptions of Properties, 1941, APCO Folder 527.
- 12 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.88.
- 13 CLR, December 2009: Ch.3-p.66 and Ch.4-pp.79,82,86; Appomattox Court House, Handbook 160: pp.10-11; Review comments, Patrick Schroeder, APCO, May 2016.
- 14 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.87.
- 15 CLR, December 2009: Ch.5-pp.35-36.

- 16 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-pp.80,85.
17 CLR, December 2009: Ch.2-p.38, Ch.4-p.79, and Ch.5-p.37.
18 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-pp.85,89.
19 Appomattox Court House, Handbook 160: pp.10-11; National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.8-p.98.
20 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.80.
21 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-pp.78,80.
22 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-pp.81-82,86.
23 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.85, Ch.5-p.36, and A-7.
24 CLR, December 2009: Ch.3-p.66; Ch.4-pp.79,85.
25 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-pp.84,88.
26 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-pp.47-48.
27 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-pp.49-50.
28 CLR, December 2009: Ch.5-p.47.
29 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.49.
30 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.50.
31 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.50.
32 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.50.
33 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-pp.49-50.
34 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.50.
35 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-pp.101-102.
36 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.101.
37 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.10; Drawing APCO 340-2009, 1941.
38 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.10; CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.101.
39 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-pp.100-101.
40 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.48.
41 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.31.
42 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.25.
43 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.35.
44 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.84.
45 CLR, December 2009: Ch.3-p.115 and Ch.5-pp.36-37.
46 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-pp.86,88,114.
47 CLR, December 2009: Ch.3-p.114.
48 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.86.
49 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-pp.84,87.
50 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-pp.79,85.
51 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-pp.79-80 and Ch.5-p.37; National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.8-p.105.
52 National Register, draft, August 2014, Sec.8: p.105.
53 CLR, December 2009: Ch.3-p.115, Ch.4-p.86, and A-7.
54 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-pp.84-85,87-89 and Ch.5-p.38.
55 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.80.
56 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.80.
57 Drawing APCO 340-5300, 1940.
58 Review comments, Patrick Schroeder, APCO, May 2016.
59 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.81.
60 Descriptions of Properties, 1941, APCO Folder 11527.
61 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-pp.84-85,88.
62 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.47.
63 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.47.
64 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.41.
65 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.52.
66 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.80.
67 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-pp.52-53.
68 See photograph in APCO Archives, #11462-01 1410
69 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.52.
70 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.100.
71 Drawing, APCO #340-5300, 1940.
72 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-pp.101-102.
73 Drawing APCO 340-5300, 1940.
74 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.101.
75 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.101.
76 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.101.
77 Drawing, APCO #340-5300, 1940.
78 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-pp.101-102; National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.10.
79 Drawing APCO 340-5300, 1940.
80 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.10.

- 81 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-pp.100-101.
82 Drawing APCO 340-5300, 1940.
83 CLR, December 2009: Ch.2-pp.56-57, Ch.3-pp.87-88, Ch.4-p.7, and Ch.5-p.25; National Register, draft, August 2014, Sec.8: pp.70-71; Review comments, Joe Williams, APCO, May 2016.
84 CLR, December 2009: Ch.2-p.57; National Register, draft, August 2014, Sec.8: pp.73-74; Review comments, Patrick Schroeder, APCO, May 2016.
85 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-pp.31-32.
86 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.25.
87 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-pp.35-36.
88 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.80.
89 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-pp.78-81.
90 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.82.
91 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.79.
92 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.82.
93 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-pp.84,87.
94 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-pp.79,81.
95 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.79.
96 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-pp.78,80; National Register, draft, August 2014, Sec.8: pp.87-88.
97 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-pp.82-83.
98 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-pp.81-82.
99 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.53.
100 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-pp.53-55.
101 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.54.
102 CLR, December 2009: Ch.3-p.53.
103 CLR, December 2009: Ch.3-p.53 and Ch.4-p.54.
104 CLR, December 2009: Ch.2-p.83, Ch.4-p.53.
105 CLR, December 2009: Ch.2-p.102, Ch.4-p.54.
106 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.100.
107 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.10.
108 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.48; National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.10.
109 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.101.
110 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-pp.101-102; National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.10.
111 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.102.
112 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.10.
113 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.102.
114 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-pp.100-101.
115 Review comments, Patrick Schroeder, APCO, May 2016.
116 CLR, December 2009: Ch.2-p.103.
117 CLR, December 2009: Ch.2-p.103, Ch.3-p.93, and Ch.4-pp.13,21; National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.30.
118 CLR, December 2009: Ch.2-p.82.
119 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.15.
120 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.31.
121 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.16.
122 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.19.
123 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.19.
124 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.18.
125 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.19.
126 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.14.
127 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.7.
128 CLR, December 2009: Ch.2-p.115 and Ch.4-p.36.
129 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.8.
130 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.8.
131 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.8.
132 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-pp.8-9; Review comments, Patrick Schroeder, APCO, May 2016.
133 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.36.
134 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.29.
135 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-pp.35-36.
136 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.11.
137 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.15.
138 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-pp.15-16.
139 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.16.
140 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.16.
141 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.16.
142 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-pp.16-17.

- 143 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.13.
- 144 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-pp.13-14.
- 145 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.14.
- 146 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.14.
- 147 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-pp.18-19.
- 148 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.19.
- 149 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.80; National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.18.
- 150 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-pp.17-18.
- 151 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.30.
- 152 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.12.
- 153 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.12.
- 154 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.12.
- 155 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-pp.12-13.
- 156 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.13.
- 157 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.13.
- 158 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.29.
- 159 CLR, December 2009: Ch.3-p.52; National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.7.
- 160 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.7.
- 161 CLR, December 2009: Ch.3-p.52.
- 162 CLR, December 2009: Ch.3-pp.52-53.
- 163 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.50.
- 164 CLR, December 2009: Ch.3-p.53.
- 165 CLR, December 2009: Ch.3-p.53.
- 166 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-pp.7-8,31-32.
- 167 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-pp.9-10.
- 168 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.10.
- 169 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.101; National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.10.
- 170 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.10.
- 171 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.10.
- 172 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-pp.9-10.
- 173 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.10.
- 174 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.10.
- 175 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.10.
- 176 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.10.
- 177 CLR, December 2009: Ch.4-p.102.
- 178 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-p.10.
- 179 CLR, December 2009: Ch.3-pp.87-88; National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-pp.19-20.
- 180 National Register, draft, August 2014: Sec.7-pp.29-30.

Cultural Landscape Report

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park Appomattox, Virginia

Village Enlargement (NW) 1865 Period Plan



National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. NPS GIS Files, Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, 2007
2. Appomattox Court House, Handbook 160, Village Map
3. NPS, Historical Base Map as of 1865, prepared Jan. 1939
4. APCO, Historic Photographs

DRAWN BY

Sara Sanchez & Kristi Lin, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, 2014-2015
AutoCAD Map 3D 2015, Adobe Illustrator CS6

LEGEND

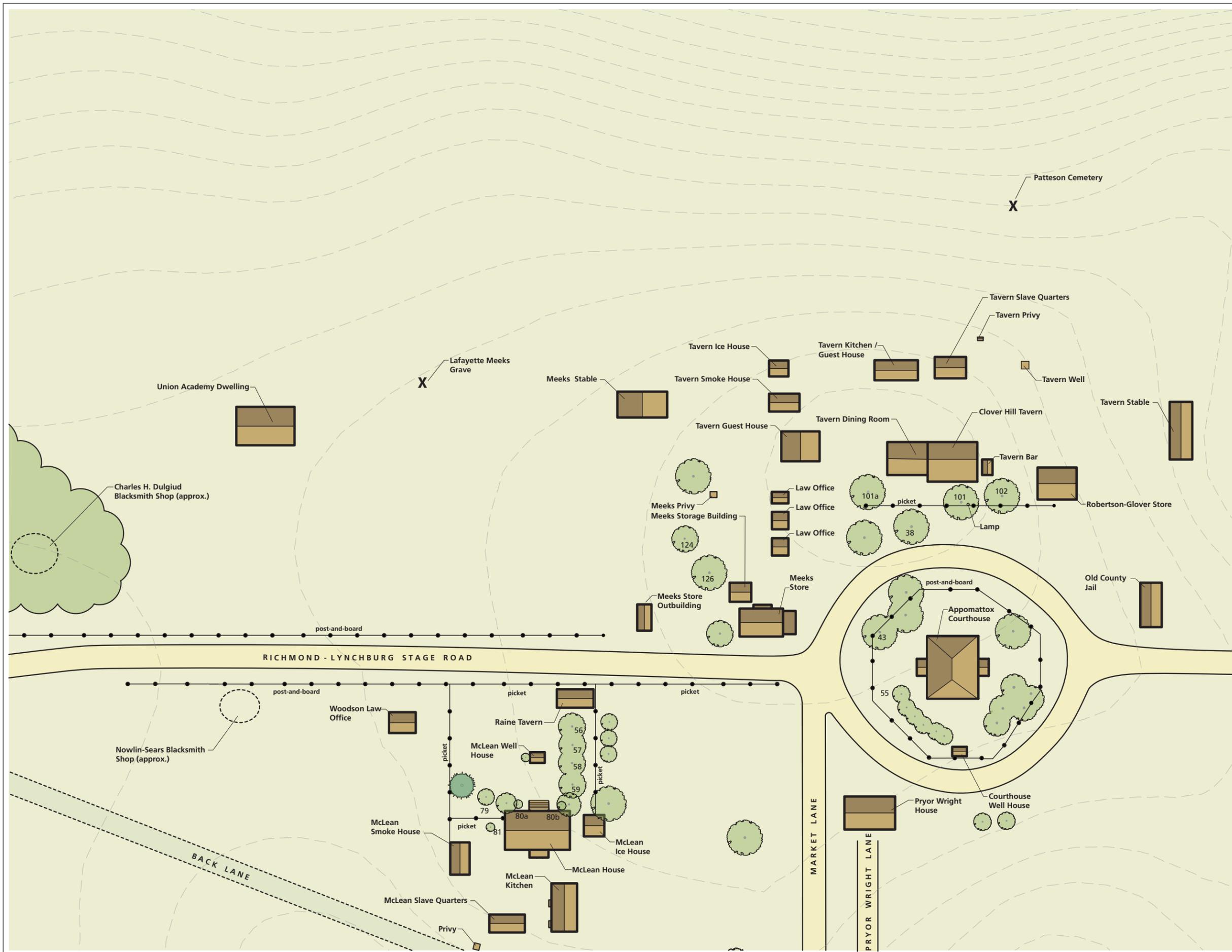
	Existing Deciduous Tree
	Existing Evergreen Tree
	Existing Small Sapling or Shrub
	Crushed Stone and Sand Path or Road
	Brick Path
	Asphalt Surface
	Road Trace
	Grass
	Fields
	Fence Lines
	Perennial Creek
	1' Contour Lines
	Deciduous Canopy
	NPS Boundary
	Mown Trace

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Plan does not identify minor shrubs and herbaceous plants.



Drawing #10



Cultural Landscape Report

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park Appomattox, Virginia

Village Enlargement (NE) 1865 Period Plan



National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. NPS GIS Files, Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, 2007
2. Appomattox Court House, Handbook 160, Village Map
3. NPS, Historical Base Map as of 1865, prepared Jan. 1939
4. APCO, Historic Photographs

DRAWN BY

Sara Sanchez & Kristi Lin, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, 2014-2015
AutoCAD Map 3D 2015, Adobe Illustrator CS6

LEGEND

	Existing Deciduous Tree
	Existing Evergreen Tree
	Existing Small Sapling or Shrub
	Crushed Stone and Sand Path or Road
	Brick Path
	Asphalt Surface
	Road Trace
	Grass
	Fields
	Fence Lines
	Perennial Creek
	1' Contour Lines
	Deciduous Canopy
	NPS Boundary
	Mown Trace

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Plan does not identify minor shrubs and herbaceous plants.



Drawing #11



Cultural Landscape Report

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park Appomattox, Virginia

Village Enlargement (SE) 1865 Period Plan



National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. NPS GIS Files, Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, 2007
2. Appomattox Court House, Handbook 160, Village Map
3. NPS, Historical Base Map as of 1865, prepared Jan. 1939
4. APCO, Historic Photographs

DRAWN BY

Sara Sanchez & Kristi Lin, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, 2014-2015
AutoCAD Map 3D 2015, Adobe Illustrator CS6

LEGEND

	Existing Deciduous Tree		Fence Lines
	Existing Evergreen Tree		Perennial Creek
	Existing Small Sapling or Shrub		1' Contour Lines
	Crushed Stone and Sand Path or Road		Deciduous Canopy
	Brick Path		NPS Boundary
	Asphalt Surface		Mown Trace
	Road Trace		
	Grass		
	Fields		

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Plan does not identify minor shrubs and herbaceous plants.



Drawing #12



Cultural Landscape Report

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park Appomattox, Virginia

Village Enlargement (SW) 1865 Period Plan



National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. NPS GIS Files, Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, 2007
2. Appomattox Court House, Handbook 160, Village Map
3. NPS, Historical Base Map as of 1865, prepared Jan. 1939
4. APCO, Historian Historical Photographs

DRAWN BY

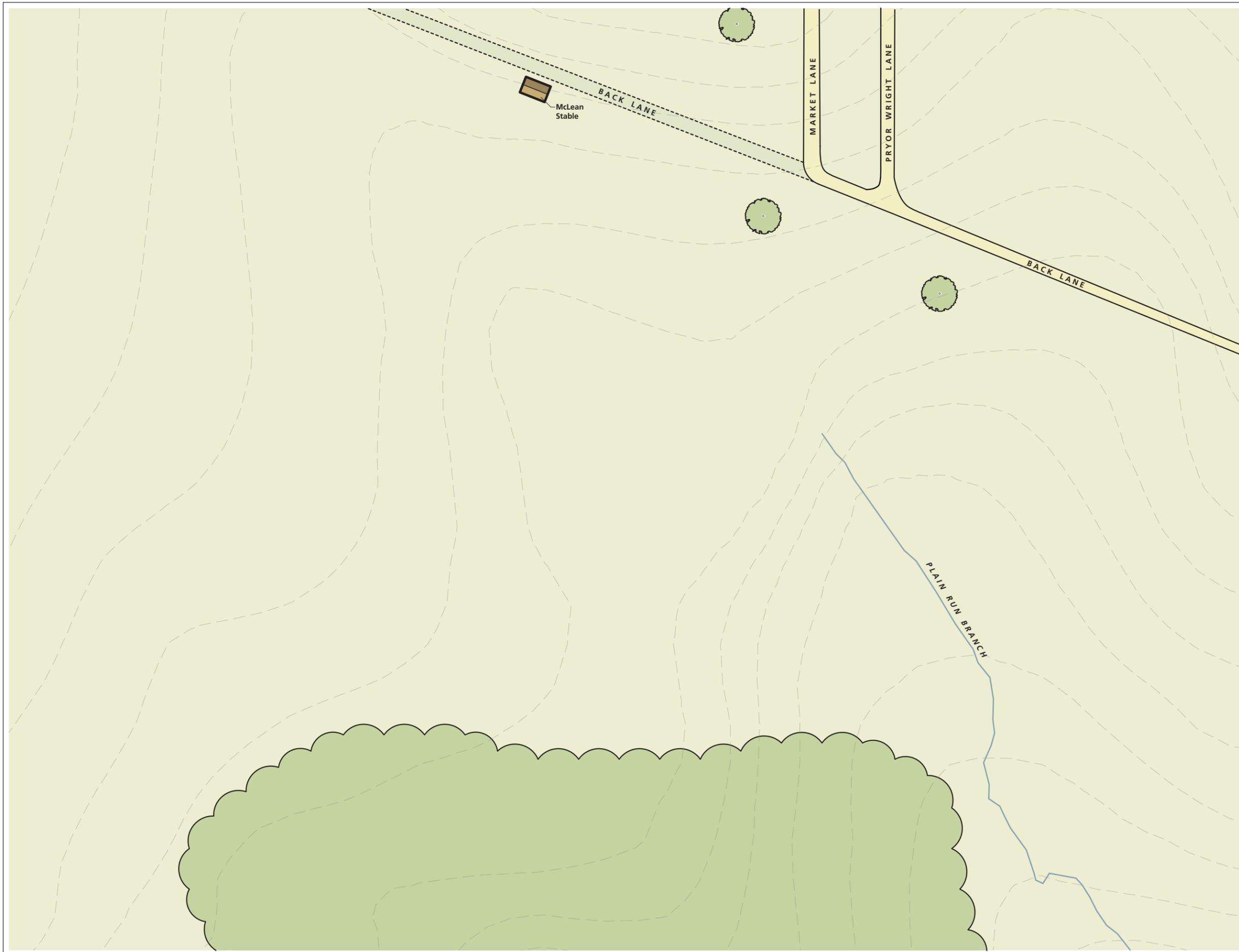
Sara Sanchez & Kristi Lin, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, 2014-2015
AutoCAD Map 3D 2015, Adobe Illustrator CS6

LEGEND

	Existing Deciduous Tree
	Existing Evergreen Tree
	Existing Small Sapling or Shrub
	Crushed Stone and Sand Path or Road
	Brick Path
	Asphalt Surface
	Road Trace
	Grass
	Fields
	Fence Lines
	Perennial Creek
	1' Contour Lines
	Deciduous Canopy
	NPS Boundary
	Mown Trace

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Plan does not identify minor shrubs and herbaceous plants.



Cultural Landscape Report

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park Appomattox, Virginia

Village Enlargement (NW) 1937 Period Plan



National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Field Survey, Margie Brown, Jeff Killion, Sara Sanchez, June 2014
2. Orthographic Imagery, April 2013
3. NPS GIS Files, Appomattox Courthouse National Historical Park, 2007
4. 1994 Historic Tree Survey Area Maps, APCO 1995

DRAWN BY

Sara Sanchez & Kristi Lin, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, 2014-2015
AutoCAD Map 3D 2015, Adobe Illustrator CS6

LEGEND

	Existing Deciduous Tree		Fence Lines
	Existing Evergreen Tree		Perennial Creek
	Existing Small Sapling or Shrub		1' Contour Lines
	Crushed Stone and Sand Path or Road		Decid. Canopy
	Brick Path		NPS Boundary
	Asphalt Surface		Mown Trace
	Road Trace		
	Grass		
	Fields		

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Plan does not identify minor shrubs and herbaceous plants.



Drawing #14



Cultural Landscape Report

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park Appomattox, Virginia

Village Enlargement (NE) 1937 Period Plan



National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/ocl

SOURCES

1. Field Survey, Margie Brown, Jeff Killion, Sara Sanchez, June 2014
2. Orthographic Imagery, April 2013
3. NPS GIS Files, Appomattox Courthouse National Historical Park, 2007
4. 1994 Historic Tree Survey Area Maps, APCO 1995

DRAWN BY

Sara Sanchez & Kristi Lin, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, 2014-2015
AutoCAD Map 3D 2015, Adobe Illustrator CS6

LEGEND

	Existing Deciduous Tree		Fence Lines
	Existing Evergreen Tree		Perennial Creek
	Existing Small Sapling or Shrub		1' Contour Lines
	Crushed Stone and Sand Path or Road		Decid. Canopy
	Brick Path		NPS Boundary
	Asphalt Surface		Mown Trace
	Road Trace		
	Grass		
	Fields		

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Plan does not identify minor shrubs and herbaceous plants.



Drawing #15



Cultural Landscape Report

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park Appomattox, Virginia

Village Enlargement (SE) 1937 Period Plan



National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Field Survey, Margie Brown, Jeff Killion, Sara Sanchez, June 2014
2. Orthographic Imagery, April 2013
3. NPS GIS Files, Appomattox Courthouse National Historical Park, 2007
4. 1994 Historic Tree Survey Area Maps, APCO 1995

DRAWN BY

Sara Sanchez & Kristi Lin, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, 2014-2015
AutoCAD Map 3D 2015, Adobe Illustrator CS6

LEGEND

	Existing Deciduous Tree		Fence Lines
	Existing Evergreen Tree		Perennial Creek
	Existing Small Sapling or Shrub		1' Contour Lines
	Crushed Stone and Sand Path or Road		Decid. Canopy
	Brick Path		NPS Boundary
	Asphalt Surface		Mown Trace
	Road Trace		
	Grass		
	Fields		

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Plan does not identify minor shrubs and herbaceous plants.



Drawing #16





Cultural Landscape Report

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park Appomattox, Virginia

Village Enlargement (SW) 1937 Period Plan



National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Field Survey, Margie Brown, Jeff Killion, Sara Sanchez, June 2014
2. Orthographic Imagery, April 2013
3. NPS GIS Files, Appomattox Courthouse National Historical Park, 2007
4. 1994 Historic Tree Survey Area Maps, APCO 1995

DRAWN BY

Sara Sanchez & Kristi Lin, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, 2014-2015
 AutoCAD Map 3D 2015, Adobe Illustrator CS6

LEGEND

Existing Deciduous Tree	Fence Line
Existing Evergreen Tree	Perennial Creek
Existing Small Sapling or Shrub	1' Contour Lines
Crushed Stone and Sand Path or Road	Decid. Canopy
Brick Path	NPS Boundary
Asphalt Surface	Mown Trace
Road Trace	
Grass	
Fields	

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Plan does not identify minor shrubs and herbaceous plants.



Cultural Landscape Report

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park Appomattox, Virginia

Village Enlargement (NW) 1968 Period Plan



National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Field Survey, Margie Brown, Jeff Killion, Sara Sanchez, June 2014
2. Orthographic Imagery, April 2013
3. NPS GIS Files, Appomattox Courthouse National Historical Park, 2007
4. 1994 Historic Tree Survey Area Maps, APCO 1995

DRAWN BY

Sara Sanchez & Kristi Lin, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, 2014 -2015
AutoCAD Map 3D 2015, Adobe Illustrator CS6

LEGEND

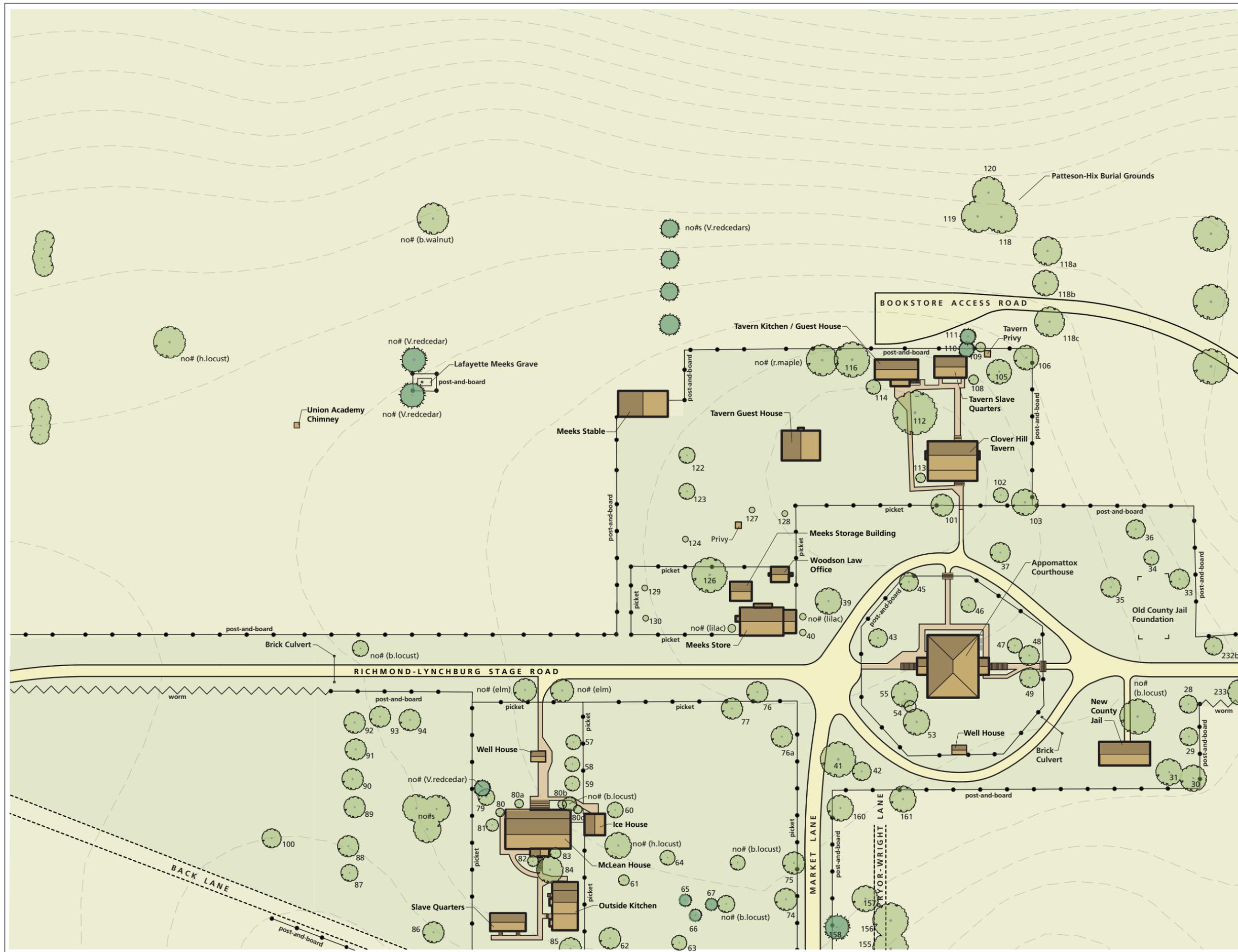
	Existing Deciduous Tree		Fence Line
	Existing Evergreen Tree		Perennial Creek
	Existing Small Sapling or Shrub		1' Contour Lines
	Crushed Stone and Sand Path or Road		Decid. Canopy
	Brick Path		NPS Boundary
	Asphalt Surface		Mown Trace
	Road Trace		
	Grass		
	Fields		

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Plan does not identify minor shrubs and herbaceous plants.



Drawing #18



Cultural Landscape Report

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park Appomattox, Virginia

Village Enlargement (NE) 1968 Period Plan



National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Field Survey, Margie Brown, Jeff Killion, Sara Sanchez, June 2014
2. Orthographic Imagery, April 2013
3. NPS GIS Files, Appomattox Courthouse National Historical Park, 2007
4. 1994 Historic Tree Survey Area Maps, APCO 1995

DRAWN BY

Sara Sanchez & Kristi Lin, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, 2014-2015
AutoCAD Map 3D 2015, Adobe Illustrator CS6

LEGEND

- Existing Deciduous Tree
- Existing Evergreen Tree
- Existing Small Sapling or Shrub
- Crushed Stone and Sand Path or Road
- Brick Path
- Asphalt Surface
- Road Trace
- Grass
- Fields
- Fence Line
- Perennial Creek
- 1' Contour Lines
- Decid. Canopy
- NPS Boundary
- Mown Trace

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Plan does not identify minor shrubs and herbaceous plants.



Drawing #19



Cultural Landscape Report

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park Appomattox, Virginia

Village Enlargement (SE) 1968 Period Plan



National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Field Survey, Margie Brown, Jeff Killion, Sara Sanchez, June 2014
2. Orthographic Imagery, April 2013
3. NPS GIS Files, Appomattox Courthouse National Historical Park, 2007
4. 1994 Historic Tree Survey Area Maps, APCO 1995

DRAWN BY

Sara Sanchez & Kristi Lin, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, 2014-2015
AutoCAD Map 3D 2015, Adobe Illustrator CS6

LEGEND

	Existing Deciduous Tree
	Existing Evergreen Tree
	Existing Small Sapling or Shrub
	Crushed Stone and Sand Path or Road
	Brick Path
	Asphalt Surface
	Road Trace
	Grass
	Fields
	Fence Line
	Perennial Creek
	1' Contour Lines
	Decid. Canopy
	NPS Boundary
	Mown Trace

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Plan does not identify minor shrubs and herbaceous plants.



Drawing #20



Cultural Landscape Report

Appomattox Court House
National Historical Park
Appomattox, Virginia

Village Enlargement (SW)
1968 Period Plan



National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Field Survey, Margie Brown, Jeff Killion, Sara Sanchez, June 2014
2. Orthographic Imagery, April 2013
3. NPS GIS Files, Appomattox Courthouse National Historical Park, 2007
4. 1994 Historic Tree Survey Area Maps, APCO 1995

DRAWN BY

Sara Sanchez & Kristi Lin, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, 2014-2015
AutoCAD Map 3D 2015, Adobe Illustrator CS6

LEGEND

	Existing Deciduous Tree
	Existing Evergreen Tree
	Existing Small Sapling or Shrub
	Crushed Stone and Sand Path or Road
	Brick Path
	Asphalt Surface
	Road Trace
	Grass
	Fields
	Fence Line
	Perennial Creek
	1' Contour Lines
	Decid. Canopy
	NPS Boundary
	Mown Trace

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Plan does not identify minor shrubs and herbaceous plants.



Drawing #21



Cultural Landscape Report

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park Appomattox, Virginia

Village Enlargement (NW) 2018 Existing Conditions



National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/ocl

SOURCES

1. Field Survey, Margie Brown, Jeff Killion, Sara Sanchez, June 2014
2. Orthographic Imagery, April 2013
3. NPS GIS Files, Appomattox Courthouse National Historical Park, 2007
4. 1994 Historic Tree Survey Area Maps, APCO 1995

DRAWN BY

Sara Sanchez & Kristi Lin, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, 2014
AutoCAD Map 3D 2015, Adobe Illustrator CS6

LEGEND

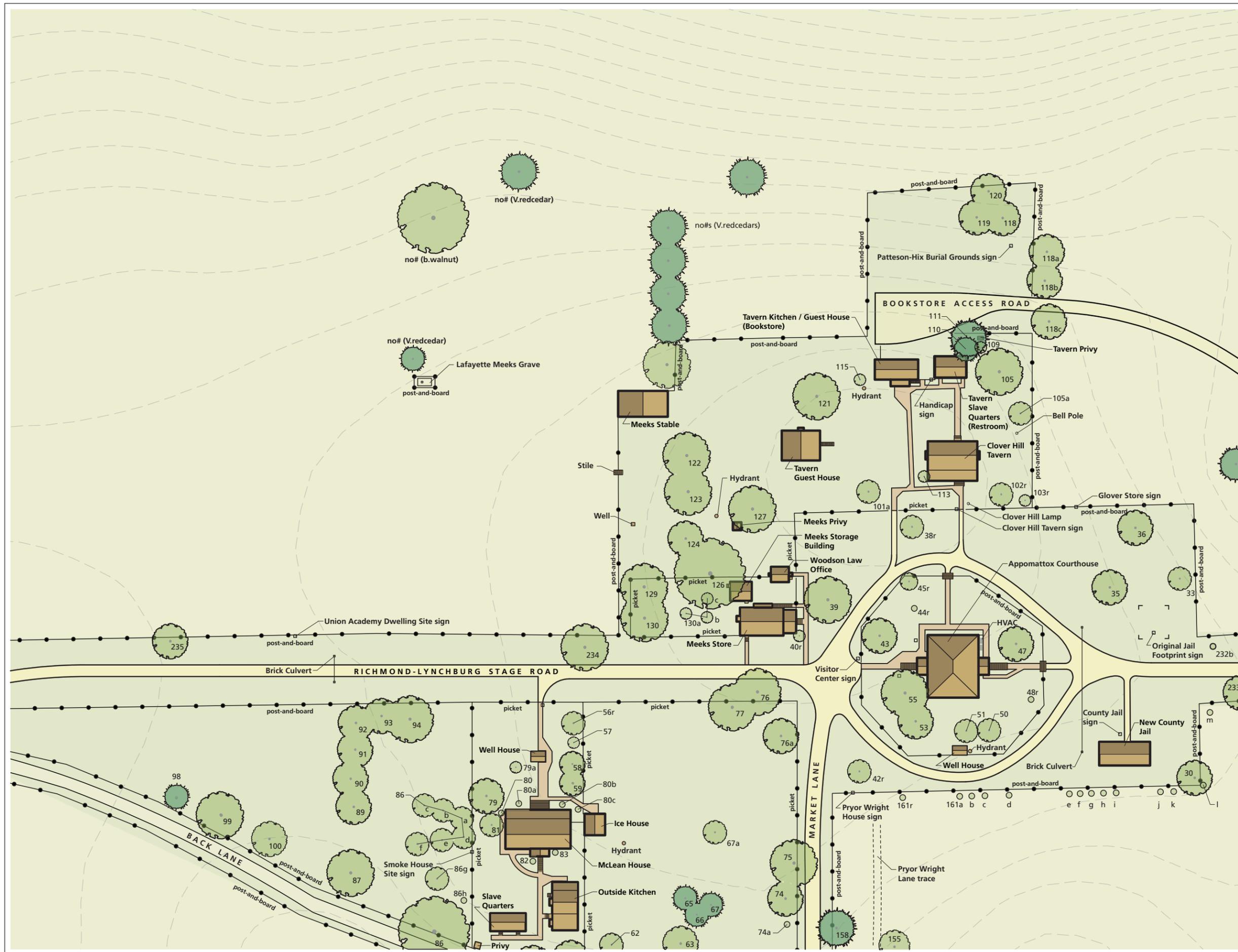
	Existing Deciduous Tree		Fence Line
	Existing Evergreen Tree		Perennial Creek
	Existing Small Sapling or Shrub		1' Contour Lines
	Crushed Stone and Sand Path or Road		Decid. Canopy
	Brick Path		NPS Boundary
	Asphalt Surface		Mown Trace
	Road Trace		
	Grass		
	Fields		

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Plan shows landscape in 2015.
3. Plan does not identify minor shrubs and herbaceous plants.



Drawing #22



Cultural Landscape Report

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park Appomattox, Virginia

Village Enlargement (NE) 2018 Existing Conditions



National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Field Survey, Margie Brown, Jeff Killion, Sara Sanchez, June 2014
2. Orthographic Imagery, April 2013
3. NPS GIS Files, Appomattox Courthouse National Historical Park, 2007
4. 1994 Historic Tree Survey Area Maps, APCO 1995

DRAWN BY

Sara Sanchez & Kristi Lin, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, 2014
AutoCAD Map 3D 2015, Adobe Illustrator CS6

LEGEND

	Existing Deciduous Tree
	Existing Evergreen Tree
	Existing Small Sapling or Shrub
	Fence Line
	Perennial Creek
	1' Contour Lines
	Decid. Canopy
	NPS Boundary
	Mown Trace

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Plan shows landscape in 2015.
3. Plan does not identify minor shrubs and herbaceous plants.



Drawing #23



Cultural Landscape Report

Appomattox Court House
National Historical Park
Appomattox, Virginia

Village Enlargement (SE)
2018 Existing Conditions



National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Field Survey, Margie Brown, Jeff Killion, Sara Sanchez, June 2014
2. Orthographic Imagery, April 2013
3. NPS GIS Files, Appomattox Courthouse National Historical Park, 2007
4. 1994 Historic Tree Survey Area Maps, APCO 1995

DRAWN BY

Sara Sanchez & Kristi Lin, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, 2014
AutoCAD Map 3D 2015, Adobe Illustrator CS6

LEGEND

	Existing Deciduous Tree
	Existing Evergreen Tree
	Existing Small Sapling or Shrub
	Crushed Stone and Sand Path or Road
	Brick Path
	Asphalt Surface
	Road Trace
	Grass
	Fields
	Fence Line
	Perennial Creek
	1' Contour Lines
	Decid. Canopy
	NPS Boundary
	Mown Trace

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Plan shows landscape in 2015.
3. Plan does not identify minor shrubs and herbaceous plants.



Drawing #24



Cultural Landscape Report

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park Appomattox, Virginia

Village Enlargement (SW) 2018 Existing Conditions



National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Field Survey, Margie Brown, Jeff Killion, Sara Sanchez, June 2014
2. Orthographic Imagery, April 2013
3. NPS GIS Files, Appomattox Courthouse National Historical Park, 2007
4. 1994 Historic Tree Survey Area Maps, APCO 1995

DRAWN BY

Sara Sanchez & Kristi Lin, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, 2014
AutoCAD Map 3D 2015, Adobe Illustrator CS6

LEGEND

- Existing Deciduous Tree
- Existing Evergreen Tree
- Existing Small Sapling or Shrub
- Crushed Stone and Sand Path or Road
- Brick Path
- Asphalt Surface
- Road Trace
- Grass
- Fields
- Fence Line
- Perennial Creek
- 1' Contour Lines
- Decid. Canopy
- NPS Boundary
- Mown Trace

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Plan shows landscape in 2015.
3. Plan does not identify minor shrubs and herbaceous plants.



Drawing #25



APPENDIX B. LANDSCAPE FEATURE EVALUATIONS

The following table summarizes the evaluation of the historic and existing landscape in a table format for land use features, circulation features, buildings and structures, views and vistas, and small-scale features (vegetation features are described in Appendix C). Several columns in the table are described below.

“EXTANT 1865, EXTANT 1937, EXTANT 1968, EXTANT 2018”

If the feature was extant at that time, it is indicated with a (✓). If the feature was not extant, it is indicated with (No). Features requiring additional research are indicated with a (?).

“EVALUATION NR (2014) AND EVALUATION CLR (2009)”

The evaluations of contributing (C) and non-contributing (NC) features from the National Register draft and the CLR are provided. Features with (*) in the National Register column have been identified as archeological features in National Register. Features with (1865 period) or (1866-1968) in the CLR column refer to the applicable period of significance described in 2009 CLR. The CLR also noted features that were missing. If the feature was not evaluated, it is indicated with a (--) symbol.

“CONSTRUCTION DATE NR (2014) AND CONSTRUCTION DATE CLR (2009)”

Construction dates vary between the National Register and CLR and are provided here for comparison. Dates of alterations, removals, and treatment are also provided where possible. If information is not known, it is marked with a (--) symbol.

Appendix B: Landscape Feature Evaluations									
Feature Name	Extant 1865	Extant 1937	Extant 1968	Extant 2018	Evaluation NR (2014)	Evaluation CLR (2009)	LCS # ASMIS#	Construction Date NR (2014)	Construction Date CLR (2009)
Land Use									
Forest Cemetery	✓	✓	✓	✓	C*	--	666426 --	1860-1865	--
Grave of Lafayette Meeks	✓	✓	✓	✓	C*	C (1865 period)	007791 00017.000	1861	1861
Patteson-Hix Cemetery	✓	✓	✓	✓	C*	C (1866-1968)	289303 00009.000	1840-50	1840s
Presbyterian Church Cemetery	no	✓	✓	✓	C*	C (1866-1968)	-- --	c.1870	1868
Robinson Cemetery	no	✓	✓	✓	C*	C (1866-1968)	289455 00021.003	1865-1870	mid-1800s
Wright Cemetery	✓	✓	✓	✓	C*	C (1866-1968)	-- 00041.000	1850-1887	1800s
Circulation									
Back Lane	✓	✓ trace	✓	✓	C	C (1865 period)	007794 00026.000	1835-50 altered 1964 rehab 1973-74	c.1835-65 altered 1964 rehab 1973-74
Bocock Lane	✓	✓ trace	✓	✓	C	C (1865 period)	007796 00028.000	1835-50 altered 1964 rehab 1973-74	1835-65 altered 1964 rehab 1973-74
Bookstore Access Road and Parking Lot	no	no	✓	✓	--	NC	-- --	--	1963 altered by 1979
Brick Walks in the Village	no	no	✓	✓	--	NC	-- --	--	after 1950
Clover Hill Tavern Driveways / Paths (2)	no	✓	no	no	--	--	-- --	--	--
Isbell Lane (east from Bocock Lane)	no	no	no	✓	--	--	-- --	--	c.1968-79
Isbell Parking Lot (west from Bocock Lane)	no	no	✓	✓	--	NC	-- --	--	c.1960 altered by 1979
Isbell House Driveway / Path (Front)	no	✓	✓ some	✓	--	--	-- --	--	by 1937
Maintenance Area Access Road (from East)	no	no	no	✓	--	NC	-- --	--	1981
Maintenance Area Access Road (from West)	no	no	✓	✓	--	NC	-- --	--	1960s
Market Lane	✓	no	✓	✓	C	C (1865 period)	007795 00027.000	1800 altered 1964 rehab 1973-74	1800 altered 1964 rehab 1973-74
Meeks Store Concrete Walk	no	✓	no	no	--	--	-- --	--	-- removed after 1955
Meeks Driveway	no	✓	no	no	--	--	-- --	--	--
Peers House Driveway / Path	no	✓	✓ move	no	--	--	-- --	--	by 1937 altered by 1963 removed in 1970-80s
Peers House Service Drive and Parking Area	no	no	✓	✓	--	--	-- --	--	by 1963 altered 1969-79

Appendix B: Landscape Feature Evaluations									
Feature Name	Extant 1865	Extant 1937	Extant 1968	Extant 2018	Evaluation NR (2014)	Evaluation CLR (2009)	LCS # ASMIS#	Construction Date NR (2014)	Construction Date CLR (2009)
Prince Edward Court House Road	✓	✓	✓	✓	C	C (1865 period)	007793 00025.000	1790-99 altered 1954 preserved 1973-74	c.1790 altered late 19 th cent.
Pryor Wright Lane (trace)	✓	no	no	✓	C	C (1865 period)	-- 00018.001	by 1849	--
Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road and Road Trace	✓	✓	✓	✓	C	C (1865 period)	000047 00024.000	1790-99 altered 1956 preserved 1973	c.1790 altered 1860, 1930s, 1954, 1956
Rosser-Ferguson House Concrete Walk	no	✓	no	no	--	--	-- --	--	--
Rosser-Ferguson Driveway	no	✓	no	no	--	--	-- --	--	--
State Route 24 Bypass	no	no	✓	✓	--	--	-- --	--	--
Triangle Brick Patio	no	no	✓	no	--	--	-- --	--	by 1965
Visitor Entrance Drive and Parking Lot	no	no	✓	✓	NC	NC	-- --	1964	1961-63
Visitor Parking Lot Concrete Walks	no	no	✓	✓	--	--	-- --	--	--
Williams Lane (trace)	✓	✓ trace	✓	✓	C	--	671489 --	c.1860 abandon n/a	-- moved by 1940
Buildings and Structures									
Appomattox Courthouse	✓	no	✓	✓	C	C (1866-1968)	000038 00005.000	1846 destroyed 1892 reconstructed 1963-64	1846 destroyed 1892 reconstructed 1963-64
Charles H. Diuguid Blacksmith Shop	✓	no	no	no	C*	missing	-- 00049.000	c.1870	c.1855
Clover Hill Tavern	✓	✓	✓	✓	C	C (1865 period)	000049 00001.011	1819 restored 1954	1819
Clover Hill Tavern Bar	✓	no	no	no	C*	missing	-- 0001.006	1819	before 1865 removed 1913-1929
Clover Hill Tavern Chicken House	no	✓	no	no	--	missing	-- --	--	by 1940
Clover Hill Tavern Dining Room	✓	no	no	no	C*	missing	-- 0001.007	1819	before 1865 removed 1886-1892
Clover Hill Tavern Guest House	✓	✓	✓	✓	C	C (1865 period)	000053 00001.002	1819 restored 1956-58	1819 restored 1959
Clover Hill Tavern Ice House	✓	no	no	no	C*	missing	--0001.008	1819	-- removed by 1937
Clover Hill Tavern Kitchen / Guest House	✓	✓	✓	✓	C	C (1866-1968)	000052 00001.001	1846-48 restored 1954-58	1847 restored 1953, 1997
Clover Hill Tavern Privy	✓	✓	✓	✓	C	C (1866-1968)	080300 00001.004	1819 reconstructed 1968	1819 reconstructed 1968

Appendix B: Landscape Feature Evaluations									
Feature Name	Extant 1865	Extant 1937	Extant 1968	Extant 2018	Evaluation NR (2014)	Evaluation CLR (2009)	LCS # ASMIS#	Construction Date NR (2014)	Construction Date CLR (2009)
Clover Hill Tavern Slave Quarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	C	C (1866-1968)	007783 00001.003	1819 reconstructed 1953-54	1847 removed by 1940 reconstructed 1953-54
Clover Hill Tavern Smoke House	✓	no	no	no	C*	missing	-- 00001.009	1819	-- removed 1913- 1937
Clover Hill Tavern Stable	✓	no	no	no	--	--	-- --	--	--
Clover Hill Tavern Well	✓	✓	no	no	--	--	-- --	--	by 1865 covered by 1941
Courthouse Well House	✓	no	✓	✓	C	C (1866-1968)	007780 00005.001	by 1865 reconstructed 1964	-- reconstructed 1963-64
Fee Collection Booth	no	no	✓	✓ move	NC	NC	-- --	1995	1995
Isbell House	✓	✓	✓	✓	C	C (1865 period)	007787 00007.006	1848-1851 restored 1948- 49	1848
Isbell Law Office	✓	no	no	no	--	missing	-- --	--	by 1860 removed by 1929
Isbell Outside Kitchen	✓	✓	✓	✓	C	C (1865 period)	007789 00007.002	1849-50 restored 1948- 49	1849
Isbell Privy	no	✓	?	no	--	missing	-- --	--	by 1940
Isbell Smoke House	✓	✓	✓	✓	C	C (1865 period)	007788 00007.001	1849-50 restored 1948- 49	1849-50
Isbell Stable	✓	no	✓	✓	C	C (1866-1968)	000037 00007.003	c.1849 reconstructed 1963-64	1849 removed by 1940 reconstructed 1964
Isbell Well	no	✓	?	no	--	missing	-- --	--	by 1940
John Rosser Blacksmith Shop	no	no	no	no	--	missing	-- --	--	1868
Kelley House	✓	✓	✓	✓	C	C (1865 period)	000396 00021.000	1845-1860 restored 1959- 60	1855
Kelley House Well House	✓	✓	✓	✓	C	C (1866-1968)	000040 00021.001	c.1858 reconstructed 1963	1858 reconstructed 1963
Law Offices (3, northwest side of roundabout)	✓	no	no	no	--	--	-- --	--	
Maintenance Propane Tank Shelter	no	no	no	✓	NC	NC	-- --	c.1990s	--
Maintenance Service Repair Shop	no	no	✓	✓	NC	NC	-- --	1954 additions 1964, 1971	c.1960

Appendix B: Landscape Feature Evaluations									
Feature Name	Extant 1865	Extant 1937	Extant 1968	Extant 2018	Evaluation NR (2014)	Evaluation CLR (2009)	LCS # ASMIS#	Construction Date NR (2014)	Construction Date CLR (2009)
Maintenance Shed	no	no	no	✓	NC	NC	-- --	c.1960	after 1968
Maintenance Warehouse	no	no	✓	✓	NC	NC	-- --	1954 additions 1970, 1978	c.1960
Mariah Wright House	✓	✓	✓	✓	C	C (1865 period)	000041 00041.002	1823 restored 1964- 65	1823 restored 1964- 65
Mariah Wright Stable	✓	✓	no	no	--	--	-- --	--	--
Mariah Wright House Outbuildings – Privy	✓	✓	no	no	--	missing	-- 00041.000	--	by 1865 removed early 1940s
Mariah Wright House Outbuildings – Corn Crib, Tobacco Barn, Summer Kitchen/Slave Quarters	✓	no	no	no	--	missing	-- 00041.000	--	by 1865 removed early 1940s
Mariah Wright House Outbuildings – Garage, Ice House	no	no	no	no	--	missing	-- 00041.000	--	after 1865 removed early 1940s
Mariah Wright House Outbuildings – Chicken House, Shed	no	✓	no	no	--	missing	-- 00041.000	--	after 1865 removed early 1940s
McLean House	✓	no	✓	✓	C	C (1866-1968)	000050 00006.011	1848 dismantled 1893 reconstructed 1948-49	1848 dismantled 1893 reconstructed 1950
McLean House Smoke House	✓	no	no	no	C*	missing	-- 00006.007	1848	1848
McLean House Stable	✓	no	no	no	C*	missing	-- 00006.008	1848	by 1865
McLean Ice House	✓	no	✓	✓	C	C (1866-1968)	000042 00006.002	1848 reconstructed 1964	1848 reconstructed 1965
McLean Outside Kitchen	✓	no	✓	✓	C	C (1866-1968)	000043 00006.003	1848 reconstructed 1964-65	1848 reconstructed 1965
McLean Privy	✓	no	✓	✓	C	C (1866-1968)	007782 00006.005	1848 reconstructed 1968	1848 reconstructed 1968
McLean Slave Quarters	✓	no	✓	✓	C	C (1866-1968)	000044 00006.004	1848 reconstructed 1964-65	1848 reconstructed 1965
McLean Well House	✓	no	✓	✓	C	C (1866-1968)	007781 00006.001	1848 reconstructed 1950	1848 reconstructed 1950
Meeks Store	✓	✓	✓	✓	C	C (1865 period)	000051 00003.006	c.1852 restored 1959	1850 restored 1953, 1959
Meeks Store Outbuilding (along Stage Road)	✓	no	no	no	C*	missing	-- 00003.005	1850	c.1850 (gone by 1937)
Meeks Store Unknown Outbuildings	no	✓	no	no	--	missing	-- --	--	after 1865
Meeks Privy	✓	✓	no	no	--	missing	-- --	--	--

Appendix B: Landscape Feature Evaluations									
Feature Name	Extant 1865	Extant 1937	Extant 1968	Extant 2018	Evaluation NR (2014)	Evaluation CLR (2009)	LCS # ASMIS#	Construction Date NR (2014)	Construction Date CLR (2009)
Meeks Dog House	no	✓	no	no	--	missing	-- --	--	--
Meeks Well	no	✓	no		--	--	-- --	--	--
Meeks Privy	✓	✓	✓	✓	C	C (1866-1968)	007785 00003.003	reconstructed 1968	1850 reconstructed 1964
Meeks Stable	✓	✓	✓	✓	C	C (1866-1968)	017260 00003.002	c.1850 dismantled 1946 reconstructed 1949	1850 reconstructed 1949
Meeks Storage Building	✓	no	✓	✓	C	C (1865 period)	007784 00003.001	c.1850 restored 1959	1850 restored 1959 moved after 1968
Moffitt (Layne) House	✓	no	no	no	C*	missing	-- 00047.000	1865-1915	c.1855-56 razed 1915
Mosely House	no	no	no	no	C*	--	-- 00001.010	c.1805 removed c.1819	--
New County Jail	no	✓	✓	✓	C	C (1866-1968)	000036	c.1867 restored 1964-65	1870
Nowlin-Sears Blacksmith Shop	✓	no	no	no	C*	missing	-- 00016.000	c.1850-1875	1850-51 removed c.1875
Old County Jail	✓	no	✓ foun.	✓ foun.	C*	missing	-- 00070.000	1845-66 destroyed 1864-65	1846 destroyed 1865
Old Raine Tavern	✓	no	no	no	C*	missing	-- 00006.009	c.1847	1846 removed by 1868
Parrish Law Office	no	no	no	no	--	missing	-- --	--	after 1870 removed by 1929
Peers House	✓	✓	✓	✓	C	C (1865 period)	007790 00036.003	c.1855 restored 1954	c.1855-56
Peers House Outbuildings – Barn	✓	no	no	no	--	missing	-- --	--	by 1866 removed by 1929
Peers House Outbuildings – Ice House/Privy/Well	✓	no	no	no	--	missing	-- --	--	by 1866
Peers House Outbuildings – Stable and Kitchen	✓	no	no	no	C*	missing	-- 00036.002	c.1855	c.1855-56
Peers House Outbuildings - Sheds	no	✓	no	no	--	missing	-- --	--	--
Peers Tenant Cabin	no	no	no	no	--	missing	-- --	--	late 1800s removed by 1930s
Pryor Wright House	✓	no	no	no	C*	missing	-- 00018.000	1849-90 destroyed by 1890	by 1865

Appendix B: Landscape Feature Evaluations									
Feature Name	Extant 1865	Extant 1937	Extant 1968	Extant 2018	Evaluation NR (2014)	Evaluation CLR (2009)	LCS # ASMIS#	Construction Date NR (2014)	Construction Date CLR (2009)
Ragland Store and Post Office	no	✓	no	no	--	missing	-- --	--	c.1868 removed c.1940
Ragland Store and Post Office Outbuilding	no	✓	no	no	--	missing	-- --	--	-- removed 1940
Robertson-Glover Store	✓	no	no	no	C*	missing	-- 00002.000	c.1865	1847-1853 removed 1892- 1937
Rosser-Ferguson House / Store	no	✓	no	no	C*	missing	-- 00014.000	1856-c.1890	c.1871 renovated 1941 razed 1955
Rosser-Ferguson Outbuildings – Privy, Chicken House, Garage	no	✓	no	no	--	--	-- --	--	by 1930s razed 1955
Union Academy Hall	✓	no	no	no	C*	missing	-- 00048.000	1849-1900	c.1845 removed by 1930s
Union Academy Dwelling (Ruins)	✓	no	no	no	C*	missing	-- 00010.000	1857 removed mid- 1900s	c.1857
Visitor Parking Lot Retaining Walls	no	no	✓	✓	--	--	-- --	--	--
William Rosser Log House	✓	no	no	no	C*	missing	-- 00014.000	1856-c.1890	c.1856-57 removed early 1900s
William Rosser Shops – Wheelright/Cooper Shop and Blacksmith Shop	✓	no	no	no	C*	missing	-- 00023.000	1856-c.1890	c.1870s removed by 1930s
William Rosser Shops – Corn Crib, Stable/Barn	no	no	no	no	--	--	-- --	by 1890	by 1890 removed by 1930s
William Rosser Shops – Well	✓	✓	✓	✓	--	--	-- --	1856-c.1890	c.1870s
Willis Inge Cabin	✓	no	no	no	C*	missing	-- 00020.000	1849-c.1890	before 1865 removed by 1941
Woodson Law Office	✓	✓ move	✓	✓	C	C (1865 period)	007786 00004.000	1851-56 restored 1959	1851-56 moved by 1874 moved/ restored 1959
Vegetation									
See Appendix B									
Views and Vistas									
Views from the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road to the Courthouse	✓	✓	✓	✓	--	--	-- --	--	by 1865
Views from the Courthouse to the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road	✓	✓	✓	✓	--	--	-- --	--	by 1865
View from Grant & Lee Meeting Tablet to north	✓	✓	✓	✓	--	--	-- --	--	by 1865

Appendix B: Landscape Feature Evaluations									
Feature Name	Extant 1865	Extant 1937	Extant 1968	Extant 2018	Evaluation NR (2014)	Evaluation CLR (2009)	LCS # ASMIS#	Construction Date NR (2014)	Construction Date CLR (2009)
View from Meeks Store complex to northwest	✓	✓	✓	✓	--	--	-- --	--	by 1865
View from Lee's Headquarters southwest to Courthouse	✓	✓	✓	✓	--	--	-- --		by 1865
View from Confederate Cemetery east to Courthouse	✓	✓	✓	✓	--	--	-- --		by 1865
Small-Scale Features									
Appomattox Courthouse Tablet (War Department)	no	✓	no	no	--	missing	-- --	1893	1893 removed 1963-64
Battlefield Markers Association/United Daughters of the Confederacy Marker	no	✓	no	no	C	NC	-- --	1926 moved 1963	1926 moved 1964
Clover Hill Flagpole	no	no	no	no	--	missing	-- --	--	1940 removed mid-1960s
Clover Hill Lamp	✓	no	✓	✓	C	C	080309 --	1865 reconstructed 1958	1865 removed by 1890s reconstructed 1958
Culverts with Brick Headwalls	no	no	✓	✓	--	C (1866-1968)	-- --	--	1950s-1960s
Culverts with Stone Headwalls	no	no	✓	✓	--	C (1866-1968)	-- --	--	1940s
Culverts with No Headwalls	no	no	✓	✓	--	C (1866-1968)	-- --	--	1950s-1960s
Grant & Lee Meeting Tablet (War Department)	no	✓	✓	✓	C	C (1866-1968)	080308 --	1893	1893
Last Shot Fired Tablet (War Department)	no	✓	✓	✓	C	C (1866-1968)	080309 --	1893	1893
Left Flank Tablet (War Department)	no	✓	no	no	--	missing	-- --	1893	1893 removed n/a
McLean House Tablet (War Department)	no	✓	no	no	--	missing	-- --	1893	1893 removed 1949-50
Visitor Entrance Flag Pole and Bench	no	no	✓	✓	NC	NC	-- --	1964	1963-64
Back Lane Fence	no	✓ some	✓	✓	C	C (1866-1968)	080324 00026.001	by 1867 reconstructed 1965-68	by 1867 reconstructed 1965-75
Bocock Lane Fence	no	✓	✓	✓	C	C (1866-1968)	080326 00028.001	-- reconstructed 1965-68	-- reconstructed 1965-75
Clover Hill Tavern Fence	✓	✓	no	✓	C	C (1866-1968)	080301 00001.005	by 1865 reconstructed 1959	by 1865 reconstructed 1954

Appendix B: Landscape Feature Evaluations									
Feature Name	Extant 1865	Extant 1937	Extant 1968	Extant 2018	Evaluation NR (2014)	Evaluation CLR (2009)	LCS # ASMIS#	Construction Date NR (2014)	Construction Date CLR (2009)
Courthouse Yard Fence	✓	no	✓	✓	C	C (1866-1968)	080310 00005.002	-- reconstructed 1964-65	by 1865 removed c.1892 reconstructed 1965 altered 2004
Isbell House Fence	no	✓	✓	✓	C	C (1866-1968)	080312 00007.004	by 1892 reconstructed 1950	by 1892 reconstructed 1949
Kelley House Fence	no	no	✓	✓	C	C (1866-1968)	080304 00021.002	-- reconstructed 1963	-- reconstructed 1963
Lafayette Meeks Grave Fence	no	no	no	✓	--	NC	-- --	1960s	after 1968
Mariah Wright House Fence	no	✓	✓	no	--	missing	-- --	--	by 1940 removed after 1968
Market Lane Fence	no	no	✓	✓	C	C (1866-1968)	080325 00027.001	-- reconstructed 1965-68	-- reconstructed 1965-75
Maintenance Area Fence	no	no	✓	✓	--	NC	-- --	--	1960s
McLean Fence	✓	✓	✓	✓	C	C (1866-1968)	080299 00006.006	by 1865 reconstructed 1959-65	by 1865 reconstructed 1948
Meeks Fence	no	✓	✓	✓	C	C (1866-1968)	080311 00003.004	-- reconstructed 1959	-- reconstructed 1949
Peers Fence	✓	✓	✓	✓	C	C/NC (1866-1968)	080303 00036.001	by 1865 reconstructed 1963	by 1865 reconstructed 1963
Prince Edward Court House Road Fence	no	no	no	✓	C/NC	C/NC (1866-1968)	080323 --	-- reconstructed 1965-68 rehabilitated 1998	--
Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road Fence	✓	✓	✓	✓	C	C/NC (1866-1968)	080322 00024.001	-- reconstructed 1959-68	by 1865 reconstructed 1960s
Rosser-Ferguson Fences	no	✓	no	no	--	missing	-- --	--	by 1870-80s removed 1940s-1950s

APPENDIX C. VEGETATION INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

The following spreadsheet describes existing vegetation within the village at Appomattox Court House NHP. The plant identification numbers correspond with numbers assigned in the “Historic Core Village Vegetation Inventory and Management Plan” by the Morris Arboretum and the National Park Service (1994-97). The name, height, spread, trunk diameter (dbh), and condition of 276 plants were recorded, and in some cases the age of the tree was estimated. In 2014-15, this information was updated by the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. Plants that were not recorded on the original inventory were added to the spreadsheet. The Olmsted Center also researched historic photographs, aerials, maps, and plans to determine the history of each plant location through three historic periods (1865, 1937, 1968) as well as in 2018. In addition to this information, the Olmsted Center conducted additional research of vegetation in the village. The information has been organized in several new columns, which are described below.

“EXTANT 1865, EXTANT 1937, EXTANT 1968, EXTANT 2015”

For the years 1865, 1937, and 1968, if a plant was extant at that location it is shaded light green in the table, but if it was not there is no shading. For the year 2018, if a plant is extant in that location it is shaded dark green; if it is missing it is shaded red, and if it is replacement plant it is shaded pink.

The source(s) that were used to determine if a plant was extant at a particular location are abbreviated and described as follows:

- pic (picture): as noted in the column “OCLP Picture Sources 2018” (see below)
- age: based on the estimated ages of the plant in 1994 and 2015
- dim (dimensions): based on the estimated height, spread, trunk diameter (dbh) of the plant in 1994 and 2015

The abbreviations are shown in (regular) font if the evaluation is conclusive or in (*italic*) font if the evaluation is not as conclusive.

“OCLP TREATMENT 2018”

Treatment recommendations correspond to vegetation projects in Chapter 2.

“OCLP NOTES 2018”

In this column, notes about the plant or unique research findings are provided as necessary.

OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information for each plant is included in the Excel file, including OCLP Picture Sources 2018, Area # 1994 Quad # 1994, DBH 1994 and 2015, Height 1994 and 2015, Spread 1994 and 2015, Condition 1994 and 2015, Age 1994 and 2015.

Sources of information are indicated with the date and identification number, separated with an underscore (e.g. 1963_APCO #11519-12 1908). A series of ellipses (...) separates multiple sources. Source(s) are shown in (regular) font if the evaluation is conclusive or in (*italic*) font if the evaluation is not as conclusive. Note: Much of the source information shown in the digital Excel table has been truncated, but can be expanded.

Field ID #	Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Extant 1937	Extant 1968	Extant 2018	OCIP Treatment 2018	OCIP Notes 2018	Field ID #
1	Gle tr	Gleditsia triacanthos	honey locust	age/pic	age/pic	No	ok	...	1
1r	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust			ok		Replacement for Gle tr #1.	1r
1a	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust			Yes	remove, not historic, good condition	No documentation from historic period found. Volunteer from Gle tr #1r. Will compete with main plant.	1a
1b	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust			Yes	remove, not historic, good condition	No documentation from historic period found. Volunteer from Gle tr #1r. Will compete with main plant.	1b
2	All al	Alnus incana	tree-of-heaven			No	ok	...	2
2r	Qle #1	Quercus alba	white oak			Yes	ok	Replacement for All al #2. Tree-of-heaven is invasive.	2r
3	AcFr r	Acer rubrum	red maple	pic	age/pic	Yes	replant, missing	...	3
4	AcFr r	Acer rubrum	red maple	pic	age/pic	Yes	replace-in-kind, poor condition	...	4
5	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	pic	pic	ok	ok	...	5
6	AcEs s	Acer saccharinum	silver maple	pic	age/pic	No	replant, missing	...	6
7	AcEs s	Acer saccharinum	silver maple	pic	age/pic	No	ok	...	7
7r	AcFr r	Acer rubrum	red maple			Yes	ok	Replacement for AcEs s #7.	7r
8	AcFr r	Acer rubrum	red maple	age	age/pic	Yes	stabilize, fair condition	...	8
9	AcFr r	Acer rubrum	red maple	age	age/pic	Yes	stabilize, fair condition	...	9
10	AcEs s	Acer saccharum	sugar maple	age	age/pic	Yes	ok	...	10
11	AcFr s	Acer nigrum	black maple	age	age/pic	Yes	ok	...	11
12	AcFr s	Acer nigrum	black maple	age	age/pic	Yes	ok	...	12
13	MilSp	Malus sp.	crab apple	pic	pic	No	replant, missing	Red fruit.	13
14	MilSp	Malus sp.	crab apple	pic	pic	No	replant, missing	Yellow fruit.	14
15	Bro ps	Broussonetia papyrifera	paper mulberry	pic	pic/dim	No	replant, missing	Originally a pair in 1940.	15
16	PyFr sp	Pyrus sp.	pear	pic	pic/dim	No	replant, missing	Replace with pear or other fruit tree.	16
16r	AcFr r	Acer rubrum	red maple	pic	pic/dim	Yes	replant, missing	...	16r
17	PyFr sp	Pyrus sp.	pear	pic	pic/dim	No	replant, missing	...	17
17r	AcFr r	Acer rubrum	red maple	pic	pic	Yes	ok	Replace with pear or other fruit tree.	17r
17a	MilSp	Malus sp.	apple	pic	pic	Yes	ok	Retain for interpretive program. Variety is Heirloom.	17a
17b	MilSp	Malus sp.	apple	pic	pic	Yes	ok	Retain for interpretive program. Variety is Granny Smith.	17b
17c	MilSp	Malus sp.	apple	pic	pic	Yes	ok	Retain for interpretive program. Variety is Green Delicious.	17c
17d	MilSp	Malus sp.	apple	pic	pic	Yes	ok	Retain for interpretive program. Variety is Yellow Delicious.	17d
17e	Prn ps	Prunus persica	peach	pic	pic	Yes	replace-in-kind, dead	...	17e
18	Prn ps	Prunus sp.	cherry	pic	pic	No	ok	No documentation from historic period found.	18
19	Syr vu	Syringa vulgaris	common lilac	pic	pic	No	ok	...	19
19r	PhiSp	Philadelphus sp.	mockorange			Yes	ok	Replacement for Syr vu #19.	19r
19a	Syr vu	Syringa vulgaris	common lilac			Yes	remove, not historic, good condition	No documentation from historic period found.	19a
19b	PaeSp	Paeonia sp.	peonay	pic	pic	Yes	remove, not historic, good condition	No documentation from historic period found.	19b
20	PhiSp	Philadelphus sp.	mockorange			No	ok	...	20
20r	MilSp	Malus sp.	apple	pic	pic	Yes	ok	Replacement for PhiSp #20. Burgundy flowers.	20r
21	Bax se	Buxus sempervirens	English boxwood	pic	pic	Yes	ok	Boxwood planted in 1930s.	21
21a	MilSp	Malus sp.	apple	pic	pic	Yes	ok	Burgundy flowers.	21a
22	Bax se	Buxus sempervirens	English boxwood	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	22
23	Bax se	Buxus sempervirens	English boxwood	pic	pic	Yes	ok	Boxwood planted in 1930s.	23
24	Bax se	Buxus sempervirens	English boxwood	pic	pic	Yes	ok	No documentation from historic period found.	24
25	PyFr	Pyracantha floribunda	firethorn			No	ok	No documentation from historic period found.	25
26	PyFr	Pyracantha floribunda	firethorn	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	26
27	ChaFr	Chaenactis japonica	flowering quince	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	27
28	ChaFr	Chaenactis japonica	flowering quince	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	28
29	Sax al	Saxifraga albidum	assarin	pic	pic	Yes	remove, not historic, fair condition	No documentation from historic period found.	29
30	AcFr r	Acer rubrum	red maple	pic	pic	No	replant, missing	Age in database incorrect based on sources.	30
31	AcFr r	Acer rubrum	red maple	age/pic	age/pic	Yes	stabilize, fair condition	Age in database incorrect based on sources.	31
32	AcFr r	Acer rubrum	red maple	pic	pic	No	replant, missing	Age in database incorrect based on sources.	32
33	Syr vu	Syringa vulgaris	common lilac	pic	pic	No	ok	No documentation from historic period found.	33
34	ChaFr	Chaenactis japonica	flowering quince	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	34
35	Syr vu	Syringa vulgaris	common lilac	pic	pic	Yes	stabilize, fair condition	...	35
36	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	36
37	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	37
38	Gle tr	Gleditsia triacanthos	honey locust	pic	pic	No	replant, missing	...	38
38r	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	pic	pic	Yes	ok	Replacement for Gle tr #38. Location adjusted.	38r
39	AcFr r	Acer rubrum	red maple	pic	pic	Yes	ok	Age in database incorrect based on sources.	39
40	ChaFr	Chaenactis japonica	flowering quince	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	40
41	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	pic	pic	Yes	ok	Replacement for ChaFr #40. Should be closer to north side of steps.	41
42	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	pic	pic	No	replant, missing	...	42
42r	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	pic	pic	Yes	ok	Replacement for Rob ps #42.	42r
43	JugFr	Juglans nigra	black walnut	pic	pic	Yes	ok	Age in database incorrect based on sources.	43
44	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	44
44r	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	pic	pic	Yes	stabilize, fair condition	Replacement for Rob ps #44.	44r
45	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	pic	pic	No	ok	...	45
45r	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	pic	pic	Yes	ok	Replacement for Rob ps #45.	45r
46	Virex sp	Virex sp.	chaste tree	pic/dim	pic/dim	No	replant, missing	...	46
47	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	pic	pic	Yes	stabilize, fair condition	...	47
48	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	48
48r	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	pic	pic	Yes	ok	Replacement for Rob ps #48 and #49. planted a slightly south of original location to avoid brick walk.	48r
49	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	pic	pic	No	ok	Rob ps #48r is replacement.	49
50	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	50
51	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	51

Field ID #	Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Extant 1865	Extant 1937	Extant 1958	Extant 2018	OCLP Treatment 2018	OCLP Notes 2018	Field ID #
52	Que st	Quercus stellata	post oak	pic	pic	No	replant, missing	...	Age in database incorrect based on sources.	52
53	Que al	Quercus alba	white oak	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	Age in database incorrect based on sources.	53
54	Ace ru	Acer rubrum	red maple	pic	pic	Yes	replant, missing	...	Age in database incorrect based on sources.	54
55	Que al	Quercus alba	white oak	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	Age in database incorrect based on sources.	55
56	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	pic	pic	No	replant, missing	...	Replacement for Rob ps #56.	56
57	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	57
58	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	58
59	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	59
60	Syr sp	Syringa sp.	pear	pic	pic	No	replant, missing	...	...	60
61	Gle tr	Gleditsia triacanthos	black locust	pic	pic	No	replant, missing	...	...	61
62	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	62
63	Gle tr	Gleditsia triacanthos	black locust	pic	pic	No	replant, missing	...	...	63
64	Jun vl	Juniperus virginiana	Virginia redcedar	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	64
65	Jun vl	Juniperus virginiana	Virginia redcedar	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	65
66	Jun vl	Juniperus virginiana	Virginia redcedar	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	66
67	Jun vl	Juniperus virginiana	Virginia redcedar	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	67
68	Jun vl	Juniperus virginiana	Virginia redcedar	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	68
69	Jun vl	Juniperus virginiana	Virginia redcedar	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	69
70	Jun vl	Juniperus virginiana	Virginia redcedar	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	70
71	Jun vl	Juniperus virginiana	Virginia redcedar	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	71
72	Jun vl	Juniperus virginiana	Virginia redcedar	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	72
73	Jun vl	Juniperus virginiana	Virginia redcedar	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	73
74	Que al	Quercus alba	white oak	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	74
75	Que al	Quercus alba	white oak	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	75
76	Ace ru	Acer rubrum	red maple	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	76
77	Que al	Quercus alba	white oak	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	77
78	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	78
79	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	79
80	Phi sp	Philadelphus sp.	mockorange	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	80
81	Lon sp	Lonicera sp.	honeysuckle	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	81
82	Ros sp	Rosa sp.	rose	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	82
83	Spi va	Spiraea virginiana	spirea	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	83
84	Syr va	Syringia vulgaris	common lilac	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	84
85	Pru oc	Prunus occidentalis	black walnut	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	85
86	Ace sa	Acer saccharinum	silver maple	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	86
87	Mal sp	Malus sp.	apple	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	87
88	Mal sp	Malus sp.	apple	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	88
89	Mal sp	Malus sp.	apple	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	89
90	Mal sp	Malus sp.	apple	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	90
91	Mal sp	Malus sp.	apple	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	91
92	Mal sp	Malus sp.	apple	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	92
93	Mal sp	Malus sp.	apple	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	93
94	Mal sp	Malus sp.	apple	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	94
95	Mal sp	Malus sp.	apple	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	95
96	Mal sp	Malus sp.	apple	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	96
97	Mal sp	Malus sp.	apple	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	97
98	Jun vl	Juniperus virginiana	Virginia redcedar	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	98
99	Mon ru	Monarda rubra	red mulberry	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	99
100	Gle tr	Gleditsia triacanthos	black locust	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	100
101	Ace ru	Acer rubrum	red maple	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	101
102	Gle tr	Gleditsia triacanthos	black locust	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	102
103	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	103
104	Syr va	Syringia vulgaris	common lilac	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	104
105	Ace ru	Acer rubrum	red maple	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	105
106	Mal sp	Malus sp.	apple	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	106
107	Syr va	Syringia vulgaris	common lilac	pic	pic	Yes	ok	...	...	107

Field ID #	Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Extant 1865	Extant 1937	Extant 1958	Extant 2018	OCLP Treatment 2018	OCLP Notes 2018	Field ID #
108	Syr vu	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	common lilac							108
109	Syr vu	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	common lilac							109
110	Jun vi	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Virginia red cedar							110
111	Jun vi	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Virginia red cedar							111
112	Ace ru	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	red maple							112
113	Hib sy	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	rose of Sharon							113
114	Syr vu	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	common lilac							114
115	Ace ru	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	red maple							115
116	Syr vu	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	common lilac							116
117	Syr vu	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	black cherry							117
118	Ace ru	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	red maple							118
118a	Ace ru	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	red maple							118a
118b	Ace ru	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	red maple							118b
118c	Ace ru	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	red maple							118c
119	Prus se	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	black cherry							119
120	Prus se	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	black cherry							120
121	Jug ni	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	black walnut							121
122	Ace sa	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	silver maple							122
123	Ace sa	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	silver maple							123
124	Ace sa	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	silver maple							124
125	Prus pe	<i>Prunus persica</i>	peach							125
126	Fra am	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	white ash							126
127	Ulm pu	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	Siberian elm							127
128	Ace ru	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	red maple							128
129	Ace sa	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	silver maple							129
130	Mal sp	<i>Malus sp.</i>	apple							130
130a	Mal sp	<i>Malus sp.</i>	apple							130a
130b	Mal sp	<i>Malus sp.</i>	apple							130b
131	Jun vi	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Virginia red cedar							131
132	Jun vi	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Virginia red cedar							132
133	Jun vi	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Virginia red cedar							133
134	Jun vi	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Virginia red cedar							134
135	Jun vi	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Virginia red cedar							135
136	Jun vi	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Virginia red cedar							136
136a	Jun vi	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Virginia red cedar							136a
137	Lir tu	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	tulip poplar							137
137a	Rob ps	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	black locust							137a
137b	Rob ps	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	black locust							137b
137c	Rob ps	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	black locust							137c
137d	Rob ps	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	black locust							137d
137e	Rob ps	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	black locust							137e
137f	Rob ps	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	black locust							137f
137g	Rob ps	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	black locust							137g
137h	Rob ps	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	black locust							137h
137i	Rob ps	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	black locust							137i
137j	Rob ps	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	black locust							137j
138	Ulm al	<i>Ulmus alatus</i>	tulip poplar							138
139	Rob ps	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	black locust							139
140	Rob ps	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	black locust							140
141	Rob ps	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	black locust							141
142	Ulm pu	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	Siberian elm							142
143	Rob ps	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	black locust							143
144	Ace ru	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	red maple							144
145	Fra sp	<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>	ash							145
146	Ace ru	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	red maple							146
147	Ace ru	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	green ash							147
148	Ace ru	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	green ash							148
149	Fra pe	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	white ash							149
150	Que al	<i>Quercus alba</i>	white oak							150
151	Jun vi	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Virginia red cedar							151
152	Rob ps	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	black locust							152
153	Rob ps	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	black locust							153
154	Rob ps	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	black locust							154
155	Gle tr	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	honey locust							155
156	Rob ps	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	black locust							156
157	Rob ps	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	black locust							157
158	Jun vi	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Virginia red cedar							158
159	Rob ps	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	black locust							159
160	Rob ps	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	black locust							160
161	Rob ps	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	black locust							161
161a	Jug ni	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	black walnut							161a
161b	Fra sp	<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>	ash							161b
161c	Jug ni	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	black walnut							161c
161d	Jug ni	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	black walnut							161d
161e	Jug ni	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	black walnut							161e

Field ID #	Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Extant 1855	Extant 1937	Extant 1969	Extant 2018	OCIP Treatment 2018	OCIP Notes 2018	Field ID #
161f	Juglans nigra	Juglans nigra	black walnut		pic	Yes	ok		Pink ribbon, sapling.	161f
161g	Juglans nigra	Juglans nigra	black walnut		pic	Yes	ok		Pink ribbon, sapling.	161g
161h	Juglans nigra	Juglans nigra	black walnut		pic	Yes	ok		Pink ribbon, sapling.	161h
161i	Juglans nigra	Juglans nigra	black walnut		pic	Yes	ok		Pink ribbon, sapling.	161i
161j	Juglans nigra	Juglans nigra	black walnut		pic	Yes	ok		Pink ribbon, sapling.	161j
161k	Juglans nigra	Juglans nigra	black walnut		pic	Yes	ok		Pink ribbon, sapling.	161k
161l	Quercus alba	Quercus alba	white oak		pic	Yes	ok		Pink ribbon, sapling.	161l
161m	Acer rubrum	Acer rubrum	red maple		pic	Yes	ok		Pink ribbon, sapling.	161m
162	Robinia pseudoacacia	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	dim	pic	Yes	stabilize, fair condition		One of three locusts arranged in a triangle on west side of front path.	162
163	Robinia pseudoacacia	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	dim	pic	No	replant, missing		One of three locusts arranged in a triangle on east side of front path.	163
163a	Acer rubrum	Acer rubrum	red maple	dim	pic	Yes	replace, wrong species		One of three locusts arranged in a triangle on east side of front path. Historically this tree was a black locust.	163a
164	Robinia pseudoacacia	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	dim	pic	No	replant, missing		One of three locusts arranged in a triangle on west side of front path.	164
165	Buxus sempervirens	Buxus sempervirens	English boxwood		pic	Yes	ok		...	165
166	Buxus sempervirens	Buxus sempervirens	English boxwood		pic	Yes	ok		...	166
167	Buxus sempervirens	Buxus sempervirens	English boxwood		pic	Yes	ok		...	167
168	Buxus sempervirens	Buxus sempervirens	English boxwood		pic	Yes	ok		...	168
169	Nandina domestica	Nandina domestica	heavenly bamboo		pic	Yes	replace, invasive species		Replace with lilac.	169
170	Nandina domestica	Nandina domestica	heavenly bamboo		pic	Yes	remove, not historic, good condition		Replace with lilac.	170
171	Chaenomeles japonica	Chaenomeles japonica	flowering quince		pic	Yes	remove, not historic, good condition		No documentation from historic period found.	171
171a	Juniperus virginiana	Juniperus virginiana	Virginia redcedar		pic	Yes	remove, not historic, fair condition		No documentation from historic period found. Species is too big for this location. Should be removed when park offices are relocated.	171a
171b	Juniperus virginiana	Juniperus virginiana	Virginia redcedar		pic	Yes	remove, not historic, good condition		No documentation from historic period found. Species is too big for this location. Should be removed when park offices are relocated.	171b
171c	Juniperus virginiana	Juniperus virginiana	Virginia redcedar		pic	Yes	remove, not historic, good condition		No documentation from historic period found. Species is too big for this location. Should be removed when park offices are relocated.	171c
171d	Juniperus virginiana	Juniperus virginiana	Virginia redcedar		pic	Yes	remove, not historic, good condition		No documentation from historic period found. Species is too big for this location. Should be removed when park offices are relocated.	171d
172	Acer saccharum	Acer saccharum	sugar maple		pic	No	replant, missing		Age in database incorrect.	172
172f	Acer saccharum	Acer saccharum	sugar maple		pic	Yes	ok		Replacement for ACE sa #172.	172f
173	Acer saccharum	Acer saccharum	sugar maple		pic	No	ok		Age in database incorrect.	173
173f	Acer saccharum	Acer saccharum	sugar maple		pic	Yes	ok		Replacement for ACE sa #173.	173f
174	Juglans nigra	Juglans nigra	black walnut		pic/dim	Yes	ok		Age in database incorrect.	174
175	Chaenomeles japonica	Chaenomeles japonica	flowering quince		pic	Yes	remove, not historic, fair condition		No documentation from historic period found.	175
176	Rosa sp.	Rosa sp.	rose		pic	Yes	replant, missing		...	176
177	Juglans nigra	Juglans nigra	black walnut		pic/dim	Yes	ok		...	177
178	Chaenomeles japonica	Chaenomeles japonica	flowering quince		pic	Yes	remove, not historic, good condition		No documentation from historic period found.	178
179	Nandina domestica	Nandina domestica	heavenly bamboo		pic	No	replant, missing		Replace with lilac.	179
180	Hibiscus syriacus	Hibiscus syriacus	rose of sharon		pic	Yes	ok		Within a brick planting bed.	180
180a	Hibiscus syriacus	Hibiscus syriacus	rose of sharon		pic	Yes	stabilize, fair condition		...	180a
180b	Hibiscus syriacus	Hibiscus syriacus	rose of sharon		pic	Yes	stabilize, fair condition		...	180b
181	Juniperus virginiana	Juniperus virginiana	Virginia redcedar		pic	No	replant, missing		...	181
182	Ligustrum sp.	Ligustrum sp.	California privet		pic	Yes	stabilize, fair condition		...	182
183	Ligustrum sp.	Ligustrum sp.	wax leaf privet		pic	Yes	stabilize, fair condition		...	183
183a	ilex opaca	American holly	American holly		pic	Yes	remove, not historic, good condition		No documentation from historic period found. Species is too big for this location. Should be removed when park offices are relocated.	183a
183b	ilex opaca	American holly	American holly		pic	Yes	remove, not historic, good condition		No documentation from historic period found. Species is too big for this location. Should be removed when park offices are relocated.	183b
184	Robinia pseudoacacia	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust		pic	Yes	ok		No documentation from historic period found. Not historic, but retain as screen. Remove when park offices are relocated.	184
184a	Juniperus virginiana	Juniperus virginiana	Virginia redcedar		pic	Yes	ok		No documentation from historic period found. Not historic, but retain as screen. Remove when park offices are relocated.	184a
184b	Hibiscus syriacus	Hibiscus syriacus	rose of sharon		pic	Yes	ok		No documentation from historic period found. Not historic, but retain as screen. Remove when park offices are relocated.	184b
184c	Catalpa sp.	Catalpa	catalpa		pic	Yes	ok		No documentation from historic period found. Not historic, but retain as screen. Remove when park offices are relocated.	184c
185	Robinia pseudoacacia	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust		pic	No	ok		No documentation from historic period found.	185
186	Spirea vanhouttei	spirea	black cherry		pic	Yes	ok		No documentation from historic period found. Not historic, but retain as screen. Remove when park offices are relocated.	186
186a	Cercis canadensis	rebut	black cherry		pic	Yes	ok		No documentation from historic period found. Not historic, but retain as screen. Remove when park offices are relocated.	186a
186b	Lagerströmia sp.	crapemyrtle	crapemyrtle		pic	Yes	ok		No documentation from historic period found. Not historic, but retain as screen. Remove when park offices are relocated.	186b
186c	Hamelis sp.	witch-hazel	witch-hazel		pic	Yes	ok		No documentation from historic period found. Not historic, but retain as screen. Remove when park offices are relocated.	186c
186d	Hamelis sp.	Hamelis sp.	witch-hazel		pic	Yes	ok		No documentation from historic period found. Not historic, but retain as screen. Remove when park offices are relocated.	186d
186e	Prunus domestica	plum	plum		pic	Yes	ok		No documentation from historic period found. Not historic, but retain as screen. Remove when park offices are relocated.	186e
186f	Prunus domestica	plum	plum		pic	Yes	ok		No documentation from historic period found. Not historic, but retain as screen. Remove when park offices are relocated.	186f
186g	Chionanthus virginicus	fringe tree	fringe tree		pic	Yes	ok		No documentation from historic period found. Not historic, but retain as screen. Remove when park offices are relocated.	186g
186h	Corfl	flowering dogwood	flowering dogwood		pic	Yes	ok		No documentation from historic period found. Not historic, but retain as screen. Remove when park offices are relocated.	186h
186i	Corfl	flowering dogwood	flowering dogwood		pic	Yes	ok		No documentation from historic period found. Not historic, but retain as screen. Remove when park offices are relocated.	186i
187	Syringa vulgaris	common lilac	common lilac		pic	Yes	stabilize, fair condition		Location incorrect on 1994 plan. Also includes some privet.	187
187a	Corfl	flowering dogwood	flowering dogwood		pic	Yes	remove, not historic, fair condition		Location incorrect on 1994 plan. Competing with historic lilac (#187).	187a
188	Juniperus virginiana	Virginia redcedar	Virginia redcedar		pic	Yes	ok		Location incorrect on 1994 plan.	188
189	Cercis canadensis	rebut	black cherry		pic	No	replant, missing		...	189
190	Cercis canadensis	rebut	black cherry		pic	No	replant, missing		...	190
191	Broussonetia papyrifera	paper mulberry	paper mulberry		pic	No	replant, missing		...	191
192	Malus sp.	apple	apple		pic	No	ok		...	192
193	Prunus serotina	black cherry	black cherry		pic	No	ok		No documentation from historic period found.	193
193f	Juniperus virginiana	Virginia redcedar	Virginia redcedar		pic	Yes	ok		Replacement for Pru sa #193, per 1965 aerial.	193f
194	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	black locust		pic	Yes	replace-in-kind, poor condition		Location incorrect on 1994 plan.	194
195	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	black locust		pic	No	replant, missing		Possibly replaced with a Jun v by 1965.	195
196	Gleditsia triacanthos	honey locust	honey locust		pic	Yes	ok		...	196
197	Corfl	flowering dogwood	flowering dogwood		pic	No	ok		...	197
198	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	black locust		pic	No	ok		No documentation from historic period found.	198
198a	Gleditsia triacanthos	honey locust	honey locust		pic	Yes	ok		Replacement for Rob ps #198.	198a
198b	Corfl	flowering dogwood	flowering dogwood		pic	Yes	remove, not historic, good condition		No documentation from historic period found.	198b
199	Fra pt	black locust	black locust		pic	Yes	replant, missing		Mislabeled as green ash	199
200	Corfl	flowering dogwood	flowering dogwood		pic	No	ok		...	200
201	Pru do	plum	plum		pic	No	replant, missing		...	201
202	Per sp	peach	peach		pic	No	ok		...	202
203	Juglans nigra	black walnut	black walnut		pic	Yes	ok		No documentation from historic period found.	203

Field ID	Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Extant 1885	Extant 1937	Extant 1988	Extant 2018	OCLP Treatment 2018	OCLP Notes 2018	Field ID #
204	Pru 6b	Prunus domestica	plum				No	ok	No documentation from historic period found.	204
205	Gle 1r	Gleditsia triacanthos	honey locust				Yes	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	205
206	Jun 1r	Juniperus virginiana	Virginia redcedar				Yes	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	206
207	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust				Yes	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	207
208	Jun vi	Juniperus virginiana	Virginia redcedar				Yes	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	208
209	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust				Yes	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	209
210	Jun vi	Juniperus virginiana	Virginia redcedar				Yes	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	210
211	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust				No	ok	No definitive documentation from historic period found.	211
212	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust				Yes	ok	replace-in-kind, poor condition	212
213	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust				No	ok	replant, missing	213
214	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust				No	ok	replant, missing	214
215	Ace ru	Acer rubrum	red maple				No	ok	Location incorrect on 1994 plan.	215
216	various	Heagrow Plants	various				7	ok	No definitive documentation from historic period found.	216
217	Jun vi	Juniperus virginiana	Virginia redcedar				Yes	ok	Did not find on 1994 map or in the field.	217
218	Jun vi	Juniperus virginiana	Virginia redcedar				No	ok	No documentation from historic period found.	218
219	Jun vi	Juniperus virginiana	Virginia redcedar				Yes	ok	No documentation from historic period found.	219
220	Que ru	Quercus rubra	red oak				Yes	ok	Proposed on APCO plan #340-3035A.	220
221	Jun vi	Juniperus virginiana	Virginia redcedar				Yes	ok	No documentation from historic period found.	221
222	Jun vi	Juniperus virginiana	Virginia redcedar				Yes	ok	No documentation from historic period found.	222
223	Jun vi	Juniperus virginiana	Virginia redcedar				Yes	ok	No documentation from historic period found.	223
223a	Com ca	Campsis radicans	trumpet vine				Yes	ok	No documentation from historic period found.	223a
224	Bro ps	Broussonetia papyrifera	paper mulberry				No	ok	No documentation from historic period found.	224
225	Jun el	Juglans nigra	black walnut				Yes	ok	Proposed on APCO plan #340-3035A.	225
226	Jun vi	Juniperus virginiana	Virginia redcedar				Yes	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	226
227	Jun vi	Juniperus virginiana	Virginia redcedar				Yes	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	227
228	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust				Yes	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	228
229	Jun vi	Juniperus virginiana	Virginia redcedar				Yes	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	229
230	Ace ru	Acer rubrum	red maple				Yes	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	230
231	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust				No	ok	One of four in a row on the north side of the Stage Road.	231
231a	Que rl	Quercus alba	white oak				Yes	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	231a
232	Cor fl	Cornus florida	flowering dogwood				No	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	232
232r	Cor fl	Cornus florida	flowering dogwood				Yes	ok	Replacement for Cor fl #232.	232r
232a	Cor fl	Cornus florida	flowering dogwood				Yes	ok	replace-in-kind, poor condition	232a
232b	Cor fl	Cornus florida	flowering dogwood				Yes	ok	replace-in-kind, poor condition	232b
233	Jug n	Juglans nigra	black walnut				Yes	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	233
234	Ace ru	Acer rubrum	red maple				Yes	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	234
235	Ace sa	Acer saccharinum	silver maple				Yes	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	235
236	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust				Yes	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	236
237	Bro ps	Broussonetia papyrifera	paper mulberry				Yes	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	237
238	Gle 1r	Gleditsia triacanthos	honey locust				No	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	238
239	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust				No	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	239
240	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust				Yes	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	240
241	Fru am	Fraxinus americana	white ash				No	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	241
242	Dio vi	Disporos virginiana	per simmon				7	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	242
243	Jun vi	Juniperus virginiana	Virginia redcedar				No	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	243
244	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust				No	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	244
245	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust				Yes	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	245
245r	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust				No	ok	Replacement for Rob ps #245	245r
246	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust				Yes	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	246
246r	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust				Yes	ok	Replacement for Rob ps #246	246r
247	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust				No	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	247
248	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust				No	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	248
249	Jun vi	Juniperus virginiana	Virginia redcedar				Yes	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	249
250	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust				Yes	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	250
251	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust				Yes	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	251
252	Jun vi	Juniperus virginiana	Virginia redcedar				No	ok	Location incorrect on 1994 plan.	252
253	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust				No	ok	No documentation from historic period found.	253
254	Que rl	Quercus alba	white oak				Yes	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	254
255	Jun vi	Juniperus virginiana	Virginia redcedar				No	ok	Do not replant because it will crowd adjacent trees.	255
256	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust				No	ok	Do not replant because it will crowd adjacent trees.	256
257	Ace ru	Acer rubrum	red maple				Yes	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	257
258	Ace ru	Acer rubrum	red maple				Yes	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	258
259	Jun vi	Juniperus virginiana	Virginia redcedar				Yes	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	259
259a	Fru sp	Fraxinus sp.	ash				Yes	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	259a
260	Lit st	Liquidambar styraciflua	sweetgum				Yes	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	260
260a	Lag sp	Lagerstromia sp.	crage myrtle				Yes	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	260a
260b	Hib sy	Hibiscus syriacus	rose of sharon				Yes	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	260b
260c	Hib sy	Hibiscus syriacus	rose of sharon				Yes	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	260c
260d	Hib sy	Rose sp.	Rose sp.				Yes	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	260d
260e	OS vi	Ostrya virginiana	hops hornbeam				Yes	ok	Historically there was an oak at this location.	260e
260f	Que rl	Quercus alba	white oak				Yes	ok	Historically there was an oak at this location.	260f
261	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust				Yes	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	261
262	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust				Yes	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	262
262a	Pru 6b	Prunus domestica	plum				Yes	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	262a
262b	Pru 6b	Prunus domestica	plum				Yes	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	262b
262c	Pru 6b	Prunus domestica	plum				Yes	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	262c
262d	Pla ac	Platanus x acerifolia	London Plane				Yes	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	262d
263	Rob ps	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust				Yes	ok	Historic based on age estimate. No documentation from historic period found.	263

Field ID #	Name ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Extant 1965	Extant 1937	Extant 1968	Extant 2018	OCLIP Treatment 2018	OCLIP Notes 2018	Field ID #
264	Gle tr	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	honey locust		age		No	replant, missing		264
265	Jun vi	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Virginia redcedar		pic	pic	Yes	stabilize, fair condition	Trunk is split.	265
265a	Fra sp	<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>	ash				Yes	remove due to Emerald ash disease, not historic, good condition	No documentation from historic period found.	265a
266	Rob ps	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	black locust		dim	pic	Yes	stabilize, fair condition		266
267	Rob ps	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	black locust		dim	pic	Yes	stabilize, fair condition		267
268	Rob ps	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	black locust		dim	pic	Yes	ok		268
269	Rob ps	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	black locust		dim	pic	Yes	ok		269
269a	Rob ps	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	black locust		dim	pic	No	replant, missing		269a
270	Rob ps	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	black locust		dim	pic	No	replant, missing	Labelled as 220 on 1994 plan	270
271	Rob ps	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	black locust		dim	pic	Yes	replant, missing		271
272	Jun vi	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Virginia redcedar		pic	pic	Yes	ok		272
273	Jun vi	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Virginia redcedar				No	replant, missing		273
274	Lir tu	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	tulip poplar				?		Did not find on 1994 map or in the field.	274
275	Que al	<i>Quercus alba</i>	white oak				?		Did not find on 1994 map or in the field.	275
276	Que ve	<i>Quercus velutina</i>	black oak				?		Did not find on 1994 map or in the field.	276
E1	Jun vi	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Virginia redcedar		pic	pic	Yes	ok		E1
E2	Jun vi	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Virginia redcedar		pic	pic	Yes	ok		E2
E3	Jun vi	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Virginia redcedar		pic	pic	Yes	ok		E3
E4	Jun vi	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Virginia redcedar		pic	pic	Yes	ok		E4
E5	Jun vi	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Virginia redcedar		pic	pic	Yes	ok		E5
E6	Jun vi	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Virginia redcedar		pic	pic	Yes	ok		E6
E7	Jun vi	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Virginia redcedar		pic	pic	Yes	ok		E7
E8	Jun vi	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Virginia redcedar		pic	pic	Yes	ok		E8
E9	Jun vi	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Virginia redcedar		pic	pic	Yes	replace-in-kind, poor condition		E9
E10	Jun vi	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Virginia redcedar		pic	pic	Yes	stabilize, fair condition		E10
E11	Jun vi	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Virginia redcedar		pic	pic	Yes	ok		E11
E12	Ced oc	<i>Cedrus occidentalis</i>	common taxiberry		pic	pic	Yes	stabilize, fair condition		E12
E13	Jun vi	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Virginia redcedar		pic	pic	Yes	ok		E13

APPENDIX D. SPECIFICATIONS AND PRODUCT RESEARCH

This appendix includes specifications for the carriage roads at Acadia National Park, product information on alternative path and trail surfaces, and options for groundcovers. See circulation projects (C-1, C-3, C-4) in Chapter 2.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR CRUSHED STONE AGGREGATE CARRIAGE ROADS ACADIA NATIONAL PARK, 2007

General:

1. Provide crushed aggregate surface course material (“half inch minus”), crushed stone aggregate (“inch minus”), and blown ledge in accordance with specifications below. Materials shall be delivered to Acadia National Park, Bar Harbor, Maine. Notice to Proceed will be issued upon receipt of certified test results and Certificate of Compliance.
2. Locations: Deliver materials to locations as shown on bid schedule.
 - a. Liscomb Pit. Located on Liscomb Pit road off Route 233, Bar Harbor, Maine.
 - b. Schooner Head Road. Project stockpile locations adjacent to Schooner Head Road between Jackson Lab and Park entrance, Bar Harbor, Maine.
3. Deliveries.
 - a. Material to be delivered to Liscomb Pit. Deliver all material within 60 days of approval of test results
 - b. Material to be delivered to Schooner Head Road. Deliver material to job site in small quantities as needed. Minimum quantity requested at one time will be one truck load (up to 18 tons depending on contractor’s equipment).

Testing and Quality Control:

4. Within 10 days of award, Contractor shall submit test results from a certified testing laboratory and a Certificate of Compliance. Failure to submit test results meeting specifications and Certificate of Compliance within 30 days will result in termination of contract and award will be made to next lowest bidder.
5. In addition to initial testing, Contractor shall perform additional gradation tests and furnish results as materials are processed and/or delivered. Frequency of additional testing shall be 1 test per 500 cubic yards. If source of materials should change after completion of original test, a complete set of tests, as required above, shall be performed again.
6. Government reserves the right to conduct quality control inspection and testing to determine the reliability of the test results and Certificate of Compliance. Materials delivered that do not comply with the specifications and/or certifications shall be removed from the site at no cost to the Government.

CRUSHED AGGREGATE SURFACE COURSE MATERIAL (HALF INCH MINUS)

7. Aggregate shall consist of hard, durable particles or fragments of crushed stone or gravel conforming to the following requirements and gradations:

- Los Angles abrasion, ASTM C 131 and C 535 50% max.*
- Fractured faces (one face) 95% min.*
- Fracture faces (two faces) 75% min.*
- Soundness loss, 5 cycles, ASTM C 88 (magnesium) 18% max.*
- Flat/Elongated (length to width >5 ASTM D4791 15% max.*

* Based on the portion retained on the 3/8” sieve

8. Materials shall be free from organic material and lumps or balls of clay.

9. Material passing the No. 4 sieve shall consist of natural or crushed sand and fine mineral particles. The material including any blended filler, shall have a plasticity index of not more than 6 and a liquid limit of not more than 25 when tested in accordance with ASTM D4318.

10. Aggregate shall contain a minimum of 5% clay particles by no more than 50% of that portion of material passing the No. 200 sieve size shall be clay. Inorganic clay to be used as binder shall conform to the following:

- Passing No. 200 75%
- Liquid Limit 30 min.
- Plastic Index 8 min.

11. The fraction of material passing the No. 200 sieve size shall be determined by washing as indicated in ASTM D1140, “Amount of Material in Soils Finer Than the No. 200 Sieve.” The fractured faces for the coarse aggregate portion (retained on the No. 4 Sieve) shall have an area of each face equal to at least 75% of the smallest midsectional area of the piece. When two fractured faces are contiguous, the angle between the planes of fractures shall be at least 30 degrees to count as two fractured faces. Fractured faces shall be obtained by mechanical crushing.

12. Gradation shall be obtained by crushing, screening, and blending processes as may be necessary. Material shall meet following screen analysis requirements by weight.

<u>Sieve Designation</u>	<u>Percent Passing</u>
1/2”	100%
3/8”	90-100%
No. 4	60-81%
No. 8	44-60%
No. 40	20-33%
No. 200	10-16%

CRUSHED STONE AGGREGATE (INCH MINUS)

13. Material shall be composed of clean, hard, durable fragments or particles of crushed stone or natural gravel. Material shall be free from organic matter and lumps or balls of clay.
14. Material shall have 50% minimum fractured faces per FLH T 507.
15. Obtain the aggregate gradation by crushing, screening, and blending processes as necessary. Fine aggregate, material passing the no. 4 sieve, shall consist of natural or crushed sand and fine mineral particles.
16. Material shall meet following screen analysis requirements by weight.

<u>Sieve Designation</u>	<u>Percent Passing</u>
1 inch	100%
3/4 inch	97 - 100%
3/8 inch	67 - 79%
No. 4	47 - 59%
No. 40	12 - 21%
No. 200	6 - 10%

BLOWN LEDGE

17. Material shall be composed of clean, hard, durable fragments of crushed or blasted stone. Material shall be free from organic matter and lumps or balls of clay.
18. 100% of the material shall have at least two fractured faces.
19. Gradation shall be obtained by crushing, screening, and blending processes as may be necessary. Material shall meet following screen analysis requirements by weight.

<u>Sieve Designation</u>	<u>Percent Passing</u>
6"	100%
2"	5%

20. Government reserves the right to approve blown ledge based on visual inspection.

Measurement and Payment:

21. Payment shall be made at the unit price per ton based on certified weight tickets.

field notes

The shared ideas of NPS cultural landscape specialists

Path & Trail Surface Alternatives for Cultural Landscape Applications

NPS professionals working to preserve the historic character of unpaved circulation systems in cultural landscapes have long looked for design solutions to achieve stable and slip-resistant surfaces. In the last decade, the array of products for stabilizing unpaved surfaces or creating permeable but accessible routes has burgeoned. This document is intended to examine the array of products used by our NPS colleagues in cultural landscapes, and evaluate these experiences.

The products are organized into three sections: 1) Integral Stabilizers or products more commonly regarded as “soil stabilizers” that are mixed into the surface course of the circulation tread; 2) Surface Course Treatments for products applied as a topping upon a compacted base course; and 3) Traditional Solutions for the tried and trusted materials that may still have some advantages over the newer products.

In addition to product details, evaluations and links to manufacturer’s websites, the document provides a summary ranking of the products and links to other resources on surfacing alternatives authored by other organizations. Please consider sharing your experiences with these and other path and trail surface alternatives for cultural landscapes with the NPS WASO Park Cultural Landscapes Program.



Filterpave on ACAD's Ocean Path.

INSIDE

[General Considerations](#)

Tips before you begin

[Products At-A-Glance](#)

Summary ranking of Stable Surface Alternatives

[Integral Stabilizers](#)

Listing of integral stabilizer products

[Surface Course Treatments](#)

Listing of Surface Course Treatment products

[Traditional Solutions](#)

General surfacing solutions

[Resources](#)

Additional resources and evaluations

[Appendix](#)

General Considerations

As a result of collecting experiences across a wide range of projects and locations, some general guidelines emerged that should be considered at the beginning of any path or trail surfacing project.

- **Ask around.**

Reach out to the NPS colleagues cited in this document to learn more about their experience with particular products.

- **Conduct market research.**

Conduct market research to verify the suitability of a product for the cultural landscape.

- **Know your site.**

Consider the site conditions and whether a surfacing product's installation requirements can be met, especially with regard to equipment access. Communicate with the manufacturer regarding specifications and talk to your vendor about their past experiences with the product. Determine your accessibility goals.

- **Mind the gap.**

The success of an installation may be determined by its edges. Edge conditions such as slope, availability of native fill material, and erosion containment can influence how well a product performs.

- **Test first.**

Use test plots to sample products before committing to a design solution. Parks that used test plots to make key decisions, such as color choice and product durability, were more satisfied with the end result.

- **Different results in different places.**

Site conditions and installation procedures can mean success in one park and failure in another. Regional considerations, including weather (snow pack, freeze/thaw cycles) and product availability will limit product options.

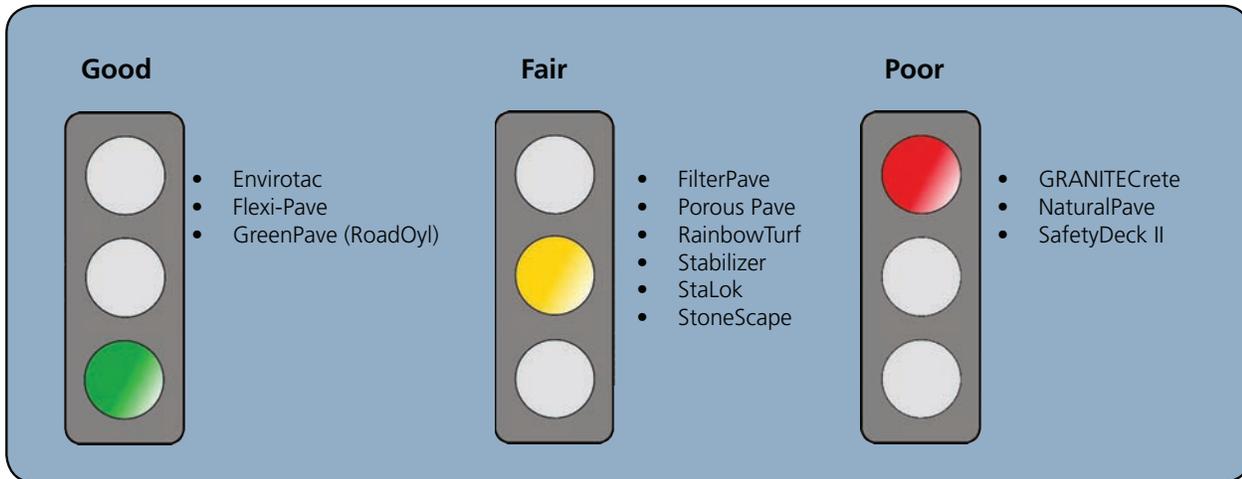
- **Consider maintenance.**

What are the park's maintenance expectations, e.g., how long does the park need the application to last? Is the park able to provide maintenance such as eliminating weeds? What equipment will be used to perform maintenance and can the product support it?

Products At-A-Glance

Based on pros and cons shared by NPS staff's experiences, a preliminary rating of "good," "fair," or "poor" is provided. This subjective rating is intended for quick reference only, and does not represent an endorsement of a particular company.

When there is not enough information to evaluate a product, it is listed as satisfactory (amber).



Product Details

1. Integral Stabilizers

Integral Stabilizers are soil stabilizers or binders, applied to, or mixed with native soils and aggregates and sometimes colorants to stabilize surfaces and increase resistance to traffic wear and erosion. Soil stabilizers may be appropriate for cultural landscapes when the goal is to retain a circulation route that was historically unpaved. The resulting appearance of binder products is a stable “dirt” or “gravel” surface.

Envirotac II (RhinoSnot)

EP&A Envirotac, Inc.
La Quinta, CA



Product Description

An acrylic polymer mixed with water and sprayed over a surface for dust and erosion control.

Manufacturer’s Description

Envirotac II when applied will penetrate into the soil, bonding the soil particles, and binding them in place. The treated area becomes very resilient to wear and our unique elasticity ensures the road will survive the onslaught of vehicular traffic, rain, snow, and various conditions that can wear down a road. The product is non hazardous, dries odorless, and transparent.

Rating by NPS Staff

Pros

- Works well in wet areas

Cons

- Subsequent grading over surface renders this product ineffective as a stabilizer

NPS Staff Experiences

MORA: “We have used something we still call “Rhino Snot” for a temp hellipad. It also has applications for tackifying and hydro seeding. A surface application will work but first performing a 6 inch scratching of the surface is best. The product needs to be applied to a stable surface; any grading over it will make it disappear.”

--Saylor Moss, Historical Landscape Architect

(formerly Road Oyl)

Midwest Industries
Canton, OH



A suite of stabilizer products that are applied to native soils. The company's RoadOyl product has been re-branded and is now a component of the GreenPave system.

Manufacturer's Product Description

GreenPave is an innovative soil stabilization approach to road construction that uses alternative binders to engineer sustainable and durable pavement out of native soils. Our GreenPave technologies allow us to build stronger roads at shallower depths than any other approach, which means your road budget will stretch further than you imagined.

Rating by NPS Staff

Pros

- Meets Universal Design requirements
- Long-lasting

Cons

- None provided

NPS Staff Experiences

GLAC: "The first application was at Running Eagle Falls Trail in the Two Medicine Valley. The material used was 'Road Oyl' which was mixed on site in portable concrete mixers and placed by motorized wheelbarrow. The mixture (agg, water and binder-liquid), delivered in drums, was placed on the .3 mi., 4 ft. wide trail. The spread material was rolled with an asphalt roller. This pavement has withstood time admirably and is still in place. Some root heaving has occurred yet it still is in relatively good shape given it was placed during the summer of 1998.

"In 2010-2011 ResinPave (by Midwest) was placed on the Grinnell Trail leading from the Swiftcurrent Picnic Area. Willow Creek Construction delivered 36 c.y. of $\frac{3}{4}$ minus aggregate for mixing with ResinPave. Spoklies provided aggregate for base preparation. Lifetime Paving Systems installed the surfacing material with a Midwest specialist on hand during the procedure. This material again required mixing and the use of water and curing requiring accuracy of application and rates. Snow and rain pushed the project completion into 2011."

--Jack Gordon, Park Landscape Architect

GOGA: "We used Road Oyl at Crissy Field in 2000 with a crushed stone along the promenade. It's held up well but is in need of replacement. We have plans to replace the promenade in spring 2017 with a new trail tread material."

--Kirsten Holder, Landscape Architect

MORA: "The maintenance staff at MORA love this product for its long-lasting quality. Road Oyl, under the GreenPave system technology, was used in the 90's for ADA campsites that were "models of perfection" according to folks from the National Center on Accessibility from Indiana. It was also recently used at the higher elevation Paradise Picnic Area: mixed at 3 yards and 1:1 ratio GreenPave product/water. It was raked out to 3" thick and rolled with a walk-behind roller, but not on vibrate as it would sink in the mix.

--Shannon Sawyer, Historical Landscape Architect

External Resources:

[National Trails and Training Partnership’s *Evaluation of ‘Road Oyl’ for Trail Stabilization*](#)

See also the FHWA report, *Soil Stabilizers on Universally Accessible Trails* in the [Resources](#) section for an evaluation of Road Oyl.



GreenPave at MORA’s Paradise Picnic Area.



Road Oyl path at Crissy Field, GOGA.

NaturalPAVE

Soil Stabilization Products, Co.
Merced, CA

**Product Description**

A pine-based resin used to stabilize aggregate to achieve a smooth unpaved road/dirt trail-appearance. The product is mixed and installed with asphalt-laying equipment. Milled cement concrete or asphalt can be recycled as part of the aggregate.

Manufacturer's Product Description

The significance of the NaturalPAVE XL Resin Pavement technology is clear when the environmental advantages are considered: no air pollution or fossil fuel burning required to heat the product during its manufacturing transportation or placement; and no toxic petroleum components to contaminate land and water. These pavements retain the natural coloration and texture of the constituent aggregate materials. Additionally, these light colored solar reflective pavements provide a cool alternative to black asphalt and its deleterious contributions to the Urban Heat Island Effect, smog formation, greenhouse gas emission, global warming and climate change.

Rating by NPS Staff**Pros**

- Properly installed examples have held up

Cons

- Cracking and raveling at edges
- Vegetation growth through cracks
- Poor permeability
- Limited pre-installation shelf-life
- Mildew/moss/algae in heavy shade
- Discolored by heavy equipment tires

NPS Staff Experiences

WASO: "The product is mixed and installed with asphalt-laying equipment. Milled cement concrete or asphalt can be recycled as part of the aggregate. Has been used at John Muir NHS and Fort Vancouver NHS to simulate dirt roads within cultural landscapes. Keith Park at JOMU and colleagues at FOVA have indicated problems with cracking and raveling of edges (without rigid retention) and vegetation growth through cracks. The pavement appears to be minimally permeable. Lack of permeability and higher cost than asphalt has raised questions about the viability of colored asphalt as an alternative to NaturalPave.

-- Susan Dolan, WASO Park Cultural Landscapes Program Manager

OCLP: "NaturalPAVE was specified by an A/E contractor for portions of the park's Line-Item construction project at the Theodore Roosevelt home. The manufacturer's specifications detailed that proper compaction with a drum roller is critical. The contractors used a vibrating tamper and the installation failed. The project sought to change the surfacing to asphalt chip seal or rolled stone surfacing (a 3/8" maximum aggregate rolled into a tack coat applied to an asphalt base).

"My involvement with SAHI led me to contact Brandon Bies and Andy Wenchell at NCR concerning ARHO. My NCR colleagues have the on-site experience, but I will share what I

know from my conversations. There have been two installations of NaturalPAVE at ARHO, the first in 2009 and second in 2012. Both were installed over a two-inch asphalt base due to clay soils and concerns over expanding and shrinking soils. The first installation failed (major cracks) in about a week's time. There were two likely culprits: 1) transportation and shelf life of the binder product, and 2) custom aggregate incorporated for the project. The binder shipped from the manufacturer in California and then likely stayed in a staging area on site reducing its effectiveness. The custom aggregate had not been tested prior to installation at ARHO and could have had unknown interactions with the binder. From the two contacts I communicated with, the second 2009 installation and the 2012 have held up. In heavy shade areas at ARHO, mildew has developed on NaturalPAVE."

-- *Tim Layton, Historical Landscape Architect*

JOMU: "Since I've been at the park we've had to fill in cracks and reseal the surface a couple times. My experience with it is that it works reasonably well in the flatter, more stable middle sections of the driveway with minimal raveling, but at the edges of the driveway and pathway it is highly prone to raveling, especially on slopes where the path is not supported or formed on the downhill side. This is further exacerbated by annual weeds that work their way into or up through the cracks. Every year I must either spray or torch the weeds to keep from losing the road edge to erosion. In contrast, this is not an issue where we have a section of thick asphalt driveway leading up a relatively steep incline... We also have some shaded sections of NaturalPave that accumulate slippery moss and algae in the winter (which is problematic on an ADA trail), though this could happen to any wet, shady surface. Lastly, I've noticed that the NaturalPave binder doesn't hold up to heavy equipment tires (such as a boom lift) when the tires are turned in place, i.e., "sitting and spinning" without forward motion. The black tire marks left behind don't go away very quickly either."

-- *Keith W. Park, Preservation Horticulturist*

GOGA: "We've had not great (OK, bad) results with NaturalPAVE. Like at JOMU, we see lots of cracking and edge raveling."

-- *Amy Hoke, Historical Landscape Architect*

NAMA: "Monocacy National Battlefield and Arlington House had similar results [to JOMU]. Avoid it."

-- *Michael Commisso, Cultural Resource Specialist*

External Resources:

[A Case Study of the Forest Service's use of NaturalPave at the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge.](#)

Road Oyl

Midwest Industries
Canton, OH

Road Oyl has been rebranded by Midwest Industries and is now part of their GreenPave product. See GreenPave.

Stabilizer

Stabilizer Solutions, Inc.
Phoenix, AZ

Product Description

Polymer-based soil stabilizer made from organic materials.

**Manufacturer's Product Description**

Stabilizer increases natural pathway strength and stability while maintaining the raw appearance and texture of a gravel driveway or pathway. It makes your pathway firm, but not concrete, still natural.

Rating by NPS Staff**Pros**

- Appearance close to gravel
- Extremely long lasting in some cases

Cons

- Product did not set up; remained mushy
- Not well suited for vehicles
- Product's color impacts quality

NPS Staff Experiences

OCLP: "We used a binder product [Stabilizer] at Longfellow house in the early 2000s. They applied it with a paving machine. We were going for a dirt-looking driveway. The product did not work well for us and we wound up removing it and replacing it with a crusher drive. I think that the product could have worked. I think that when they made test panels it both shed water and perked. But the final color we chose I believe had too much clay in it and it was a nightmare to maintain. When you turned a vehicle on it in wet conditions it made big divots that were hard to rake out when wet, and they set up when they had a chance to dry. It may have been better on a pathway."

--*Jamie McGuane, Preservation Horticulturist*

CUVA: "Four test plots of the Stabilizer product mixed with various gravel combinations were installed on the Garfield [JAGA] site as it was anticipated this would provide the most 'dirt' like surface while also being solid and stable. None of the test plots were successful, however, as they would generally not set-up and remained mushy, especially during rainy weather. Larger gravel pieces also continue to chip out of the surface creating ruts."

--*Kim Norley, Park Landscape Architect*

MIMA: "In the late 1990s and early 2000s, the park used Stabilizer to harden a 5.5-mile pedestrian and bicycle trail that parallels and follows the historic road associated with the first battle of the American Revolution in Concord, Lincoln, and Lexington, Massachusetts. Matching the color of the native soil and harmonizing with the historic setting, the trail surface consists of clay, sand, and the Stabilizer product, known as psyllium from a desert plant, Plantago. Pre-mixing and curing were critical steps in the

installation process. Overall the treatment has been very successful and enduring (now almost 20 years old). Flat sections have held up particularly well. Drainage is fundamental to the success of the hardened trail. Where the surface is slightly crowned and water sheets off of the surface, the trail is in good condition. In sections where water has concentrated and built up speed (sloped sections that have lost crown and shoulder), the water has scoured and washed away the stabilized surface. It is difficult to patch and repair the stabilized surface. Some subsequent patches are soft, because the mix contained too much sand and not enough clay. At an underpass, where the trail descends and ascends at about a five percent slope, the surface is notably soft. Here, mountain bikes chew up the surface as riders ascend the hill. As a result, this sloped section will be resurfaced with crowned asphalt with a matching chipseal surface in the year ahead. The park also used Stabilizer for two parking areas (a similar product designed for vehicle use areas). Again, due to their generally flat topography, the surface has remained hardened, particularly where drainage is carefully maintained.”

--Margie Coffin Brown, *Integrated Resources Program Manager*



A section of the 5.5-mile Battle Road Trail at MIMA. The earthen trail is hardened with *Stabilizer*.



Test plot installation of *Stabilizer* at JAGA.

2. Surface Course Treatments

Surface Course Treatments are topping surfaces often containing recycled glass or rubber. They are occasionally mixed with native soils but are usually a proprietary combination of binder and aggregate. Most of the products included here are described as permeable pavement. They generally result in a more tightly bound, firm surface than the Integral Stabilizers of Section 1.

Filterpave

FilterPave Products LLC
Higbee, MO



Product Description

A poured-in-place mix of stone or recycled glass that performs as permeable pavement.

Manufacturer's Product Description

Filterpave combines a very ecologically sensitive, yet high performance binder, with specific aggregates to create a very effective, yet attractive, porous pavement. Filterpave can be used in pedestrian and light vehicular parking applications.

Rating by NPS Staff

Pros

- Water permeable
- Initial install looks great
- Good public feedback on the treatment

Cons

- TBD

NPS Staff Experiences

ACAD:

[Experiences for an install performed in Fall 2016]

- “We installed it ourselves over an intense 3 day training period. They [the contractor] usually do it, but we wanted a bit more control over when or where we would use it. All the prep work was done by us.
- The two trainers were hard and diligent workers, and the sales guy was good to deal with, too.
- To ensure success, we used their stone for our first time which really jacks up the price. In the future we will use local stone and just buy their resins.
- Public comments have been just shy of 100% satisfactory.
- We did a 550’ section of heavily used trail, 5 feet wide. We used forms on the outside for concise edges.
- Grade 7% or less.
- We used perforated pipe at intervals under our tread, directly below the pour. The trainers did not think we needed it, we did it anyway to ensure drainage under the surface.
- It is indeed porous - water rolls right through it.
- After a three weeks, it look great, we’re quite happy. We’ll let you know more in about 10 years!”

--Gary Stellpflug, Trails Supervisor



FilterPave on ACAD's Ocean Path.

Flexi-Pave

Capitol Flexi-Pave, LLC
Leesburg, VA

**Product Description**

Permeable pavement made from recycled tires.

Manufacturer's Product Description

Flexi®-Pave is a porous, non-cracking, insulating, and flexible construction material that can be used for a variety of applications. Flexi®-Pave is mixed directly on the installation site and cures in just 24 hours. It is designed for low speed applications with pedestrian and vehicular use, and bonds without trouble to adjacent construction materials.

Rating by NPS Staff**Pros**

- Numerous color and texture options
- Suitable for accessible walkways
- Can handle pedestrian and vehicular traffic

Cons

- May have a more distinct appearance than products that incorporate gravel
- Color discrepancy

NPS Staff Experiences

MONO: "Our project involved using Flexipave on an approximately 6' x 150' path to provide an accessible walkway to a historic structure we've rehabilitated for visitor use. Construction was completed in March 2016, so we've got about 6 months of experience with the product.

The thing that was most attractive to us, aside from the impervious surface/water conveyance benefits, were the myriad options for color and texture. The material can have multiple different mixtures and colors of stone and shades of rubber, depending on your use (foot traffic, vehicle use, etc) that allow for customization in historic landscapes. The contractor we used (and I'm sure all contractors would do this) provided us a sample board to look at and even provided us larger samples to take onsite and throw down on the ground. This allowed us to blend the Flexipave color with the landscape and native soil colors.

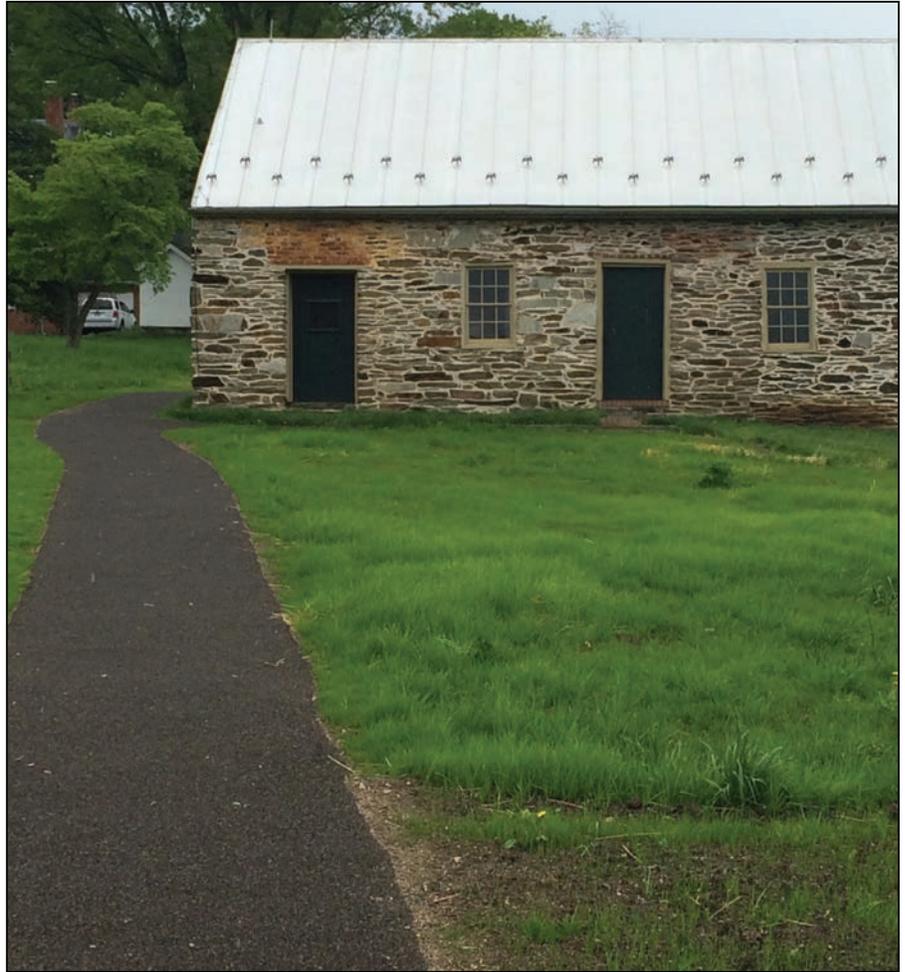
The material did take a bit of time to dull (after installation it was a bit shiny), but after a few months it has really taken a more weathered look. With more time (in another year or more), I'm sure that visitor use and sun and dust/dirt will continue to weather it.

We're VERY happy with the outcome with Flexipave...The idea we've had all along was to find a solution that could be transferable across the park for pathways, waysides, pulloffs, and parking areas. I think Flexipave provides that for us. It'll be good to re-evaluate after a year or two, for sure, but it looks extremely promising at this point."

-- Andrew Banasik, Acting Superintendent

External Resource:

[Manufacturer's Flickr album of the installation at Monocacy National Battlefield.](#)



An accessible walkway surfaced with *Flexi-Pave* at MONO.

GRANITEcrete

GraniteCrete
Carmel, CA

**Product Description**

Aggregate and clay mixture that can be combined with native soil to form a permeable pavement.

Manufacturer's Product Description

GraniteCrete paths and walkways have the look and feel of a crushed organic surface, but bear the near strength and erosion control of professionally installed concrete. Our pathways are porous, passing through over an inch per hour and addressing storm-water and heat island environmental concerns and yielding 13 points in three categories of the LEED rating system. Combined with your choice of four organic colors, GraniteCrete is the natural path for your next landscaping project.

Rating by NPS Staff**Pros**

- May be suitable for small areas

Cons

- Cracking and edge raveling
- Difficult installation process

NPS Staff Experiences

GOGA: "Unsatisfactory, cracking and edge raveling."

--Amy Hoke, *Historical Landscape Architect*

GOGA: "The installation is very difficult and there are often imperfections in the material from the beginning. It also cracks like concrete. It could work well in small areas."

--Kirsten Holder, *Landscape Architect*



GraniteCrete at Crissy Field, GOGA. Source: granitecrete.com

Porous Pave

Porous Pave, Inc.
Grant, MI

**Product Description**

Porous Pave is a pour-in-place permeable paving material made from recycled tires, aggregate and urethane binder.

Manufacturer's Product Description

Porous Pave is a pour-in-place permeable paving material made from recycled tires, aggregate and urethane binder. The proven benefits of Porous Pave include:

Highly Porous, Environmentally Friendly, Flexible, Frost and Freeze Resistant, Installation Benefits, Slip Resistant, Strong and Durable.

Rating by NPS Staff**Pros**

- Weathers well

Cons

- Potential environmental concerns (See manufacturer's response below)

NPS Staff Experiences

ACAD: "For what it's worth - this is a photo of four test patches of PorousPave, a product with a percentage of ground up rubber tires. We did this in front of our shop last fall. Weathered one year - hardly a test - quite well. I called a few references who said they liked this, one had it down as long as 7 years and it still looked fine. However, our resource folks did not like it, as the tires breaking down are pretty noxious chemicals."

--Gary Stellflug, Trails Supervisor

POROUS PAVE INC.: Porous Pave differs from raw recycled rubber like used in some playgrounds and artificial turf, they do have harmful dust that can cause health problems.

Our process starts with using only truck tires because there is no steel in the tread area, eliminating any chance of steel in our finished product. Next we chip the rubber to size then heat the rubber chips to about 200 degrees, this opens the pores, then the rubber goes through the color dyeing process sealing the rubber and coloring it. Finally, when the rubber and rock are mixed with our binder at installation, the binder totally encapsulates both the rubber and rock and creates the finished surface.

We have no leaching of any harmful materials and have 3rd party testing-
<http://www.porouspaveinc.com/wp-content/uploads/Leach-Testing.pdf>

--Jay Oosterhouse, National Sales Manager for Porous Pave



Four *Porous Pavement* test plots at ACAD.

StaLok

Stabilizer Solutions, Inc.
Phoenix, AZ

**Product Description**

Paving surface created with a waterless binder and decomposed granite or crushed stone.

Manufacturer's Product Description

Innovative StaLok Waterless technology transforms natural decomposed granite and crushed stone into a unique natural paving material. Its unique surface characteristics resist weathering from water. Our proprietary blending procedure ensures that StaLok simply needs compaction to activate, saving time and water during installation.

Rating by NPS Staff**Pros**

- All-weather performance
- Installation doesn't require a cure time because it's waterless
- Impact from root heaving is minimized by pavement flexibility

Cons

- Discolored by bicycle and vehicle tires
- Edges are unstable when not contained
- Pedestrian traffic only

NPS Staff Experiences

GLAC: "Holding up well at GLAC. Maintenance requirements include:

- No vehicles beyond UTV-types should drive on the material
- No snow plowing on trail
- For placement and repairs, temperatures need to be above 40 degrees Fahrenheit.
- During trail opening efforts, if dry, it is recommended that high powered leaf blowers, used elsewhere by campground staff, be used to 'sweep' the surface."

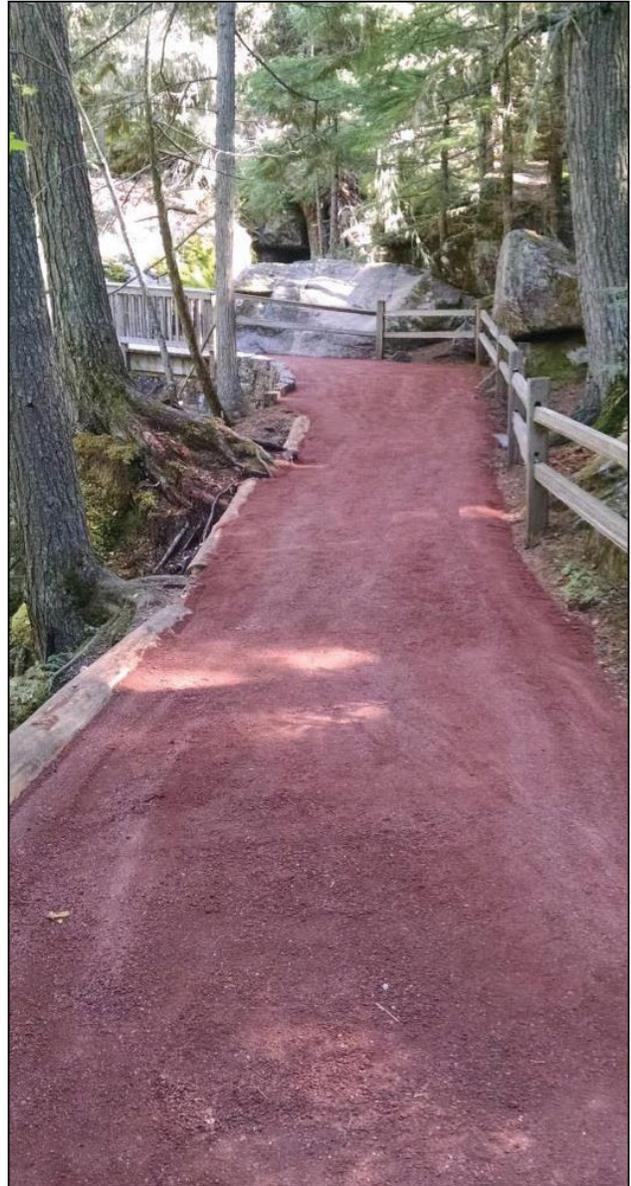
--*Jack Gordon, Park Landscape Architect*

GOGA: "Within 2 weeks the test installation was completely black (from bicycle tires?) while the adjacent sections retained their native chert reddish-brown color. It was also more complicated to install and more expensive than advertised, according to installer. I did speak to a trail foreman at YOSE who loves StaLok – he reported it's really holding up well and the snow load helps to compact it during the winter months."

--*Amy Hoke, Historical Landscape Architect*

YOSE: "Yosemite has experimented with numerous decomposed granite paving materials and the Facilities Management group favors a product called StaLok which seems to hold up well under a wide range of weather conditions."

--*Kimball Koch, Project Manager*



StaLok installation before (left) and after (right) on the Trail of Cedars at GLAC.

StoneScape

Nagle Athletic Surfaces
East Syracuse, NY

**Product Description**

Epoxy resin binder dressed with decorative stone.

Manufacturer's Product Description

This decorative surfacing treatment is comprised of an epoxy resin binder that is dressed with decorative stone. The stone permanently bonds to the surface, therefore, eliminating the problem of loose and discolored aggregate over time.

Rating by NPS Staff**Pros**

- Can be applied to a variety of surfaces

Cons

- Shows signs of cracking and marring by gum

NPS Staff Experiences

OCLP: "StoneScape is an epoxy resin binder treatment covered with natural or pigmented aggregates. This product was used over existing asphalt to mark bike lanes in lower Manhattan (non-NPS). My understanding is that the binder can be applied to asphalt, concrete, or wood. For the lower Manhattan projects, the aggregate was supplied by the Kafka Granite. I do not know of this product being used at an NPS property."

-- *Tim Layton, Historical Landscape Architect*



Source: nagleatheltic.com

Rainbow Turf / Rubber Trails

Rubber Designs
Melbourne, FL



Product Description

Rubber matting product.

Manufacturer's Product Description

Rubber Designs Rubber Trails is a 100% Recycled Rubber Safety Surface from waste stream content that is designed to offer pedestrians and joggers a low-impact, good traction, shock absorbing, and firm but resilient rubber surface.

Rating by NPS Staff

Pros

- Easy installation
- Long lasting

Cons

- Cost
- Can only be applied by a certified installer

NPS Staff Experiences

EISE: "The product was installed by a licensed installer out of Florida and overall the installation and mixture of the material appeared very simple. Rainbow Turf will only be sold to a licensed installer so you either need to find one to buy it for you or take their 2 week training class and become a licensed installer. The trail has so far proved to be very durable and has not diminished in quality or color at all since the install 3 years ago. The public is always asking about it and we receive many compliments on it. The largest downside was the cost. For us it was a trial run for potential installation in other areas of the park. Now that I know what I know, I think becoming an installer so you can buy it yourself will provide enough savings to get the product down to a reasonable cost per linear foot."

--Randy Hill, Supervisory Facility Operations Specialist



Safety Deck II

Mat Factory, Inc.
Los Angeles, CA



Product Description

Matting system made of recycled PVC and rubber that grass grows through for areas with high pedestrian traffic.

Manufacturer's Product Description

Safety Deck II® mats, from Mat Factory, can be installed to create safer, natural playground, outdoor recreational, sport surfaces, nature paths and nature trails - an excellent application for pedestrian and vehicular traffic.

Rating by NPS Staff

Pros

- Provides lawn reinforcement in areas of high use

Cons

- Visitor complaints about muddiness
- Visitor complaints about heels getting caught
- Does not support adequate growth of grass; grass becomes denuded
- Product becomes highly visible

NPS Staff Experiences

BRVB: "Visitors have always complained about no walkway, but once this was installed, got complaints of it being muddy. Within a short time women were complaining about heels going through the holes.

"Why it was selected: Suggested by a historian, wanted something with ease of installation and made of recycled material.

When did park notice failure: Within 1-2 years

Concerns about removal: How to dispose of material. What is the best replacement?"

--Treva Harris, Facility Operations Specialist, Midwest Region



Safety Deck II installed at BRVB.

3. Traditional Solutions

Traditional solutions are conventional topping surfaces of compacted aggregate and/or asphaltic concrete. Asphalt creates an impermeable pavement.

Chip Seal

CUVA: “The best product we use is leveling course asphalt that has bigger aggregate gradation, topped with a chip and seal surface to get the look of gravel. Unfortunately, it is not porous nor is asphalt the most environmentally friendly product.”

-- *Kim Norley, Park Landscape Architect*

OCLP: “If parks are looking for ‘natural’ looking paving and want reduced future maintenance, I would consider chip seal or exposed aggregate concrete [either asphalt- or cement- concrete]. Higher installation costs and impervious surfacing but the longevity and future maintenance – with proper installation – are more known. I think all other products have some level of more immediate recurring maintenance.”

--*Tim Layton, Historical Landscape Architect*

Asphalt

JAGA: “The preferred alternative was selected to be colored asphalt. The asphalt will be custom colored to match the site’s native “dirt.” The path alignment will remain as-is to represent historic circulation routes and will not be made with a straight-edge, but rather be allowed to free-form to look more naturalized. . . As the Historic Land and the Tenant House walkway were historically “dirt” surfaces, this alternative represents the historic surface in a modern but compatible manner.” [Also mitigates issues of dust being tracked into historic buildings and damaging fabric.]

-- *Kim Norley, Park Landscape Architect, CUVA*

Compacted Aggregate

OCLP: “...Graded and compacted ¾-inch aggregate is relatively cheap, non-proprietary, easy to stockpile or have delivered, and does not involve specialized equipment or labor to install.”

--*Tim Layton, Historical Landscape Architect*

General

OCLP: “I generally prefer to recommend tried and true materials that can be patched or repaired with in-house labor and equipment. That is what sustainable means to me. I have recommended lots of asphalt-concrete chip seal pathways (WEFA), and have widely distributed ACAD “dense graded -crushed stone” spec for the carriage road surface or “wearing” course. I have also widely recommended installation of FHWA “shoulder mix” 50/50 to 60/40 mix of topsoil and crushed stone. Used this at DAAV in the flying field where even predictable footing was required over a turf surface; and a crisp walkway edge was undesirable.”

--*Eliot Foulds, Senior Project Manager*



A chip seal treatment meets unsurfaced asphalt at GRKO.



Chip-sealed asphalt near Paradise Visitor Center within MORA NHL.

Resources

Paving and Surfacing Alternatives



Golden Gate National Parks Conservancy

Description

GOGA and GGNPC maintain a matrix of surfacing products, both branded and unbranded, that their parks have used. The document includes details on their experiences with each product, including information on:

- Appropriate Use/Setting
- Installation Requirements
- Maintenance & Performance
- Cost

Contact Amy Hoke (amy_hoke@nps.gov) or Kirsten Holder (kirsten_holder@nps.gov) for more information.

[National Trail Surfaces Study](#)



National Center on Accessibility, Indiana University-Bloomington

Description

This report from the National Center on Accessibility (NCA) investigated natural firm and stable surface alternatives for accessible pedestrian trails. The study was conducted in consultation with the U.S. Access Board and the National Park Service.

Excerpt from Report Conclusion

The qualitative and quantitative data show that the trail segments constructed of ¾ inch minus limestone aggregate, Klingstone 400 soil stabilizer, and StaLok stabilizer maintained a more consistently firm and stable surface than the other trail segment surface materials.

NPS Staff Comments

OCLP: “This study looked at firmness and stability for accessibility of a variety of “natural” looking trail surfaces including graded aggregates, StaLok, Klingstone, and soil stabilizers. In field trials, all of the surfaces presented some issues with washout, cracking, and generally needing some form of maintenance, upkeep, and repair. What struck me is that graded and compacted ¾-inch aggregate is relatively cheap, non-proprietary, easy to stockpile or have delivered, and does not involve specialized equipment or labor to install.”
--Tim Layton, *Historical Landscape Architect*

“The report’s data suggests that the Soiltac mix-in products—which NPS staff have not reported experience with—may be appropriate.”

--Rich Freitas, *Historical Landscape Architect Intern, WASO Park Cultural Landscapes Program*

[Trail Design and Construction Library](#)



National Trails Training Partnership

Description

The “Surfacing” section of the Resources & Library page features a collection of links to articles, presentations, reports, and images related to trail surfacing and stabilization.

[Soil Stabilizers on Universally Accessible Trails](#)



Recreational Trails Program – Federal Highway Administration

Description

This report examines soil stabilizer products that support universal accessibility and maintain a natural appearance. Seven products, including Stabilizer and RoadOyl, are evaluated at two sites, one in Oregon and one in Arizona, based on ADAAG standards for “firm, stable, slip-resistant” surfaces. The report was created after 1998.

Product Type	Product Brand Name
Pine Tree Resin	Road Oyl®
Enzyme	EMC Squared (EMC2)™
Sulfuric Acid	Roadbond (EN-1)®
Latex Polymer	Soil Sement®
Ground Seed Hulls	Stabilizer®
Clay	Central Oregon Bentonite
Flyash	Class C Flyash

[Stabilization Selection Guide for Aggregate- and Native-Surfaced Low Volume Roads](#)



U.S. Department of Agriculture – Forest Service

Description

The report on soil stabilizing agents is geared towards road surfaces but is applicable to trails as well. See especially Appendix G, “Nontraditional Stabilizers”. This section categorizes stabilizers by chemical type and provides detailed information on application, design, construction, serviceability, safety, environmental concerns, aesthetics, and cost. This report will be interesting to those who really want to dig in to product details based on their generic categories.

[Geosynthetics for Trails in Wet Areas: 2008 Edition](#)



Recreational Trails Program – Federal Highway Administration

Description

This report focuses on fabric and mat products that help maintain trail integrity in predominantly wet areas. This is a departure from the types of soil stabilizers emphasized in this document but may be useful in specific cases.

Excerpt from Report Introduction

Traditional trail construction methods for wet areas include turnpike or puncheon. These methods have worked well where rock or wood materials are readily available. However, geosynthetics can increase the effectiveness of construction methods and offer additional alternatives. Geosynthetics are synthetic materials (usually made from synthetic polymers) used with soil or rock in many types of construction. Their use has grown significantly in road construction for the past 40 years, and in trail construction for the past 15 years.

Guidelines on the use of geosynthetics in trail construction have not been readily available to trail managers. The information presented here applies some roads technology to trail design and construction in six categories:

- *General information on geosynthetic products*
- *Basic geosynthetic design concepts*
- *Specific design diagrams for trail construction over wet, saturated soils*
- *A list of product manufacturers and recommended physical properties*
- *Identification of unsuitable tread fill materials*
- *Case studies*

Appendix

The following tables are reproduced from the *National Trail Surfaces Study* produced by the National Center on Accessibility at Indiana University - Bloomington.

Surface Materials Recommended by Region

NOTE: The study's regional designations do not directly correspond to NPS's regions.

NCA National Trails Surface Study Report

When asked if the respondent would recommend the trail surface material used, nineteen respondents indicated that they would (48.7%). Table 10 shows the surface materials recommended by region and surface composition. Also included are comments provided by respondents about the trail surface or maintenance related issues.

Region	Location	Surface Material	Comments
ALASKA REGION			
	AK	Tek Mix	First repair was a result of 1" rocks coming to the surface. Rocks were gathered and eliminated. The natural "tek mix" which is processed on site compacts really well and has a very long life span. It is a 3/4 inch minus mix consisting of sand gravel, and other natural occurring materials. Trail resurfaced in 2012 with natural and non-natural surfaces.
	AK	Naturally occurring glacial moraine & Geotextile Fabric Underlay	We have had amazing success with this trail. The success is largely because of the type of material we are fortunate to work with. However, the use geotextile is imperative to the trails lasting stability as well. The trail required annual maintenance due to uneven wear.
	AK	D-1 minus base crushed aggregate; 1/2" minus top dress	With a base of D-1 or larger aggregate and then the addition of 1/2" minus binds the trail with all the fines. With mechanical compaction, the trail can set up.
MIDWEST REGION			
	IA	Crushed Limestone	The trail has instances of uneven wear, ruts and washout/runoff quarterly that requires maintenance. Overall the trail is cheap and easy to maintain.
	OH	Cohesive soil, dry soil, moist soil	Trail tread renovations involved rebenching native in-place subsoil materials. In our experience we have found that the performance of a natural soil trail surface depends entirely on the slope and alignment and management of water on the trail surface.
	KY	Cohesive Soil	The trail required maintenance due to erosion of the trail tread due to washout/runoff. The trail is maintained for washout/runoff and ruts annually. The surface has been replaced one time to lessen erosion.
	KY	Dry and granular soils and mulch pine	By using the native soil along with added mulch pine stabilizer the maintenance has held. Trail is easier to use and is being used more often. Stone cribbing was used to increase drainage.
NORTHEAST REGION			
	CT	Crushed Rock and stone dust	The trail has instances of washout/runoff annually and has been repaired for erosion. Ruts have been created in the surface resulting from illegal ATV/motorcycle use. Trail material is cheap and low maintenance.
	VA	Klingstone 400	Trail is an excellent surface. Finding a contractor for installation was difficult. Trail has instances of chipping along the edge quarterly.
	MA	1/2" crusher run	100% crusher run material at 1/2" size compacts very well and holds up extremely well to New England weather. The trail has instances of settling annually.
	DE	Crushed rock and fines	We believe, if built properly, stone trails can be very sustainable. This trail has instances of washout/runoff quarterly.

NCA National Trails Surface Study Report

Table 10. Surface Materials Recommended by Region

Region	Location	Surface Material	Comments
	VA	Crushed rock with Gravel Pave II	Originally constructed unsuccessfully as a natural aggregate trail due to washout. Soil Sement was applied for several years but resulted in washout during minor rains. Now Gravel Pave II is being applied to the areas most prone to wash out. While additional materials need to be replenished after a storm, the base of the trail remains intact. Gravel Pave II was selected based on previous use in the Park on a steeper trail, however it penetrates the surface and should be selected with care (in terms of aesthetics) in any historically significant areas.
	NE	Sand and 1" minus river run aggregate	It is difficult working with a sand sub-base, so any correspondence with other groups on what they have tried may become a benefit here. This trail is in the heart of the Sand hills. The trail has instances of uneven wear, ruts and washout/runoff.
WESTERN REGION			
	CA	Crushed rock	Inexpensive and easily maintained surface material, one drawback is that the surface is not firm and stable enough for strollers or wheelchairs. Trail has instances of ruts and washout/runoff annually.
	UT	Crushed rock	The gravel used as the tread surface was primarily rounded particles, which have worked their way to the surface forming a loose layer of pebbles. The tread gravel material should have been an angular rock 3/4" minus with a good component of fines to bind the material together. This coming field season the trail will be capped with a different type of gravel to allow for a solid tread surface. The trail has instances of settling and washout/runoff annually.
	NV	Decomposed Granite	While a decomposed granite surface aesthetically conforms to a natural desert environment, it requires frequent maintenance. In an economy where staffing is minimal, local governments may find this type of surface undesirable.
	CA	Crushed rock with clay soil fines	A dirty 3/4" or 3/8" road base with around 20 -30 percent clay fine particles seems to work well in areas that are not consistently wet. The trail has instances of ruts and weeds annually.
	UT	Native soil and crushed limestone	The type of soil and geological configurations are very unique and pose difficulties in keeping a trail on a continually eroding area. The trail has instances of uneven wear monthly and ruts and washout/runoff quarterly.
	NV	Natural/native soils and rock	This trail material was selected based on the TRTA, USFS and NV State Parks transition to building trails with a purposeful aim toward sustainability. This trail has instances of uneven wear, settling, ruts and washout/runoff annually.

Five respondents indicated they would not recommend the trail surface and those responses are found in Table 11. Also included are comments provided by respondents about the trail surface or maintenance related issues. Fifteen respondents did not provide a response.

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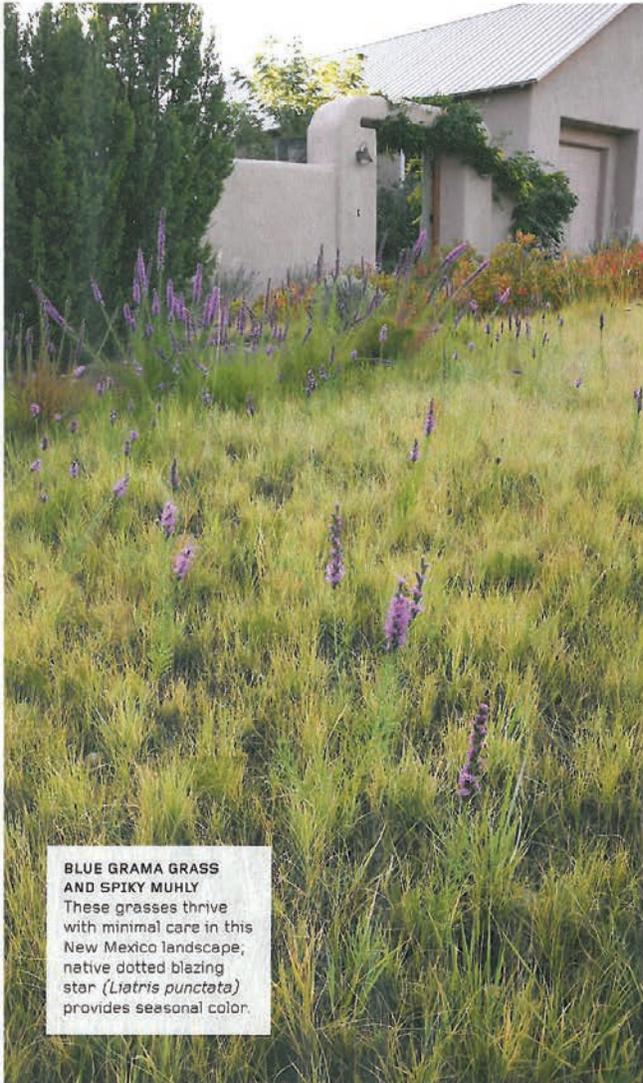
Region	Location	Surface Material	Comments
MIDWEST REGION			
	MN	Crushed limestone	The trail has instances of uneven wear, ruts and washout/runoff annually.
NORTHEAST REGION			
	MD	Woodchips with an epoxy product	No Data
	MA	Dense grade gravel	Over time the larger (3/4" - 1") stones in the "dense grade gravel" we used tend to rise to the surface resulting in a slightly loose surface that is a bit more difficult for wheels to roll on. We have since found a better material from a different supplier, which is more homogenous and maintains a smooth compact surface. We plan to use this material for future repairs.
SOUTHERN REGION			
	GA	Natural/native soils	Due to incorrect installation, the trail does not allow water to run off of the trail tread, which creates the need for continuous maintenance.
WESTERN REGION			
	OR	Natural/native soil	The trail has instances of uneven wear, cracking and washout/runoff annually.

National Trails Surface Study: Participating Stabilizer Companies

Participating Stabilizer Companies					
Manufacturer Stabilizer Product	Type	Permeable?	Soil Type Preference	Aggregate Type Specs	Depth of Soil and/or Aggregate Mix
Klingstone 400 Klingstone Inc. Klingstone 400	Polyurethane	Two applications will waterproof most soils	Any; not for use with organic soils	Round river stone is preferred over crushed or angular stone. Coarse sand is appropriate. Size should range from coarse sand to ½ inch. Rounded 1/16 th to 1/4 th inch.	Aggregate should be spread 2 inches thick
Soil Sement Midwest Industrial Supply, Inc. Soil Sement Road Oyl	Polymer Emulsion	No	Native soil/ aggregate screenings	Mix with soil	4 inches deep
Soiltac Soilworks Soiltac Liquid Mix-in Soiltac Powder Mix-in	Vinyl Acetate Copolymer	Moderate application is permeable; heavy applications are not	Any	Any type, pea gravel, crushed stone 1/4in minus preferred or decomposed granite	Existing surface depth should be scared to a depth of 6 inches
Stabilizer Stabilizer Solutions Stabilizer StaLok	Organic Plant Material	No	Native soil/ aggregate screenings	No sand stone; decomposed granite or crushed ¼ or 3/8 inch minus aggregate	3 inches deep for heavy foot traffic or light vehicles
Permazyme International Enzymes Permazyme	Organic Enzyme Compound	No	Soil should ideally have approx.. 20% cohesive fines	Native soil; 20% colloidal clay; ¼ minus aggregate	Compacted in lifts of 3 max; the thickest of the compacted treated base material should be 6 inches
Green Trails International PX300	Enzymatic Vinyl Copolymer Emulsion	No		Native soil	
DirtGlue DirtGlue	Polymer	Semi	Good for most; no clay	All soil types	Max ¼ inch; the smaller the better; creates smoother surface of finished product
Soil Stabilization Products Co, Inc Natural Pave Enviroseal	Similar to Pavement	No			
M10+50	Polymer	Yes			

Field Notes is an occasional publication for sharing NPS parks' staffs' experiences with products and techniques pertaining to cultural landscapes. The format is formal but the content, except external reports and resources, is not. Anecdotes and opinions presented here should not be considered an official product endorsement by the National Park Service.

FOREGROUND / MATERIALS



**BLUE GRAMA GRASS
AND SPIKY MUHLY**
These grasses thrive with minimal care in this New Mexico landscape; native dotted blazing star (*Liatris punctata*) provides seasonal color.

TURF TRIALS

GRASS THAT NEEDS LESS MOWING AND WATER IS A PROJECT FOR SCIENTISTS ACROSS THE COUNTRY.

BY THOMAS CHRISTOPHER

Clipped-grass turf is the most heavily used material in most American landscapes. The NASA researcher Cristina Milesi used satellite imagery to estimate that lawn occupies some 49,000 square miles of the United States, and it's increasing by roughly 600 square miles per year, according to a study conducted by Paul Robbins and Trevor Birkenholtz of Ohio State University's Department of Geography.

Yet, since the 1950s, landscape architects have typically ceded decisions concerning this vast area to turf-industry technicians. Turf became an industrial product after World War II. Which grass to use was dictated by mowers, sprayers, blowers, and spreaders, and choices were limited to a very few varieties of grasses, such as Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*) and hybrid Bermuda grasses (*Cynodon* spp.), that lent themselves to chemical maintenance. Today, though, new alternatives are emerging that landscape architects can use to create healthier and more aesthetically dynamic models for what a domestic grassland can be—a source of environmental renewal rather than an ecological villain. It will also

please the increasing numbers of clients who dislike not only the sterile monotony of conventional turf and its high maintenance costs, but also, more critical, the threat that the required maintenance chemicals pose to kids, animals, and communities.

Any well-designed planting begins with careful analysis of the site, soil, regional climate, and adapted plants. Turf is no exception—which is why the emergence of new and unconventional grasses is such an important development. Many of these new grasses are still not available at the retail level locally, and few are available as sod. This situation, however, could begin to change if landscape architects exert their influence and create demand for them.

The place to start looking for alternative turfgrasses is at the experiment stations of major land-grant agricultural universities. These institutions have accumulated copious data about the ways various grasses perform in challenging circumstances, providing an invaluable guide to the landscape designer in pursuit of sustainability. They've bred many new, hardier cultivars of traditional

FOREGROUND / MATERIALS



TOP LEFT AND RIGHT
Left unmown, "Habiturf" looks soft and slightly tousled; mowed to a height of three to four inches, it looks more traditional.

BOTTOM
Research into alternative turfgrasses is ongoing at the Ladybird Johnson Wildflower Center.

turf species and have domesticated species that traditionally weren't regarded as suitable for lawns. Here are some things to consider about the more promising varieties and mixes, by region:

Semiarid West

Because of their region's need to conserve water, researchers in the semiarid West became pioneers in exploring alternatives to the traditional lawn. Work began more than 20 years ago to domesticate and refine better adapted, native grass species such as blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*), western wheatgrass (*Pascopyrum smithii*), and, most famous, buffalo grass (*Bouteloua dactyloides*). In some respects, buffalo grass has become too popular, landscape designers' default "environmentally friendly" lawn alternative even in regions such as the Northeast, where this species is poorly adapted and can be maintained only with special care.

The three species mentioned above all can provide attractive, low-input turfs on their native ranges. A more diverse and more versatile new addition to this group is "Habiturf," a trademarked lawn-seed mix introduced in 2013 by the Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center at the University of Texas at Austin. This mix includes three species of native grasses—blue grama, buffalo, and curly mesquite (*Hilaria belangeri*),

all of which are raised commercially for seed—plus as many as four other short-grass prairie species that are included when their wild-collected seed is available. The result is a soft, green, relatively weed-resistant turf that requires no fertilization and little irrigation. Mark Simmons, Affiliate ASLA, the director of research and consulting at the Wildflower Center, led the effort to create this mix. Simmons notes that half an inch of water applied every three weeks during hot, dry weather will keep Habiturf green through the summer, although the frequency of watering can be cut back to once every five to six weeks if summer dormancy and a temporarily brown lawn are acceptable. Habiturf may be left uncut if eight-inch turf is tolerable, or it can be mowed to a height of three to four inches.

It's important to note that all of the western alternatives described above are warm-season bunchgrasses. That is, they do not spread by stolons like Kentucky bluegrass and so take longer to mature into a more or less uniform ground cover, and they turn tan colored with the onset of cold weather in the fall, not

FOREGROUND / MATERIALS



RIGHT
Marc Pastorek uses seed harvested from the wild for his adapted southern lawn mix.

regreening until mid- to late spring. Progressive designers, however, are learning to relish the regional flavor of these grasses and the soft prairie texture that they lend to a landscape.

South

Marc Pastorek, a prairie restorationist in New Orleans who consults throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, recommends pineywoods dropseed (*Sporobolus junceus*) as the ideal native grass for a lawn in the southern coastal plain. This warm-season bunchgrass, native from the Gulf Coast of Texas through the Carolinas, naturally forms dense tufts of needlelike but soft-textured foliage that responds to mowing by forming a soft, low-maintenance turf.

Pastorek is also testing, with the collaboration of three research stations in Louisiana and Texas, a grass mix that could provide an analog to buffalo grass for warm and humid regions. This turf is a blend of pineywoods dropseed with slender little bluestem (*Schizachyrium tenerum*), arrowfeather threeawn (*Aristida purpurascens*), splitbeard bluestem (*Andropogon ternarius*), and Elliott's bluestem (*Andropogon gyrans*) and grows to a height of 12 inches; it requires just one mowing a year, in February.

Northeast

Although the northeastern states remain a stronghold of traditional turf, researchers at Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, have been testing and promoting better adapted, more sustainable turfs for the region. Researchers at the university's Center for Turfgrass Science have worked with the National Turfgrass Evaluation Program to identify cultivars of less commonly used species, such as the fine fescues, which are notable for their attractiveness, disease resistance, and low maintenance needs, and which form the basis of the "no-mow" lawn-seed mixes marketed by a number of companies. (In fact, fine fescues typically require at least one or two mowings a year—and as many as four or five if a neater look is desired—but they are useful for places such as historic cemeteries, where mowing is a major expense as well as the principal source of dam-

age to headstones and monuments.) It's best to avoid the off-the-shelf mixes and instead assemble a custom mix of cultivars adapted to the needs of the client; and, of course, the mix should be resistant to locally prevalent turf diseases.

Another unconventional species that Rutgers horticulturists are promoting is rough bluegrass (*Poa trivialis*), a cool-season grass that has a fine texture and remains green through the winter. This species has been treated as a weed by the turf industry because it is lighter in hue than Kentucky bluegrass and less upright in its growth. Its success as a "weed," however, reflects its superior adaptation to moist, semishaded sites where other cool-season turfgrasses don't flourish. Improved cultivars such as Darkhorse and Racehorse offer richer, more attractive colors.

Yet another overlooked species is sheep fescue (*Festuca ovina*). Traditionally reserved for erosion-control plantings along highways, sheep fescue is a useful and attractive, low-input turf for challenging sites in the Northeast. It's a cool-season bunchgrass that is nearly invulnerable to drought and tolerates poor, acidic soils. Like all the bunchgrasses, this species takes time to knit together into a uniform turf, but once established it requires almost no irrigation and no fertilization, especially when combined with white clover. It makes a soft-looking, fine-textured

FOREGROUND / MATERIALS



ABOVE

Two mowings annually with no fertilization or irrigation are all the care this Connecticut fine fescue lawn requires.

lawn that requires mowing only a couple of times a year. Azay Blue is a cultivar with an attractive blue-green hue.

An Opportunity for Biodiversity

The greatest environmental liability of the conventional American lawn, after its dependence on chemicals and constant irrigation, is its lack of biodiversity. The main creatures it provides habitat for are mowers. There is, however, a movement beginning to identify perennial grassland flowers whose low stature and fine foliage make them compatible aesthetically and culturally with turf. Most of this activity has been taking place in the Northeast, although Simmons has begun trials of this sort in Texas.

In Mystic, Connecticut, Charles Boos, the owner of Mystic Natives Consulting Services, has been planting test plots of native grasses and wildflowers adapted to various conditions. He has, for instance, interplanted purple love grass (*Eragrostis spectabilis*) with dwarf cinquefoil (*Potentilla canadensis*) in an exposed spot where the soil has been infiltrated with road salt and sand. He has also interplanted tufted hairgrass (*Deschampsia cespitosa*) and common goldstar (*Hypoxis hirsuta*) in a shaded spot. Results have been mixed. Blue-eyed grasses (*Sisyrinchium* spp.), grassy-leaved relatives of irises, “play nice,” as Boos puts it, coexisting well with other wildflowers and grasses, whereas wild strawberry (*Fragaria virginiana*) tends to crowd out other plants around it.

Bunchgrasses are key to the success of these interplantings, because their less tightly knit carpets are more penetrable to wildflowers. And the biodiverse turf thus created provides habitat for pollinators such as bees and butterflies, whose numbers have been declining, as well as other insects, helping to return a designed landscape to the status of a functioning ecosystem. It can also make the lawn a refuge for grassland wildflowers in areas such as the Northeast, where formerly open fields are being overtaken by second-growth forest.

My own experiment interplanted naturalized bulbs of native violet wood sorrel (*Oxalis violacea*) in a sheep-fescue turf in western Massachusetts. Once relatively common in southern New England, violet wood sorrel currently persists in Massachusetts in just five wild colonies, and only about 20 in New England as a whole, according to a 2002 conservation plan created by Thomas Mione, a professor of biology at Central Connecticut State University, for the New England Wild Flower Society. Including it in turf in this way may make the difference between keeping a viable population of violet wood sorrel and its disappearance from the region. ●

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