# ANDREW JOHNSON HOUSE (1831-1851)

## HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT - PART II

### Historical Data



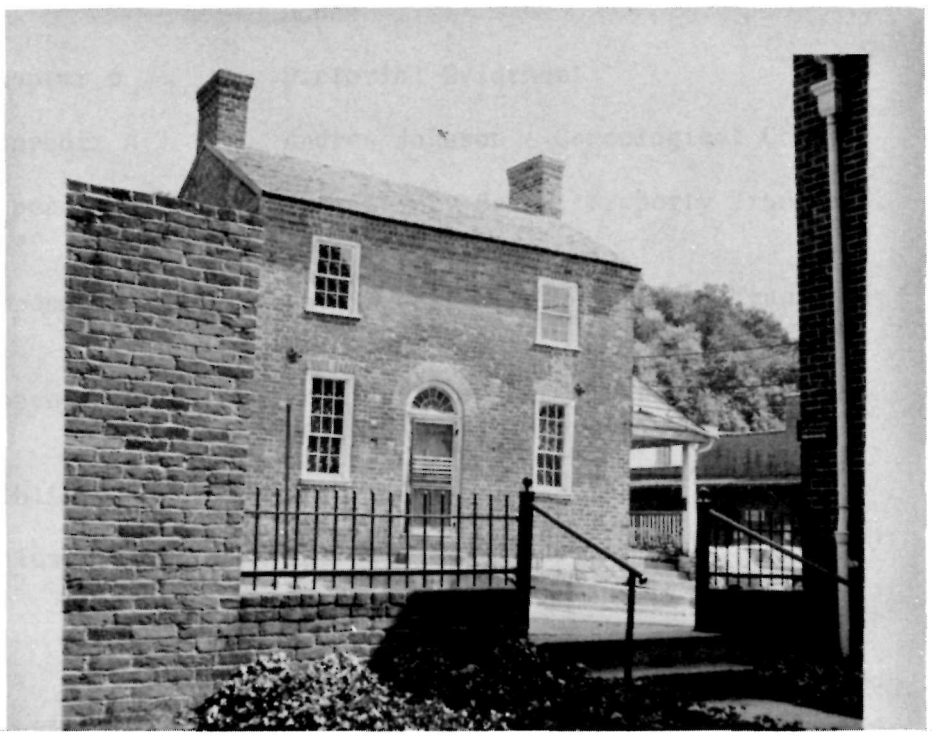
**December 9, 1968**

# ANDREW JOHNSON HOUSE (1831-1851)

## HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT - PART II

### Historical Data

By
JOHN W. BOND



DIVISION OF HISTORY
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
December 9, 1968

National Park Service U.S. Department of the Interior

## Table of Contents


| | | Page |
|---|---|---|
| Introduction | | i |
| Chapter 1 | Andrew Johnson Comes to Greeneville | 1 |
| Chapter 2 | Andy Johnson Acquires a House | 8 |
| Chapter 3 | Data on Construction of the First Andrew Johnson House | 17 |
| Chapter 4 | Likely Reasons Why Andrew Johnson Made Structural Changes to His Water Street Residence | 24 |
| Chapter 5 | Congressman Johnson Buys a Larger House | 50 |
| Chapter 6 | Pictorial Evidence | 52 |
| Appendix A | Andrew Johnson - Geneological Chart | 55 |
| Appendix B | Lot Seventy-Seven, Property Transfers, 1807-1964 | 57 |
| Appendix C | Lot Seventy-Seven, Property Transfers, 1807-1851 | 60 |
| Appendix D | Legislative History, Andrew Johnson National Historic Site | 72 |
| Bibliography | | 80 |
| Illustrations - | following | 84 |

# List of Illustrations


Cover: Andrew Johnson House (1831-1851) As Partially Restored, September 1968.

Number — Following Bibliography

1. Andrew Johnson's Tailor Shop and the First Home he Owned in Greeneville, c. a. 1874.

2. Andrew Johnson's Former Water Street (College Street) Residence, c. a. 1885-1900.

3. Andrew Johnson House, 1831-1851, Depot Street side, Before Restoration, September 1968.

4. The Ell after Partial Restoration, September 1968.

5. Restoration of Upper Level of Main House, Depot Street side, September 1968.

6. Restoration of the Ell, September 1968.

7. The Ell Before Restoration, c. a. September 1968.

8. Restoration, Depot Street Side of the Johnson House, September 1968.

9. Restoration, Depot Street Side of the Johnson House, September 1968.

10. Restoration, Depot Street Side of House, September 1968.

11. Restoration of the Lower Level of the Ell, September 1968.

12. Restoration of the Ell, September 1968.

13. The Ell After Partial Restoration, September 1968.

14. Restoration of the East End of the Ell, September 1968.

15. East End of Main House and Kerbaugh Addition During Restoration, September 1968.

16. Water Street (College Street) Side of the Johnson House During Restoration, September 1968.

17. Andrew Johnson House, 1831-1851, After Partial Restoration, September 1968.

# INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study is to provide the historical data for Part II, Historic Structures Report, for the 1831-1851 Home of Andrew Johnson, as authorized by Resource Study Proposal ANJO-H-4b. This study is necessary to ascertain the structural and human-related history of the Greeneville, Tennessee, home of Andrew Johnson during the period 1831-1851. During this time Johnson rose from a struggling tailor to a successful one and became a prominent political figure on the local and national scenes. This report will serve as a guide in the exterior restoration of the early Johnson house to its appearance during its occupancy by Andrew Johnson and his family.

Part I of the historic structures report which was approved by Assistant Director J. E. N. Jensen on April 23, 1965, provided that the exterior of the structure under study would be restored to its appearance during the historic period. As such it would complement the tailor shop in partially restoring the scene to its appearance during the time when "Andy" Johnson was making his living as a tailor and when he was achieving a prominence on the political scene.

The Interpretive Prospectus for Andrew Johnson National Historic Site calls for the exterior of the building to be restored to its historic appearance and the parlor and dining room to be restored and partially furnished with period furniture, so as to reflect the way of life of the Johnson family and to tie in with the interpretive story presented at the tailor shop and the visitor center located directly across College Street from the house.

The Andrew Johnson home, 1831-1851, most recently known as the Kerbaugh house, was acquired by the National Park Service in February 1964 pursuant to Public Law 88-197, 88th Congress, S.1243, December 11, 1963.[1] In addition to authorizing the purchase of this house and adding it to the National Park System, the legislation provided that the Andrew Johnson National Monument be redesignated as the Andrew Johnson National Historic Site. The legislation authorized the appropriation of not more than $66,000 for acquisition restoration, and development of the house and grounds of the 1831-1851 residence of Andrew Johnson. Of this authorized expenditure, $49,250 was use for purchasing the house.

---

1. See Appendix D, "Legislative History, Andrew Johnson National Historic Site."

Subsequent to acquiring the house, the National Park Service has had to undertake considerable rehabilitation to prevent the building from collapsing.[2] While the primary aim of the rehabilitation has been to stabilize rather than to restore, there has been a certain amount of restoration. For example, when the tin roof on the basic house was removed, it was replaced with a wooden shingle roof like that which was originally on the house.

When this study was begun, there were a number of uncertainties about the building. According to tradition, the house was built by Johnson in 1838. Historical evidence, however, strongly suggests that the building was standing on its present location when Johnson acquired the property in 1831 and that he made several alterations to the house during his twenty-year occupancy. A cursory examination reveals that certain portions of the structure, namely the enclosed porch on the northeast side, post-date 1900. It is obvious that the ell on the east and the porch on the southwest were added after the main portion of the structure was built, and it is most probable that the addition of the portico post dated the construction of the basic house. But precisely when these additions were made is not readily discernible. This

---

2. See photographs included in this report.

study tries to establish that they were made during Johnson's occupancy. Therefore, it would tend to confirm the traditional account that the porch on the southwest side of the house and the ell were added by Johnson, and that Johnson used the ell as a dining room on the main level and as a kitchen on the basement level.

Comprehensive research on the early Johnson home has been complicated by a considerable gap in documentary materials. It is known that Johnson conscientiously saved materials relating to his personal, business, and political life. Unfortunately, most of these materials pertaining to his pre-Presidential years were destroyed by the Confederate soldiers who occupied as quarters Johnson's later home in Greeneville. Papers that may have been in the house, and certainly those papers which Johnson had stored in his law library, were taken by the Confederates, and for the most part destroyed. Maj. Raphael J. Moses, Lt. Gen. James Longstreet's Chief Commisary of Subsistence, recalled in his reminiscences that he was personally involved in the removal of a box of Johnson's letters and private papers from Johnson's law library. Moses said he examined the papers, selected what he wanted and destroyed the rest.[3]

---

3. Library of Congress, *Index to the Andrew Johnson Papers*, (Washington, D. C., 1963), v.

Not all of these papers were destroyed, however, and most of the reprieved materials found their way into the Library of Congress. Among the most valuable of the early Johnson papers in the Library of Congress is the journal Johnson kept of his tailor shop operation. The journal contains entries from 1829 through the 1850s. Not only is the journal of value for its meticulous record of transactions made in connection with Johnson's trade; it is of considerable value for the light it sheds on Johnson's activities outside the Tailor Shop, particularly since Johnson often used the journal to record business transactions other than those directly related to his tailor shop operation.

In addition to the above mentioned journal, early records left by Johnson which remain until today are certain personal letters and speeches made by the tailor-politician from Greeneville. Most of these letters and speeches are in the Library of Congress, but they have recently appeared in the excellent work by LeRoy P. Graf and Ralph W. Haskins, The Papers of Andrew Johnson, Vol. I, 1822 - 1851. The Graf-Haskins work and the Johnson materials in the Library of Congress have provided the bulk of the material incorporated into this study.

The reports and documentary materials available at the Andrew Johnson National Historic Site have been of considerable value.

Of particular value has been the photostated copy of a portion of the Johnson tailor shop journal obtained from Huntington Library. Research accomplished by Benjamin H. Davis done in 1956 in connection with the restoration of Johnson's Main Street home and the preliminary research by Historian Hugh Lawing on the house under study have been of great assistance. Mr. Lawing's extensive correspondence with possible sources of information and his work in the Greene County Courthouse records saved me a great deal of time. The assistance rendered by the entire staff of the Andrew Johnson National Historic Site has been very much appreciated. Of special significance were the services of Mrs. Margaret Patterson Bartlett. Mrs. Bartlett graciously shared with me her intimate knowledge of Andrew Johnson, her great-grandfather and made available to me certain documentary materials she possesses which relate to Andrew Johnson. Local historian Richard Doughty considerately gave of his time to acquaint me with a general background history of Greeneville.

The thorough research done by Dr. Ernest Allen Connally and Henry A. Judd in connection with the restoration of the house Andrew Johnson owned from 1851-1875, and their intimate knowledge of historical architecture have been of immeasurable value to me while this study has been in progress. Architect Judd, in particular has freely shared with me his considerable knowledge of Andrew Johnson and Greeneville.

Consultation with my colleague, Edwin C. Bearss, has been most helpful. Historian Bearss has read the entire manuscript and has offered very worthwhile suggestions.

## Chapter 1

## Andrew Johnson Comes to Greeneville

Andrew Johnson, the seventeenth President of the United States, rose to that position from one of the most humble of positions in society. Born in Raleigh, North Carolina, on December 29, 1808, to Jacob and Mary McDonough Johnson, Andrew Johnson knew poverty first hand from the time of his birth until he began to prosper in his tailor shop, and later as a politician. Having been born a "poor white"--his father was an odd-jobs man for a Raleigh tavern owner and at times a town courier and porter for a state bank--Johnson was not blessed with the benefits of a formal education.

When Andrew was only four years old his father died, leaving the wife penniless with "Andy" and his older brother William to raise. This was indeed a hard task for Mary Johnson (locally known as "Aunt Polly"), for her earnings as a washerwoman were hardly sufficient to supply the necessities of life. Even after his mother acquired a new husband, Turner Doughtry, Johnson's family was pathetically poor.

Since Turner Doughtry, "worthless" as he was, could not provide a living for his wife and her two sons, the boys found it

necessary to seek employment on their own. In 1822, when Andy was fourteen years old, he was apprenticed to James Selby, a Raleigh tailor. Selby was entitled to the boy's services without salary until he should become of age, so long as he fed and clothed Andy while at the same time teaching him the tailor trade.

Young Andy welcomed the opportunity to work for Selby because not only could he there acquire training for a vocation, but he also could obtain "book-learning." He did not receive an academic education in a formal sense, but it was at the shop of his employer that he learned the alphabet and acquired rudimentary reading skills. Johnson came to appreciate the knowledge that could be disseminated through printed materials. Even before starting to work for Selby, Andy had fallen into the habit of visiting the local tailor shop to listen to a reader who had been hired to read aloud to those working there. In keeping with the custom of the tailor trade at that time, "the journeymen and apprentices would sit cross-legged, sewing and cutting industriously, while a paid reader, often on a raised dais, would read newspapers, novels, poems - even Congressional debates - to them for hours at a time,"[1]

---

1. George F. Milton, *The Age of Hate: Andrew Johnson and the Radicals* (New York, 1930), p. 61.

Although Andy Johnson had a greater degree of intellectual inquisitiveness than his fellow apprentices, he shared their youthful exuberances. On one occasion he and his brother William, who had also been apprenticed to Selby, joined some other boys in an escapade that included throwing stones at the window of a house where lived a girl whose attention he was trying to attract. Upon learning the names of the culprits, the girl's mother threatened to prosecute. Afraid to face the harsh realities of the law, Andy and Bill Johnson on June 15, 1824, ran away from Raleigh and tailor Selby. This was a serious thing for an apprentice to do, for he was legally bound to his employer; and in many ways he was in the same category as a slave. He could be apprehended and punished for breaking the contract.

Fifteen-year-old Andy and nineteen-year-old Bill Johnson, in their flight from Raleigh, first landed in Carthage, North Carolina, where they operated a tailor business of their own for about seven months. There was no security there for them, however, for there was a price on their heads. Selby had advertised in the Raleigh Star that he would pay ten dollars "to any person who will deliver said apprentices to me in Raleigh, or I will give the above Reward for Andrew Johnson

alone."[2] From Carthage the Johnson brothers moved to Laurens, South Carolina, in the fall of 1824.[3] The two set up shop in an empty cabin and earned their living at the trade they had learned under Selby's supervision.

In the fall of 1825 Andy returned to Raleigh, hoping that Selby would reinstate him and that he would be allowed to complete his apprenticeship. Selby, characterized by Johnson as a cruel master, was not sympathetic to the troubled young man. Not only would he not rehire him; he would not release him from his indenture. Since he found it impossible to secure employment in Raleigh, Andy had no choice but to leave home and to "head for a region where he might be permitted to work out his destiny like a free man."[4] Andy thought he would go to Tennessee, where he could join his brother William, who had settled on a farm in the Sequatchie Valley in the southeastern part of that state. Instead of the Sequatchie Valley, however, he eventually found himself in Columbia, Tennessee. There he gained employment with

---

2, Lately Thomas, *The First President Johnson: The Three Lives of the Seventeenth President of the United States of America* (New York, 1968), advance Proofs, p. 3.

3. Milton, *The Age of Hate*, p. 63.

4. Thomas, *The First President Johnson*, advance Proofs, p. 4.

a tailor by the name of Shelton. But Andy was there only about six months when he found it necessary to return to Raleigh to care for his destitute mother and stepfather.

Still convinced that it was in Tennessee rather than North Carolina that he could best use his native ability and his vocational training, young Johnson--now in effect the head of the family--returned to Tennessee with his mother and step-father. September 1826 found the penniless but ambitious tailor in the town of Greeneville, Tennessee. While intending to continue on to the Sequatchie Valley, Andy, his mother, and step-father , stopped in Greeneville for a temporary rest. Brief employment was obtained in making some clothes for a Mr. Armitage, the storekeeper who owned the building in which Johnson and his family were staying. When the work for Armitage was completed, Johnson was unable to find further employment in Greeneville; the East Tennessee village already had a tailor who ably met the tailoring needs of the community.

Again, the young Johnson set out with his family--his mother and his shiftless and dependent step-father. In Rutledge, Tennessee, about forty miles south of Greeneville, Andy rented a vacant building and actively pursued his trade for about six months. After learning that conditions in Greeneville had changed

and that he could likely be gainfully employed there as a tailor, he and his family returned to Greeneville in March 1827.

Possibly the acquaintanceship he had earlier established with a certain Greeneville lass, Eliza McCardle, had a direct relationship to Andy's return. The young woman, who had kindly assisted Andy in finding shelter in Greeneville during the fall of 1826, became his bride on May 17, 1827, Eliza's seventeenth birthday.[5] The marriage ceremony was performed by Justice of the Peace Mordecai Lincoln, a tanner by trade and a second cousin of Abraham Lincoln.[6]

---

5. Ibid, 6-A.

6. Leroy P. Graf and Ralph W. Haskins, *The Papers of Andrew Johnson, 1822-1851,* (Knoxville, 1967), p. 5. Mordecai Lincoln (1788-1851) was a first cousin to Thomas Lincoln. Mordecai, who was born in Virginia and migrated to Carter County, Tennessee, moved to Greeneville in 1819. A tanner, with shoemaking as a subsidiary, Mordecai acquired an interest in a mercantile establishment and dabbled in real estate. Mordecai Lincoln became a close friend of Andrew Johnson; he served in various political offices in Greeneville with Johnson, was a close neighbor to the future President of the United States (a person who rose to that high office as the result of the death of Mordecai Lincoln's second cousin), and his nephew, Daniel Stover, married Johnson's daughter, Mary, in 1852.

The newlyweds moved into a two-room frame and puncheonboard house on Main Street. In the twelve feet by twelve feet front room Andy had his tailor shop and in a back room of similar size the Johnsons had their home--"their kitchen, bedroom, and parlor all in one." In this back room the Johnsons' two oldest children were born, Martha on October 25, 1828, and Charles on February 19, 1830.[7]

---

7. Thomas, *The First President Johnson*, Advanced Proofs, p. 7. Graf and Haskins, *The Papers of Andrew Johnson, 1822-1851*, chronology.

## Chapter 2

### Andy Johnson Acquires a House

Andy Johnson had been in Greeneville not quite three years in February 1831. But he had done quite well during that time. He had been introduced to public service; he was elected as an alderman in 1829 when he was hardly twenty-one years old, and he had acquired a house for his living quarters and a lot for his tailor shop.

The house Johnson acquired in February 1831 was his home for the next twenty years. It was during the first twelve years in his house that he spent his most active years as a tailor; after 1843 he was continuously involved in state and national politics to the extent that the journeymen tailors he had hired to assist him did the bulk of the tailor work. The house, today a part of the Andrew Johnson National Historic Site, symbolizes Johnson, the tailor, who in 1840 was emerging on the scene as one seemingly destined to climb to the top of the political ladder.

The brick house and lot at the corner of Water and Main Cross Street was acquired by Andrew Johnson as the result of a public sale of the property by Sheriff Richard Woods of Greene County,

Tennessee. At the March 1830 session of the Greene County Court of Common Pleas, a suit was brought against the estate of the late Jacob T. Wyrick for payment of debts the decedent had outstanding at the time of his death. It appears that Jacob Wyrick had died in January 1829, for the suit noted that interest should be paid on certain debts from January 29, 1829. The total judgment against the estate, now represented by Wyrick's minor heirs, Mordecai L. Wyrick and Stephen T. Wyrick, amounted to $234.87. To satisfy the claims against the Wyrick estate, lot seventy-seven and part of lot sixty-eight were sold at public auction at the Greene County Courthouse on July 3, 1830. Andrew Johnson was the successful bidder, paying $241 for lot seventy-seven and fifty-one dollars for part of lot sixty-eight.[1]

---

1. Greene County, Tennessee, Land Records, Deed Book 15, p. 396. Robert W. Winston in his *Andrew Johnson, Plebian and Patriot* (1928), states that Johnson paid about $1,000 for the property. There is no documentary evidence to support this statement. The land records very definitely confirm that Johnson paid a total of $292 for both lots. There is no evidence that Johnson paid anthing beyond the above amount to satisfy any of the $234.87 in claims against the Wyrick estate. Presumably the amount Johnson paid was used to satisfy these claims. Even if the $305 Johnson paid in 1851 to obtain clear title is included as the amount Johnson paid for the property the total amount would be $597--four hundred dollars short of the $1,000 Winston and subsequent writers said Johnson paid. Apparently Andrew Johnson biographers after Winston accepted Winston unquestionably and repeated his errors.

Johnson apparently did not get legal possession of the property until 1831, because it was on February 24 of that year that Sheriff Woods signed the indenture transferring the property to him. There is reason to believe that Johnson probably moved into the house about January 21, 1831. In the journal Andrew Johnson kept of his tailor shop operation, there is an entry under the date September 29, 1832 which tends to bear this out: "Received of Andrew Johnson twenty dollars for my house rent for 1831 being up to the 20th day of 1831. A. Anderson."[2] Most likely, A. Anderson was Alexander Anderson, who by 1850 was a prosperous Greeneville Merchant.[3] It is highly probably, too, that Anderson was the owner of the Main Street property where Johnson had his tailor shop and residence prior to his moving to Water Street.

Additional evidence to support the belief that Johnson moved into Water Street house before February 24, 1831, is the fact that Johnson noted in his journal that "Bob Powell commenced

---

2. Graf and Haskins, *The Papers of Andrew Johnson, 1822-1851*, pp. 14-15.

3. Ibid.

Boarding February 12, 1831." The house in which Johnson lived before moving into the brick house on Water Street contained only two rooms, of which one was used for the tailor shop and the other was the dwelling place for Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and their two children. Thus, there would hardly have been room for a boarder.

Clear title to the Water Street property, lots seventy-seven and sixty-eight, was not acquired by Johnson until 1851. Mordecai and Stephen Wyrick maintained that Johnson's claim to this property was invalid, inasmuch as they were minors at the time of their father's death and the subsequent sale of their inherited property to satisfy the claims of their late father's creditors.

During the fall of 1848 Johnson tried to reach an agreement with the Wyrick brothers. From all indications, the latter did

---

4. "Journal of Andrew Johnson," Henry E. Huntington Library Collection. Andrew Johnson National Historic Site has a xeroxed copy of a journal which Johnson kept of his tailoring operation and in which he often noted items of interest, such as when people went to work for him, when certain apprentices started boarding with him, and even to the purchase of groceries. The original of this journal is in the Huntington Library. This journal is one of at least two journals Johnson maintained, for there is a similar journal in the Library of Congress for the period 1829-1860. The Library of Congress journal is obviously a separate journal. But, the same type of information is recorded in both. Future references to the xeroxed material will be cited as "Johnson Journal," Huntington Library.

not intend to grant clear title without a fight or without some monetary consideration. In November 1848 Mordecai Lincoln Wyrick, in writing to Johnson, at that time U. S. Representative from East Tennessee, suggests that there had been a long standing dispute over the property and he and his brother were unwilling to accept an offer Johnson had recently made. The letter read in part:

> I beg leave to inform you, if it becomes our duty to pay the costs; you will see from what sources our means will come, and should friends fail here, all I have to say, is my connections with a Fraternity which renders me their aid whenever called on [will help us].
>
> After consulting my brother upon the subject of your proposition; he opposes it in every form; consequently, there shall have to be some other proposition if any thing like a compromise is affected. He left the term which is the only one he will comply with. Therefore, you will please call on Mr. Barton and see how it suits you. Unless you come up to the proposition you must expect the Suit to be prosecuted in the next term. So you will prepare your self for the same, as we are determined to proceed at that time.
> [5]
> Your answer is expected immediately.

Johnson was in Greeneville at the time Mordecai Wyrick wrote the above letter. As Wyrick suggested, Johnson's reply was immediate--November 18, 1848. In this letter Johnson outlined

---

5. Mordecai Lincoln Wyrick to Andrew Johnson November 17, 1848. Graf and Haskins, *The papers of Andrew Johnson*, p. 466.

a proposal which appeared to be an alternate to the one that the Wyricks had rejected so strongly:

> There shall be selected by the parties interested, four disinterested persons, and in the event of a disagreement, they shall have power to choose an umpire--the persons chosen as above specified shall (omitting all technicalities of law, and irregulatities in any former proceeding) take all matters now in dispute between the parties into consideration and upon the broad and immutable principles of justice and equality decide what is right between the parties interested and the decision when made by the persons chosen . . . shall be made final, and become the Judgment of the court.

Johnson wanted to arbitrate the matter rather than get entangled in law. He felt he had done everything possible to bring about an amicable adjustment.

In closing, Johnson told Wyrick: "If you think proper to settle the matter in dispute upon the principles suggested in this letter or upon others consonant with them, D. T. Patterson Esqr. will attend to anything of the kind in my absence from home."[6]

The suit with which the Wyricks had threatened Johnson materialized in 1850. In June of that year, L. M. Barton, in behalf of Mordecai and Stephen Wurick, signed a receipt acknowledging payment by

---

6. Andrew Johnson to Mordecai Wyrick November 18, 1848. Graf and Haskins, *The Papers of Andrew Johnson*, p. 467.

"Col. A. Johnson" of "three hundred and five dollars in full of the amount agreed by him to be given for our interest in the house and lots to recover which we have heretofore instituted suit, in the Circuit Court of Greene County."[7] After paying the $305 to clear the title to the property on which he had been living for almost twenty years, Johnson had to wait another year before he would receive an unrestricted deed to it. On June 30, 1851, the Wyrick brothers signed the deed transferring lots seventy-seven and part of sixty-eight unencumbered to Johnson.[8]

The Wyricks had acquired the two lots on Water Street as an inheritance from their father, Jacob T. Wyrick. The elder Wyrick had gotten them from his father-in-law, Mordecai Lincoln, sometime between July 1824 and early 1829. In the deed which Mordecai Lincoln signed in April 1829, transferring the property to the young Wyrick boys, Lincoln stated that the new deed of conveyance was being prepared at that time because the deed given to Jacob Wyrick during his lifetime had been lost or mislaid without having first being recorded. Lincoln, "feeling disposed

---

7. Graf and Haskins, *Papers of Andrew Johnson, 1822-1851*, p. 538.

8. Greene County, Tennessee, Land Records, *Deed* Book 24, page 579.

to give said Heirs and Representatives the Benefit of said purchase and to prevent any inconvenience resulting from the loss of said deeds and to place things in the same situation they would have been had not said loss have happened," issued the new deed for the consideration of two hundred dollars.[9]

Lincoln purchased in 1824 the lots which subsequently came into Andrew Johnson's ownership. On July 23, 1824, Lincoln bought from James Galbreath lots seventy-seven and sixty-eight as well as lots sixty-seven and seventy-eight, for the total amount of $800. Each of the lots was one-half acre in size. There was at least one house and a tan yard on the four lots Lincoln acquired from Galbreath.[10]

When Johnson bought his Water Street property at a public auction, there was already history of such a disposition of that property. As early as October, 1807, lots seventy-seven and seventy-eight were sold at public auction by Sheriff Andrew Patterson because taxes had not been paid for the respective lots for the years 1806 and 1807. Benjamin McNutt, "being the highest, best and last bidder, became the purchaser of the whole of said lots . . . for

---

9. Greene County, Tennessee, Land Records, *Deed* Book 15, page 359.

10. Greene County, Tennessee, Land Records, *Deed* Book 23, page 571.

the sum of four dollars and twenty-five cents each lot as aforesaid."[11] McNutt sold the two lots to James Galbreath in April 1817 for the amount he had paid for them, eight dollars and fifty cents.[12]

---

11. Greene County, Tennessee Land Records, *Deed* Book 11, pp. 123, 124.

12. Ibid.

## Chapter 3

### Data on Construction of the First Andrew Johnson House

According to local tradition, the house in which Andrew Johnson lived in on Water Street was built by the tailor in 1838. This tradition has been based upon recollections of the Johnson, Patterson families and partly upon an article which appeared in the Greeneville Sun on October 31, 1932. The article, titled "Earliest Buildings of Greeneville," says that "Andrew Johnson's homestead, located on Depot and College Streets was built in 1838 by Mordecai Lincoln, who gave it to his daughter." According to this article Lincoln's daughter married Jacob Wyrick and they had two sons.[1]

The first time there is an indisputable reference in the land records to a house on lot seventy-seven is in the deed transferring that lot from Mordecai Lincoln to Mordecai Lincoln Wyrick and

---

1. Miss Kendall J. Cram to Hugh A. Lawing, April 8, 1965. Miss Cram, who was connected with the Tennessee State Library and Archives, informed Historian Lawing that the Tennessee State Library and Archives had an old newspaper clipping containing the article in the Greeneville *Sun* written by Mrs. C. E. Coile. Also, see xerox copy of letter from Martha Patterson to John R. Williams, February 7, 1931. Mrs. Patterson, the wife of Andrew Johnson--noted in this letter: "I have always understood that he [Johnson] built this home in 1838." Andrew Johnson National Historic Site has a copy of this letter, which was furnished by Dr. Leroy P. Graf, co-editor of the *Papers of Andrew Johnson*.

and Stephen Francis Wyrick in April 1829. With reference to the house, the deed reads in part: "Situated in the town of Greeneville designated and described in the part of said town as lot No. Seventy-Seven as it now stands enclosed including a brick and frame house."[2] There is some question as to whether the lot contained one house which was part brick and part frame, or if it had two houses, one of which was brick and the other was frame. Structural examination of the basic house, a two-story structure with two rooms on each level does not indicate that any of the exterior of the original house was part frame.

Considering that when Andrew Johnson received title to lot seventy-seven in February 1831, there is a specific reference in the deed to two dwelling houses, one could safely assume that the reference to "brick and frame house" in the 1829 deed should have read "brick and frame houses." Furthermore, there is virtually no likelihood that a second dwelling would have been constructed on the lot between April 1829--when Mordecai Lincoln transferred to his grandsons title to the property--and July 1830, when Johnson was the successful bidder at the public sale of the lot.

---

2. Greene County, Tennessee Land Records, *Deed* Book 15, page 369.

The frame house referred to in the above-mentioned deeds most likely was the small frame structure that was located on the rear of lot seventy-seven until sometime in the 1920s. Mrs. Margaret Johnson Patterson Bartlett--great-grandaughter of Andrew Johnson--and Elmer Cox, both life-long residents of Greeneville, recalled in a recent interview with the author that the said building was a brick building that had been framed over.[3] Thus, this building would have had all of the exterior appearances of a frame building.[4]

Still another building enters the picture. On that part of lot seventy-seven which Andrew Johnson sold to George W. Stone on September 17, 1839, there was a small brick house.[5] If the building on the rear of lot seventy-seven was the second building mentioned in deeds dated 1829 and 1831, then the brick building included in the sale to George Stone most likely was a building

---

3. Personal Interview, Mrs. Margaret Johnson Patterson Bartlett, October 4, 1968, with author; Personal Interview, Mr. Elmer Cox, October 4, 1968, with author.

4. There is some conflict in the various recollections concerning the house that was removed in the 1920s. Mr. John A. Kerbauth, who was born in 1901 in the main house--formerly Andrew Johnson residence--on lot seventy-seven, recalled in an interview with Historian Hugh Lawing in early 1965 that the building located on the rear of the lot was a brick one. The recollection of Mrs. Bartlett and Mr. Cox appear to be correct, for on page 19 of the booklet, *From Tailor Shop to the White House*, there is pictured a small frame house located just to the rear of the main house.

5. Greene County, Tennessee, Land Records *Deed* Book 20, Page 82.

Johnson had built during the winter of 1835-1836. In Johnson's journal there is the following note for December 25, 1835, regarding the construction of a house:

> House to be built fourteen by eighteen from out to out, twelve feet high and one brick thick withe one chimney and one fire place, one coat of plaster . . . for which eighty four dollars and fifty cents is to be paid in the following payments. Twenty-five dollars in cash to be paid when the work is done, thirty dollars in twelve months after, and ten dollars in tailoring and the balance in one block.[6]

As previously noted, there was unquestionably at least one house located on lot seventy-seven as early as April 1829. There is fairly conclusive evidence that a house had been on the lot for some time prior to April 1829, for it was at that time that Mordecai Lincoln issued the Wyrick Brothers a new deed to the property confirming an earlier transaction he had made with their late father. It is most likely that Jacob Wyrick built or had the house built for him after he came into ownership, of the lot seventy-seven, which would have been some time between July 23, 1824, and ca. January 1829.[7] Whether the house was built by Wyrick, or by Mordecai Lincoln (for his daughter), the 1824-1829 period is the most likely one for the date of its construction. In fact, one might venture so far as to place the date of construction at ca. 1827. This is based on the consideration that that part of tradition which says that

---

6. "Johnson Journal," Huntington Library Collection. Spelling and punctuation are as in original.

7. As mentioned earlier, it is believed that Jacob Wyrick died in January 1829, because the claims against his estate started on January 29, 1829.

Mordecai Lincoln built the house for his daughter, and upon the deduction that Jacob Wyrick died in January 1829. Furthermore, it is based upon the assumption that Mordecai Lincoln, born in 1788,[8] was thirty-nine years old in 1827 and was conceivably old enough to have a daughter of marrying age. It is also known that Jacob Wyrick left two minor heirs, Mordecai and Stephen Wyrick.

A slight case could be made for a construction date earlier than 1824, the date when Mordecai Lincoln acquired lots sixty-seven, sixty-eight, seventy-seven, and seventy-eight for eight hundred dollars. The deed transferring these lots from James Galbreath to Lincoln noted that there was a dwelling house on one of the lots, without specifying which lot. Most likely, the dwelling house mentioned was the residence of Lincoln and not the house which Johnson acquired.

There is no reason to believe that construction of the Johnson house pre-dated 1817. When James Galbreath bought lot seventy-seven at a sheriff's sale in April 1817, the price he paid for it was four dollars and twenty-five cents, which was the amount of unpaid taxes and court costs. Ten years earlier Benjamin McNutt had taken possession of the lot for the same amount

---

8. Graf and Haskins, *Papers of Andrew Johnson, 1822-1851*, p. 5.

because taxes had not been paid on the lot for the years 1806 and 1807.[9] It is reasonable to assume that if there had been a dwelling house on the lot, its sale price in 1807 and in 1817 would have exceeded the amount of taxes and court costs for those years.

Interior features of the house suggest a probable construction date of the 1820s. Dr. Ernest A. Connally now, Chief of the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service, examined this house during the summer of 1956, when he was working on his excellent architectural study of the 1851-1875 Johnson home. Dr. Connally noted that Johnson's first home in Greeneville was "particularly interesting for its interior woodwork (pre-Greek Revival), which appears to remain substantially intact."[10] The period generally called "Greek Revival" extended from 1820 to 1860. "By the 1830s," says the eminent architectural historian Talbot Hamlin, "Tennessee had ceased to be an isolated frontier Region."[11] There is the

---

9. Greene County, Tennessee, Land Records, *Deed* Book 11, pp. 123-124.

10. Ernest Allen Connally, Survey Report (Architectural Data), Restoration of the Andrew Johnson Homestead," typescript manuscript, Greeneville, Tennessee, August 20, 1956, pp. 59-60.

11. Talbot Hamlin, *Greek Revival Architecture in America: Being An Account of Important Trends in American Architecture and American Life Prior to the War Between the States*, Dover Edition (New York, 1964), p. 237.

inference in this statement by Professor Hamlin that it was not until the 1830s that the Greek Revival style of architecture began to take hold in Tennessee. Architectural style moved westward with the settlers, this being especially noticeable in Tennessee and Kentucky. Referring to Tennessee and Kentucky, Hamlin says that "almost nowhere else save perhaps in the Western Reserve of Ohio can the background of the settlers be so easily seen in their buildings." According to Hamlin, "nowhere else is there a clearer expression of the colonial cultural lag that results from the attempts of settlers in a new country to build for themselves the kind of buildings to which they were accustomed in the places whence they came."[12] Considering this cultural lag, it was most likely in the 1830s when Greek Revival architecture began to appear in the East Tennessee village of Greeneville. If the Johnson house had been built in 1838, as local tradition maintains, the woodwork probably would have been Greek Revival in character rather than pre-Greek Revival.

---

12. Ibid, pp. 234-235.

## Chapter 4

### Likely Reasons Why Andrew Johnson Made Structural Changes to His Water Street Residence

The exact dates when additions or other alterations were made to the Johnson house are unknown. But examination of the building readily reveals even to the untrained observer that certain changes were made to the building subsequent to the date of its original construction.

The basic house consisted of two rooms downstairs and two rooms on the second floor. Traditionally there was one room under the basic house.[1] This element of tradition, however, does not seem to have been based upon sound historical evidence. The space between the floor of the first level of the house and the ground is so shallow that there would not have been sufficient space for a full-size room. This is particularly true of the area underneath the living room. In this area there is an extensive outcropping of limestone within three feet of the floor of the room above. The space beneath the second downstairs room, which most likely was the original kitchen, is of sufficient depth to have served as a storage area or as a vegetable cellar,

---

1. Personal Interview, Historian Hugh Lawing with John Kerbaugh, January 1965. Mr. Kerbaugh, currently a Greeneville pharmacist, was born in the former Johnson house circa 1901.

but a full-size room. The scuttle in the floor which gave admission to that area is so small as to suggest that it was not used frequently as would have been the case if the area had served as a room in the usual sense.

The presence of the scuttle in the south room of the downstairs in the basic house helps to confirm the belief that that room served as the original kitchen during the first few years of Johnson's occupancy. The scuttle would have given access to an area that logically could have served as a cellar for storing vegetables, cured meats, etc.

It was quite common for Johnson to receive from his customers merchandise, food, fuel, or services in lieu of money as payment for making articles of clothing for them. Often the customers would allow Johnson to buy groceries at one of the three grocery stores--which probably were general stores in nature--and have them charged to their accounts. The goods which tailor Johnson received in this manner from stores operated by John Dickson, George Jones, Blackston McDannel, or directly from his customers were so extensive that a sizeable storage area would have been required. In December 1832, Sam Parrott paid his account of $2.10 by letting Johnson have seventy pounds of pork.[2] Thomas Davis paid his $2.24 bill in August 1838

2. "Johnson Journal," Huntington Library Collection.

in beef--fifty six pounds. In March 1841, Davis satisfied a $5.40 bill by letting Johnson have a hind quarter of beef--one hundred and thirty-five pounds. Joseph Henderson used one hundred pounds of flour in November 1838 to pay his $2.50 account with Johnson.[3]

Perhaps more indicative than the above examples of the extent of food Johnson received in lieu of cash payment is the following order he picked up at John Dickson's store on August 20, 1837:

| | |
|---|---|
| Beef - 12 1/2 lbs | $00.50 |
| One bushel of meal | .50 |
| One qtr. of mutton 7 1/2 lbs | .30 |
| Sugar and Coffee [No price noted] | |
| Beef 10 lbs | .52 |
| One gallon of molasses | .62 1/2 |
| Beef 17 lbs | .68 |
| Beef 13 lbs | .52 |
| Beef 27 lbs | 1.08 |
| Beef 10 lbs & 1/2 gal molasses | 1.02 1/2 |
| Beef 13 lbs at 4 cents | .52 |
| Beef 10 lbs at 4 cents | .40 |
| Beef 15 lbs | .60 |
| Beef 120 lbs | 4.80 |
| [Total | $12.06][4] |

The way in which the order was made up suggests that it was chargeable to several persons' accounts. For example, there

3. "Johnson Journal," Library of Congress.

4. "Johnson Journal," Huntington Library Collection.

were ten separate references to beef of varying amounts. On this one occasion Johnson picked up two hundred and forty-seven pounds of beef. While there is no concrete documentary evidence that Johnson used the cellar for storing meat, it could have been stored there after it had been well cured. Fresh meat would not keep in a basement; it would mould and rapidly deteriorate. Or there may have been a smoke house on the property. In that case, the cellar would have been used to store butter, cheese, vegetables, and fruits.

In reiteration, it is strongly believed that the downstairs room closer to Main Cross Street (Depot Street) was the original kitchen. There was hardly any other place where it could have been located, unless there was a detached kitchen. The deed transferring the property to Andrew Johnson in 1831 notes that the lot had two dwelling houses on it, but it does not refer to any detached structure such as a kitchen.

The main structural changes, apparently made to the house during Johnson's ownership, consisted of an ell on the east of the former kitchen, a porch which ran along the entire south end of the building, and a portico at the Water Street entrance. The ell, according to fairly credible tradition, contained the Johnson dining room on the first floor and the kitchen in the basement.[5]

---

5. Ibid.

While there are no clear-cut statements by Johnson in which he said that these changes were made by him, there is sufficient circumstantial evidence to support my belief that the above mentioned changes were made by Andrew Johnson during the twenty years he resided in the Water Street house. For one thing, his family increased by two during this time. Mary Johnson was born on May 8, 1832, and her brother Robert was born on February 28, 1834.[6] The two older children, Martha and Charles, had been born in 1828 and 1830, respectively, in the small house on Main Street where Johnson had had his tailor shop in the front room and his living quarters in the rear room.

With the addition of the ell, the former kitchen probably became a badly needed bedroom. The basic house with its two bedrooms on the second floor and the living room and kitchen - dining room on the first floor certainly would have been cramped quarters for a family of five.

The total floor space of the original house was approximately seven hundred and eighty square feet.[7] The ell provided

---

6. Graf and Haskins, *Papers of Andrew Johnson, 1822-1851*, chronology.

7. Eugene I Lowry and James F. O'Gorman, "Kerbaugh House, Historic American Building Survey Drawing, 1956. The scale, not given on the reduced photostatic copies of the drawing, figures out to be approximately 1" = 8 2/3 '. Following are the dimensions and floor space for the respective rooms of the original houses: living room - 12'7"x18' = 226 sq. ft.; former kitchen - 10'6"x18' = 189 sq. ft. less 24 sq. ft. for stairwell landing and steps; bedroom over living room = 226 sq. ft.; bedroom over kitchen = 189 sq. ft. less 29 sq. ft. Total area of original house was 777 sq. ft.

approximately four hundred square feet of additional floor space--two hundred feet in each the dining room on the first level and the kitchen in the basement.[8] The floor space in the ell increased the size of the house by slightly more than fifty per cent.

Additional reason to believe that Andrew Johnson had the ell added to his house is the known fact that the master tailor had a number of his journeyman tailors who were boarding with him for a charge of $1.50 per week.[9] Johnson's journal contains several references to workers' having commenced boarding. The first of such references is to Bob Powell who "commenced boarding February 12, 1831." Daniel Brannan started boarding on October 23, 1831. A young man by the name of Clark was boarding with the Johnsons on March 10, 1832. Lewis Moorehead (sometimes spelled Morehead) began boarding on May 14, 1833. Four months later, Alexander Moorehead, possibly a brother of Lewis Moorehead, commenced boarding with Andy and Eliza Johnson. Johnson's journal for January 29, 1834, noted that John W. Kelly started boarding on that date.[10]

How long these journeyman tailors continued to board and how many boarders there were at any one time are not revealed in Johnson's

---

8. Ibid.
9. Graf and Haskins, *The Papers of Andrew Johnson, 1822-1851*, xxiii.
10. "Johnson Journal," Huntington Library Collection.

journal, because the tailor recorded only the dates on which they started to board. Neither is it known if they received their meals as well as housing, or just meals. The term boarder could mean that both meals and rooms were provided or that just meals were provided. I doubt that the Johnson house would have been large enough to house more than one boarder at a time, even after the addition of the ell.

It is possible that the boarders had their living quarters in the second house that was located on lot seventy-seven when Johnson purchased it. The latest entry in Johnson's journal for anyone's having commenced boarding was on January 29, 1834; but entries referring to "house rent" began to appear in 1835. In August 1835, Johnson recorded that house rent for Alexander Moorehead began on the twenty-first of that month. According to the journal, Moorehead was still renting a house from Johnson in March 1836.[11] The fact that references to "boarding" stopped and notations of "renting" followed suggests that the same place which had been used to house the "boarders" was later rented out.

After the completion of a small brick house during the winter of 1835-1836, Johnson had two houses which he could rent. Since

---

11. "Johnson Journal," Library of Congress.

Alexander Moorehead started renting in August 1835, it is safe to assume that references to Moorehead's house rent after 1835 would have been to the smaller of the two houses on the lot when Johnson acquired it and that Johnson's note that "Butler's house rent commenced on the 27th of September, 1837," most likely referred to the brick house Johnson had built.[12]

Support for the argument that Johnson constructed the ell and the back porch on the Water Street side of the house can be found in Johnson's journal. This is particularly true with regard to the amount of building materials he received in lieu of cash as payment for his services as a tailor. The first of such entries was on November 10, 1834, when Johnson acknowledged receipt of seventy-five cents worth of bricks from Joel Barnes as partial payment on a $1.50 bill for making Barnes a pair of pants.[13] On April 10, 1835, Johnson received as payment from William Pross 46 planks 19 feet in length and 21 planks 15 feet in length. There was no indication of the width or thickness of these planks. Between February and May 13, 1835, Johnson received 1,023 feet of plank from William Wykell, Jr., as payment for a $10.50 bill for making three coats for Wykell's sons.[14] In November 1835, Johnson credited James Wyly with $5.05 worth of

---

12. Ibid.
13. Ibid.
14. Ibid.

plank 16 feet long and seven inches wide, and one-half inch thick. The number of planks is not given, but considering that Johnson had received 1,023 square feet for $10.50, he should have received approximately 500 feet for $5.05.

On June 13, 1836, tailor Johnson received five hundred and fifty feet of weather boarding valued at $2.34 from Mordecai Lincoln. Since none of the Water Street house appears to have been weatherboarded during Johnson's occupancy, perhaps this material was used on the tailor shop or on the frame house located on the lot at the time of acquisition.[15]

The journal reference to the largest amount of lumber received at one time was made on September 12, 1836. At that time Johnson credited Charles Byers' $26.48 account as having been paid in lumber. Using as a base the price Johnson allowed for the lumber he received from William Wykell Jr., in 1835, i.e., $10.50 for 1,023 feet, the lumber received from Byers would have amounted to approximately 2,577 feet. This amount of lumber was so extensive as to suggest that a rather large construction project was undertaken in the fall of 1836.

---

15. Ibid. Johnson's entry for June 13, 1836, also contains an interesting comment that he received from Mordecai Lincoln one plank 15 feet long, valued at fifteen cents, which he planned to use for a bee gum. Thus, we know from this that the grounds would have contained one or more bee gums.

Between September 13 and September 23, 1836, Johnson received from Richard West nine planks, 15 feet long and 12 inches wide, and valued at $1.35.

Around November 7, 1836, Mordecai Lincoln let Johnson have 55 pieces of weather boarding, each being 15 feet long and eight inches wide.[16] Lincoln's price was 75 cents per hundred feet.

A journal entry made in March 1837 is partly undecipherable, but that which is readable notes that Johnson received from George Jones an undetermined amount of building material that was 15 feet long and six inches square.[17] Timbers of this size could well have been used for sills under the porch or under the new dining room. The sills under the back porch have an appearance which suggests that they may have been placed there as early as the 1830s or 1840s.

Johnson's journal continued until the mid-1840's to reflect receipt of building materials or work done on Johnson's house. On March 16, 1840, Johnson credited John Britton's account

---

16. Ibid.
17. Ibid.

for his having hauled one load of plank from Broderick's mill.[18] In March 1841, John Bell paid his bill by letting Johnson have 180 feet of 3 3/4 inch plank. In August 1842, Bell paid a $1.59 bill by giving Johnson 144 feet of plank and fifteen cents worth of nails.

It appears from Johnson's journal that he either made an addition to his house or put in some new flooring in August 1843. At that time Jacob Broyles paid his account in 1,800 feet of plank at one dollar per hundred and 262 feet of flooring at one dollar per hundred.[19] Special notice should be made of the fact that Johnson

---

18. Ibid. In writing the name of the mill, Johnson's handwriting was not clear. John Broderick may possibly be an incorrect interpretation. Normally, Johnson's handwriting in the late 1830s and afterward was fairly clear. It is interesting to observe just from reading Johnson's journal the extent to which he was able to improve his handwriting. During the early years of maintenance of the journal, Johnson frequently practiced writing his name on the pages of the journal. Johnson was taught the basics of writing by his wife. But she did not teach him to read as has been perpetuated by tradition. Oliver Temple, a contemporary of Andrew Johnson, says in his discussion of Andrew Johnson in his *Notable men of Tennessee* that Andy Johnson was not taught to read by Mrs. Johnson. William R. Brown, who married Johnson's widowed daughter, Mary Johnson Stover, in 1869, emphatically told Temple that Johnson was able to read when he and Eliza McCardle were married.

19. Ibid.

specified that the 262 feet of flooring should be taken off the load and left at his house. This indicates, for one thing, that Johnson had need for that amount of flooring at his Water Street residence. It also suggests that the 1,800 feet of plank was taken elsewhere. It is not known if Johnson sold the 1,800 feet or if he used it on his other property.

I have not examined the Greene County land records to ascertain the extent of Johnson's land holdings, but according to materials I have studied, I know that he purchased two tracts of land from David and George Hoyal, administrators of the estate of Jacob Hoyal, on January 11, 1841. Johnson acquired the 56-acre tract and the three-acre tract for $275.[20] On August 6, 1842, Johnson became co-owner with Joseph Goins, James Smith and David Kelly, of two parcels of land, one of 173 acres and the other of twenty-seven acres, in the first district of Greene County. The price paid George House for both pieces of land was $1,000.[21] Considering the extent of Johnson's property holdings in 1843,[22] it would be difficult to say just where he used the

---

20. Graf and Haskins, *The Papers of Andrew Johnson, 1822-1851*, p. 30.

21. Ibid, p. 110.

22. At the time of Johnson's death, July 31, 1875, his real estate holdings consisted of "Home Farm," a 1,000 acre tract at Home Depot (Afton), twenty acres east of Greeneville, ten or twelve acres west of Greeneville, the homestead on Main Street, the tailor shop on Depot Street, former Lowry property. Johnson Block (later the Tennessee Hotel), Johnson's law office, and a pringing office. See Ernest A. Connally, "Supplement to the Survey Report (Architectural Data), Restoration of the Andrew Johnson Homestead," September 7, 1956, p. 7 and Appendix I.

lumber, except the 262 feet of flooring left off at his Water Street residence.

While the addition of the ell and the porch would not have required a great deal of capital, Johnson's financial status was such that he could have afforded the necessary expenditure by the middle 1830s.

One indicator of Johnson's growth in financial matters was the fact that he had one slave in 1837. The "Mayors' Book," a journal maintained by the Mayor's office of Greeneville, covering the official business of the corporation of Greeneville from 1830 to 1840, indicated that Johnson's taxes for 1837 included a poll tax on one Negro.[23] Johnson's property for that year was valued at $850 for tax purposes. His total tax for 1837 was $2.13 1/2.[24]

Johnson's journal during the 1840s and in 1850 contain references to a "black boy Sam." Most of these references relate to

---

23. "Mayors' Book," Greeneville, Tennessee, 1830-1840. This very valuable first-hand record of the official transactions of the village of Greeneville in the 1830s is in the possession of Mrs. Margaret Johnson Patterson Bartlett of Greeneville. Not only is this document important for its references to Andrew Johnson; it is valuable for its reflection on the way of life in a small southern town in the 1830s. The sale of alcoholic beverages in the community, the prohibition against building "necessaries" [outside toilets] over streams, and the building of sidewalks [most likely made of planks] in front of residences, and brief minutes of the meetings of the aldermen and other town officials are included in this book.

24. Ibid.

Johnson's hiring Sam out to work for someone else. For example, Sam worked two days for John Maloney, who, like Johnson, operated a tailor shop, during the summer of 1844 and one week during the winter of 1844 - 1845. In September 1846, Sam worked three days for Edmund Miller, for which Miller paid Johnson $2.45. This monetary value took into consideration that Sam "boarded himself," rather than having Maloney provide board. A Doctor Compton was charged an unspecified amount in October 1846 for "14 days work done by Black Boy on Brick House -- the Boy Boarding at Home," and for "11 days work done by black boy while plastering House, Boy boarding at home."[25] On October 30, 1846, Johnson noted in his journal that "black boy" had worked ten days for Maloney and that during that time he had boarded part of the time at home. Presumably, "at home," meant at the Johnson house. Maloney paid for the "black boy's" work by letting Johnson have three loads of wood. Value of the wood was approximately three dollars, for Johnson frequently received wood at one dollar a load as payment for his tailor work.[26]

During November 1846, Johnson charged William Brown $1.25 for "two and one half days work by Black Boy." On November 16

---

25. "Johnson Journal," Library of Congress. Punctuation, capitalization, and underscore are presented here as in the original journal.

26. Ibid. At the same time, October 30, 1846, Johnson sold Maloney a calf for $1.50.

of the following year Johnson recorded that Sam had worked three days pulling corn for "Major John Maloney." Sam, at this time was also "attending the Court House"--apparently meaning that Sam was the janitor at the Court House.

The last reference Johnson is known to have made to Sam in his journal was on November 13, 1850, wherein he charged Major John Maloney seven dollars for "14 days work by Sam," four days of which were spent in cutting oats with scythe and cradle.[27]

Even though November 13, 1850, was the last date I was able to find mention made of Sam in Johnson's business journal, Sam continued to be associated with Johnson at least for the duration of Johnson's Presidency. According to Lately Thomas, the most recent biographer of Andrew Johnson, Sam was to become a familiar sight in Washington as Johnson's valet and body servant. "On state occasions," says Thomas, "he served as footman, standing behind his master's chair in great dignity." Sam wore Johnson's case-off coats, imitated his speech and mannerisms, and "would pompously announce himself as 'Mr. Johnson's first servant.'"[28]

---

27. Ibid.

28. Thomas, *The First President Johnson*, Advance Proofs, p. 31-A.

Most likely Sam, and possibly Sam's wife, were the only slaves Johnson had while he lived on Water Street, i. e., 1831-1851, according to Robert Winston in his Andrew Johnson, Plebian and Patriot, published forty years ago, Johnson had eight slaves. The context of his reference to the slaves suggests that it was after Johnson moved to the house on Main Street that he had eight slaves. Winston says that the slaves "lived in a cabin, about twenty by thirty feet, located on the premises and not far from the spring." Sam and Bill, "with a wife-a-piece and sundry pickaninnies, constituted the 'crop,'" writes Winston.[29]

The Johnson journal in the Library of Congress collection indicates that Johnson bought a thirteen-year-old Negro boy named Henry on May 6, 1857, for $1,500. Witnessing the execution of the bill of sale by Cobb and Scruggs of Nashville were Johnson's son, Robert, and A. O. P. Nicholson.[30]

According to several accounts, Johnson upon becoming President leased his tailor shop to one of his former slaves. Winston says in Andrew Johnson, Plebian and Patriot that it was Bill to whom

---

29. Winston, *Andrew Johnson, Plebian and Patriot*, p. 102.

30. "Johnson Journal," Library of Congress. This document must be examined closely, for written on the outside is the date 1837, while in the text of the document itself the date is clearly 1857. Furthermore, Robert Johnson, who is listed as one of the witnesses, would have been only three years old in 1837.

Johnson rented the tailor shop.[31] Thomas says in The First President Johnson that subsequent to his Presidency, "Johnson let Sam have the Greeneville tailor shop on a nominal lease."[32]

While it may be difficult to say whether it was Bill or Sam who operated the tailor shop at one time or another, it seems that there is no doubt that a former slave was operating the tailor shop in September 1865. Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper for September 23, 1865, carried an article on Johnson and Greeneville, based primarily upon the comments of a correspondent for the New York Herald who had recently made a trip to Greeneville. Referring to the tailor shop, the correspondent had written: "An old Negro, raised by President Johnson, and assuming his name, is the sole occupant of the building, and he is the successor in business of "A Johnson, tailor.'" The Negro supposedly commented when asked about his former master: "Massa Johnson been in de trade [. ] [He was] de bos [best] tailor in dese diggins."[33]

---

31. Winston, *Andrew Johnson, Plebian and Patriot*, p. 103.

32. Thomas, *The First President Johnson*, Advance Proofs, p. 31-A.

33. *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, September 23, 1865, p. 12. The *Herald* reporter described the tailor shop as being "plebian in the extreme, built very much on the style of a farmer's smokehouse, of rough weather boarding, whitewashed." He went on to say that "on either end the boards are torn off in places, and the chimney is crumbling to decay."

Johnson's financial status during the period he resided on Water Street was reflected in more ways than through the capability of possessing at least one slave. His extensive involvement in politics would suggest that his business was profitable enough to permit him to be away from it long enough to fulfill the obligations of the various political offices he held during the 1831-1851 period.

The duties of political offices Johnson held in Greeneville could be carried on for the most part from his tailor whop; he never allowed his home to be used for political meetings. The "Mayors' Book" of Greeneville contains numerous references to the use of Johnson's tailor shop as a meeting place for the mayor and aldermen for the town of Greeneville.

Two years before Johnson moved into his own tailor shop he became actively involved in the government of Greeneville. In 1829, when he was a mere twenty years old, Johnson was elected a Greeneville Aldermen. He was re-elected for the years 1830 through 1833.[34]

In 1834 the tailor-turned-politician achieved his first major political triumph.[35] He was elected Mayor of Greeneville.

---

34. Thomas, *The First President Johnson*, Advance Proofs, p. 9-A. Also see "Mayors' Book" for Greeneville, 1830-1840.

35. "Mayors' Book, 1830-1840, p. 201.

Johnson must have encountered a great deal of opposition after assuming office, for in July 1834, with only six months of the mayorship behind him, he submitted his resignation to the board of aldermen. Inasmuch as there was not a quorum present at the July 1 meeting, it was "therefore ordered that the said Johnson hold his office until a further consideration." Johnson continued to serve as mayor until February 13, 1835, at which time the board of aldermen accepted his resignation.[36] He was returned to the mayorship in 1837.[37]

Ambition would not permit the tailor-politician to be content with restricting himself to local politics. In 1835, Johnson entered the race for a seat in the lower house of the Tennessee legislature, covering the district which consisted of Greene and Washington counties. Running on an anti-U. S. Bank and anti-internal improvements platform, Johnson had the support of the Jacksonian Democrats. When the votes were tallied Johnson had won over his Whig opponent, Major Matt Stephenson of Washington County, by a narrow margin.[38]

According to a recent Johnson biographer, the Greeneville tailor made no great impression upon his fellow legislators in

---

36. Ibid., pp. 216, 231.
37. Ibid., 298.
38. Thomas, *The First President Johnson*, Advance Proofs, p. 10- A.

Nashville. In fact, says Lately Thomas, "his record of activity in the legislature during the next two years was feeble in concept and virtually nil in worthwhile results . . . . His views were as ill-gaited as a sore-hocked horse, and he stressed their narrowness by airing them with solemn pertenacity." "Fortunately," says Thomas, "the legislature did not take him seriously; it hardly regarded him at all."[39]

Perhaps Johnson was expressing his feeling of inadequacy among his more sophisticated legislators when he wrote to a friend on Christmas Day, 1836:

> I have not determined as yet whether I will again enter the political arena or not. I am inclined to think not. A political life is a difficult one and my pecuniary matters does not permit of my neglect my living [. ] All together my family is young [,] just coming up and I must try to save something for a rainy day--and if I keep dabling in politicks I shall loose my business and spend what little I have all ready made."[40]

When Johnson faced his constituents for re-election in 1837, he realized that he had erred in his two years in the state legislature; "the voters retired him without hesitation to the platform of his tailor shop."[41] But Johnson did not take defeat sitting down. He determined to become better acquainted with the interests and needs of the people, and he developed greater skill in the art of being a politician. While not committing himself exclusively

---

39. Ibid. pp. 10-A, 11

40. Andrew Johnson to George W. Jones, December 25, 1836, Graf and Haskins, *Papers of Andrew Johnson, 1822-1851*, pp. 18-19. Spelling and punctuation are presented as in the original. At this time, 1836, Johnson had four children: eight-year-old Martha, six-year-old Charles, four-year-old Mary, and two-year-old Robert.

41. Ibid., 11.

to either the Whigs or the Jacksonian Democrats, he discovered that he could win support from both parties. By 1839, when Johnson's old seat in the state legislature was being decided by the voters, Johnson had done an admirable job of re-educating himself. This time he was returned to his old seat by ousting the man who had defeated him in 1837.[42] Two years later, Andy Johnson was re-elected.

The Greeneville tailor made his most profound impression upon the "common man" from East Tennessee during the 1840 presidential campaign. Johnson could no longer "sit on the fence" politically; he had to take a position. He came out unequivocably for the Democratic candidate, Martin Van Buren, who still had the blessings of the sage at the "Hermitage." In spellbinding rallies during the summer of 1840, Johnson attracted great crowds from the surrounding mountains. While Van Buren was defeated, Andy Johnson had become clearly identified with the "commoners" of East Tennessee. Johnson's reward came in 1841 when he was elected to the State Senate.[43]

Johnson's reward for his support of Van Buren in the 1840 presidential campaign did not end with his election to the Tennessee Senate. During his term in the State Senate, Johnson was the

---

42. Ibid.

43. Ibid. 15-A.

acknowledged leader of a group of thirteen Democrats who successfully blocked the appointment of two Whig Senators to the United States Senate. While Tennessee was without representation in the U. S. Senate for almost two years, "at least it was not represented by a Whig," so thought the tailor-politician. Governor James K. Polk who had been unimpressed with the "hillbilly" State Senator from East Tennessee, revised his opinion of Johnson so drastically as to suggest him for one of the contested U. S. Senate seats.[44] Johnson realized, however, that he could not obtain a majority vote when both houses of the state legislature would be called upon to make their selection of a U. S. Senator. His position in the Tennessee Senate, nevertheless, paid dividends for him. As chairman of the joint-select committee on laying of the state in Congressional districts, Johnson used his position to redistribute the counties in a way that he stood to gain considerably in the political hierarchy of East Tennessee. He managed to put the preponderantly Democratic Sullivan and Hawkins Counties, where he had already successfully canvassed for office, into the first Congressional District. Strongly Whig Jefferson County, in the meantime, was dropped from this district. When this had been accomplished, Johnson announced himself as a candidate for the United States House of Representatives from Tennessee's first Congressional District.[45]

---

44. Ibid., 16-A.

45. Graf and Haskins, *The Papers of Andrew Johnson, 1822-1851*, xxvi.

Johnson's political strategy won for him in 1843 the Congressional seat he so desperately wanted. His overwhelming popularity with his constituents was evidenced by their re-electing him for four successive terms. When Andrew Johnson took his seat as a member of the twenty-eighth Congress on December 4, 1843, he was joined by a good number of his fellow freshmen Congressmen who too would figure prominently on the national scene during the ensuing decades. Among those making their Congressional debut along with Johnson were William L. Yancey, Howell Cobb, Alexander H. Stephens, and John Slidell from the South and Stephen A. Douglas, Hannibal Hamlin, John P. Hale, and Hamilton Fish from the North.[46]

During his ten years as a Congressman, Johnson also would serve with Abraham Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, Horace Greeley, Thaddeus Stevens, John C. Breckinridge, and Robert Toombs.[47]

By the time Johnson went to Congress, his tailor business had grown and prospered to the extent that he had five or six journeymen tailors working for him, and he had promoted Lewis Self to the position of manager.[48]

---

46. Ibid, xxvii.

47. *Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1961: The Continental Congress, September 5, 1774, to October 21, 1788, and The Congress of the United States From the First to the Eighty-Sixth Congress, March 4, 1789, to January 3, 1961, Inclusive* (Washington, D. C., 1961), pp. 1219, 784, 969, 1654, 592, 1722.

48. Winston, *Andrew Johnson, Plebian and Patriot*, p. 41.

A careful review of Johnson's journal reveals that he did very little actual work in the tailor shop after 1843. In fact, there are a good number of references to clothes for Johnson and his sons being made by individuals working in Johnson's shop. Alexander Moorehead's name appears in the journal more frequently than any of Johnson's other workers. His name first appears in the journal on September 15, 1833, when he started working and boarding with Johnson. He was still working for Johnson in October 1843.[49] Among others who worked for Johnson at one time or another were Bob Powell, beginning February 12, 1831; Alfred Bagwell, beginning April 14, 1831; Daniel Brannan, October 23, 1831; Lewis Moorehead, beginning May 4, 1833; John W. Kelly, beginning January 29, 1834; Clark, beginning March 10, 1832; and Alfred Van Meter, beginning in 1837. The journal shows that John Lane, Samuel Lane, and Lewis Porter did some work for Johnson; but, it does not indicate conclusively that they were regularly employed by Johnson.[50]

That Johnson was financially fairly well off by 1843 was clearly reflected by the numerous personal loans he recorded in his journal as having made to his Greeneville friends. The amounts he lent

---

49. "Johnson Journal," Library of Congress Collection.
50. "Johnson Journal," Huntington Library Collection.

and the frequency of the loans suggest that Johnson was in a semi-banking position. Johnson's principal source of revenue was his tailor shop. But, his investments in Greeneville property were beginning to pay off by 1843. His salary as a member of the Tennessee legislature, as a representative of the lower house from 1835-1837, and 1839-1841, and as a state senator, 1841-1843, certainly had not added significantly to Johnson's wealth. For example, as a state senator in 1842, Johnson received a total salary of $268 for forty-five days of service. Eighty-eight dollars of the total salary was allowed for 550 miles Johnson traveled in connection with his position.[51]

In 1848, the Congressman from East Tennessee appears to have been investing rather heavily. Johnson's journal for November 24, 1848, notes that he gave Jacob Howard fifteen dollars as payment for carrying $1,500 to Baltimore. Johnson considered that "the risk, trouble, and responsibility" of transporting this sum of money was worth the one per cent he paid Howard.[52]

Although Johnson had attained moderate financial success by the time he came to Washington as a freshman Congressman, he did not move his family to the Capital City. "Like other inconspicuous congressmen, he found an inexpensive boardinghouse close to the

---

51. Graf and Haskins, *Johnson Papers, 1822-1851*, p. 106.
52. "Johnson Journal," Library of Congress Collection.

Capitol."[53] Martha, his oldest daughter, had gone to Washington in 1842 to attend the Female Seminary conducted by Roman Catholic nuns at Georgetown.[54] Thus she was in Washington to greet her father when he arrived there in late November 1843. But Johnson's wife and their three other children remained in Greeneville.

---

53. Thomas, *The First President Johnson*, Advance Proofs, p. 19-A.

54. Ibid., p. 19.

## Chapter 5

### Congressman Johnson Buys A Larger House

When Andrew Johnson returned to Greeneville in 1853 after having been defeated in his bid for re-election in 1852,[1] he did not come back to live in the Water Street house in which his family had resided during most of his tenure in the United States Congress. Instead, he returned to the modestly spacious brick house on Main Street which he had purchased in 1851.

On September 10, 1851, a deed was signed whereby Andrew Johnson and James Brannon exchanged Greeneville property. Johnson let Brannon have his small brick house on lot seventy-seven at the intersection of Water Street and Main Cross Street in addition to $950 in exchange for Brannon's larger two-story brick house on Main Street.[2]

---

1. Graf and Haskins, *The Papers of Andrew Johnson, 1822-1851*, xix. As Johnson was "gerrymandered" into Congress in 1843 by a redistricting, he was "gerrymandered" out of Congress in 1853 through the efforts of a whig legislature in Tennessee.

2. Greene County, Tennessee, Land Records, Deed Book 25, page 1. For an excellent discussion of this property transaction see Ernest Allen Connally, "Survey Report (architectural data), Restoration of the Andrew Johnson Homestead," typescript manuscript, Greeneville, Tennessee, August 20, 1956, and Supplement to the above report dated September 7, 1956.

For a brief account of the post 1851 history of the Water Street house in which Johnson lived, see Appendix B, "Lot Seventy-Seven, Property Transfers, 1807-1964."

Structural changes which were known to have been made during the post-1851 period are covered in Part 1, "Andrew Johnson House (1838 [sic]-1851)," prepared by Hugh A. Lawing in January 1965 and approved by Assistant Director J. E. Jensen on April 23, 1965. Thus, these changes are not discussed in this study.

## Chapter 6

## Pictorial Evidence

The oldest known existing photograph of Johnson's Water Street house shows the house circa 1875. Reputedly, the photograph was taken about the time of Andrew Johnson's death on July 31, 1875. The bunting in which the nearby tailor shop is draped and the manner in which several people are standing in front of the tailor shop--they are standing in such a way as to suggest that they are paying their respects to the late tailor - President of the United States--supports the 1875 date. That the photograph was taken in mid-summer is indicated by the height of the corn on the west end of the tailor shop.

The porch on the south side of the house is clearly shown. The height of the porch above the ground is considerably greater than it is today. Also, the 1875 photograph shows that the east end of the porch was much higher than was the west end. In fact, the east end of the porch was high enough to provide easy access to the kitchen, supposedly located in the basement under the ell.[1] From comparing this photograph with the present scene, it is obvious that several feet of

---

1. See photograph number 1.

fill dirt have been placed alongside the south side and west end of this porch. This fill was accomplished, according to local tradition, around 1918 when the level of Depot (former Main Cross) Street and College (former water) Street was raised.

Close examination of the 1875 photograph reveals that the roof over the south porch had wooden shingles, as did the roof of the basic house.

While I strongly believe that the porch was constructed during the Johnson period, I know that it was there in 1865. A correspondent for the New York Herald visited Greeneville in September 1865 and allowed many of his comments about President Johnson's home town to be included in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper on September 23, 1865. With reference to Johnson's former residence on Water Street the correspondent commented: "Just down there at the base of this hill stands a small brick building, with a back porch, and around it the necessary fixtures. It stands on the corner of the square, near where the mill race passes under the street."[2]

Photograph number two, probably taken between 1885 and 1900, shows the west (front) side of the house to good advantage. The

---

2. *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, September 23, 1865, p. 12. The article described Greeneville as "a village in East Tennessee, and contains about 1,000 inhabitants. It consists of four squares, with streets running through at right angles."

dominant feature in this photograph is the white portico facing Water Street. The former existence of the portico, which was removed circa 1950,[3] is evident today in the distinct mark of the gable over the door and the marks left by the posts which had previously stood up against the wall. The portico, a common characteristic of Greek Revival architecture, probably was not built at the same as the basic structure. But it is highly likely that it would have been added by Johnson during his twenty-year occupancy of the house.

Particularly noticeable in the 1885-1900 photograph is the low brick wall which ran alongside the entire front of the house. The wall seems to have been as deep as the distance the portico extended in front of the house. This photograph shows that several steps were used in going directly from the street onto the portico. Also evident in this photograph are the second floor windows which were divided into 6 over 6 light sash and the first floor windows divided into 9 over 6 light sash.

---

3. Lowry and O'Gorman, "Kerbaugh House," Historic American Buildings Survey Drawings, 1956.

Appendix A

## Andrew Johnson - Genealogical Chart*

Jacob Johnson
(1778-1812)
m. 1801
Mary McDonough
(1783 - 1856)

William Johnson
(1804-1865)
M. ____
Sarah Giddings McDonough
(1816-1882)

Elizabeth Johnson
(b. March 14, 1806)
d. infant)

Andrew Johnson
(1808-1875)
m. 1827 ____
Eliza McCardle
(1810-1876)

Laura Johnson
Jacob Johnson
Andrew Johnson, Jr.
James Johnson
Devolco Johnson
Elizabeth " (b. 1842)
Oliver Johnson (b. 1845)
Nathan Johnson (b. 1847)
Albert Johnson (b. 1851)
William " (1857-1933)
m. Mary Kerns

Martha Johnson 10-25-1828-1901)
m. 1855 ____
David T. Patterson (1818-1891)
Charles Johnson (2-19-1830-1863)
No issue

Mary Johnson (5/8/1832-1883)
m. 1852 ____
1. Daniel Stover
(1826-1864)
m. 1869
2. William R. Brown
No issue

Robert Johnson (2-22-1834-1869)
No issue

Andrew Johnson, Jr. (Frank)
(8/5 1852-1879)
m. 1875
Mary Kate Rumbaugh
(1857-1930)
No issue

Andrew J. Patterson (1857-1932)
m. 1889 ____
Martha Ellen Barkley
(1864-1948)

Margaret J. Patterson (1903- )
m. 1949
Wm. Thomas Bartlett
(1876-1954)
No issue

Mary Belle Patterson (1859-1891)
m. 1886 ____
John Landstreet
(1853-1927)

Martha Belle P. Landstreet
(1887-
m. 1907
Robert J. Willingham, Jr.
(1875-1953)

Lillie M. Stover (1855-1892)
m. 1875
Thomas Maloney
No issue

Sarah Drake Stover (1857-1886)
m. 1881
William Bachman (1852-1922)

Andrew Johnson Stover
(1860-1923)
No issue

Andrew Johnson Bachman
(1882-1955)
m. Ethel Crockett Irwin
(1884-1920), No issue

Samuel Bernard Bachman
(1884-1914), No issue

*Based almost exclusively upon the genealogical chart presented in Graf and Haskins, Papers of Andrew Johnson, 1822-1851.

Appendix B

## Lot Seventy-Seven, Property Transfers
## 1807 - 1964

| Grantor | Grantee | Date | Reference and Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| Andrew Patterson (Sheriff) | Benjamin McNutt | 10-9-1807 | Deed Book 11, pp. 123-124 for total of $8.50 in taxes. |
| Daniel Guinn (Sheriff) | James Galbreath | 4-29-1817 | |
| James Galbreath | Mordecai Lincoln | 7-23-1824 | D.B. 23, Page 571 Included lots 67, 68, 77, and 78. Including a house - This suggests house possibly built between 1817-1824. |
| Mordecai Lincoln | Mordecai Lincoln Wyrick and Stephen Frances Wyrick, heirs of Jacob T. Wyrick (Lincoln had previously sold to Jacob Wyrick, but the deed had been lost and not recorded). Mentioned a blacksmith shop on lot 68. | 4-1829 | D.B. 15, p. 369 Part of lot 77 - "Including a brick and frame house," and part of 67 (southern corner) |
| Richard Woods (Sheriff) (Property of Mordecai Lincoln Wyrick and Stephen F. Wyrick) | Andrew Johnson (Highest Bidder) (Lot 77 - $241.00) (Part of 68 - $51.00) | 2-24-1831 | D.B. 15, p. 396 Lot 77 and Part of 68. "Number Seventy-Seven and part of lot Sixty Eight on Water Street - Whereon there is [sic] two dwelling houses and a Smith Shop joining the lots of M. Lincoln and sold the same at the court house in Greeneville." "Lot 77 . . . is the lot whereon the dwelling houses stand." Lot 68 had the Blacksmith Shop. |

Property Transfers (Lot 77) continued

| Grantor | Grantee | Date | Reference |
|---|---|---|---|
| Andrew Johnson | George W. Stone (Part of lot 77) | 9-17-1839 | D.B. 20, p. 82 (Beginning at the corner of a small brick house.) |
| Mordecai Wyrick and Stephen F. Wyrick | Andrew Johnson (Lot 77 and part of Lot 68.) Lot 77 - contained house where Andrew Johnson lived in June, 1851. Lot 68 contained the tailor shop and the house in which Mrs. Whiteside lived. $305.50 | 6-30-1851 | D.B. 24, p. 5 79 Apparently, clarification of earlier deed. |
| Andrew Johnson | James Brannon (Noted that property had a brick house and other buildings upon it. | 9-10-1851 | D.B. 25, p. 1 |
| James Brannon | Joshua C. Lane | 1-31-1852 | D.B. 25, p. 103 ($605.00) Brick house and other buildings upon it. |
| Joshua C. Lane | Wm. R. Brown | 3-25-1854 | D.B. 26, p. 242 Brick dwelling and other buildings. |
| Wm. H. Brown (executor) Augusta L. Brown Sophie B. Brown m. Gertrude Wilds D. E. Wilds. | Andrew J. Kerbaugh | 8-7-1903 | D. B. 74, p. 215 |

Property Transfers (Lot 77) continued

| Grantor | Grantee | Date | Reference |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. J. Kerbaugh | Grover C. Kerbaugh (mortaged for debts) | 12-9-1930 | D.B. 48, p. 64 |
| J. G. Kerbaugh<br>Margaret Kerbaugh<br>Cecil Kerbaugh<br>Mary Kerbaugh | to Grover Kerbaugh | 7-17-1941 | D.B. 147, p. 366 |
| Ida Kerbaugh | to Grover Kerbaugh, etc.<br>Ida Kerbaugh, (Widow of Doud Kerbaugh) gave up her claim | 8-8-1941 | D.B. 147, p. 472 |
| Grover Kerbaugh | to U.S. Government National Park Service | 2-1964 | for $49,250 |

Appendix C

Lot Seventy-Seven, Property Transfers 1807-1851

C O P Y

[April 29, 1817]

DEED BOOK 11, PAGE 123, 124

CONVEYANGE DANIEL GUINN, SHERIFF (TO) JAMES GALBREATH FOR LOTS NO'S 77 and 78 IN THE TOWN OF GREENEVILLE CONTAINING EACH LOT AN HALF ACRE.

This indenture made this 29th day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, Between Daniel Guinn Esqr. High Sheriff of the County of Greene in the State of Tennessee of the one part, and James Galbreath of the county and state aforesaid of the other part. Witnesseth, that whereas at a court of pleas and quarter sessions held in and for the county of Greene aforesaid, in Greeneville on the fourth Monday in April 1807, Andrew Patterson Esqr. high sheriff and collector of the taxes for said county for the years 1806 and 1807 reported to said court that, the taxes for the year 1806 remained unpaid on lots No's 77 and 78 in the town of Greeneville aforesaid agreeable to the plan of said Town. Containing one half acre each lot and whereas in pursuance of said report, the said Court entered up a judgment against the aforesaid Town Lots No's 77 and 78 for double the Taxes due thereon for said year 1806 - and whereas in pursuance of said judgment of the court thereupon and the Law in such case made and provided - and also after sublication made and due notice given - and our said court at July Session 1807 Being satisfied that the said lots since the reporting thereof hath been duly published as the Law Directs - and the Taxes due thereon still remaining unpaid - whereupon the Court aforesaid by their Clerk on the 25th Day of August 1807 issued an order of sale directed to the sheriff of said county commanding him to expose to public sale the said Town Lots as aforesaid or so much thereof as would be sufficient to satisfy the Sum of Four Dollars and Twenty five cents, on each lot. Being the amount of tax and cost as due thereon. Therefore, I the said Andrew Patterson then high sheriff as aforesaid by my deputy James Patterson did on the Ninth Day of October 1807 - expose to public sale at the Court House in Greeneville and County aforesaid - the aforesaid two lots No's 77 and 78 no part of which would sell for the amount of the Taxes and costs as due thereon. Therefore the whole of said lots was exposed to sale. Whereupon Benjamin McNutt being the highest, best and last bidder became the purchaser of the whole of said lots as aforesaid for the sum of Four Dollars and Twenty five cents each lot as aforesaid. It being the amount of Tax and Cost as aforesaid - and whereas the time allowed by Law for the redemption

Of lands sold for taxes being fully compleat and ended. And the aforesaid lots not having been redeemed agreeably thereto. Now know ye therefore that I the said Daniel Guinn sheriff as aforesaid and successor of Andrew Patterson then high sheriff and collector as aforesaid by virtue of the report judgment, Publication Notice and Order of Sale as aforesaid, and for and in consideration of the said sum of Eight Dollars and Fifty Cents for the said two lots by the said Benjamin McNutt in hand paid to the said James Patterson for the use of Andrew Patterson then high sheriff as aforesaid whose receipt is produced and hereby acknowledged, and also by a written order to me directed by the said Benjamin McNutt the purchaser directing me to make unto James Galbreath as deed of Conveyance for said lots No's 77 and 78 as aforesaid. Therefore do by these presents Grant, Bargain, Sell, Convey and Confirm unto the said James Galbreath his heirs and assigns forever - The aforesaid Lots, Situate, Lying and being on the south east side of said Town of Greeneville. Lot No. 77 Beginning at a Stake on the Back Street and Main Cross Street, thence North twenty one degrees East eight poles to a stake, thence south sixty nine Degrees East Ten poles to a stake, thence south twenty one Degrees West Eight poles to a stake, thence north sixty nine Degrees West Ten Poles to the Beginning. Lot No. 78 Beginning at a stake joining the aforesaid Lot; thence north twenty-one degrees east eight poles to a stake, thence south sixty-nine degrees East ten poles to a stake thence South twenty-one Degrees West Eight poles to a stake, thence north sixty-nine Degrees West Ten Poles to the Beginning. Containing as aforesaid one half acre of land each lot. Together with all and singular the Hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining. To have and to hold the said lots of land unto the said James Galbreath his heirs and assigns forever. To the only proper use and behoof of him the said James Galbreath his heirs executors administrators and assigns and, In as full and ample manner as I the said Daniel Guinn sheriff is impowered to do by virtue of my office, and further I the said Daniel Guinn Successor to Andrew Patterson sheriff as aforesaid will warrant and forever defend the same unto the said James Galbreath his heirs, and assigns forever, So far as my office of Sheriff will admit and no further. In

DEED BOOK 11, PAGE 123, 124

Testimony whereof I the said Daniel Guinn have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal the day and date first mentioned.

Daniel Guinn, Sheriff
of
Greene County

Signed, Sealed and Delivered
In the Presence of us

. . . . . .

State of Tennessee )
Greene County Court ) April Session 1817

Then was the execution of this Deed duly acknowledged in open Court by the above named Daniel Guinn and ordered to be Registered.

Attest Andrew Patterson, CGC
By V. Sevier DCC

Registered this 4th Day of Septr. 1817

Attested George Brown, RGC

Conveyance Mordecai Lincoln to Mordecai Lincoln Wyrick and Stephen Frances Wyrick, Heirs of Jacob T. Wyrick, deceased, for Lot No. 77 and part of Lot No. 67 (sic) in the town of Greeneville, Joining said Lincoln's.

BOOK 15 - Page 369

This indenture made and concluded this_____day of April in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Nine - Between Mordecai Lincoln of the one part - and Mordecai Lincoln Wyrick and Stephen Frances Wyrick the Heirs of Jacob T. Wyrick deceased, of the other part all of the county of Greene and State of Tennessee - Witnesseth, That whereas the said Mordecai having sometime heretofore in the lifetime of the said Jacob sold and conveyed to him in fee simple with special Warrentee the real property hereafter described - and whereas the Deeds of Conveyance given by the said Mordecai to the said Jacob as aforesaid have been lost or mislaid without having Recorded or Registered and the said Mordecai feeling disposed to give said Heirs and Representatives the Benefit of said purchase and to prevent any inconvenience resulting from the loss of said deeds and to place things in the same situation they would have been in had not said loss have happened - and for the consideration given for said deeds - To wit; the consideration of Two Hundred Dollars - Have Bargained and sold and by these presents do bargain and sell to the said Heirs Mordecai L. and Stephen Frances Wyrick - Heirs as aforesaid a certain part of a lot - Situated in the Town of Greeneville designated and described in the part of said town as lot No. Seventy-Seven as it now stands enclosed Including a brick and frame house - also another piece of ground situated in same town - being the South corner of Lot No. Sixty-Seven (sic). Beginning at the corner of a Black Smith Shop next the Branch, thence South Sixty-Nine degrees East four poles to the street, thence with the street North Twenty-One East four poles to a stake, thence North 69$^{o}$ West four poles to the Branch, then to the beginning - containing Sixteen poles. Together with all and singular the Hereditaments and Appurtenances thereunto of Right appertaining To have and to hold the same to the said Mordecai L. and Stephen F. Wyrick Heirs as aforesaid and their heirs forever. The Title to the same as in Estate of Inheritance in fee simple to the said Mordecai L. and S. F. Wyrick Heirs as aforesaid, the said Mordecai against himself his Heirs and assigns - Will forever Warrant and defend - Date above written.

M. Lincoln (Seal)

(February 24, 1831)

Conveyance, Richard M. Woods, Sheriff to Andrew Johnson for Lot No. 77 and part of Lot No. 68 in the town of Greeneville on Water Street whereon there are two dwelling houses and a Smith Shop.

This indenture made this Twenty-Fourth day of February in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-One - Between Richard M. Woods High Sheriff in and for the County of Greene in the State of Tennessee of the first part and Andrew Johnson of the same county, and state of the second part - Witnesseth - That whereas by virtue of one writ of Fira Facius issued out of the court of pleas and quarter sessions of Greene County - tested the fourth Monday of April 1830 at the Suit of _____ Directed to the Sheriff of Greene County, commanding him that of the real Estate of Lands and Tennements which were of Jacob T. Wyrick, deceased, in the hands of or descended to Mordecai L. Wyrick and Stephen F. Wyrick children and heirs of the decedent, he should cause to be made the sum of Eighty-Seven Dollars Forty-Six and two-thirds cents with interest thereon from the 29th day of January 1829 for debt and seven dollars Fifty-Six and one half cents and by virtue of the other Writ of Fira Facius issued out of the same court and tested the fourth Monday in April 1830 at the suit of William S. Perry directed to the Sheriff aforesaid commanding him that of the real estate or lands and tennements which were of the said Jacob T. Wyrick deceased and in the hands of or descended to the said Mordecai L. Wyrick and Stephen F. Wyrick, he should cause to be made Six-Dollars Fifty-Six and a half cents debt and nine dollars fifty-six and a hald cent costs and by virtue of one other Writ of Fira Facius issued out of the circuti court of law for Greene County and tested the first Monday in March 1830 at the suit of Moses C. Whitson for the use of James Lowry directed to the Sheriff aforesaid commanding him that of the real estate, lands and tennements of Jacob T. Wyrick, deceased, in the hands of or which descended to Mordecai L. Wyrick and Stephen F. Wyrick minor heirs of the decendent he should make the sum of Twelve Dollars and Seventy-Five cents debt and Seventeen Dollars and thirty-eight cents cost and by one other Writ of Fira Facius issued out of said circuit court and tested the first Monday in March 1830 at the

suit of John Graham, directed to the Sheriff aforesaid commanding him that of the real estate or lands and tennements of Jacob T. Wyrick, deceased, in the hands of or which descended to Mordecai L. Wyrick and Stephen F. Wyrick heirs of the decedent, he should make Five Dollars Fifty-Six and one-fourth cents debt and seventeen dollars thirty-eight cents costs, and by virtue of one other Writ of Fira Facius issued out of said circuit court and tested the first Monday in March 1830 at the suit of Mordecai Lincoln, directed to the Sheriff aforesaid commanding him that of the real estate or lands and tennements of Jacob T. Wyrick, deceased, in the hands of or which descended to Mordecai L. Wyrick and Stephen F. Wyrick, heirs of the decedent, he should make thirty-six dollars sixty-six and one half cents debt and sixteen dollars thirty-eight cents costs, and by virtue of one other Writ of Fira Facius issued out of said circuit court, tested the first Monday in March 1830 at the suit of Joseph Powell assignes for the use of M. Lincoln, directed to the Sheriff aforesaid commanding him that of the real estate or lands and tennements of Jacob T. Wyrick deceased, in the hands of or which descended to Mordecai L. Wyrick and Stephen F. Wyrick, heirs of the decedent, he should make eighteen dollars and fifty-nine cents debt and sixteen dollars thirty eight cents costs. The said Richard M. Woods Sheriff as aforesaid levied on all the right, title, and claims that the heirs of Jacob T. Wyrick deceased had to two town lots in the town of Greeneville and County aforesaid, Number Seventy-Seven and part of Lot Sixty-Eight on Water Street - whereon there is two dwellings houses and a Smith Shop joining the lots of M. Lincoln and sold the same at the court house in Greeneville (having first given due notice on the Third Day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty to Andrew Johnson, he being the highest and best bidder, Lot number seventy-seven for two hundred and forty-one dollars and the part of lot number sixty eight for fifty-one dollars. Now this indenture witnesseth that the said Richard M. Woods Sheriff as aforesaid by virtue of the said several Writs of Fira Facius to him directed and delivered and of the sales made thereon and by virtue of the power and authority in him vested as Sheriff and for and in consideration of the said several sums of two hundred and forty-one dollars for No. 77 Lot and Fifty-One Dollars for part of Lot No. 68 - Hath granted, bargained and sold and by these presents doth grant, bargain and sell unto the said Andrew Johnson his heirs and assigns forever. The aforesaid two several Lots or parcels of ground, the first whereof being Lot No. 77 said to beginning at a stake on the street, thence South Sixty-Nine degrees East, Ten Poles, to a stake, then North Twenty-One degrees East, seven poles to a stake, then North Sixty-Nine degrees west, Ten Poles, to a stake then South Twenty-One degrees West, Seven Poles, to the geginning, containing seventy poles, and is the lot whereon the dwelling houses stand. The second whereof is part of Lot number sixty-eight and on which the Smith Shop stands and begins at the corner of said shop at the water, thence south sixty-nine degrees East four poles to the street, thence with the street north twenty-one degrees east four poles and eight links to a stake, then North Sixty-Nine degrees West four poles to the water thence

with the water to the beginning, containing seventeen poles. Together with all the appurtenances to the said several Lots of Land belonging and all the estate, right, title and interest which the said Mordecai L. Wyrick and Stephen F. Wyrick as heirs of the said Jacob T. Wyrick had in and to the same, to have and to hold the said several lots or parcels of land, with their appurtenances, unto the said Andrew Johnson his heirs and assigns forever as fully and absolutely as the said Richard M. Woods as Sheriff might, could or ought to Grant, bargain and sell the same by force of the statute in such case made and provided and the said Writ of Fira Facius and sales thereon made or otherwise. In witness whereof the said Richard M. Woods hath hereunto set his hand and seal the date first above written.

Richard M. Woods (Seal)
Sheriff of Greene County

Signed, Sealed and Delivered
in presence of
S. A. Otis
D. G. Vance
L. A. Kincannon

[July 23, 1824]

Deed James Galbreath to Mordecai Lincoln for town lots No. 67, 68, 77 and 78 in the town of Greeneville

BOOK 23 - Page 571

This indenture, made the twenty-third day of July in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Four between James Galbreath of the county of Greene and State of Tennessee, of the one part, and Mordecai Lincoln of the town of Greeneville and of the County and State aforesaid, of the other part - Witnesseth: that the said James Galbreath for and in consideration of the sum of Eight Hundred Dollars to him in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, Hath and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, alein, . . . and confirm unto the said Mordecai Lincoln, heirs and assigns forever, Town lots in the town of Greeneville containing one half acre each, represented in the plan of said Town to be lots No. 67, 68, 77 and 78 including the Tan Yard, dwelling house, together with all other improvements on said lots - with all and singular, the woods, waters, hereditaments, and appurtenances, whatsoever to the said lots, belonging or appertaining; and all the estate, right title, interest, property, claim and demand, of him the said James Galbreath, his heirs and assigns forever of in and to the same and every part or parcel thereof, either in law or equity. To have and to hold the said four half acre lots of land, with the appurtenances unto the said, Mordecai Lincoln his heirs and assigns forever against the lawful title claim and demand of him the said James Galbreath his heirs will warrant and forever defend by these presents from all other persons. In witness whereof the said James Galbreath hath hereunto set his hand and seal, the day and year above written.

James Galbreaty (Seal)

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in
presence of -
Wm. A. McLelland
Jacob T. Wyrick [apparently, the son-in-law of Lincoln]

[There was A dwelling house on either 67, 68, 77 or 78 in 1824 - (could well have been the large house that Lincoln lived in):]

A. Johnson to G. W. Stone, Sept. 17, 1839, part of lot 77 (Quit Claim Deed, in Greeneville, Tennessee, Greene County)

I Andrew Johnson of the County of Greene and State of Tennessee have this day bargained, and sold, and do hereby convey unto George W. Stone of the same county and state and his heirs forever, for the consideration of $250, to me in hand paid, a small parcel of land, bounded and described as follows, (to wit) being a part of Lot No. 77. Situated and lying on the south side of Water Street, in the town of Greeneville and State aforesaid. Beginning at the corner of a small brick house, then south 21° West Two pole five and a half links, then South 69° East Two poles and ten links, then North 25° East eight links then South 69° East seven poles and fifteen links, then North 21° East one pole twenty two and a half links, thence North 69° West 10 poles to the beginning. To have and to hold the same to the said George W. Stone his heirs and assigns forever, I do covenant and bind myself, my heirs and representatives, to warrant, and defend, the title to said land, to George W. Stone, his heirs and assigns forever, against any lawful claim to be made by myself or any person claiming under or through me, but no further Signed Sealed and delivered this twenty third May eighteen hundred and thirty nine.

A. Johnson (Seal)

In presence of
Thomas A. Russell
M. Payne

State of Tennessee )
Greene County ) Personally appeared before me George W. Foute, clerk of the County of Greene, the within named Andrew Johnson, the bargainer with whom I am personally acquainted and who acknowledged, that he executed the within named, Deed for the purposes therein contained.

Witness my hand at office this 17th day of September 1839.

Geo. W. Foute, Clk.

Registered this 14th day of January, 1840.

Attest S. E. Burnett R. G. C.

Margin: Quit Claim Deed A. Johnson to G. W. Stone for part of Lot No. 77 in Greeneville Tenn GC

[June 30, 1851]

We, Mordecai L. Wyrick and Stephen F. Wyrick have this day bargained and sold and do hereby transfer and convey to Andrew Johnson and his heirs forever for the consideration of three hundred and five dollars to us paid, two lots or parcels of land situated in the town of Greeneville in the State of Tennessee, known and designated in the plan of said town as lot number Seventy-Seven and part of Lot Number Sixty-Eight, on Water Street - The first whereof being lot Number Seventy-Seven is bounded as follows, Viz: Beginning at a stake on the street, thence South Sixty-Nine degrees East, ten poles to a stake, thence North Twenty-One degrees East, Seven poles, to a stake, then North Sixty-Nine degrees West, ten poles to a stake, then South Twenty-One degrees West, seven poles to the beginning, Containing Seventy poles, and is the lot whereon the dwelling house of the said Andrew Johnson now stands: The second whereof is part of lot Number Sixty-Eight, whereon the said shop of the said Andrew Johnson and the house in which Mrs. Whiteside lives, now stands, beginning at the corner of the lot now owned by John A. and Joseph R. Brown on main Cross Street thence South Sixty-Nine degrees East to Water Street thence with said Street North Twenty-One degrees East four poles and eight links to a stake, then North Sixty-Nine degrees West to the aforesaid John A. & Joseph R. Brown's lot, thence with said lot to the beginning, containing Seventeen Poles - more or less - To have and to hold the same with all the appurtenances to the same belonging to the said Andrew Johnson, his heirs and assigns forever; We do covenant with the Said Andrew Johnson that we are lawfully seized of said two lots of land, have a good right to convey it and that the same is unincumbered. We do further covenant and bind ourselves, our heirs and representatives to warrant and forever defend the title to the said two lots or parcels of land, and every part thereof to the said Andrew Johnson, his heirs and assigns against the lawful claims of all persons whatever -

This 30th day of June 1851.

M. L. Wyrick (Seal)
S. F. Wyrick (Seal)

Test-

David T. Patterson
T. J. Eason
R. M. Barton as to the
signature of M. L. Wyrick

Margin - Deed, Mordecai L. and Stephen F. Wyrick to Andrew Johnson
lot No. 77 and part of lot No. 68.

This indenture made this tenth day of September, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, Between Andrew Johnson of the one part and James Brannon of the other part, both of the county of Greene and State of Tennessee - Witnesseth - That the said Andrew Johnson for and in consideration of a certain Lot in the Town of Greeneville, county of Greene and State of foresaid, and a narrow strip of land adjoining the lot aforesaid upon which there is a brick house and other buildings and a spring upon the same. Whereon the said Brannon now resides and which said property is fully described, and boundaries set forth in a general warranty Deed, given and executed by the said James Brannon to the said Andrew Johnson this day and the possession of which property is hereby acknowledged - have this day paid to the said James Brannon the sum of nine hundred and fifty dollars; and granted, bargained, sold, aleined, conveyed and confirmed, and by these presents does grant, bargain, sell, alein, convey, and confirm unto the said James Brannon his heirs and assigns forever, a certain lot or parcel of ground, with a brick house and other buildings upon it, situated on the streets known as Water and Main Cross Streets in the town of Greeneville, county of Greene and State of Tennessee, the same being known and designated in the plan of said town as part of Lot No. Seventy-Seven, and as the residence of the said Andrew Johnson all of which is enclosed and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stake, at the corner of Water and Main Streets, and six feet from the corner of the brick dwelling house of the said Andrew Johnson, thence south sixty nine degrees East ten poles to a stake near the female academy, thence north eighty feet (Eighty feet) to a stake on the line of James Johnson's lot, thence northwest or in a direct line, running with James Johnson's line to Water Street, thence West Eighty feet to the beginning --Together with all the appurtenances, estate right; title, interest, property and claim of the said Andrew Johnson in and to the same, to have and to hold the property here conveyed with all and singular the premises and every part and parcel thereof with the appurtenances unto the said James Brannon, his heirs and assigns forever -

And the said Andrew Johnson for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators doth covenant promise and agree to, and with the said James Brannon, his heirs and assigns by these presents, that the premises before mentioned, now are, and forever hereafter, shall remain free from all former and other gifts, grants,

bargains, sales, charges, and incumberances whatsoever done or suffered to be done by the said Andrew Johnson - and the said Andrew Johnson his heirs, Executors, and administrators, all and singular the premises hereby bargained and sold with the appurtenances unto the said James Brannon, his heirs and assigns against the said Andrew Johnson and his heirs, and all, and every other person or persons whatsoever, doth and will warrant and forever defend by these presents - In Witness whereof the said Andrew Johnson hath hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal at Greeneville in the county of Greene and the State of Tennessee, the day and year within mentioned interlining of the words "part of" on the 1st page done before executing the papers --

Andrew Johnson (Seal)

Acknowledged in the presence of

Geo. W. Tonto
H. B. Baker

Margin Note:
Deed Andrew Johnson to James Brannon a Town lot in the Town of Greeneville.

# APPENDIX D

## Legislative History

## Andrew Johnson National Historic Site

C O P Y

[Public--No. 388--74th Congress]

[H.R. 1420]

AN ACT

To provide for the Andrew Johnson Homestead National Monument

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.* That when title to the site of the Andrew Johnson Homestead and the site of the tailor shop in which Andrew Johnson worked (now owned and administered by the State of Tennessee), located in Greeneville, Tennessee, together with such buildings and property located thereon as may be designated by the Secretary of the Interior as necessary or desirable for national-monument purposes shall have been vested in the United States, said area and improvements, if any, together with the burial place of Andrew Johnson, now administered as a national cemetery, shall be designated and set apart by proclamation of the President for preservation as a national monument for the benefit and inspiration of the people and shall be called the "Andrew Johnson National Monument."

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to acquire on behalf of the United States out of any funds allotted and made available for this project by proper authority or out of any donated funds, by purchase at prices deemed by him reasonable, or by condemnation under the provisions of the Act of August 1, 1888 (25 Stat. 357), or to accept by donation, such land, interest in land, and/or buildings, structures, and other property within the boundaries of said national monument as determined and fixed hereunder, and he is further authorized to accept donations of funds for the purchase and/or maintenance thereof.

Sec. 3. That the administration, protection, and development of the aforesaid national monument shall be exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the National Park Service, subject to the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", as amended.

Approved, August 29, 1935.

88th Congress ) HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ( Report
1st Session ) ( No. 905

# CHANGING THE NAME OF THE ANDREW JOHNSON NATIONAL MONUMENT AND ADDING CERTAIN HISTORIC PROPERTY THERETO

---

November 18, 1963--Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

---

Mr. Morris, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, submitted the following

## R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 5345]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5345) to change the name of the Andrew Johnson National Monument, to add certain historic property thereto, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 2, line 12, strike out the figure "94.3" and insert "93.4".

Page 2, lines 19 and 20, strike out all of section 3, and insert:

> Sec. 3. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums, but not more than $66,000 for acquisition, restoration and development costs, as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

## Purpose

H.R. 5345, introduced by Congressman Quillen, has two purposes: (1) to redesignate the Andrew Johnson National Monument as the Andrew Johnson National Historic Site, and (2) to authorize the acquisition of about one-third of an acre of land for addition to the site.

## Need

The creation of the Andrew Johnson National Monument was authorized by the act of August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 958, 16 U.S.C. 450o). At present, it consists of the home of President Johnson, from 1851 to 1875, his tailor shop and his grave. An opportunity has arisen to acquire another house, across the street from the tailor shop, which Johnson built and which he occupied from 1838 to 1851, and the National Park Service holds an option to purchase this property for $48,625. It plans to restore this house to the condition in which it was during Johnson's occupancy, and to keep it open for visitors. The committee believes that this acquisition and restoration project will enhance the worthwhileness to the public of the entire site. It also believes that, since 50,000 visitors a year come to the site, and since parking facilities in the vicinity are limited, carrying out the plan of the Park Service to provide parking space in the rear of the property to be acquired will be helpful.

The proposed change in name--from "national monument" to "national historic site"--is in line with recent similar actions by the committee and the Park Service in trying to achieve a reasonable and understandable nomenclature for units of the national park system.

## Cost and Amendment

The estimated cost of acquisition, restoration, and improvement of the land involved in H.R. 5345 is approximately $60,000. A committee amendment limits the amount authorized to be appropriated to this amount.

## Departmental Recommendation

The favorable report of the Department of the Interior is set forth below in full:

[H. R. Report No. 905]

Department of the Interior
Office of the Secretary
Washington, D. C., September 20, 1963

Hon. Wayne S. Aspinall
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs*
*House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

Dear Mr. Aspinall: Your committee has requested a report on H.R. 5345, a bill, to change the name of the Andrew Johnson National Monument, to add certain historic property thereto, and for other purposes.

We recommend the enactment of the bill, and suggest a minor perfecting amendment.

Section 1 of H.R. 5345 redesignates the Andrew Johnson National Monument as the Andrew Johnson National Historic Site. Such redesignation as a national historic site is in keeping with the policy of this Department to accord uniform administrative titles to areas of like character and national significance.

Section 2 of the bill adds a house and lot to the present monument which contains the grave of President Johnson, his tailor shop, and his home during the period 1851 to 1875. The property to be added was also owned by President Johnson. It was here that he built a home which he occupied from 1838 to 1851, during which period he served in the State senate and in the House of Representatives for four of his five consecutive terms as Congressman. Preservation of this home would enable this Department to portray, fully, the story of Andrew Johnson's early life at Greeneville, Tenn., and would avert the possibility of the home being razed to make way for some other development which might adversely affect the administration of the tailor shop which is at present part of the monument, and is located directly across the street from the home.

When acquired in accordance with the authority set forth in H.R. 5345, this Department plans to restore the house to the period of its occupancy by President Johnson. When restored, the house will protect the view from the neghboring tailor shop, and also enable this Department to more completely present the Andrew Johnson story to visitors. The land behind the house will be developed as a parking area for visitors to the tailor shop and the home itself. In 1962, parking for the 48,909 visitors was limited to a small lot at the late Andrew Johnson home and to two spaces in front of the tailor shop which is some distance removed.

Change Name of Andrew Johnson National Monument

At present, the home and the surrounding grounds are unoccupied, except for a small fruit stand fronting on Depot Street, and the use by the city of Greeneville of the Academy Street frontage as a municipal parking lot.

Land appraisals by this Department indicate a value of $46,000 for lands to be acquired. The estimated cost of restoring the house to the condition it was in during President Johnson's lifetime is $10,000, and an additional amount of $10,000 will be needed for the construction of the parking facilities. It is also estimated that administrative costs will be increased approximately $1,500 annually.

As a perfecting amendment, we recommend that the distance given on line 12, page 2, be changed to read 93.4 feet.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Carver, Jr.
*Assistant Secretary of the Interior*

Committee Recommendation

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs recommends the enactment of H.R. 5345, as amended.

Public Law 88-197
88th Congress, S. 1243
December 11, 1963

AN ACT

To change the name of the Andrew Johnson National Monument, to add certain historic property thereto, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.* That the Andrew Johnson National Monument established by Proclamation Numbered 2554 of April 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 1955), pursuant to the Act of August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 958), is hereby redesignated the Andrew Johnson National Historic Site.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Interior may procure with donated or appropriated funds, by donation, or by exhcange the following described lands, or interests therein, located in Greeneville, Tennessee, and when so acquired such lands shall become a part of the Andrew Johnson National Historic Site:

Beginning at a point which is the intersection of the east right-of-way line of College Street and the north right-of-way line of Depot Street;

thence continuing along the north right-of-way line of Depot Street south 62 1/4 degrees east 165 feet to its intersection with the west side of Academy Street;

thence leaving the north right-of-way line of Depot Street and continuing along the west right-of-way of Academy Street north 38 degrees east 93.4 feet to a point;

thence leaving the west right-of-way of Academy Street north 64 3/4 degrees west 184 feet to a point on the east right-of-way line of College Street;

thence with the east right-of-way line of College Street south 25 3/4 degrees west 83.7 feet to a point of beginning, containing 0.35 acre, more or less

Sec. 3. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums, but not more than $66,000 for acquisition, restoration, and development costs, as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Approved December 11, 1963

---

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT NO. 905 accompanying H. R. 5345 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).
SENATE REPORT No. 570 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 109 (1963):
Oct. 21: Considered and passed Senate.
Dec. 2: Passed House, amended in lieu of H.R. 5345.
Dec. 3: Senate concurred in House amendment.

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

## I. PRIMARY MATERIALS

### Manuscript Sources

Johnson, Andrew, Papers, Library of Congress. The Library of Congress has a very extensive collection of the personal and public papers of Andrew Johnson. Since my principal reason for investigating the Johnson papers was to collect data about the house in which Johnson and his family lived in Greeneville during the 1831-1851 period, I did not examine with much thoroughness his public papers. The entire Johnson collection has been microfilmed and indexed. Of particular value for this study were the following portions of the collection: Series I, "General Correspondence, 1841-1891" (Reels 1-39); Series II, "General Correspondence, 1814-1900" (Reels 40-42); Series X, "Bills and Personal Expense and Financial Accounts, 1835-1877" (Reels 51-52); Series XVIII, "Miscellaneous Documents, 1783-1932" (Reels 54-55).

Johnson, Andrew, Journal, Henry E. Huntington Library. A xeroxed copy of this journal in which Johnson recorded the business transactions made in connection with his tailor shop is in the Andrew Johnson National Historic Site files. This journal is similar to the journal included in the Library of Congress collection.

Mayors' Book, Mss., Greeneville, Tennessee. This is a very valuable firsthand record of the official transactions of the village of Greeneville in the 1830's. It is in the possession of Mrs. Margaret Johnson Patterson Bartlett.

### Oral Interviews

Bartlett, Margaret Johnson Patterson, Personal Interview, Tennessee October 2, 1968, with the author. Mrs. Bartlett is the great-granddaughter of Andrew Johnson.

Cox, Elmer, Personal Interview, Greeneville, Tennessee, January 1968 with the author. Mr. Cox is a local historian who is well informed on the architecture of the Greeneville area.

Kerbaugh John, Personal Interview, Greeneville, Tennessee, January 1965 with Historian Hugh Lawing, Andrew Johnson National Historic Site. Mr. Kerbaugh was born in the former Andrew Johnson house.

Publications of the Federal Government

Library of Congress, Index to the Andrew Johnson Papers, Washington, D. C., Government Printing Office, 1963.

County Records

Land Records, Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee. Deed Books 11, 15, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 48, 64, 74.

Books

Graf, Leroy P., and Ralph W. Haskins, The Papers of Andrew Johnson, 1822-1851, Knoxville, The University of Tennessee Press, 1967.

Temple, Oliver P., Notable Men of Tennessee From 1833 to 1875, New York, 1912.

Savage, John, The Life and Public Services of Andrew Johnson, Seventeenth President of the United States, including His State Papers, Speeches, and Addresses, New York, Derby and Miller, Publishers, 1866.

Articles in Periodicals

Gerry, Margareta Spalding, "Andrew Johnson in the White House: Being the Reminiscences of William H. Crook," Century Magazine, 76, No. 5, (September, 1908).

Newspapers

American Economist and East Tennessee Statesman (Greeneville, Tennessee), July 16, 1823; April 17, 1824; May 1, 1824; June 3, 1824.

East Tennessee Miscellany (Greeneville, Tennessee), November 23, 1842.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper (New York), September 23, 1865.

Greeneville American, December 2, 1874.

Greeneville Intelligencer, October 2, 1874.

Greeneville Spy, September 18, 1851; May 20, 1852; June 1, 1854.

Greeneville Union and American, December 23, 1875.

National Union (Greeneville, Tennessee), March 7, 1867.

New Era (Greeneville, Tennessee), September 2, 1865;
September 15, 1865; July 7, 1866; February 14, 1867.

## II. SECONDARY MATERIALS

### Books


Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1961: The Continental Congress, September 5, 1774, to October 21, 1788, and the Congress of the United States from the First to the Eighty-Sixth Congress, March 4, 1789 to January 3, 1961, Inclusive, Washington, D. C. Government Printing Office, 1961.

Bullock, Orin M., The Restoration Manual: An Illustrated Guide to the Preservation and Restoration of Old Buildings, Norwalk, Connecticut, Silvermine Publishers, Inc., 1966.

Crane, William D., Andrew Johnson, Tailor from Tennessee, New York, Dodd, Mead, and Co., 1968.

Jones, James S., Life of Andrew Johnson, Seventeenth President of the United States, Greeneville, East Tennessee Publishing Co., 1901.

Kimball, Fiske and George H. Edgell, A History of Architecture, New York and London, 1918.

Milton, George Fort, The Age of Hate: Andrew Johnson and the Radicals, New York, Coward-McCann, Inc., 1930.

Moore, John Trotwood and Austin P. Foster, eds., Tennessee: The Volunteer State, 1769-1923, 4 vols., Nashville, 1923.

Reece, B. Carroll, The Courageous Commoner: A Biography of Andrew Johnson, Charleston, West Virginia, Education Foundation, Inc., 1962.

Stryker, Lloyd Paul, Andrew Johnson, A Study in Courage, New York, The MacMillan Co., 1929.

Talbot, Hamlin, Greek Revival Architecture in America, London, New York, Toronto, Oxford University Press, 1944.

Thomas, Lately, The First President Johnson: The Three Lives of the Seventeenth President of the United States of America, New York, William Morrow and Co., 1968.

Winston, Robert W., Andrew Johnson: Plebian and Patriot, New York, Henry Holt and Company, 1928.

Unpublished Materials

Connally, Ernest Allen, "Survey Report (Architectural Data), Restoration of the Andrew Johnson Homestead," typescript manuscript, Greeneville, Tennessee, August 20, 1956, and Supplement dated September 7, 1956.

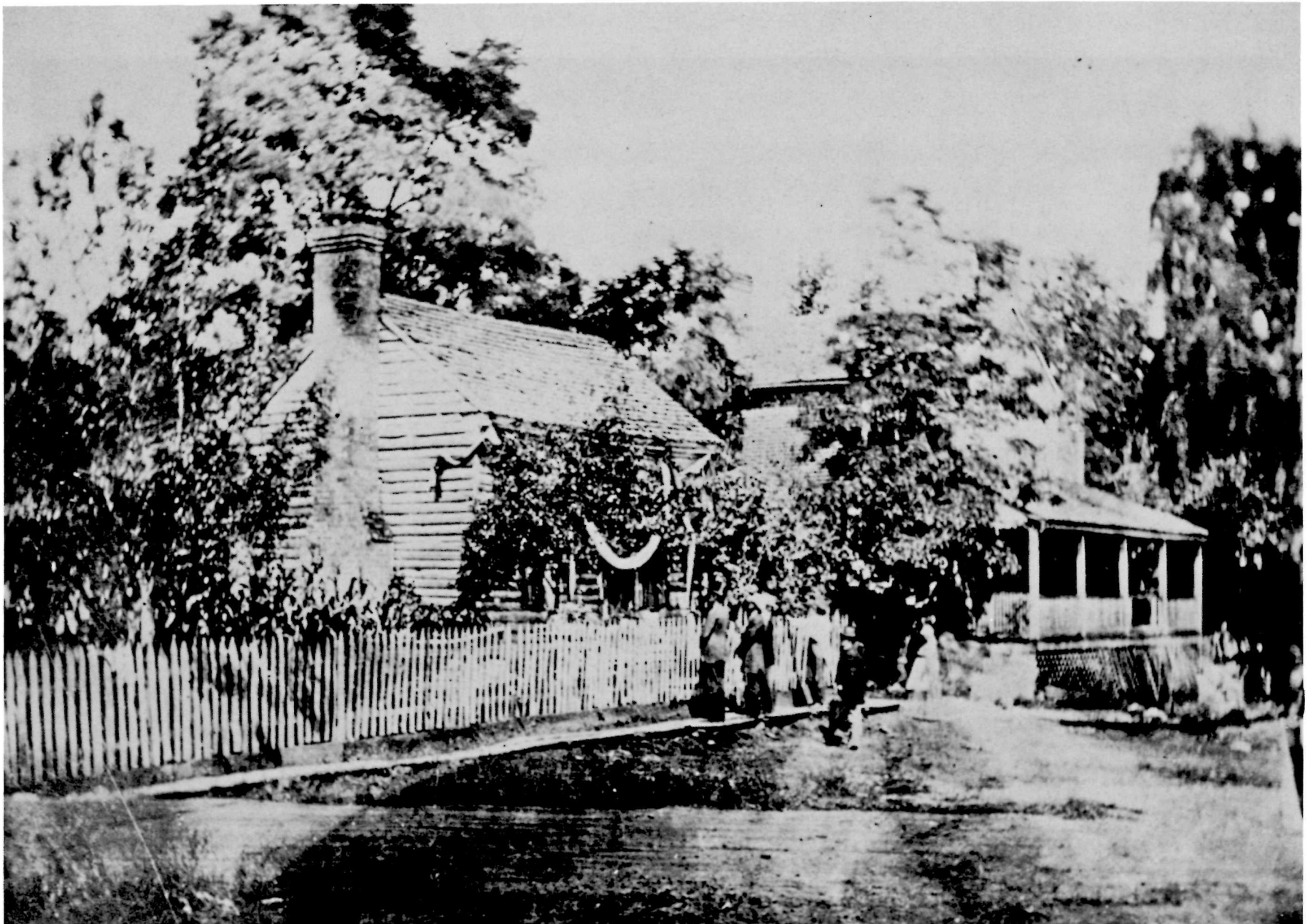
Davis, Benjamin H., "The Home Andrew Johnson Purchased in 1851," typed manuscript, Greeneville, Tennessee, April, 1956.

Lowry, Eugene I. and James F. O'Gorman, "Kerbaugh House," Historic American Building Survey Drawing, 1956.

# ILLUSTRATIONS

Number 1

Andrew Johnson's Tailor Shop and the First Home he owned in Greeneville, c. a. 1874. The tailor shop is draped in such a manner as to suggest an expression of mourning as would have been the case at the time of Andrew Johnson's death on July 31, 1874. Andrew Johnson National Historic Site.



Number 1

Number 2

Andrew Johnson's former Water Street (College Street) Residence, c. a. 1885-1900. Shown to good advantage is the front of the house with its Greek Revival Portico. Andrew Johnson National Historic Site.



Number 2

Number 3

Andrew Johnson House, 1831-1851, Depot Street side, before restoration, September 1968. Andrew Johnson National Historic Site.

Number 4

The ell after partial restoration, September 1968. Andrew Johnson National Historic Site.



Number 3



Number 4

Number 5

Restoration of upper level of main house, Depot Street side, September, 1968. Andrew Johnson National Historic Site.

Number 6

Restoration of the ell, September 1968. Note the difference in the bonding and alignment of the brick in the ell and in the main house. Andrew Johnson National Historic Site.



Number 5



Number 6

Number 7.

The ell before restoration, c. a. September 1968. Andrew Johnson National Historic Site.

Number 8.

Restoration, Depot Street Side of the Johnson House, September 1968. Note the hand-hewn sill in the lower right. Andrew Johnson National Historic Site.



Number 7



Number 8

Number 9.

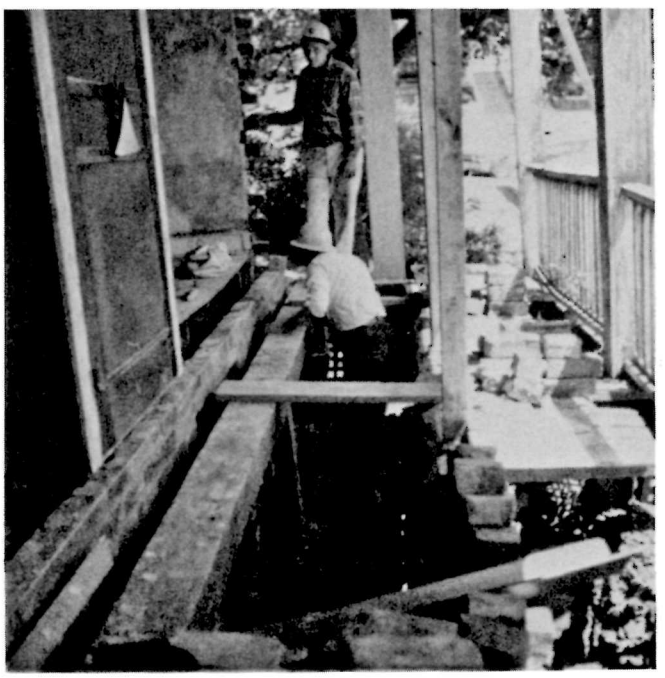
Restoration, Depot Street side of the Johnson House, September 1968. Note the extent and manner of restoration of the ell. Andrew Johnson National Historic Site.

Number 10.

Restoration, Depot Street side of House, September 1968. Note that the entire wall on the Depot Street side of the ell has been removed and is being rebuilt. Andrew Johnson National Historic Site.



Number 9



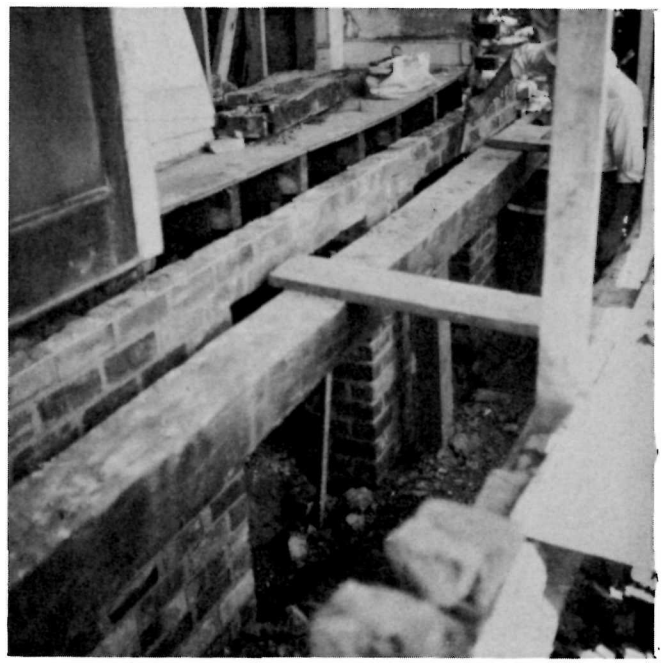
Number 10

Number 11

Restoration of the lower level of the ell, September 1968. Note the entryway to the former Kitchen. Andrew Johnson National Historic Site.

Number 12

Restoration of the ell, September, 1968. Note what appears to be an original door at the right. Andrew Johnson National Historic Site.



Number 11



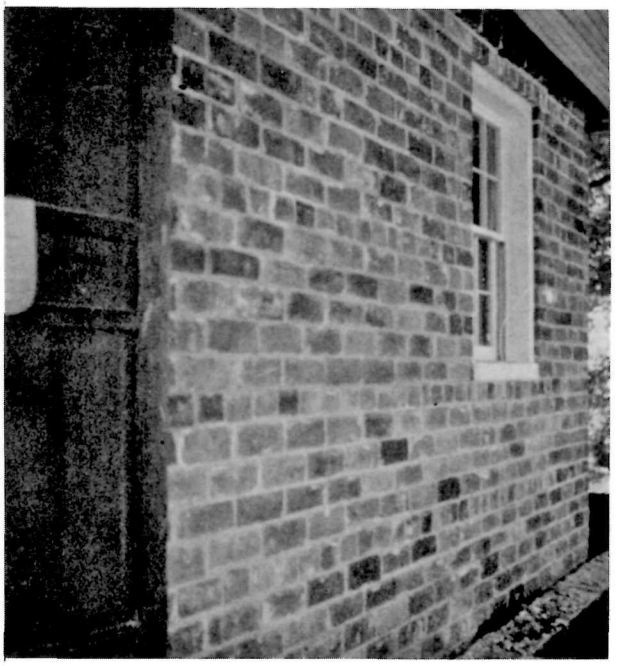
Number 12

Number 13.

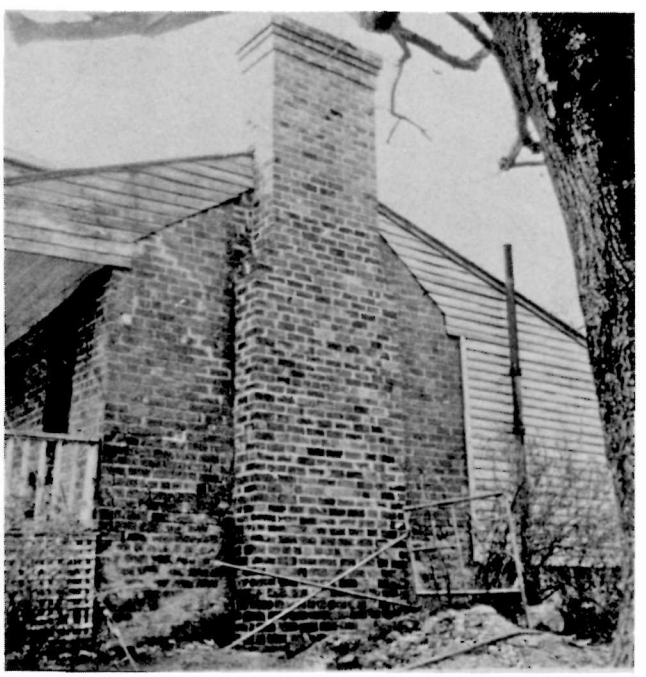
The ell after partial restoration, September 1968. Andrew Johnson National Historic Site.

Number 14

Restoration of the east end of the ell, September 1968. Note the frame addition made during the Kerbaugh period, and the completely rebuilt chimney. Andrew Johnson National Historic Site.



Number 13



Number 14

Number 15

East end of main house and Kerbaugh addition during restoration, September 1968. Note the metal roof on main house before restoration to wooden shingles. Andrew Johnson National Historic Site.

Number 16

Water Street (College Street) side of the Johnson House during restoration, September 1968. Note the fan-shaped glass above the door and the marks left by the former gable and posts of the portico. Andrew Johnson National Historic Site.



Number 15

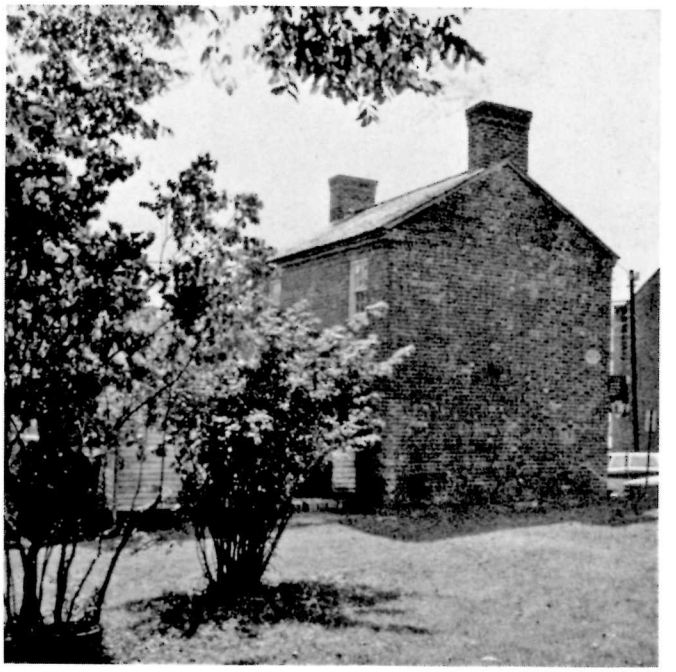


Number 16

Number 17

Andrew Johnson House, 1831-1851, after partial restoration, September 1968. Note the wooden shingled roof. Andrew Johnson National Historic Site.

GPO 871-285



Number 17