RESTORATION OF THE ANDREW JOHNSON HOMESTEAD

GREENEVILLE, TENNESSEE

SURVEY REPORT
AND
FIRST SUPPLEMENT
(ARCHITECTURAL DATA)

ERNEST ALLEN CONNALLY

1956

010019
1C NO BOX

010019
no box

S U R V E Y R E P O R T

(Architectural Data)

R E S T O R A T I O N

of the

A N D R E W J O H N S O N

H O M E S T E A D

Greeneville, Tennessee

August 20, 1956

by

Ernest Allen Connally, Architect

and

Supplement

September 7, 1956

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service
Eastern Office, Division of Design and Construction

3663-k

CONTENTS

	Page
Foreword.....	3
ARCHITECTURAL DATA.....	5
First Owner & Date of Construction.....	5
Architect.....	10
Narrative of Construction & Alteration...	12
Comparable Structures.....	59
Recommended Period for Restoration.....	60
Electrical & Mechanical Provisions.....	62

Appendix I Illustrations in Chronological Sequence 1865-1956

Appendix II Pre-Restoration Measured Drawings

Appendix III Interior Photographic Record

SUPPLEMENT to the SURVEY REPORT - September 7, 1956

F O R E W O R D

This report has been prepared in accordance with paragraph 3a, memorandum FO-11-56, dated February 16, 1956. It deals principally with architectural data of a historical nature pertaining to the Andrew Johnson House and grounds. The report embodies the results of the summer campaign of 1956, which included measuring the existing structure, opening it up for necessary investigation, studying comparable structures, and considerable documentary research.

This work began on June 13, 1956, by a summer team stationed in Greeneville from the Eastern Office, Division of Design and Construction. The team was composed of Ernest Allen Connally (Associate Professor of Architecture in Washington University, St. Louis), supervisor; James F. O'Gorman (a recent graduate of Washington University), architect; and two student architects: Eugene Dunbar (University of Pennsylvania) and Eugene Lowry (North Carolina State College). During the month of July four laborers were added to open various parts of the building as needed for investigation. And on July 29, Architect Henry A. Judd arrived, considerably facilitating the entire program.

Thanks to the presence of Mr. O'Gorman, who was in charge of the drafting room, and Mr. Judd, who directed the physical investigation of the structure, it was possible for the summer supervisor to concentrate for a while on documentary research. Acknowledgement is due to Superintendent Benjamin Davis,

Andrew Johnson National Monument, whose "Research Report - Andrew Johnson Home " (1956) was the starting point for this study. Mrs. Margaret Patterson Bartlett, great-granddaughter of Andrew Johnson and last occupant of the house, gave graciously of her time and energy, while engaged in the arduous task of vacating the house, to locate, assemble, and make available to the writer numerous valuable documents which had heretofore been inaccessible. These records proved to be of primary importance in determining the physical history of the Johnson House. Also, Mr. Dick Doughty, teacher of history in the Greeneville High School, gave freely of his time and advice by introducing the summer team to numerous buildings worthy of comparative study.

In conclusion, it should be pointed out that this report was prepared on short notice, within the space of two weeks. As the report was in preparation, new discoveries were being made in the structure. Also, fresh documentary material has been discovered by Mrs. Bartlett and several other items of research require further attention. Accordingly, the report is tentative in some details; and a supplementary report, including the latest findings and any necessary corrections, will be filed on September 7, when the summer team concludes its work.

Ernest Allen Connally

A R C H I T E C T U R A L D A T A

First Owner and Date of Construction:

According to verbal tradition in the Johnson-Patterson family, the Andrew Johnson Homestead was built about 1848 by James Brannan and completed by Andrew Johnson after his purchase of the property in 1851. This is approximately correct. Documentary sources indicate that a house, probably a simple wooden structure, stood on the site as early as 1835 and that it was replaced between 1849-1851 by James Brannan, who built the original portion of the existing Johnson House.

In a lawsuit of Joseph I. Spelling versus Alfred Russell and others, originally dated May 13, 1835 [Greene County, Chancery Court, Minute Book I, p. 273], the site of the Johnson House, described as a "house and lot with the Appurtenancy thereunto belonging," was ordered sold at public auction to satisfy the creditors of Jonathon Willis, deceased. Once the costs of the suit were paid, the Court directed that the residue, if any, be applied to the debt due to Russell; when that was satisfactorily settled Spelling could have good title to the property. The sale was consummated on September 12, 1835 [Ibid.] and Spelling received the property. Shortly afterwards, on February 20, 1836, Spelling executed to Merryman Payne the Power of Attorney

"to make to William Brannon a good and sufficient Title in

fee simple for a lot or parcel of ground in the Town of GreenVille supposed to contain about one half acre and 16 poles and being the same Lot purchased of Jonathon Jonathon [sic] Willis Decd. and Decreed to me by the Chancery Court of GreenVille". [Greene County, Bills of Sale, Book I, pp. 113-114].

William Brannan received a Deed of Conveyance to the property on October 16, 1841, when he had completed his payments for it [Greene County, Deed Book 20, p. 565]. However, he soon found himself in financial difficulty and on February 3, 1845, executed a Deed of Trust to James Britton, as trustee, to secure debts in the amount of $345.83 to Lowry, Brown & Co., Craigmiles & Brown, and to G. Jones and J. C. Greenway [Greene County, Bills of Sale, Book 2, p. 293]. William Brannan then promptly died one month later, on March 3, 1845 [Courtesy Mr. Walter Brannan, Greeneville] and apparently nothing could be realized out of his estate. For Andrew Johnson had secured an injunction bond for him and was therefore "liable in the event that nothing Can be made out of the Estate of William Brannon decd." for principal, interest, and costs amounting to $204.14, which he was obliged to pay to the Chancery Court in Greeneville on November 11, 1848 [Court

Bill and receipt, courtesy Mrs. Margaret Patterson Bartlett, Greeneville/7. From this time forward the Brannan heirs were obviously under some degree of moral obligation to Andrew Johnson, although the existing records do not indicate the precise extent to which this may have influenced the subsequent disposition of the property.

Meanwhile the property was transferred (June 13, 1846) to John A. Brown, agent for the creditors, who, on November 17, 1847, issued an "order to James Britton as trustee and directed him to Execute and Make James Brannan a Deed for Said House and Lot . . . he having paid the purchase money with the interest accrued on the Same" /Greene County, Deed Book 23, p. 409/; that is to say, James Brannan had settled the debts of his father in the amount of $345.83, for which the property had been incumbered, and was now entitled to the house and lot. However, the deed to James Brannan was not executed until June 1, 1849.

In the foregoing documents, the property (now known as the Andrew Johnson Homestead) consisted of approximately one-half of town lot number 51, as shown on the original town plat, "supposed to contain about one half Acre and 16 poles." It is also clear that the lot included a house; although it is not specifically

stated in the deed of 1841, the existence of a house is mentioned or implied in the other documents and becomes quite clear when reading the documents consecutively. Presumably the house was a simple wooden structure with the "Appurtenancy" mentioned in the first document. This house was standing as early as 1835 and appears with certainty to be the house which finally passed to James Brannan, who paid for it in 1847 and received title to it in 1849. Although James Brannan may have occupied the house as early as 1847, it does not seem likely that he would have replaced it with a new brick residence until after he had a clear title to the lot. It may therefore be concluded that the original portion of the existing house was erected by James Brannan between 1849 and 1851, when he sold the property to Andrew Johnson.

Brannan's deed to Johnson [Greene County, Deed Book 24, p. 639], dated September 10, 1851, conveyed

> "a certain lot or parcel of ground lying and being situate on Main Street, in the South West end of the Town of Greeneville ... upon which there is a brick house and other buildings [italics supplied], the same being the present residence of the said James Brannon and which is . . . . . .
> . . . . . .

the same lot or parcel of ground conveyed by Merryman Payne, attorney in fact for Joseph Spellings to William Brannon, dec'd. and which was afterwards conveyed by James Britton as Trustee of the William Brannon dec'd. to the said James Brannon on the first day of June 1849."

James Brannan had also increased the size of the lot by the addition of

"a narrow strip of land adjoining the above described lot at the South End [more correctly the east side] of the same 8 feet wide . . . on which there is a spring house, the same having been conveyed to the said James Brannon by John Dickson on the 7th day of June 1849, and said strip of land and lot herein first described now being within the same enclosure and suppose to contain between a half and three quarters of an acre." [Ibid.].

For the property, thus enlarged and improved, Johnson paid $950.00 cash and deeded to James Brannan town lot number 77, on the northeast corner of Water and Main Cross (Depot) Streets, including Johnson's former small two-storey brick residence. Congressman Johnson immediately took possession of his new house, which subsequently became known as the Andrew Johnson Homestead and was subjected

to several alterations described below.

Architect:

The architect or builder of the Johnson House is not known exactly. Although it is said, by local tradition, that James Brannan, who was the owner of the property when the house was built, was also the designer and builder of the house, there is no satisfactory corroboration of the statement. The Brannan family of Greeneville has been investigated in some detail, through the kind assistance of Mr. Walter Brannan, of Greeneville, who made some family letters and records available, and our knowledge of James Brannan and his family can be briefly summarized.

James Brannan was the son of William Brannan, Sr., who was the son of an immigrant from North Ireland and was himself a native of Winchester, Virginia, moved to Greeneville as a young married man early in the nineteenth century, once owned the site of the Johnson House (as we have seen), and died in 1845. William Brannan, Sr., was the father of eleven children, including seven sons: John (b.1806), George (b.1810), William (b.1816), Isaac (b.1818), James (b.1820) Allen (b.1825), and Robert (b.1832). Several of the older sons were in the business of wagon-making. In the Mayor's Book of Greeneville [courtesy of Mrs. Margaret Patterson Bartlett] both John and George Brannan are listed as

operating wagon-maker's shops in 1836. According to Mr. Walter Brannan, William Brannan, Jr., also operated a wagon-maker's shop, and Isaac Brannan was a waggoner. William and Isaac were sometime Town Constables of Greeneville.

According to Mr. Walter Brannan, James Brannan was a brick-mason and builder in Greeneville until the Civil War, after which he moved to Georgia. As early as 1863 he sold land at Brannan's Cross-Roads, near Greeneville, apparently in preparation for his move. The Brannan family in Greeneville then lost touch with James Brannan's family in Georgia except for the exchange of a few letters in 1898 and again in 1925. Through a lengthy process it was finally possible to locate some of James Brannan's descendants, living in the vicinity of Augusta, Georgia. It was learned that James Brannan died, "almost penniless," at Grove Town, Georgia, in 1901. His closest relatives, with whom he lived in his last years, did not know that he had been a brick-mason or builder, although the family tradition that he had sold a house in Greeneville to Andrew Johnson was still alive. Mrs. Mallie (Farr) Hardy, a surviving granddaughter who knew James Brannan intimately, writes: "I understood he built wagons and buggies. He was a blacksmith in Warrenton Ga. when I first remembered him"

/Mrs. Hardy to E. A. Connally, July 25, 1956/. There may, then, be some confusion regarding the career of James Brannan.

Mr. Walter Brannan of Greeneville states that James Brannan was associated with some of his brothers in the business of brick-laying and house-building. Although the elder brother George Brannan was listed as a wagon-maker in 1836, he was also, according to this family source, a brick-mason and builder. He moved to Jefferson City, Tennessee, before the Civil War and built the "brick college at Mossy Creek" (now Jefferson City). Carson-Newman College at Jefferson City descends from this early institution, which was founded in 1851 as Carson College. It is understood that some of the early collegiate buildings are still standing, and the career of George Brannan is thus a likely subject for further study. Perhaps he was the principal designer and house-builder in the Brannan family, James Brannan and other brothers working with, or for, him at different times.

Narrative of Construction and Alteration:

Although precise documentation of the construction and subsequent alterations of the Johnson House is practically non-existent, the major building programs to which the house has been subjected can be determined with some degree of accuracy, both as to date and physical character, from internal evidence in the structure and the corroboration of

reliable verbal sources. It is thus certain that the Johnson House has been substantially altered at four different times. As we have seen, the original portion of the house was built about 1850, during the ownership of James Brannan. A second storey to the ell and a large porch at the rear were added by Andrew Johnson, probably about 1870. The house was remodelled and brought up to date in current Victorian fashion by the ex-President's daughter, Mrs. Martha Patterson, in 1885. A new porch on the south side was erected by Mrs. Patterson's son, Andrew Johnson Patterson, in 1901, at which time some rooms were enlarged and parts of the rear porch were enclosed. And in 1920, A. J. Patterson converted a portion of the second storey into an apartment, adding bathrooms and effecting other changes throughout the house. /See the chronological sequence of illustrations and the measured drawings, appendices I and II./

There are no known vouchers, receipts, or other documents of any kind pertaining to the original construction (ca. 1850) of the Johnson House. James Brannan's descendants in Georgia write that he apparently left no business papers of any kind, or if he did, they have long since been destroyed. Likewise a thorough search of Johnson's papers still existing in

Greeneville [courtesy of Mrs. Margaret Patterson Bartlett] revealed no information relative to the house in its early condition. Nevertheless, internal evidence in the building itself tells quite clearly the form and many details of the original. The original appearance of the house from the street is also preserved in the two earliest known views of Johnson's residence: a woodcut published in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, September 23, 1865, and a photograph taken on the day of Johnson's funeral, August 3, 1875 [Illus. 1, 2, Appendix I]. Although these two views date from Johnson's occupancy of the house, there is no indication in the structure itself of any change effected on the face of the house before the photograph of 1875. It may therefore be credited as an accurate indication of the appearance of the house as built by James Brannan (ca. 1850) as well as a view of its state at the time of Johnson's death.

The original house of circa 1850 consisted of a simple two-storey brick block with a one-storey brick ell extending towards the rear. The house was set directly upon the street, without a front yard of any kind, after the Northern Irish fashion common to early Greeneville, Abingdon (Virginia), and other related settlements. The house was entered through a central stair-hall, flanked by a squarish room on either side,

with chimneys at the ends, the same plan being repeated above. The ell extended itself, two steps lower than the first floor of the main block, to a depth of two rooms towards the rear. These two rooms were separated by a chimney-wall. The grade descended steeply from the front of the house, and under the ell there was a basement containing the kitchen and servants' quarters. In addition there was necessarily a porch along the northern side of the ell, corresponding to the central stair-hall, and this porch undoubtedly wrapped around the end of the ell, forming a two-storied gallery at that point. For the only communication between the kitchen, in the basement, and the dining room, above it, was obviously by means of an outside stair. The porch has been replaced, probably twice, and its original form is now being studied. The original form of the rooms, however, is still clearly visible, despite later alterations. The original house, then, consisted of four rooms on the first floor, two on the second floor, and two in the basement. The room to the left of the entrance hall was the parlor; the dining room was at the eastern end of the ell, through the hall and down the porch from the parlor. The other two rooms on the first floor and the two rooms upstairs at the front were bedrooms. The house which Congressman Johnson bought

— not kitchen orig. upstairs

in 1851 thus consisted of eight rooms disposed on three levels.

Published descriptions of the house began to appear immediately after Johnson's inauguration as President. These accounts, however, offer very few details of the building, which is usually described as "a rather humble, old-fashioned looking two-story brick house," or "a commonplace, respectable brick dwelling" [Cited by Ben Davis, "Research Report - Andrew Johnson Home," pp.4,5]. Nor do the two earliest views of the house show much more than the street facade. Nevertheless, the original form of the house, with the one-storey ell just described, can be ascertained from the structure itself. The brickwork of the existing second storey of the ell is distinctly different from the older parts of the house, there is a visible butt joint in the brickwork of the south wall at the second-storey level [see sheet 3, Appendix II], the roof framing shows clearly the later addition of the second storey of the ell, the original chimney cap is visible in the attic, and the lines of the original rafters are visible on the walls of one of the rooms of the second-storey ell [see photos 44, 46, Appendix III].

Investigation of the building has also revealed some of the original details. The brickwork is Flemish bond

on the front and common bond on the sides of the house. The bricks (said to have been burned on the premises) are dark ferrous red in color and very block-like in size, averaging 3 x 4 x 8 1/2 inches. A moulded brick cornice, with dentils, crowned both the east and west walls of the original two-storey block. Although it has been removed from the front, some fragments remain on the opposite side [photo 51a, Appendix III]. From these fragments, it is clear that the original brickwork was not painted, although the mortar joints were pencilled with white painted stripes. Several original shingles, found in the attic, indicate that the roof was covered with smoothly dressed oak shingles averaging 5 x 18 inches, with six inches to the weather. The original wooden lintels shown in the photograph of 1875 [Illus. 2, Appendix I; also sheet 9, Appendix II] have been discovered beneath the later excresences; and the first painting of these was not white, but a creamy yellow, which appears to have been used on all the exterior (and possibly some of the interior) woodwork. The most imposing element of the facade was the classical portal, or frontispiece (wooden), which remains intact, except for the alteration of side-lights and transom and the replacement of the single six-panelled door, possibly walnut with a natural finish [sheet 9, Appendix II]. The existing shutters obviously date from Johnson's time, if not Brannan's, and a study of

the windows suggests that they were originally glazed with panes 8 x 10 inches in double-hung sash, with 12/12 lights in the first storey and 12/8 lights in the second storey, where the windows are smaller. This was a common practice in the early houses of Greeneville.

The original interior details are somewhat more difficult to determine, although much appears to remain. There are still *in situ* four mantels which appear to be original, and these are located in the old kitchen in the basement, in the bedroom next to the dining room, and in the two front bedrooms upstairs [photos 3, 16, 35, 38, Appendix III; sheets 10, 11, Appendix II]. These mantels (wooden) all betray, considering the date circa 1850, a rather old-fashioned, provincial design with some crudity of detail and correspond in general character to similar elements in other Greeneville houses of the late 1830's and the 1840's.

However, some of the window and door facings in the front two-storey block of the Johnson House are stylistically more *au courant*, considering again the probable date circa 1850. All the windows in the front wall of the house have splayed jambs and facings with battered profiles strongly suggestive of the Greek Revival, and one remaining original door has a similar facing [photos 13, 42, Appendix III]. These Greek details correspond very closely to those in the front portion of the Rumbough-Hacker House (215 West Irish Street), which

is so similar in general character to the Johnson House that it is believed to have been designed by the same builder; and it is dated to the decade of the 1840's. Yet there are other door facings in the original portion of the Johnson house which, even though often in the same room with the Greek details, contrast with them. Very narrow, vertical, and finished with simple mouldings, these facings suggest an earlier, less sophisticated style [lower right of sheet 13, Appendix II; photo 24, Appendix III].

Regarding those interior details which appear more certainly to be original, several points may be made. There were originally chair-rails in three rooms in the house: the parlor, dining room, and bedroom next to the dining room. This bedroom is usually called the Andrew Johnson Jr. Bedroom and was probably the scene of his birth (1853), which occurred in this house. Yet, since no other bedrooms in the original portion of the house had chair-rails, it may be questioned whether this room was not originally a family sitting room, or withdrawing room. The traces of chair-rails which remain in the Lowry-Snapp House (216 West Irish Street), which of all remaining examples in Greeneville is closest in size and style to the Johnson House, are confined to rooms that were originally used as parlor, dining room, etc. The

position of the chair-rails in the Johnson House was obviously the same as in the Lowry-Snapp House; that is to say, the chair-rails were wooden mouldings, 5 inches deep, extending completely around the room at the level of the window sills. They were, in fact, simply continuations of the under-sill facing of the windows [photos 9, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, Appendix III]. A fragment of the original baseboard was discovered in the Andrew Johnson Jr. Bedroom, and the similar baseboard in the dining room also appears to be original. These baseboards are approximately six inches deep, very plain, with a heavy beaded moulding (photos 17, 24, Appendix III].

The ceilings in the upstairs front bedrooms are [redacted] tongue-and-groove boards, 7 inches wide, and appear to be original. The downstairs ceilings are smoothly plastered on riven lath. The walls throughout the house were smoothly plastered in their original state and apparently whitewashed in the four rooms of the two-storey block; in the dining room and Andrew Johnson, Jr. Bedroom they appear to have been painted, an uncertain color, probably either dark brown or dark green. During the Civil War and Reconstruction the Johnson House was occupied by troops, Confederate and Federal, who left their names and slogans in pencil directly on the plastered walls, where they are still visible, thus attesting

to the original finish. The first wallpaper was obviously hung after the military occupation, presumably to cover the inscriptions.

The discrepancies in the interior details lend some credence to the family tradition that James Brannan's house was still unfinished when purchased by Johnson in 1851 and that Johnson completed it. Any such completion most likely involved details only, and the ambitious Congressman undoubtedly had seen more refined architecture (the Greek Revival) than the average carpenter of Greeneville. One surviving, undated fragment of a ledger sheet [courtesy of Mrs. Bartlett] may thus possibly refer to Johnson's completion of the house. It includes only details:

To flooring	$24.00
To doors	8.00
2 chimney pieces	10.00
To stairs	10.00
To wash boards	14.86
To chais [?] bording down stairs	19.00
To trimming doors and windows	24.00
	109.86

Of course it cannot be stated definitely that this bill refers to the Johnson House, and the problem of the interiors can be settled only after further study of the building itself.

Despite the lack of specific documentary evidence, it has been possible to assemble a rather accurate picture of the original house which Andrew Johnson purchased in 1851. Unfortunately the period of his occupancy prior to the Civil War is likewise sparsely documented. However, it appears that no significant changes were made in the house. For these were busy years for Johnson, who was away from Greeneville much of the time. He soon left Congress to become Governor of Tennessee (1853) and United States Senator (1857), resigning the latter post (1862), at the request of President Lincoln, to accept appointment as Military Governor of Tennessee with the rank of Brigadier General. During these years Johnson's chief interest in his house seems to have been in general improvement of the grounds and appurtenances and in acquiring other property nearby.

After moving to his new "homestead" in 1851, Johnson promptly acquired a new office located conveniently near. On November 11, 1852, he purchased of John Maloney, for $400.00, "a house and lot of land" measuring 48 feet on Main Street by 132 feet deep [Greene County, Deed Book 25, p. 439]. Situated approximately 76 feet north of the "homestead" this lot (now known as the Brumley property) lay outside the present limits of the Andrew Johnson Home,

but immediately contiguous on the north. Whether Johnson used the existing house or replaced it is not known; however it is clear that he had his office there. For four years later, on June 13, 1856, Johnson bought from Hartsell Good, for $500.00, an adjoining property on the south, consisting of a "house and lot of land . . . . . BEGINNING on Main Street at the corner of Andrew Johnson's lot (which he bought of John Maloney) on which there stands a small frame house occupied by said Johnson as an office" [Greene County, Deed Book 28, p.67]. This new acquisition, measuring 40 feet on Main Street by 267 feet deep, is included within the present limits of the Andrew Johnson Home. These two properties together gave Johnson a frontage on Main Street of 88 feet, which lay north of the "homestead" and was separated from it by the intervening lot (approximately 36 feet on Main Street) containing the old David Good House, later known as the Lamon House. The Lamon lot is now also included within the present area of the Andrew Johnson Home.

These two lots together were later (1884) "known as the 'Office Lot' of the late ex-Pres. Andrew Johnson" [Greene County, Deed Book 48, p.479], although they were also recognized as separate properties. In 1876 the first property (now the Brumley property) was being rented as the law office of H. H. Ingersoll, and the second property (now within the Andrew Johnson Home area) was used as the printing office of Andrew

Johnson, Jr. [Greene County, Deed Book 41, p. 100]. There were obviously two buildings there. The law office was removed about 1900 to make way for the existing Brumley House (now Brumley Apartments), and according to one elder citizen [Horace N. Baker, interview June 13-14, 1943, courtesy of Mrs. Bartlett], it was cut in two, half being located near the First Methodist Church and half behind the Greene County Library. The latter half existed until May, 1956, when it was destroyed; it is recorded, however, in a photograph [possession of Mr. Dick Doughty, Greeneville], which shows a small frame building, of one room, with brick chimney and simplified Greek details at the ~~single~~ doors and windows. According to other statements, it appears that the printing office was a very similar structure, also removed about 1900. Between these two offices and Johnson's residence stood the Good or Lamon House, said to have been built circa 1857, moved to the rear of the Andrew Johnson Home property about 1905 and destroyed in 1943 [photo in NM-AJ files]. From all this it is possible to gain a fairly clear picture of lower Main Street and the surroundings of Johnson's residence as he knew them.

Andrew Johnson's house stood on a lot measuring originally about 111 feet on Main Street, nearly three times the width of a normal lot. The house stood near the northern boundary

of the property, thus leaving a large open space on the south side. The grade slopes away steeply on the south side, and it appears that in Johnson's day this low southern portion of his lot was rather open, resembling a pasture as much as anything else. Johnson's brick house stood flush with the sidewalk, and from it northward up the hill the street was closely built with wooden structures all directly upon the sidewalk also. Next above Johnson's house stood the Lamon House, with a passage of only about ten feet in between. The Lamon House was essentially a wooden edition of the same type as the Johnson House, with a two-storey front block, one-storey ell at the rear, and a central hall with one window on each side of the door and three windows in the second story front. There was a bit of open space between the Lamon House and the two one-storey offices above it [Baker interview, 1943]. Each of the offices was a simple frame building, apparently of two rooms, with the long side to the street, a door and window on the street side of each room. The offices were entered directly from the street, and it appears that the buildings were very close together, or possibly even remodelled by Johnson so that the formed in effect one continuous structure four rooms long. Beyond the offices was another brief opening followed by the brick Harrell residence and the Maloney Hotel on the corner, at the

site of the present Asbury Church.

The sort of general improvement which Johnson effected to the homestead property is indicated by a single surviving receipt, dated August 6, 1860, whereby he paid H. A. Farnsworth $44.45 "in full account of Kirbing furnished by R. W. Hopper and placed in front of his house in Greeneville" [courtesy of Mrs. Bartlett]. The typical curbing in early Greeneville consisted of large slabs of stone set edgewise into the ground with approximately 9 inches above grade.

With the advent of the Civil War and Johnson's appointment as Military Governor of Tennessee, he resigned his seat in the United States Senate (1862) and went to Nashville. Greeneville was held by Confederate forces, and with considerable difficulty he managed to get his family through the lines to join him. Three years later he went to Washington to become Vice-President and President in rapid succession (1865-69). Johnson had all of his family with him in Nashville: not only Mrs. Johnson, but also his daughter Mary and her husband, Colonel Daniel Stover, and their three children; his sons Dr. Charles Johnson (surgeon, U.S.A.), Colonel Robert Johnson, and the young Andrew Johnson, Jr., called Frank. Johnson was soon joined also by his eldest daughter Martha, wife of Senator David T. Patterson, and their two children Belle and Andrew Johnson Patterson. With the

exception of Colonel Stover and Major Charles Johnson, both of whom died in Nashville, all of these people went to Washington to live in the White House, where Mrs. Patterson became the official hostess. The entire Johnson family was away from Greeneville during the Civil War and the years of Johnson's presidency.

It is said /Baker intreview, 1943/ that most of Johnson's furniture and other household goods were stored in various places in Greeneville before the family set out for Nashville. It is also believed that Johnson never once returned to Greeneville during the eight-year period 1861-1869. Members of the Brown family, who lived across the street from the Johnson Home, are reputed to have looked after the house during the Johnson family's absence; and the present owners of the Brown property (Dr. and Mrs. Haskell Fox) indicate that they inherited family papers, including letters from Johnson, with the house. It is hoped that they will soon be made available.

Meanwhile, during Johnson's long absence, his house was promptly put to use as a dispensary or lying-in station for Confederate troops, occupied later by Federals, who were there as late as 1868, and is said to have served for a time as the residence of the County Sheriff. As early as January 31, 1862, Mrs. Martha Patterson wrote to her father from Greensburg, Indiana, "your house is now a rebel hospital and the rebels are

cutting up Greeneville" [cited by Davis, p. 47. In 1865 the house was described in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper:

> The fences of the lot and windows of the house show evident signs of dilapidation, the consequence of rebellion and rebel rule. A number of panes of glass are broken out and their places supplied with paper . . . This is the residence of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States [Ibid.]

The best evidence of the military occupation of the Johnson House was left by the soldiers themselves, in pencil, on the walls of the two upstairs bedrooms, the bedroom downstairs at the front, and the upper and lower halls. The parlor has since been re-plastered, so no inscriptions remain there, and those in the so-called Andrew Johnson Jr. Bedroom and dining room are illegible because of the dark color of the walls. Among the scrawls, which completely cover the walls of these rooms, the earliest legible date is March 22, 1862, and the latest January 26, 1868, attesting to the lengthy military occupation of the house, by both forces. This is further suggested by a great patriotic flourish "Confederate States of America" in one place and the name "Willie Lavistowski, Cincinnati, Ohio" in another. The names

on only a few military units, representing both armies, can be deciphered, such as the 6th Florida, Company H, and Company R (?), 9th (?) Michigan Cavalry. Most of the soldiers obviously knew whose house they were in and delighted in recording the fact often. While Johnson was Military Governor one unwelcome guest in his house scribbled near the front door: "Andy you had better skedaddle from Nashvill for Lovejoy (?) is after you and if he git you you are a gonner sartan." Most of the notations, however, while less menacing, were boldly inspired statements of Confederate fact, such as "Old Andy Johnson the Tory, Andrew Johnson a Traiter of the South (rubric); Shame on Old Andy; the Vile Traitor of his Country." A few intrepid souls, however, recorded even stronger sentiments: "This is Greeneville, Tennessee the Yankee hole of all holds Where Old Andy Johnson [illegible] I want to destroy him," or, with undisguised feeling, "The Man that may go to hell Andrew Johnson the Old Traitor." Art work was limited to a few crude profiles, one labelled "This is J. D. Williams." Other inscriptions included snatches of sentimental poetry and occasional Biblical quotations, such as "Remember thy

Creator in the Days of thy Youth." And there were frequent, though never pornographic, allusions to sweethearts, simply expressed as "Darling Girl Sue," or, "Wunder if she loves me," and the plaintive "Let me Kiss her for her Mother Oh how swete." And finally there was the inevitable reprimand, appearing in several places: "Fools Names and Monkey faces are often seen in Public Places."

Andrew Johnson and his family returned from Washington to Greeneville in March, 1869. The widowed daughter, Mrs. Stover, with her children, had preceded him to Greeneville, but she soon married William Brown and moved to a farm in Carter County. Senator and Mrs. Patterson, with their children, retired to a farm near Greeneville, at Afton (Home Depot), which the President gave to his daughter. Those members of the family who came to live in the "homestead" were the ex-President and Mrs. Johnson and their two sons Robert and Andrew Jr. The invalid Mrs. Johnson is said to have occupied the room over the parlor; Andrew Johnson occupied the room to the right of the entrance hall on the first floor; and presumably Andrew Jr. occupied the room next to the dining room, the so-called Andrew Johnson Jr. Bedroom.

Colonel Robert Johnson died on April 22, 1869, shortly after the family's return; and according to family tradition and the statement of Will Johnson, Andrew Johnson's last surviving slave [Interview, 1943, courtesy of Mrs. Bartlett], Robert Johnson died in the room over the dining room. This suggests that the second storey of the ell had been completed by the early months of 1869 and introduces the difficult problem of the date of that significant addition to the house.

So far we have only one pertinent description of the house at this critical period in its history. It appears in an undated clipping from the Cincinnati Commercial [scrapbook, possession of Mrs. Bartlett] and was written by a journalist who sent in a series of stories from Greeneville, where he was awaiting Johnson's triumphal return from Washington. Under the dateline "Greeneville, March 16, 1869", he reported:

> "Upon one of the principal streets in the place, there is a modest, small-sized, two story brick, the present residence of his ex-Excellency, or will be his residence as soon as he arrives. A new brick pavement has been laid in front, the window blinds have been freshly painted, and

there is an air of genteel respectability about the premises. Nothing gaudy, however. As I passed by the house, a plainly dressed but bright little girl came out, and tripped across the street. I was informed that she was the President's grandchild, a daughter of Mrs. Stover."

This clearly shows that Mrs. Stover and her children had preceded Johnson to Greeneville and that the house had been repaired in anticipation of his arrival (March 20, 1869). The major alterations may therefore date 1868-69, or very shortly thereafter.

In the absence of more specific records, however, the best evidence for dating the second storey of the ell can be adduced from the house itself. Also it should be noted that Andrew Johnson was aware of the damage which his house had suffered at the hands of occupying troops; and after his retirement from the Presidency he went to Baltimore to receive an ovation, but before setting out for Greeneville, he returned to Washington to buy furnishings for the house [notes of Laura Holloway Langford, courtesy of Mrs. Bartlett]. It is entirely possible that Johnson also had the construction of the second storey started early in anticipation of his retirement to Greeneville. In any event, it is clear from an inspection of the attic that the roof framing over the

second storey of the ell dates distinctly after the original house (ca.1850) and distinctly before the addition of the lateral gable (1885). And the date can be pinned down more precisely by an examination of the interior woodwork.

First of all, it is clear that the second-storey of the ell was erected after the military occupation of the house; and as we have seen by the pencilled inscriptions, troops were quartered there as late as January, 1868, so the addition very probably dates 1868-69 or roughly circa 1870. This is indicated chiefly by the fact that the military inscriptions are abruptly cut off at the door leading from the second-storey front bedroom on the south side (room no. 8, sheet 3, Appendix III) into the first room of the ell (room no. 9). This door obviously could not have been cut until the second storey of the ell was added, for it intersects the line of the former roof [photos 39, 46, Appendix III]. Also the corner cupboards, with six-panel doors and Greek trim, were added after the military occupation. There were two such cupboards in the dining room and one in the upstairs bedroom on the north [photos 20, 24, 36]. While it is not

exactly clear when these cupboards were added in the dining room, because of the dark color of the walls and a confusion of marks regarding the chair-rails, it is unmistakably clear that the one in the north bedroom upstairs was added after the military occupation; for the pencilled inscriptions run without interruption over the marks where the cupboard stood. The marks of these three cupboards (which have since been removed) correspond in size and structure to the two existing corner cupboards: one in room no. 8 and one in room no. 9. Indeed, an old photograph of the dining room [possession of Mrs. Bartlett] shows one of the corner cupboards there corresponding exactly to those *in situ* upstairs. Now the cupboard in room no. 8 [photos 40, 41, Appendix III] was also installed after the military occupation, since the inscriptions run unbrokenly behind the frame of the cupboard. And the cupboard in room no. 9 [photos 44, Appendix III], in the second storey of the ell, is attached directly to the brick wall and was obviously installed when the room was built. Because of the similarity in workmanship and design of all these cupboards, it is believed that they were all installed at the same time. Accordingly that

would have been at the same time the second-storey ell was built, and this was clearly after 1868. It must have been very soon after 1868, however, for the first wallpaper clearly dates from this same period of rehabilitation, and we may be sure that Johnson lost no time in covering the uncomplimentary use of his name (even in his own bedroom!) with wallpaper. It is therefore believed that the corner cupboards, the first wallpapering, and the construction of the second-storey ell all date from about 1868-70.

All the wallpaper has been removed from the house, and a series of samples preserved to indicate the apparent original layer. Wallpaper was hung in all the rooms on the first and second floor, and most of the patterns were small delicate stripes or medallion designs in light colors. The removal of the paper revealed much information about the walls which bear on the date of the second-storey ell. For example the plaster in the two rooms of the second-storey ell is different from that in the original portions of the house, and there are no military inscriptions in those two rooms. The plaster in the parlor also corresponds to that in the second-storey ell, but here it is obviously a repair job, probably necessary along with the other repairs and

improvements of about 1869.

The reasonable certainty of dating the second-storey ell to this time, however, creates other minor problems. The Greek design of the corner cupboards may have been employed simply as a perpetuation of the style of some of the better details of the original house, or appreciation of the Greek may have arrived late in Greeneville. In either case it should be noted that the mantels in rooms 9 and 10 (of the second-storey ell) correspond stylistically to the corner cupboards, especially the Greek fret [photos 44, 47, Appendix III]. Yet the window and door facings [photos 43, 45, 47, Appendix III], which appear to be original with these same rooms, suggest a much earlier style. Their size and number discount the idea that they may have come from some other old house. This is a puzzle requiring further study.

A few other details regarding the interior and its fittings have some documentary corroboration. For example, the fireplaces in rooms 9 and 10 (of the second-storey ell), unlike the fireplaces in all the rooms of the original house, were false. There is no indication of former hearths and they appear to have been bricked up in their original state. This suggests that small stoves were used in these

rooms. If so, they must necessarily have been wood-burning. Among Johnson's receipts [courtesy of Mrs. Bartlett] there is an account with one J. C. Hankins for work around the house for the years 1869-70. He brought in an average of about ten loads of wood per month, usually at $1.25 for two loads, and this was surely the fuel for cooking and heating, open fireplaces still being common. That this was standard practice in Greeneville in the decade of the 1870's is attested by Dick Doughty, M.A., teacher of history in the Greeneville High School and acknowledged authority on the local scene. It may be questioned, however, whether cooking was still done in the fireplace; for the famous Charter Oak wood-burning ranges (manufactured in Saint Louis) were advertised in Greeneville papers of the 70's, and an ex-President of the United States may have had an up-to-date kitchen. In the Johnson papers in the Library of Congress [accounts, notes taken by Charles E. Peterson] there are numerous payments for coal oil in 1870, and it is understood that oil lamps were commonly used in Greeneville at that time. There was, of course, no interior bath, plumbing, or running water. This much we know of Johnson's domestic utilities.

The major problem of Johnson's repairs and improvements concerns the exact appearance of the porch along the ell. The existing porch [Illus. 6-10, Appendix I] dates from the remodelling of 1885, as indicated by similarities of wood framing, saw marks, nails, etc. The porch of the original house (ca.1850) was obviously one storey; but when Johnson added the second storey to the ell, it was necessary to have a two-storied porch. This is clear for several reasons. First, rooms 9 and 10 were built without any communication between them; they were separated by a 4-inch brick wall on either side of the fireplace, and in room 10 there were closets on either side of the fireplace [photos 45, 47, Appendix III]. Room 10, the extreme room of the second-storey ell, was entered by only one door, and that from the porch, an arrangement which existed until 1920. There are also marks below the eaves of the second-storey ell which suggest that the porch was covered by a low, sloping shed roof. According to these marks the porch apparently extended across the back face of the parlor, turned and ran the length of the ell, finally wrapping around the end of the ell. The design was surely simple and straight-forward, with tall unadorned posts. The exact spacing of the columns and other details are

still being studied.

There is no literary record known to refer specifically to Johnson's two-storied porch. However, a sheaf of his building documents for the years 1870-71 have been preserved [possession of Mrs. Bartlett]; and while they are not all precisely identified, it appears certain that they include more than one building. For example, one account is marked "Lowry Property," which is now the residence of Mrs. E. O. Susong on Main Street almost opposite the Johnson House. Other records for plastering indicate rooms much larger than any in the Susong House and probably refer to the Johnson Block, a three-storey brick structure which stood on the site of the present Post Office [photo in possession of Dick Doughty, Greeneville]. Now there are also some materials listed in the bills which do not appear to be for either of these two properties. They may therefore have been intended for Johnson's house, for the second storey ell or porch, although this cannot be established definitely. The most likely item includes "9 Collems 21 ft long 5x7 .... 10.92" and 9 girders 12 ft long 3x7 .... 2.82." Most of the joists and other framing members listed do not appear to fit the house very well. [See Addendum, page 61.]

Aside from re-fitting the interior of his house and, probably, adding the second storey of the ell at the time

of his return from Washington, Johnson also enlarged his property and generally improved it. In the account with J. C. Hankins [courtesy of Mrs. Bartlett] we find the following, in the summer of 1869: hauling 3 loads of shingles, $1.50; 1 load of sand, $1.50; hauling 3000 bricks, $4.00; hauling sand for a day and a half, $6.00; and again in August, 1870, hauling 3 loads of sand, $2.00. Since this entire account apparently refers to work done at Johnson's residence, the shingles may very well have been intended for the porch. (The second-storey ell was roofed with oak shingles as described above, in connection with the original house. Several were found in place under the lateral gable of the ell.) Since the brickwork of the second-storey ell was probably complete by the early part of 1869, the sand and bricks mentioned here were quite possibly used for the herringbone brick sidewalk which shows in the photograph of 1875 [Illus. 2, Appendix I]; and the wooden picket fence was probably built then also. Johnson was making such improvements at his other properties at this same time; for example, on October 19,1870, he paid James Jones $84.52 "in full for two hundred and forty one feet and one half of Kerbing" [Receipt, courtesy of Mrs. Bartlett]. This was probably

at the Johnson Block or some of Johnson's other properties, most of which were located on Main and Summer streets, just north of his residence.

By this time Johnson had become a large holder of real estate in Greeneville. Not only did he add to and improve his revenue properties, he also increased the size of his domestic premises. On March 4, 1870, Johnson purchased from his son-in-law David T. Patterson, for $280.00, a lot "lying immediately in the rear of the lot of the said Andrew Johnson and of the same width of said Johnson's lot, and extending back from the Southern [more correctly the eastern] boundary of said Johnson's lot to Water Street" [Greene County, Deed Book 37, p. 141]. Thus in 1870 (and at the time of Johnson's death in 1875) the lot of the homestead proper was approximately 111 feet wide, extending completely through from Main to Water (now College) Streets.

As we have seen, Johnson's original purchase from James Brannan in 1851 included a narrow strip (8 feet wide) across the rear of the original lot, and this contained the spring. It appears that this spring, which Johnson used, was located near the northern boundary of his property. For when the old David Good House was purchased by E. M.

Lamons in 1870, the line joining Johnson's property was described as "running south-east with the line of said Johnson to a corner near the willow spring" [Greene County, Deed Book 38, p.367. According to the testimony of one elderly citizen [Horace Baker, interview, 1943], "the spring which was used by Andrew Johnson was near the original willow tree, or rather, under it;" and the spring itself was enclosed with a stone wall about ten feet square and four feet high, with a heavy piece of lumber across the top of it. It is believed that the spring was so enclosed to keep animals out; for the domestic swine and cattle of Greeneville enjoyed the freedom of the streets in Johnson's day, and there were few fences in the town [Laura Holloway Langford notes, courtesy of Mrs. Bartlett]. It is also believed that this spring was later filled in, and the spring which is visible today, and known as the old gum spring (because a hollow gum root was sunk in it), was not used by Andrew Johnson. It stands very near the southern edge of the homestead lot as he knew it and was apparently not used until after the property was extended on the south by A. J. Patterson in 1905.

With Johnson's extension of his property back to Water Street in 1870, he really acquired a low-lying, open space beyond the willow spring. His lot then included a stretch

of Richland Creek, which made a large arc and was joined by the spring branch, the original course being still visible in the contour of the land. (In recent times the creek has been regularized in a straight, artificial channel.) Beyond the creek the land was open, for the lower portion of Water Street existed only on maps in Johnson's day. Water Street actually ended even with Johnson's "Office lot" (the present Brumley property, 211 South Main Street). There was a dam across Richland Creek at Depot Street, and from there a wooden mill race ran downhill to Tipton's mill, which stood at the end of Water Street [Ira Biddle, interview, 1956]. The space behind Johnson's house was thus open and unsettled, and there were no buildings on the lower portion of the lot near the mythical Water Street. Johnson's barn and stable, for example, were located over a block away, at the corner of Summer and Water Streets (the site of the present fire station), which was apparently included within Johnson's large holdings of real estate in the neighborhood [Baker interview]. There is no reliable evidence for the other ancillary structures which stood on the property in Johnson's day, although they presumably included a privy,

smokehouse, chicken-house, and possibly other minor buildings, including an ice-house.

After Johnson's return from Washington in 1869 he did not use the little frame office on Main Street. That was rented as a law office, sometime occupied by H. H. Ingersoll. Johnson established himself in a new office on Summer Street at the site of the present Greene County Library. As we have seen, Johnson owned a large three-storey brick building, of simplified Classic Revival style, which stood on the corner of Main and Summer Streets. This is usually remembered as the Tennessee House, a hotel sometime operated by Johnson's granddaughter Lillie Stover. Extending down Summer Street from the three-storey block was a low two-storey ell, which served as the kitchen wing. However, earlier, when Johnson acquired the property it was used for commercial purposes and was called the Johnson Block. In the low ell along Summer Street, which later became a kitchen, the ex-President established his office. (This office was included in a series of 12 stereopticon slides taken on the day of Johnson's funeral.) It is thus clear that Johnson never had his office, or his library, in the "Homestead." Before the war his office was in the little frame building on Main Street; after the war on Summer Street. There his office and library were left intact for

for several years after Johnson's death, according to a news article published when the funerary monument was unveiled in 1878:

> . . . His library after his return to Greeneville, in 1868 [sic], was separate from the house, and was a large, lofty room filled with his papers and law books. Here he spent a large portion of his time . . . The Library, as the home is closed now, and there is none of his name living in Greeneville.

[copy of article in the Eagle, dateline Greeneville, East Tenn., April 10, 1878; courtesy of Mrs. Bartlett].

Andrew Johnson died July 31, 1875, leaving an estate estimated to be worth as much as $200,000, although it was reported that he had lost over $70,000 when Jay Cooke's bank failed in the panic of '73. Nevertheless he owned many bonds, much stock in the East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia Railroad, as well as in other companies, and considerable real estate in Greeneville. The ex-President died intestate and his widow was appointed administratrix of the estate [Greene County, Clerk's Office, Minute Book 27, p. 151], which she made no attempt to settle. Mrs. Johnson was an invalid, and she died only a few months later, in January, 1876. In the following month Andrew

Johnson, Jr., was appointed administrator [Ibid., p. 265]. As the sole surviving son of the late ex-President, Andrew Johnson, Jr. (age 23) received his father's house. On February 21, 1876, the other heirs, D. T. Patterson and wife Martha J. Patterson and Mary Stover, deeded to Andrew Johnson, Jr., by partition, their "undivided title and interest in . . . . . the Homestead of the late Andrew Johnson" [Greene County, Deed Book 41, p. 100]. This transfer included the original tract, with the eight-foot strip, purchased from James Brannan in 1851; the original Office Lot (1852) and adjacent Printing Office Lot (1856) both located on Main Street just above the Johnson House; and the "Patterson Lot," which Johnson acquired in 1870, extending the grounds through to Water Street.

Meanwhile, Andrew Johnson, Jr., had married Bessie Rumbough late in 1875, shortly after his father's death; and after the death of Mrs. Johnson, in 1876, it appears that Andrew Jr. and his bride occupied the "Homestead" alone. In these years Andrew Johnson, Jr., called Frank, published the Greeneville Intelligencer, which was printed in the small frame building (the "Printing Office") which

stood north of the Homestead, next above the Lamon House, and the site of which is now included in the area of the Andrew Johnson Home. Then in March, 1879, Andrew Johnson, Jr., died, without issue and without having settled his father's estate completely.

The untimely death of "Frank" Johnson and his lack of children precipitated some litigation in the settlement of his and his father's estates, particularly regarding the "Homestead" and presidential effects, which, it was understood, Mrs. Patterson "desired above all other possessions" [Laura Holloway Langford notes, courtesy of Mrs. Bartlett]. On May 5, 1879, the court appointed as administrators Andrew Johnson Patterson and Thomas Maloney [Greene County, Clerk's Office, Book 28, p. 503; cited by Davis, p. 8]; and, to settle with the younger Johnson's widow, a sale was held on August 29, 1881:

> "In pursuance of a decree pronounced by the Chancery Court, at Greeneville, Tenn., on the 18th day of May, 1881, in the cause of Bessie M. Johnson, Administratrix, vs. Andrew J. Patterson, Ad'mr, et al., . . ." [Original handbill, courtesy of Mrs. Bartlett]. The sale was advertised to include:
>
> ". . . a large Miscellaneous Library, also all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, all the property of the late Ex-President Andrew Johnson" [Ibid.].

The sale was held and apparently most, but not all, of the household effects and library were bought in by Johnson's two daughters; for in the accounts of the Andrew Johnson Estate, under date September 5, 1881, there is an entry of $500.00 paid by "Mmes. Stover and Patterson for Library and furnishings" [courtesy of Mrs. Bartlett].

The descent of the house was finally determined in favor of Johnson's two daughters, although the settlement was complicated by the death of Mrs. Stover (1883). Finally, on December 6, 1884, for $1500.00, the Stover heirs deeded their "one-half undivided interest" in the "home stead of the late ex-President Andrew Johnson" to Mrs. Martha J. Patterson. The transaction included the original homestead and the offices and other additions which had passed to Andrew Johnson, Jr. [Greene County, Deed Book 48, p. 472].

When Mrs. Patterson achieved her cherished ambition to become the guardian of her father's presidential papers and personal relics, she set at once to remodel the "Homestead" to provide a suitably elegant background to house them. According to an old friend of the Patterson

family [Prof. L. C. Haynes, aged 99; interview, July 6, 1956], from the days when they were still living on the farm at Afton, Mrs. Patterson had already planned exactly what she intended to do with the "Homestead" when it should be hers. Mrs. Patterson received legal title to the property in December, 1884; the remodelling was apparently complete late in the following year, for several newspapers variously dated in November, 1885, were found in room no. 8 behind window facings which were obviously added during this remodelling. In 1886 published mention of the remodelling appeared in the work of Mrs. Patterson's friend Laura Holloway [Ladies of the White House, vol. II, p. 391; cited by Davis, p. 10] in the simple statement: "The house and grounds have been thoroughly renovated and in some respects improved . . ." Considering these facts, Mrs. Patterson's remodelling may be securely dated to the year 1885.

Mrs. Holloway's work also includes an engraved view of the house from the southwest, which is the first published view to show Mrs. Patterson's remodelling. It and a photograph of circa 1890-1900 give an accurate picture of the alterations, which are clearly corroborated

by evidence in the structure itself [Illus. 4, 5, 8, Appendix I]. The principal changes included the erection of brick gables over the front of the house and over the southern flank of the second-storey ell. A new metal roof (since replaced) was added, and the eaves were finished with a deep wooden cornice, with brackets of wood and tin. The gables were finished with similar raking cornices. Elaborate wooden pediments were applied over the old wooden lintels on the facade, although the portal [redacted] was essentially unaltered; the former six-panel door was replaced by double leaves. The southern windows in the Andrew Johnson Bedroom and the bedroom above were lengthened to the floor. The principal feature on the south side was the addition of an intricately detailed porch, which was necessarily two stories high, including the basement. The wall of the Andrew Johnson Jr. Bedroom was broken out and replaced with a large bay extending onto the porch.

On the rear and north side of the house, the two-storied gallery was completely rebuilt in 1885 [Illus. 8, Appendix I]. The new porch was made higher than its predecessor in order to carry the cornice completely around the house at the same level, which necessitated

a reversal of the pitch of the roof, sloping it downward to a gutter at the former eaves of the second-storey ell and creating drainage problems. The new gallery, actually three stories high at the rear of the house, was undoubtedly an impressive feature. In describing the building, Mrs. Holloway wrote, "The home of his [Andrew Johnson], standing on the main street of the little mountain village, is an unpretending brick house two stories high, with a basement and a double verandah" [op. cit., II, 338; see Davis, p. 107].

Regarding the interior, Mrs. Holloway stated, "The old homestead at Greeneville is occupied by Judge and Mrs. Patterson, and its belongings are much as they were during the lifetime of the ex-President" [cited by Davis, p. 107]. There was one significant addition, however; Andrew Johnson's library had been brought to the house and installed in the room over the dining room, which was afterwards known as "the library." There were also some changes in the interior details. One neighbor [Miss Dixie Snapp; interview June 28, 1956] recalls that as a girl of ten, that is in 1885, she passed the house and was astonished to see much of the interior woodwork, including chair-rails, mantels, window and door facings, piled up in the yard. She was so

impressed that she rushed home to report to her mother that Mrs. Patterson was "tearing her house down." This account is substantiated by the internal evidence of the building; and some of the woodwork removed in 1885 undoubtedly dated from the original construction of ca.1850. Certainly chair-rails were removed, as well as window and door facings where the southern walls were altered. A pair of glazed doors were apparently added at this time in the parlor, and the mantels in the two front rooms downstairs were replaced by something more stylish [photos 10, 11, Appendix III]. The front stairs appear to have been rebuilt at this time also [photos 14, 25, 26, Appendix III].

At some time shortly after the remodelling of 1885, the exterior of the house was completely painted in heavy colors typical of the late Victorian epoch. The brickwork was painted dark red and all the wooden trim dark green [Illustration 5, Appendix I].

The exact nature of Mrs. Patterson's thorough renovation of the grounds is not known. However, it may be safely assumed that they were more romantic in aspect than during Johnson's day. This is indicated by a description of the house and grounds in 1897, when, however,

it was already beginning to show signs of age:

> "The home of the town's greatest citizen, . . . is still one of the nicest houses in town, although not as pretentious as many others. It is a substantial two-story brick house, standing on the northeast side of a beautiful lot, large enough to contain an ordinary Statehouse. The grounds are not very pretentious, nor are they now well kept. Through them flows a small drain which in dry weather becomes merely a ditch, and in wet weather becomes a fair-sized stream. The banks of this stream are lined with willows of different varieties, which, in their natural condition, give the place a weird aspect. The house is partially covered with vines, and, all in all, has a dull and dismal appearance, but it was once the scene of many fashionable gatherings of the elite of the State.
>
> . . . . . .
>
> This large house is still occupied by Mrs. Patterson, who is ever ready to show strangers through the home of a former President." [Indianapolis Journal, Jan. 24, 1897, p. 16].

Due to the efforts of Mrs. Patterson, the Johnson Homestead had become thus early something of a public shrine and memorial. And when Mrs. Patterson died in 1901, the terms of her will

provided:

> "... that the Homestead of my father, now my home, together with its appurtenant garden, lots, etc., shall become the home and property of my son, Andrew J. Patterson, and his wife, Mattie B. Patterson, for and during their natural lives, and that ..... all the personal property - that constituting household belongings, such as furniture, relics, souvenirs, etc., to include all family portraits, likenesses, landscapes, art products, etc. that pertained to the home, and those that pertained to the office also, of my deceased father - shall pass with the Homestead, first to my son Andrew and his wife, during their lives, as incident to their occupancy of the Homestead, ... to have use and enjoyment of such property, portraits, etc. in trust for those who will succeed." [Will of Martha J. Patterson; copy in files, Andrew Johnson National Monument].

And finally, to insure the perpetuation of the house and its contents together as an historic ensemble, Mrs. Patterson further willed "that this property ... the Homestead of my father ... together with all the appurtenances and personal property described as passing therewith, shall in

no event be liable for the debt or debts of any one interested in such occupancy." [Ibid.]

Mrs. Patterson had grown old and ill towards the close of the nineteenth century. She had been widowed in 1891, and at the same time she suffered the loss of her only daughter, Belle Patterson Landstreet. For some years she had little more than the company of her granddaughter Martha Landstreet (Mrs. Martha Willingham); however, in 1898, her son, Andrew J. Patterson, and his wife, returned from consular service in British Guiana and came to live in the Johnson Homestead. This initiated another phase of modernization.

Soon the first bathroom was installed, in the southern end of the rear porch behind the dining room. A photograph of about 1900 [Illus. 5, Appendix I] shows that part of the porch enclosed with a frame wall. Directly above, the southern end of the porch at the upper level had already been enclosed as a store-room. The major improvement, however, was the construction of a new porch extending completely across the southern flank of the house. The original builder's elevation (unsigned and undated) of this addition has been preserved, and it accords with later photographs of that portion of the house [Illus. 6,

7, 11, Appendix I; see also sheets 2, 5, Appendix II/. The porch was built with the double stair shown in the drawing, but that was replaced about 1920 by the one shown in the photograph. In this remodelling, the large bay (1885) of the Andrew Johnson Jr. Bedroom was preserved, and a large bay was added to the dining room. A brick room was built at the southeast angle of the house, to serve as a pantry, and the end of the second-storey porch above was enclosed with a brick wall. This remodelling was completed in 1901, just two months before the death of Mrs. Martha J. Patterson /Statement of Mr. A. J. Patterson, June 26, 1942/.

As long as the elder Mrs. Patterson lived, the kitchen remained in the basement, where it had always been. Soon after her death (1901), however, a new kitchen was built on the first floor by enclosing the northeast corner of the rear porch, where a chimeny was erected /Illus. 8, Appendix I/. A Chattanooga Times of July 14, 1901, was found inside this wall; the interior sheathing was later, however, as evidenced by the date May 13, 1907, and an illegible name. Also in 1901 about the same time a second metal-covered roof was built over the in-sloping roof porch of 1885, leaving a crawl space in between /sheet 8, Appendix II/.

A few minor changes were made about 1913, when narrow oak flooring was laid over the old in several rooms. And then in 1920 the house was subjected to the last major

alterations [Illus. 9, 10, 11, Appendix I; sheets 2, 3, 6, 7, Appendix II]. The rear portion of the second storey was converted into an apartment, which necessitated the erection of an outside stair against the north wall of the front portion of the house. The rear porch upstairs was converted into a dinette and kitchen, and a bathroom was built on the north porch upstairs. The wall was opened between the two rooms of the second-storey ell, which were fitted out as living room and bedroom. At the same time a bathroom was installed in the upper north bedroom; and a bathroom was enclosed on the porch downstairs, adjoining the Andrew Johnson Jr. Bedroom. Windows were cut in the north wall of the upper north bedroom at this time. Paired French doors were added in the entrance hall, Andrew Johnson Bedroom, Andrew Johnson Jr. Bedroom, and the dining room. Still later the downstairs porch immediately behind the parlor was enclosed to form a small bedroom (1931), the date of which some unknown carpenter thoughtfully pencilled inside the frame wall. And finally, the small open stoop next to the kitchen was enclosed in 1948 to form a new breakfast room, bringing the house to its final form. [All these interior changes are recorded in detail, Appendix III.]

Meanwhile, the grounds of the Homestead were further enlarged and built over. As we have seen, Andrew J.

Patterson received title to the property in 1901. By that date, however, the old "Printing Office Lot" (purchased by Johnson in 1856) had been sold and, presumably, the little office building removed. In April, 1906, A. J. Patterson purchased, for $1500, a frontage of 73 feet on Main Street, including both the former "Printing Office Lot" and the Lamon House, with an additional tract of the same width extending through to Water (College) Street [Greene County, Deed Book 79, p. 572]. The Lamon House was then moved back on the property near Richland Creek and turned around to face east; and two frame houses were erected on Main Street [photographs and drawings in possession of Mrs. Bartlett]. In 1905 A. J. Patterson had purchased a house and lot (measuring 32 feet on Main Street by 167 feet deep) adjacent to the Homestead property on the south [Greene County, Deed Book 75, p. 565]; and about this time three small rent houses were built across the rear of the property, facing on Water (College) Street. The area of the Andrew Johnson Homestead had now reached its present size, with a frontage of 219 feet on Main Street and 187 feet on Water Street, extending completely through the block. At the time of acquisition by the

Federal Government (1942) there were standing on the property eight houses (the seven just described and the Homestead); and these, it is reported, were occupied at times by as many as fourteen families. The Lamon House [photo in files, Andrew Johnson National Monument] and the other six rent houses were destroyed by the National Park Service in 1943, thus leaving the Homestead alone on the large tract as we see it today.

Comparable Structures

There are in Greeneville two houses closely analagous to the Johnson House as originally built (ca.1850). These are the Lowry-Snapp House (occupied by Miss Dixie Snapp), at 216 West Irish Street, and the Rumbough-Hacker House (occupied by Mrs. George W. Doughty), 215 West Irish Street. Both these houses are so similar to the Johnson House that they are believed to have been built by the same builder, and they are both dated to the decade 1840-50 [Dick Doughty, historian, Greeneville]. Both houses consist of a two-storey front block with a one-storey ell; and both have similar brickwork with moulded cornice and pencilling. The Lowry-Snapp House, of all those remaining in Greeneville, is nearest in size and style to the Johnson House. The facade consists of three bays, as the Johnson House does; and despite alterations on the interior and where the porch formerly stood along the ell, it is particularly valuable for studying the portal and some interior woodwork. The Rumbough-Hacker House is somewhat larger, with five bays on the front; however the Greek interior details are particularly worthy of study. There are also similar Greek details, especially mantels, in the Harmon House (dated 1851) at 305 North Main Street.

Two smaller examples are worth noting. These are the

Kerbaugh House, at the corner of Depot and Water Streets, and the Harold House, at the corner of South Main and McKee Streets. Both were possibly erected by the builder of the Johnson House, and each consists of a small two-storey block, without central hall, and a short one-storey ell. The Kerbaugh House was built for Andrew Johnson in 1838 and is particularly interesting for its interior woodwork (pre-Greek Revival), which appears to remain substantially intact. The Harold House, dated 1842, is interesting for its brickwork (now painted white). It is said that the bricks for the Harold House were burned on the premises of the present Johnson House, then owned by William Brannan, father of the masons Brannan.

There are no houses extant in Greeneville or vicinity which correspond to the Johnson House as it stood in 1875 with the two-storey ell and gallery.

Recommended Period for Restoration:

It has already been recommended by Mr. Charles E. Peterson [Notes attached to Memorandum to Chief, EODC, July 15, 1955, ref. H3015] that the house be restored to its appearance at the time of Andrew Johnson's death in 1875, and plans have gone forward accordingly. The restoration will thus include the first major addition

to the house, the second-storey ell and double gallery of ca.1869-70, which are discussed in this report [pp. 30-40].

Addendum (see page 38):

There is one other item which apparently refers to the Johnson House. On December 14, 187 (last digit omitted, but probably 1870 or 71), Johnson paid T. B. Salts & Co. for guttering:

to 69 foot Gutering	at 18 ¢	12.42
" 6 foot Down Pipe	" 18 ¢	1.08
" changing and Repaireing 170 foot old spouting	at 5 ¢	8.50
		$22.00

Since gutters and downspouts appear in the photograph of 1875 [Illus. 2, Appendix I] and since the lengths mentioned here could apply easily to the house and two-storied gallery, this receipt [courtesy of Mrs. Bartlett] may very well apply to the improvements which Johnson effected after his return to Greeneville in 1869.

Electrical and Mechanical Provisions:

Recommended by Henry A. Judd

With the house being used as a Historic House Museum showing conditions at the time of Andrew Johnson's death (1875) all electrical outlets, electric lighting, heating units and plumbing required should be concealed or made as inconspicuous as possible. In rooms that will be viewed only from the door, lighting may be accomplished by placing a trough reflector with a florescent light over the door. This will be seen only if the visitors look straight up. In the halls or parlor, where oil chandeliers may have been used, an electrified antique oil chandelier may be used. Convenience outlets, where necessary for maintenance of the building, will be located as inconspicuously as possible. Heating may be made completely inconspicuous by using electric radiant heat bedded in the plaster of the ceiling or walls or both as necessary. This being a TVA area, electric radiant heat is quite commonly used. In weather when heating is required, the visitors will be wearing coats thus making it necessary only to remove the chill from the building and prevent freezing. One room may be heated to a comfortable level for the convenience of an attendent.

A lavatory and water closet should be installed for the use of the attendent and possible visitor use. This may be located in the basement or in an out-building such as the garden house (privy). A sprinkler system for fire protection should be installed in the attic.

Appendix I

I L L U S T R A T I O N S

in

Chronological Sequence

1865 - 1956

Illustration 1

The Residence of President Johnson in 1865, the earliest known view of the house; woodcut published in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, September 23, 1865, taken from an ambrotype by Marsh and Neff, Greeneville, Tennessee.

The original ambrotype has not been located. Negative photograph of the negative page is in the files Andrew Johnson National Monument.

Illustration 1

The Residence of President Johnson in 1865, the earliest known view of the house; woodcut published in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, September 23, 1865, taken from an ambrotype by Marsh and Reiff, Greeneville, Tennessee.

The original ambrotype has not been located. Negative photograph of the magazine page is in the files Andrew Johnson National Monument.



THE RESIDENCE OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON AT GREENVILLE, EAST TENN.

Illustration 2

Johnson House in 1875.

Photographed on the day of Johnson's funeral, August 3, 1875, by L. W. Keen, Jonesboro, Tennessee, as number 5 of a series of 12 stereopticon views of Greeneville on that occasion. Published by L. W. Keen, Jonesboro, Tennessee. The original stereopticon slide has been secured from the Henry R. Brown Estate, Greeneville, Tennessee, and is in possession of the Andrew Johnson Nation Monument. Re-photographed in 1942 by Moody Studio, Greeneville; negative in files of Andrew Johnson National Monument.

Note: The aspen trees were planted by Andrew Johnson. They were replaced in 1918 and the replacements were cut down in 1953.



Illustration 3

Johnson House circa 1930, showing the state of the street facade after the remodelling of 1885, with the addition of the central gable, pediments over windows, and heavy cornice with brackets of wood and tin. A metal roof was probably added in 1885 and replaced in 1901. The ventilators were added in 1920. The porch just visible at the right dates from 1901. The trees were cut down in 1953, when the street was widened.

Negative in possession of Moody Studio, Greeneville.



Illustration 4

Johnson House in 1886. Engraving published in Laura Holloway, Ladies of the White House (1886). This view, from the southwest, is the earliest known view to show the southern flank of the building and the first to show the remodelling of 1885. Through the trees can be seen the gables, cornice and brackets, the lengthened windows on the south side, and the rear porch still open. Book page photographed; negative in files, Andrew Johnson National Monument.

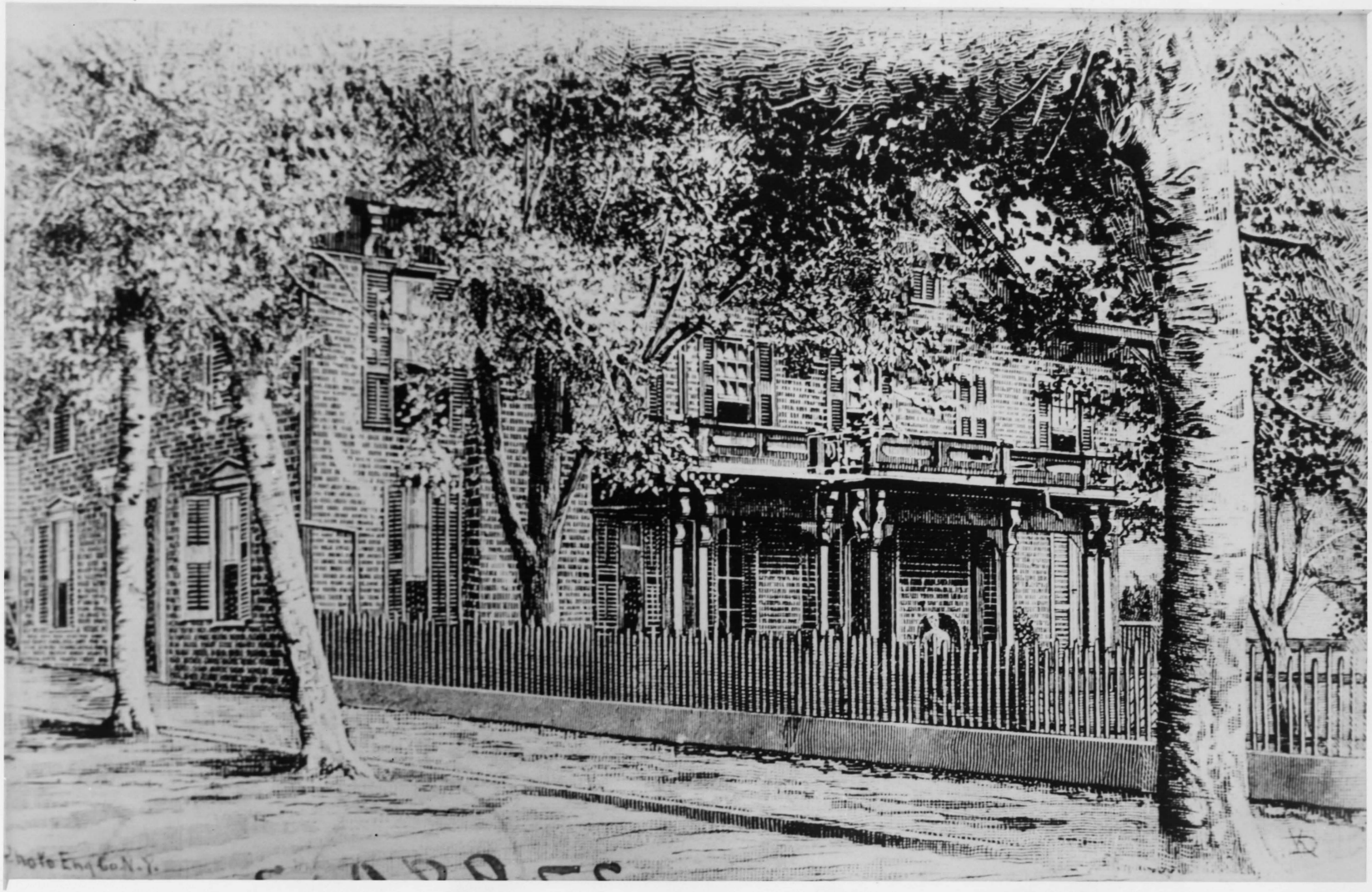


Illustration 5

Andrew Johnson House ca. 1890-1900. This view, from the southwest, shows the house after the remodelling of 1885. The exterior brickwork appears to have been painted dark red and the woodwork dark green. The remodelling of 1885 included the front gable and window pediments, the gable over the second-storey of the ell, the cornice and brackets, and the addition of a porch on the south side. Some of the windows on the south side have been lengthened, and a bay-window constructed on the porch. The rear porch was left open in 1885, but by the date of this photograph has been partially enclosed to form a bathroom (the first) on the main floor and a storeroom above it. Photographed by William H. Brown, Greeneville; original in the William H. Brown Estate. Re-photographed by Moody Studio, Greeneville, 1944; negative in files of Andrew Johnson National Monument.



Illustration 6

Johnson House, south elevation, 1901. This is the earliest and only architectural drawing of the house, being the builder's presentation drawing of the south elevation to show the new porch completed in 1901. The porch was built with the double stairs shown here; they were replaced about 1920. This design might possibly be the work of one Joe Fields of Greeneville. Original drawing in possession of Mrs. Margaret Patterson Bartlett, Greeneville. Photostatic negative in files of Andrew Johnson National Monument.

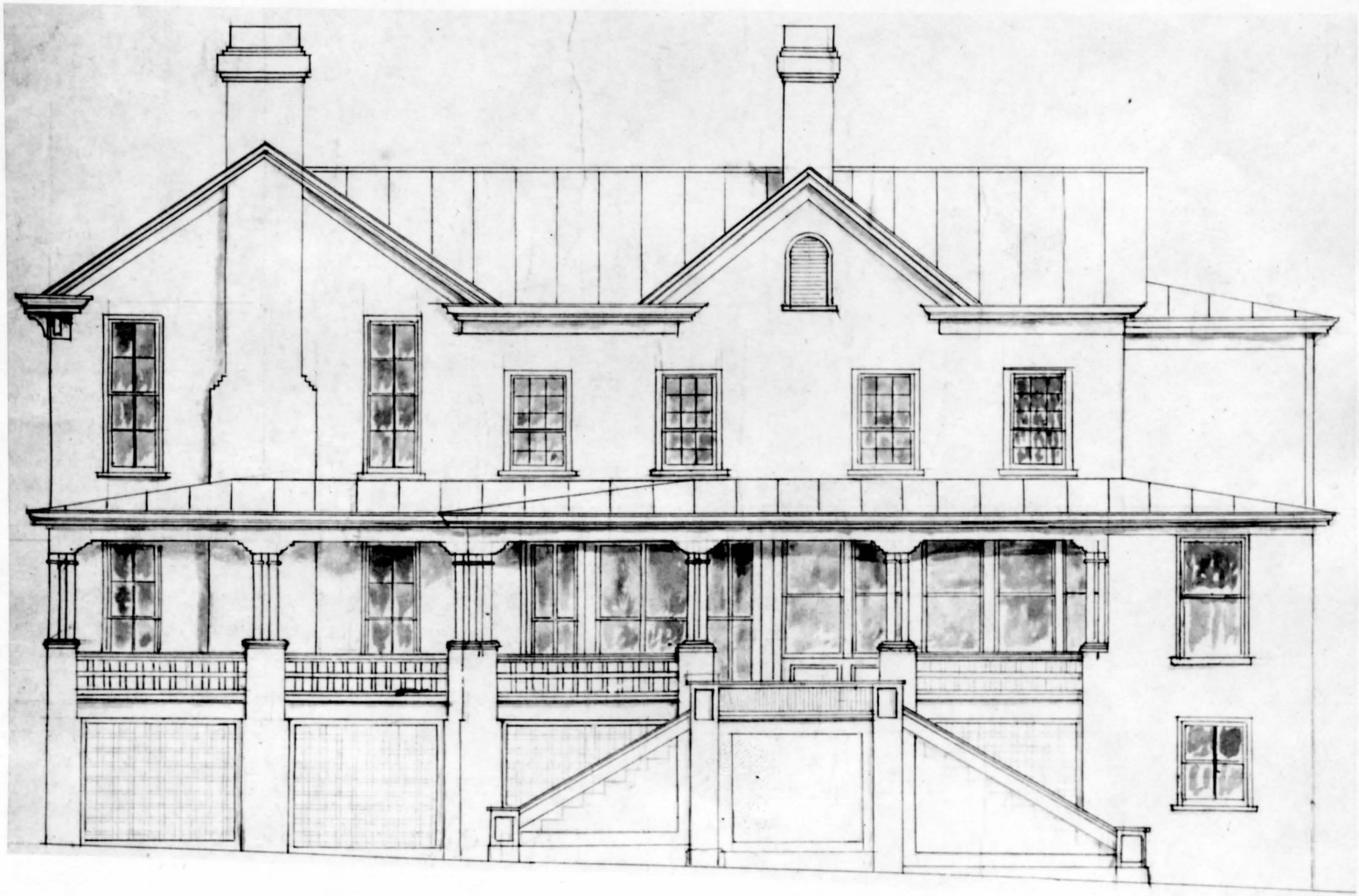


Illustration 7

Johnson House, from the south, ca.1930. This view shows the porch of 1901 with the steps as relocated about 1920. The brick room at the southeast corner was erected in 1901, with the porch, and the brick wall enclosing the south end of the upper porch was erected at the same time. Negative in files of the Andrew Johnson National Monument.



Illustration 8

Andrew Johnson House, rear porch from the northwest, ca. 1910. This is the earliest view showing the porch on the north side of the house. Some sort of one-storey porch stood here when the house was built (ca.1850) and a two-storey porch was built when the second story of the ell was added (probably ca. 1870). The porch, shown here, was apparently completely rebuilt in the remodelling of 1885. In 1901 the kitchen was moved from the basement to the enclosed portion, with window, at the left. Other portions of the porch, at the rear, were also enclosed by 1901. (Andrew Johnson Patterson is standing on the steps.) Photographed by William R. Brown, Greeneville; original, owned by Mrs. A. J. Patterson, re-photographed by Moody Studio, Greeneville, 1945. Negative in files of Andrew Johnson National Monument.



Illustration 9

Andrew Johnson House, from north, 1956. This view, taken on July 20, 1956, just as removal of later additions was undertaken, shows the final form of the porch. The outside stair, screening, and upper enclosures were effected in 1920. The kitchen at lower left was enclosed in 1901 and altered in 1948. The bathroom next to it was enclosed in 1920. The small bedroom at the lower right was enclosed in 1931. Photographed by Moody Studio; negative in files of Andrew Johnson National Monument.



Illustration 10

Andrew Johnson House, from the northeast, 1956. This view was taken just as removal of later additions was undertaken. The porch was gradually enclosed in successive alterations from the late 1890's to 1948. At the extreme left is the brick corner room erected in 1901. Photographed by Moody Studio, Greeneville; negative in files of Andrew Johnson National Monument.



Illustration 11

Andrew Johnson House, from southeast, 1956, showing (right) the porch of 1885 as successively enclosed from before 1900 to 1920 and (left) the porch of 1901 flanking the south side of the house. A few details of the cornice and gable of 1885 can be seen. Practically none of the original house is visible in this view. Photographed by Moody Studio, Greeneville; negative in files of Andrew Johnson National Monument.



Appendix II

P R E - R E S T O R A T I O N
M E A S U R E D D R A W I N G S

July, 1956

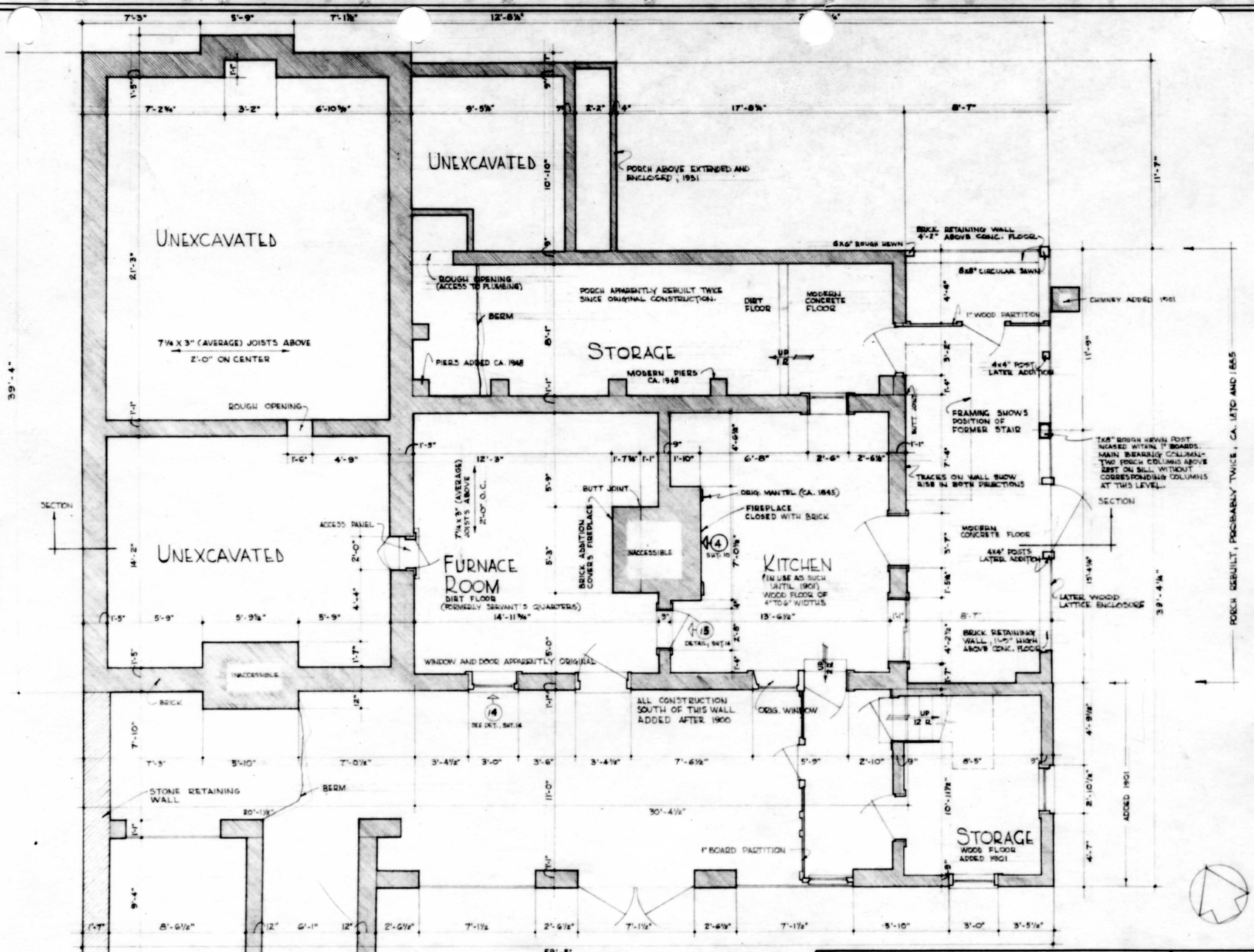
Prepared by

James F. O'Gorman

Eugene Lowry, Eugene Dunbar

Ernest Allen Connally

Supervisor



BASEMENT PLAN

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

0 5 10 15 FEET

0 1 2 3 4 5 METERS

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
EASTERN OFFICE

REGION 1

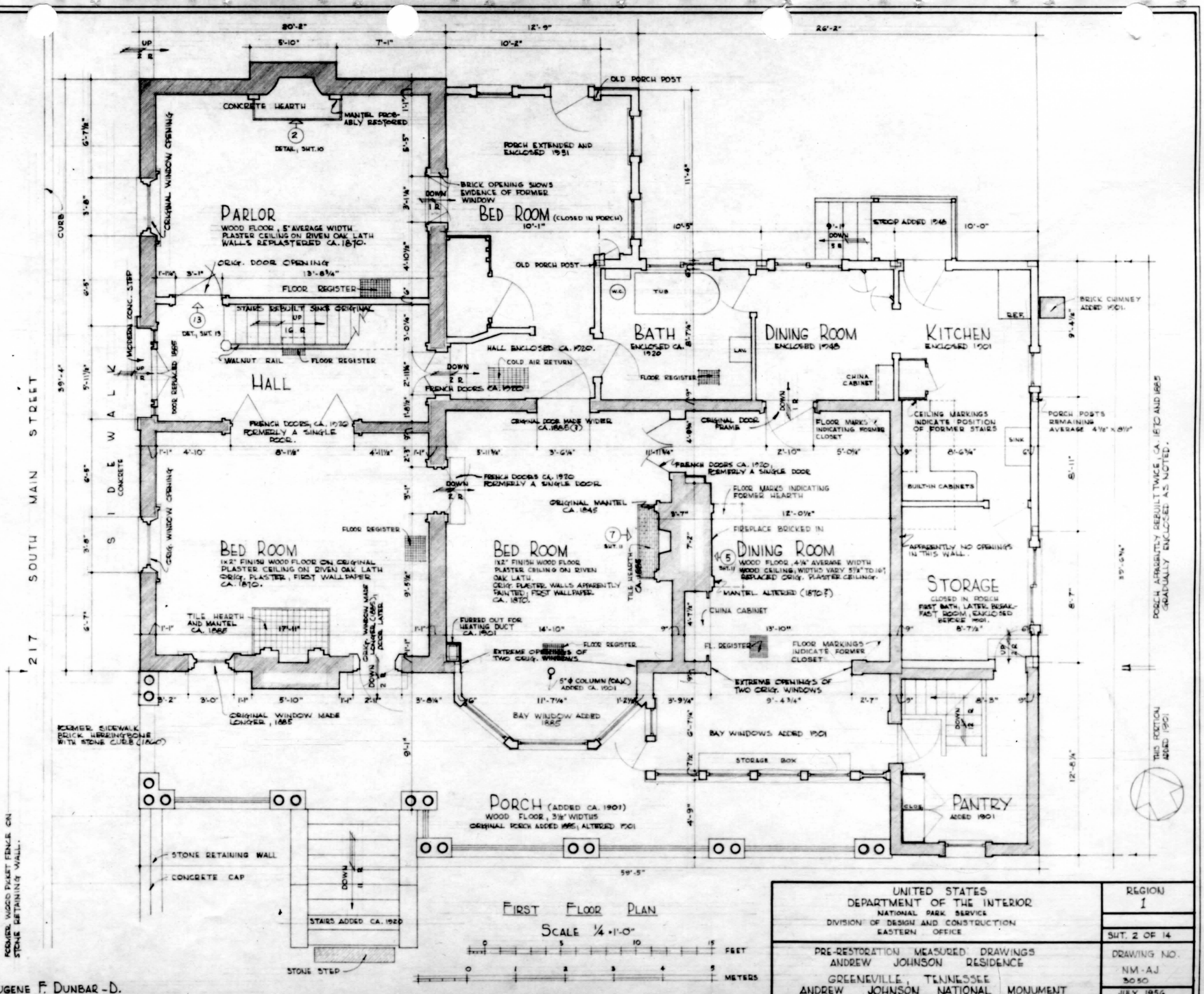
SHT. 1 OF 14

PRE-RESTORATION MEASURED DRAWINGS
ANDREW JOHNSON RESIDENCE
GREENEVILLE, TENNESSEE
ANDREW JOHNSON NATIONAL MONUMENT

DRAWING NO. NM-AJ 3080

JULY 1956

JAMES F. O'GORMAN - D.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE ¼" = 1'-0"

0 5 10 15 FEET

0 1 2 3 4 5 METERS

EUGENE F. DUNBAR - D.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
EASTERN OFFICE

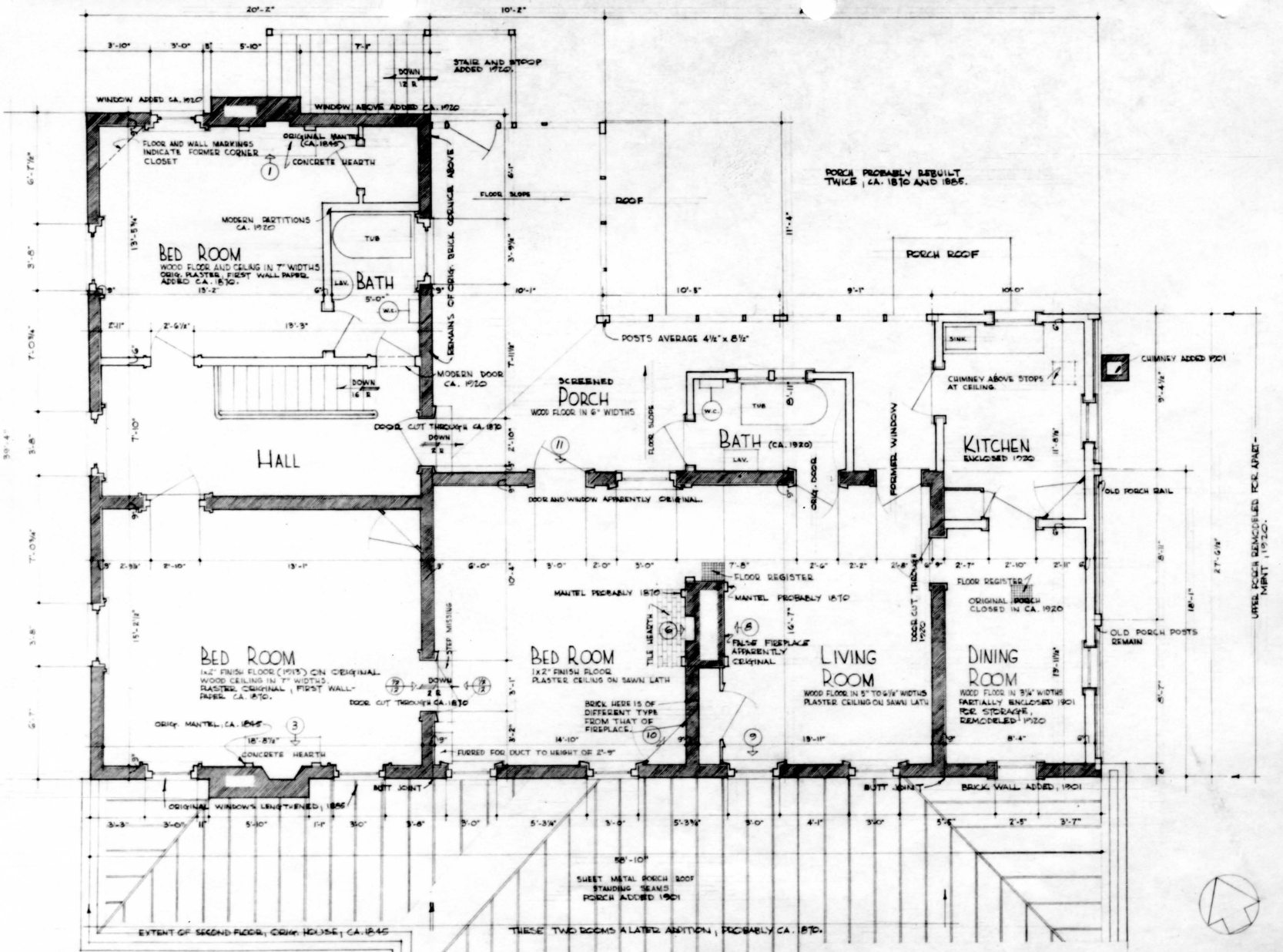
PRE-RESTORATION MEASURED DRAWINGS
ANDREW JOHNSON RESIDENCE
GREENEVILLE, TENNESSEE
ANDREW JOHNSON NATIONAL MONUMENT

REGION 1

SHT. 2 OF 14

DRAWING NO. NM-AJ 3050

JULY 1956



Second Floor Plan

Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"

0 5 10 15 FEET

0 1 2 3 4 5 METERS

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
EASTERN OFFICE

REGION 1

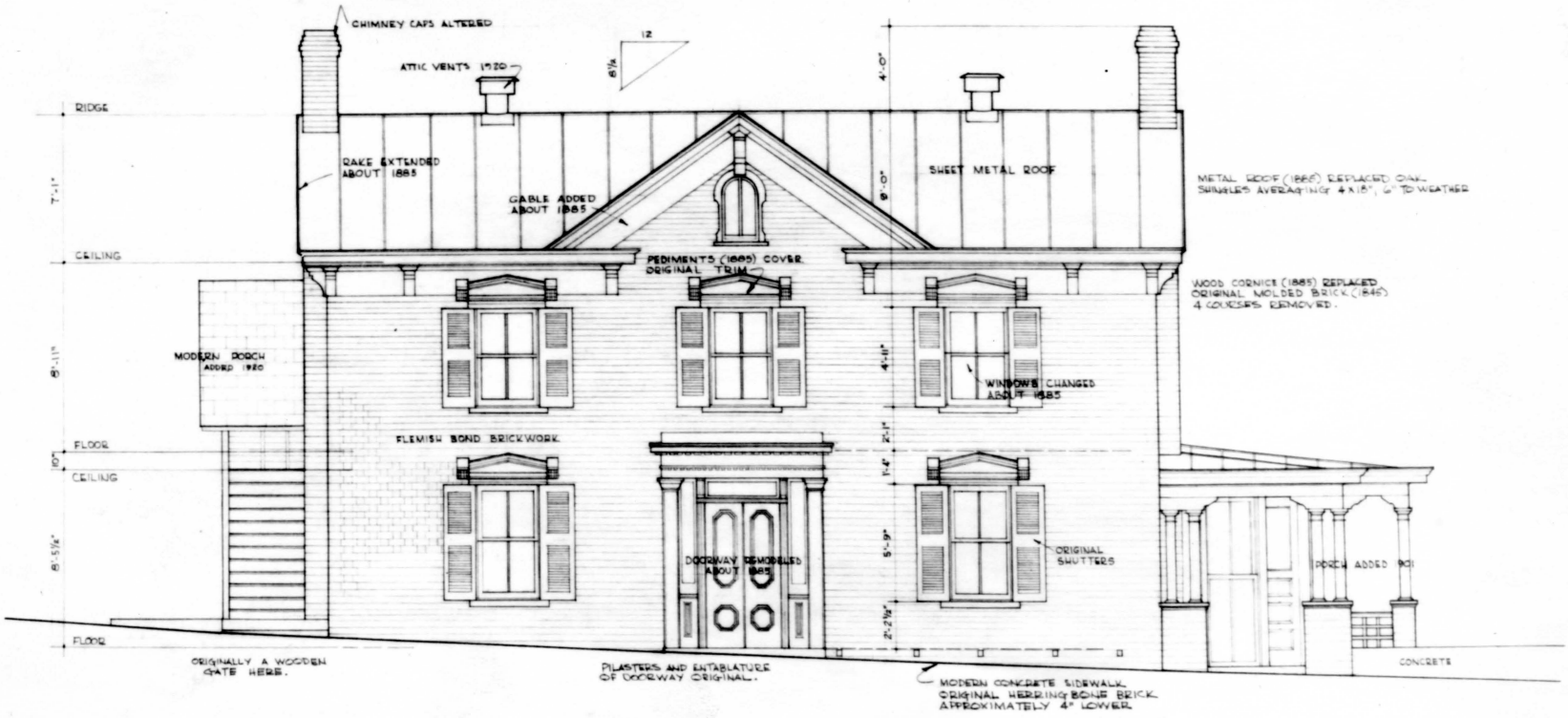
SHT. 3 OF 14

PRE-RESTORATION MEASURED DRAWINGS
ANDREW JOHNSON RESIDENCE
GREENEVILLE, TENNESSEE
ANDREW JOHNSON NATIONAL MONUMENT

DRAWING NO. NM-AJ 3050

JULY 1956

EUGENE I. LOWRY - D.



NOTE:

REMOVAL OF WINDOW PEDIMENTS (1885) REVEALS FIRST COAT OF CREAMY YELLOW PAINT ON ORIGINAL WOODWORK.

BRICKWORK ORIGINALLY UNPAINTED, BUT WITH WHITE PAINTED PENCILLING ON MORTAR JOINTS.

WEST (FRONT) ELEVATION

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

0 5 10 15 FEET

0 1 2 3 4 5 METERS

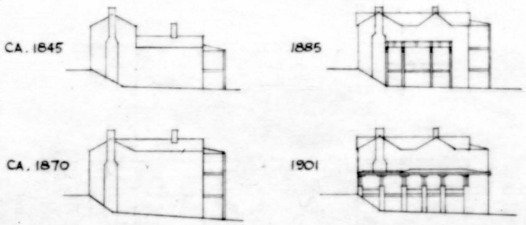
JAMES F. O'GORMAN - D.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION EASTERN OFFICE	REGION 1 SHT. 4 OF 14
PRE-RESTORATION MEASURED DRAWINGS ANDREW JOHNSON RESIDENCE GREENEVILLE, TENNESSEE ANDREW JOHNSON NATIONAL MONUMENT	DRAWING NO. NM-AJ 3050 JULY 1956



NOTE:

PROBABLE EVOLUTION:



SOUTH ELEVATION

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

0 5 10 15 FEET

0 1 2 3 4 5 METERS

EUGENE I. LOWRY - D.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION EASTERN OFFICE	REGION 1 SHT. 5 OF 14
PRE-RESTORATION MEASURED DRAWINGS ANDREW JOHNSON RESIDENCE GREENEVILLE, TENNESSEE ANDREW JOHNSON NATIONAL MONUMENT	DRAWING NO. NM-AJ 3050 JULY 1956



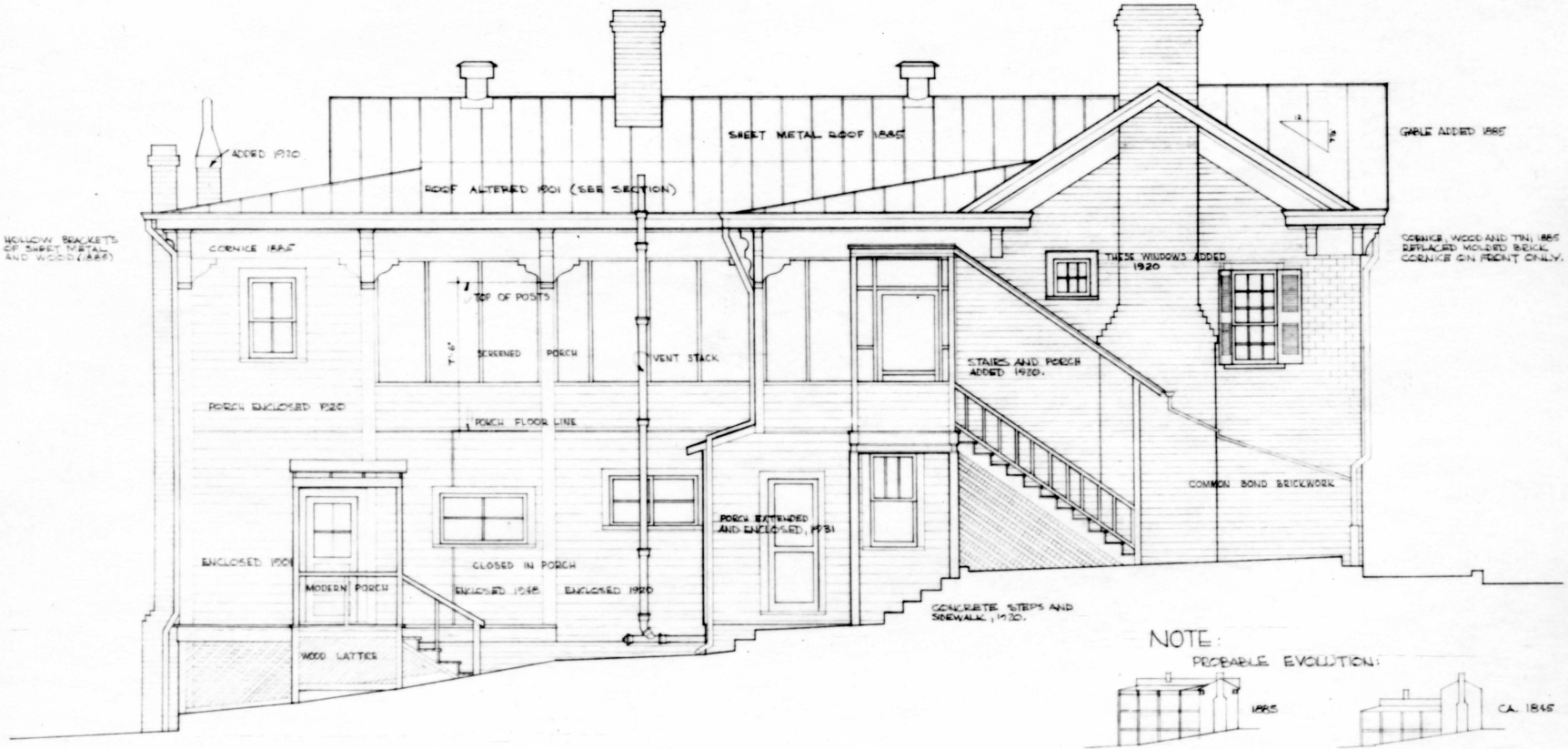
EAST ELEVATION
SCALE 1/4"-1'-0"

0 5 10 15 FEET

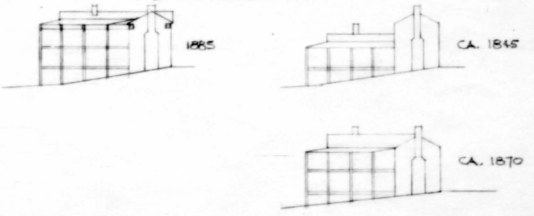
0 1 2 3 4 5 METERS

EUGENE I. LOWRY - D.

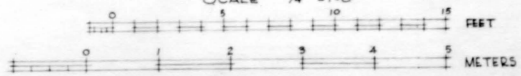
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION EASTERN OFFICE	REGION 1
	SHT. 6 OF 14
PRE-RESTORATION MEASURED DRAWINGS ANDREW JOHNSON RESIDENCE GREENEVILLE, TENNESSEE ANDREW JOHNSON NATIONAL MONUMENT	DRAWING NO. NM-AJ 3050 JULY 1956



NOTE:
PROBABLE EVOLUTION:

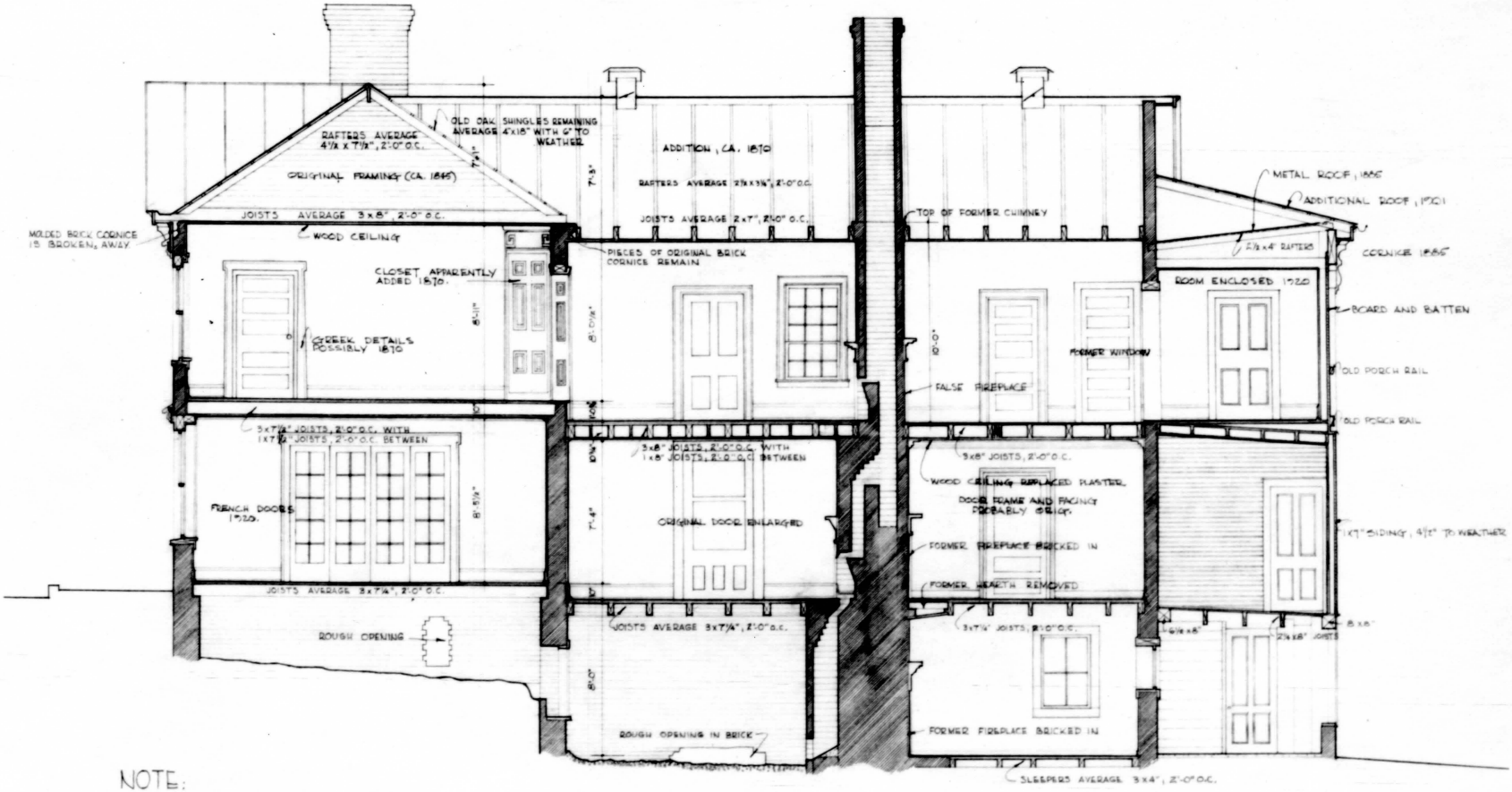


North Elevation
Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION EASTERN OFFICE	REGION 1 SHT. 7 OF 14
PRE-RESTORATION MEASURED DRAWINGS ANDREW JOHNSON RESIDENCE GREENEVILLE, TENNESSEE ANDREW JOHNSON NATIONAL MONUMENT	DRAWING NO. NM-AJ 3050 JULY 1956

JAMES F. O'GORMAN - D.



NOTE:

ALL CEILINGS PLASTER UNLESS NOTED.

ORIGINAL (CA. 1845) INTERIOR WALL FINISH WAS SMOOTH PLASTER WITH WHITEWASH OVER. FIRST WALLPAPER IN MAJOR ROOMS, 1860 OR 1870.

EAST-WEST SECTION

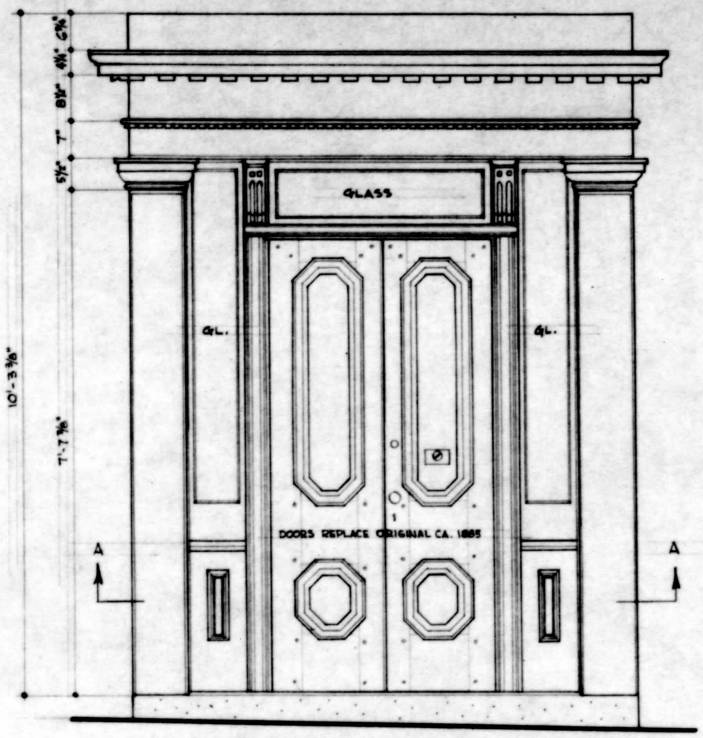
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

0 5 10 15 FEET

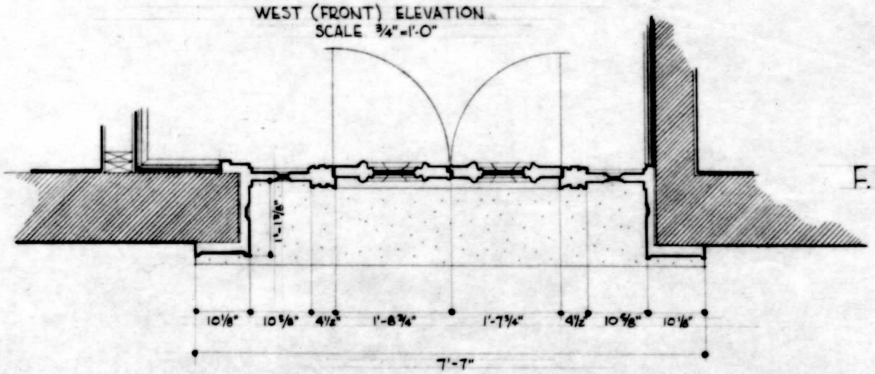
0 1 2 3 4 5 METERS

EUGENE I. LOWRY - D.
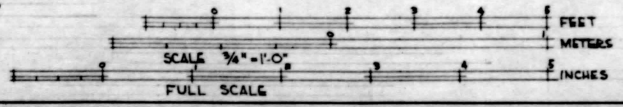
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION EASTERN OFFICE	REGION 1 SHT. 8 OF 14
PRE-RESTORATION MEASURED DRAWINGS ANDREW JOHNSON RESIDENCE GREENEVILLE, TENNESSEE ANDREW JOHNSON NATIONAL MONUMENT	DRAWING NO. NM-AJ 3050 JULY 1956



EXTERIOR DOOR
WEST (FRONT) ELEVATION
SCALE ¾"=1'-0"

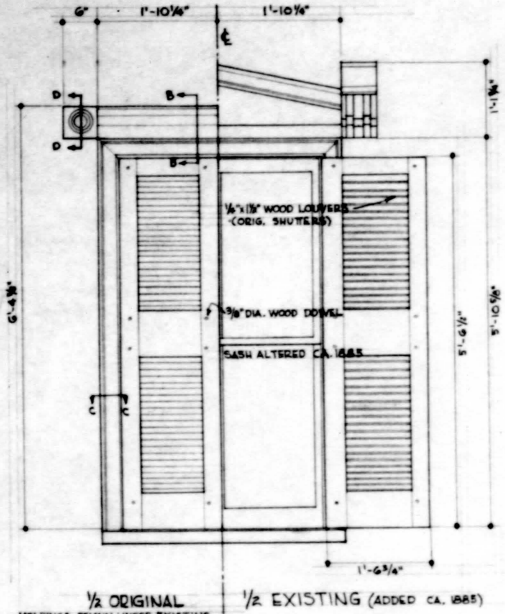


PLAN-SECTION "A-A"
SCALE ¾"=1'-0"



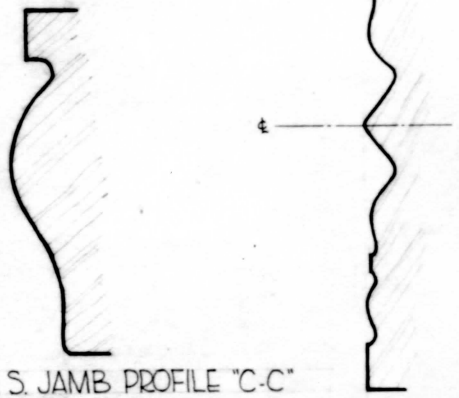


F.S. HEAD PROFILE "B-B"
FULL SCALE



½ ORIGINAL
MOLDINGS REMAIN UNDER EXISTING TRIM.
½ EXISTING (ADDED CA. 1885)

EXTERIOR WINDOW
WEST (FRONT) ELEV.
SCALE ¾"=1'-0"

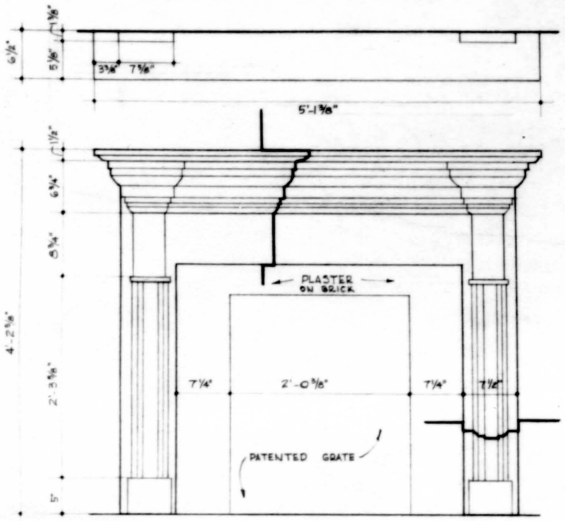


F.S. JAMB PROFILE "C-C"
FULL SCALE

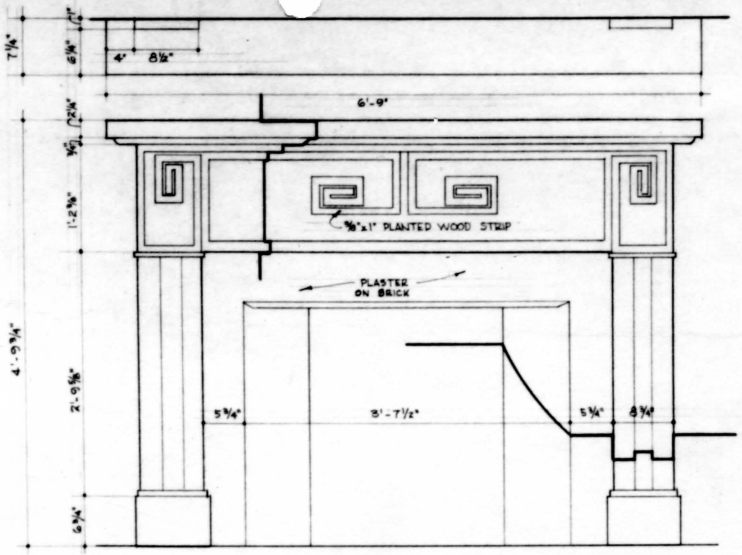
F.S. PROFILE "D-D"

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION EASTERN OFFICE	REGION 1 SHT. 9 OF 14
PRE-RESTORATION MEASURED DRAWINGS ANDREW JOHNSON RESIDENCE GREENEVILLE, TENNESSEE ANDREW JOHNSON NATIONAL MONUMENT	DRAWING NO. NM-AJ 3050 JULY 1956

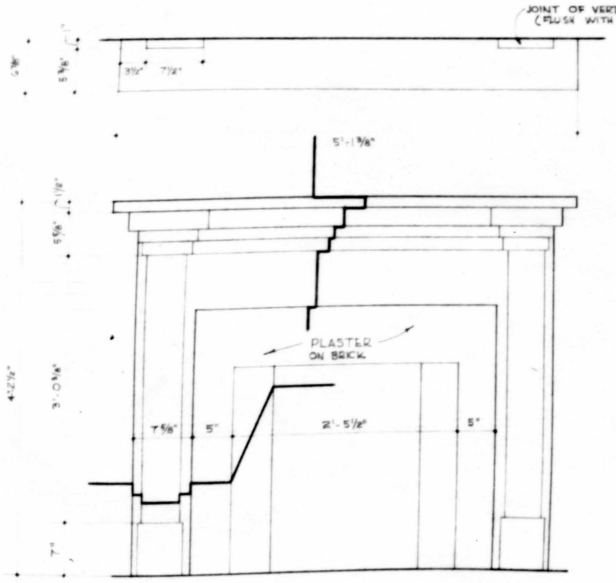
EUGENE I. LOWRY-D.



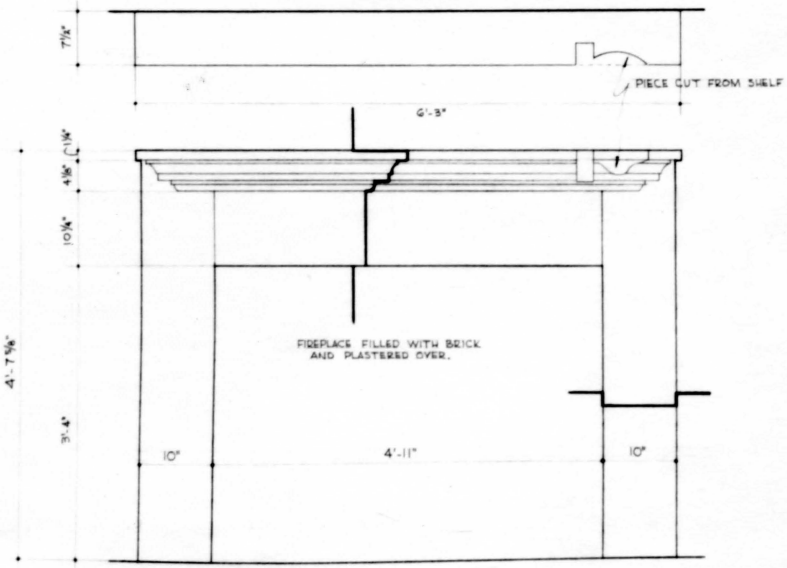
WOOD MANTEL
(1) SECOND FLOOR



WOOD MANTEL
(2) FIRST FLOOR



WOOD MANTEL
(3) SECOND FLOOR



WOOD MANTEL (4) BASEMENT

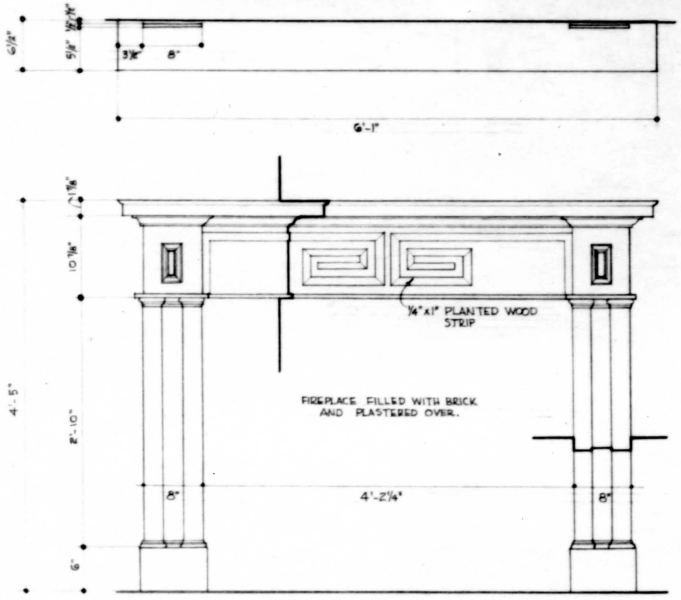
SCALE 1"=1'-0"

FEET

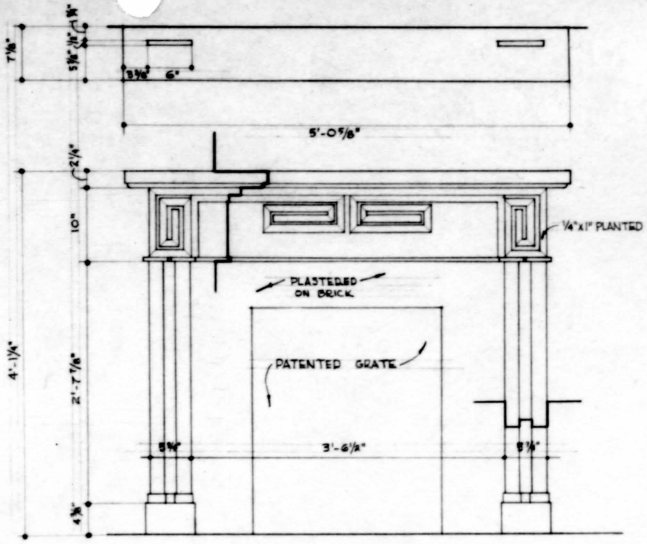
METERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION EASTERN OFFICE	REGION 1 SHT. 10 OF 14
PRE-RESTORATION MEASURED DRAWINGS ANDREW JOHNSON RESIDENCE GREENEVILLE, TENNESSEE ANDREW JOHNSON NATIONAL MONUMENT	DRAWING NO. NM-AJ 3050 JULY 1956

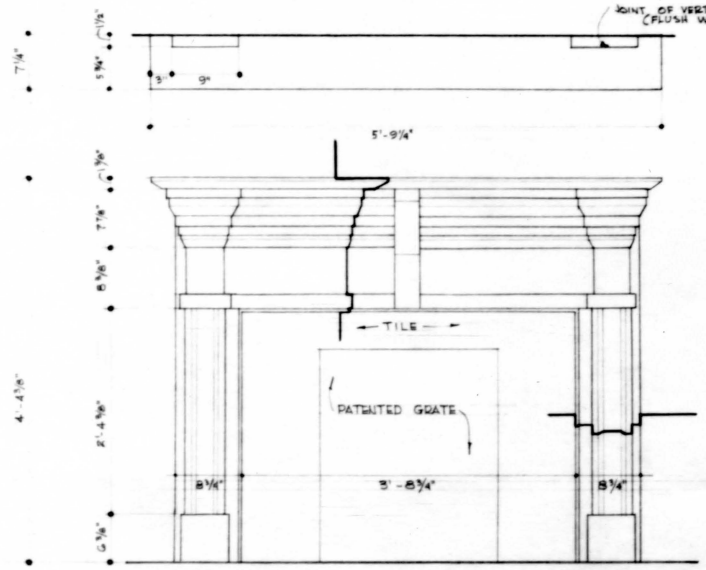
EUGENE F. DUNBAR - D.



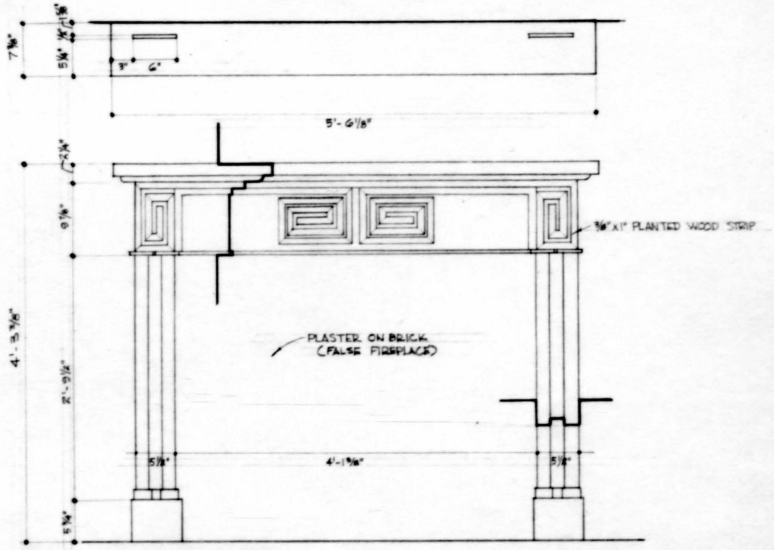
WOOD MANTEL
(5) FIRST FLOOR



WOOD MANTEL
(6) SECOND FLOOR



WOOD MANTEL
(7) FIRST FLOOR



WOOD MANTEL
(8) SECOND FLOOR

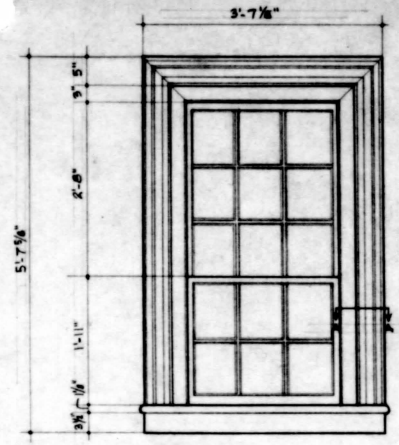
SCALE 1"=1'-0"

FEET

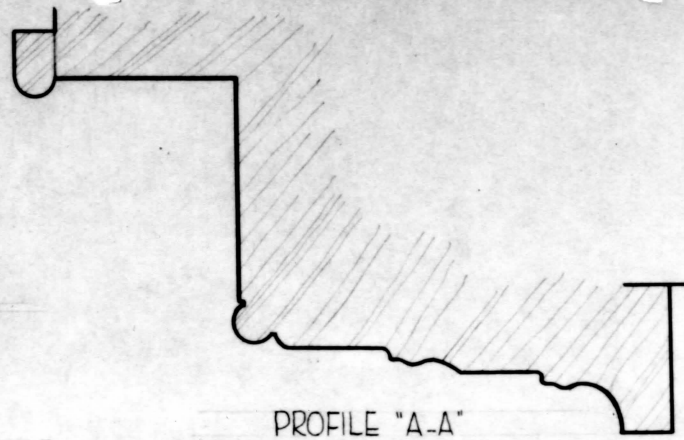
METERS

EUGENE I. LOWRY - D.

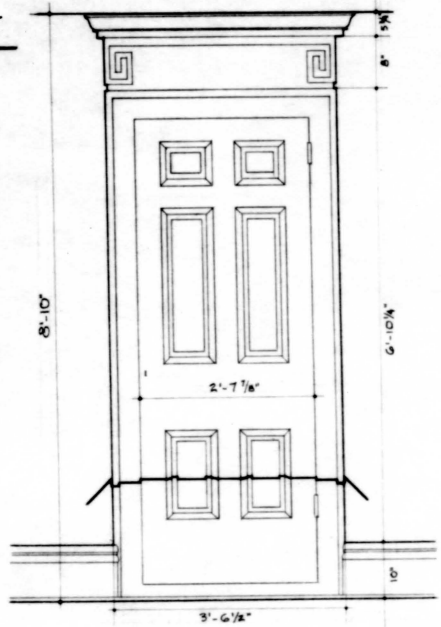
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION EASTERN OFFICE	REGION 1 SHT. 11 OF 14
PRE-RESTORATION MEASURED DRAWINGS ANDREW JOHNSON RESIDENCE GREENEVILLE, TENNESSEE ANDREW JOHNSON NATIONAL MONUMENT	DRAWING NO. NM-AJ 3050 JULY 1966



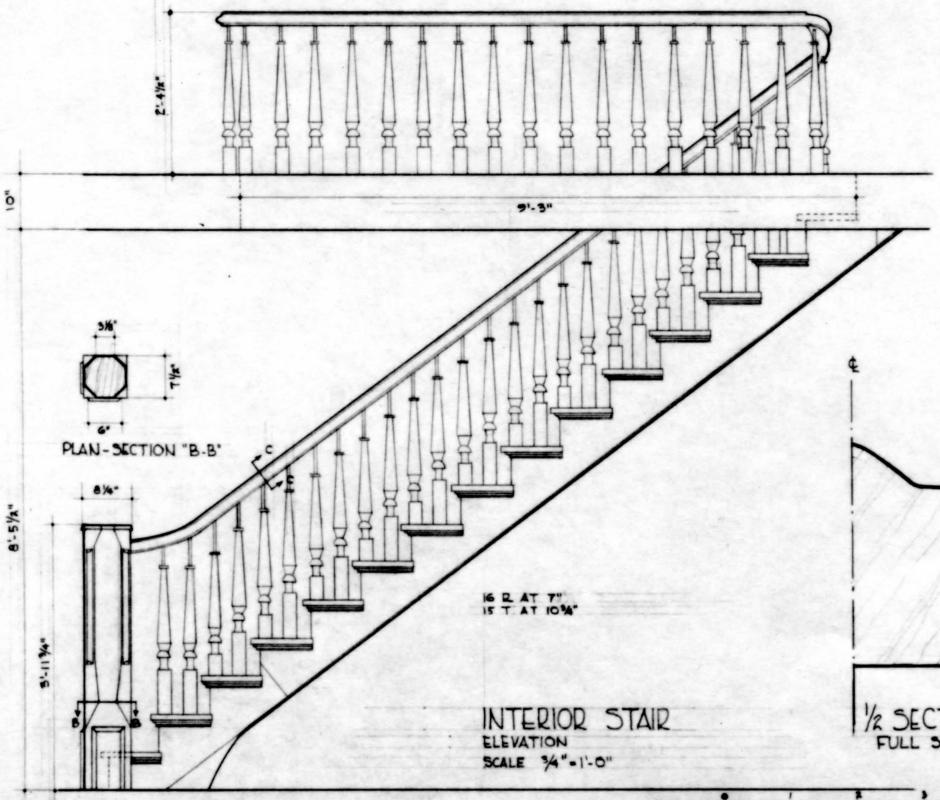
INTERIOR WINDOW
(9) SECOND FLOOR
SCALE ¾"=1'-0"



PROFILE "A-A"
FULL SCALE



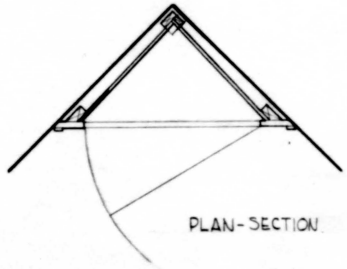
ELEVATION



PLAN-SECTION "B-B"

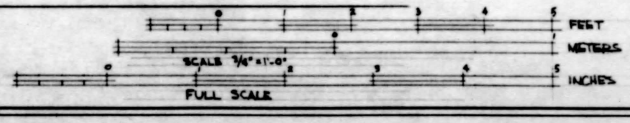
INTERIOR STAIR
ELEVATION
SCALE ¾"=1'-0"

½ SECTION "C-C"
FULL SCALE



PLAN-SECTION

CORNER CLOSET
(10) SECOND FLOOR
SCALE ¾"=1'-0"



EUGENE F. DUNBAR - D.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
EASTERN OFFICE

REGION 1

SHT. 12 OF 14

PRE-RESTORATION MEASURED DRAWINGS
ANDREW JOHNSON RESIDENCE
GREENEVILLE, TENNESSEE
ANDREW JOHNSON NATIONAL MONUMENT

DRAWING NO.
NM-AJ
8060

JULY 1956



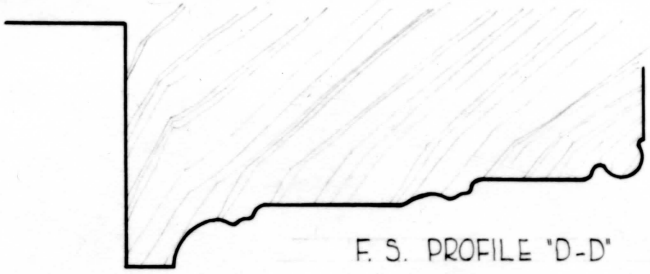
F. S. PROFILE "A-A"
(FULL SCALE)



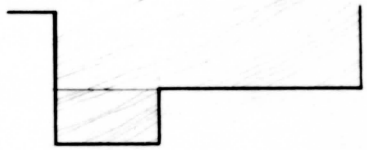
F. S. PROFILE "B-B"



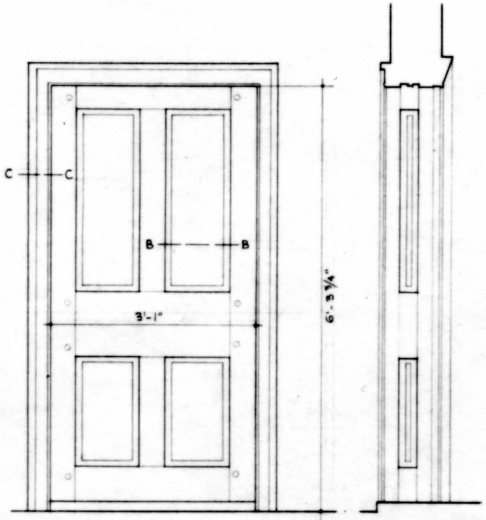
F. S. PROFILE "C-C"



F. S. PROFILE "D-D"

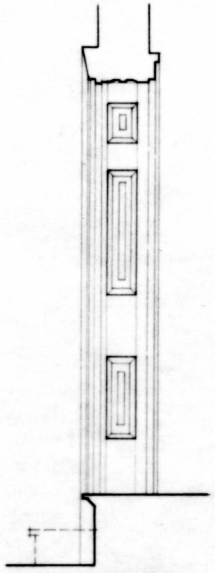


F. S. PROFILE "E-E"

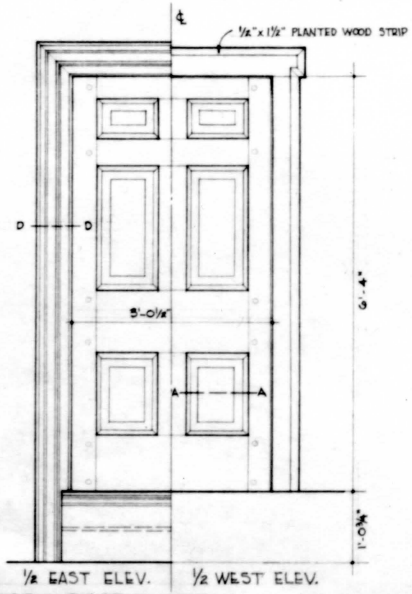


ELEVATION SECTION

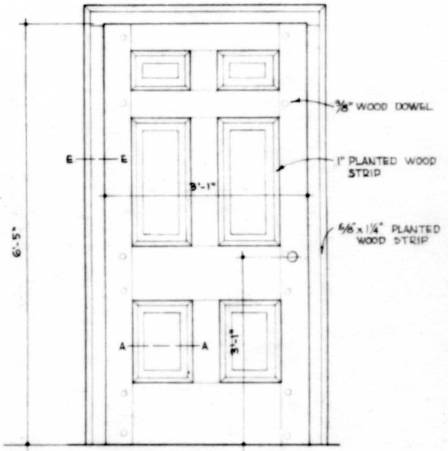
INTERIOR DOOR
(11) SECOND FLOOR
SCALE ¾"=1'-0"



SECTION

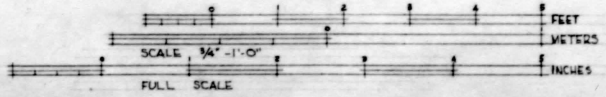


½ EAST ELEV. ½ WEST ELEV.



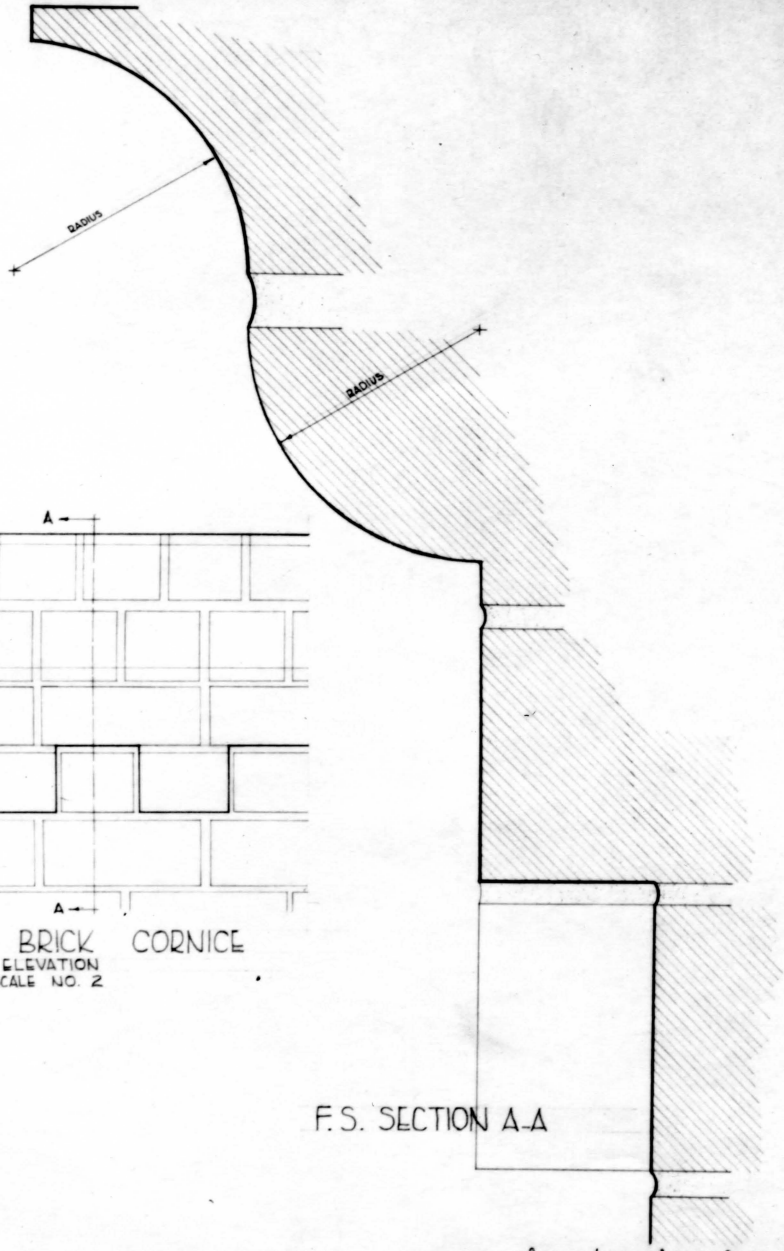
INTERIOR DOOR
(13) FIRST FLOOR
SCALE ¾"=1'-0"

INTERIOR DOOR
(12) SECOND FLOOR
SCALE ¾"=1'-0"



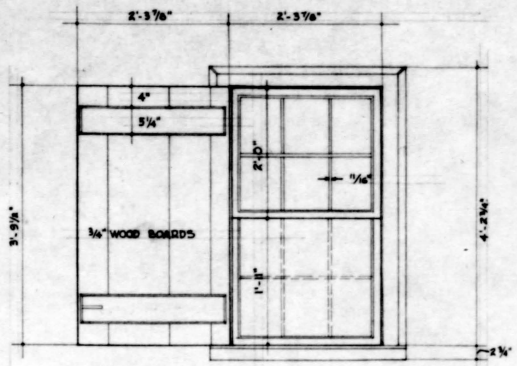
JAMES F. O'GORMAN-D.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION EASTERN OFFICE	REGION 1 SHT. 13 OF 14
PRE-RESTORATION MEASURED DRAWINGS ANDREW JOHNSON RESIDENCE GREENEVILLE, TENNESSEE ANDREW JOHNSON NATIONAL MONUMENT	DRAWING NO. NM-AJ 3050 JULY 1956

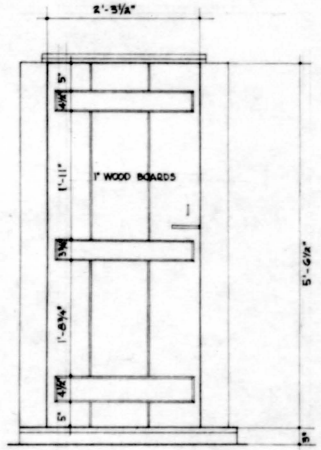


F. S. SECTION A-A

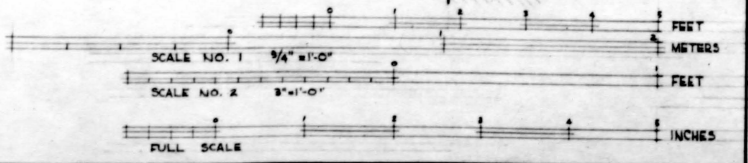
MOLDED BRICK CORNICE
ELEVATION
SCALE NO. 2



WINDOW AND SHUTTER
(14) BASEMENT, FURNACE ROOM
SCALE NO. 1



INTERIOR DOOR
(15) BASEMENT
SCALE NO. 1



JAMES F. O'GORMAN – D.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
EASTERN OFFICE

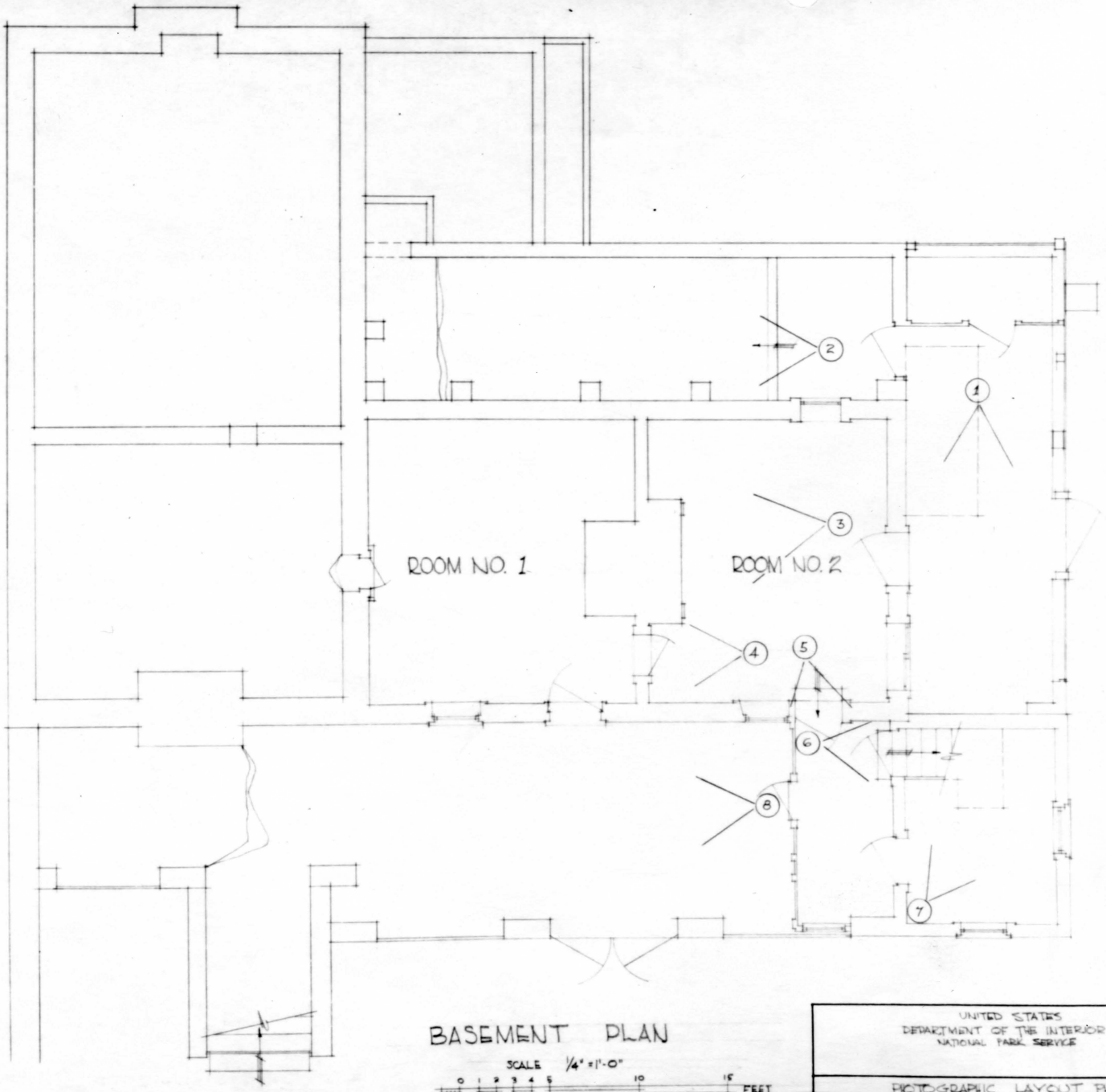
REGION 1

SHT. 14 OF 14

PRE-RESTORATION MEASURED DRAWINGS
ANDREW JOHNSON RESIDENCE
GREENEVILLE, TENNESSEE
ANDREW JOHNSON NATIONAL MONUMENT

DRAWING NO.
NM-AJ
3050

JULY 1936



BASEMENT PLAN

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 FEET

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

REGION ONE

SHT. 1 OF 3

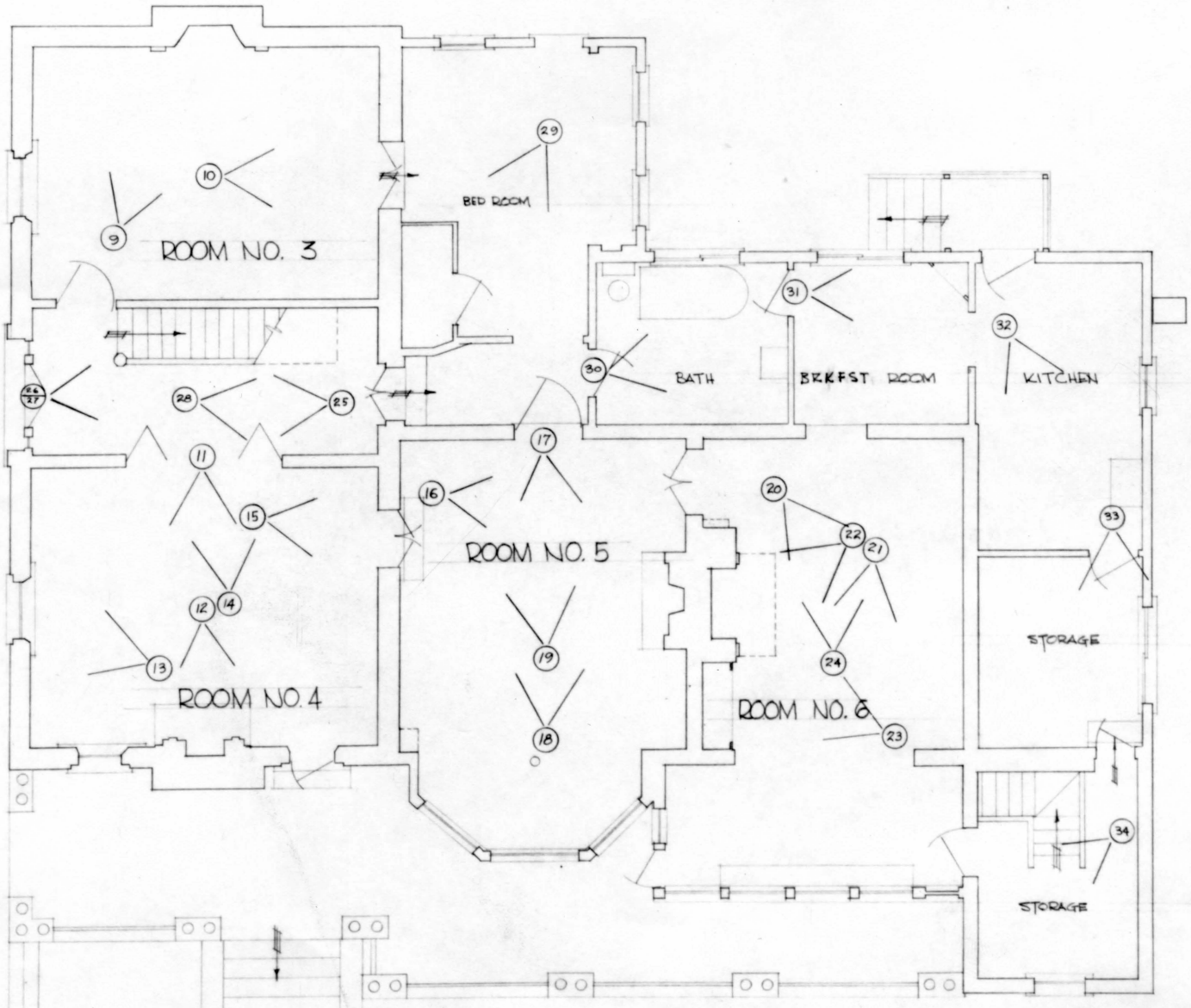
PHOTOGRAPHIC LAYOUT PLAN
ANDREW JOHNSON RESIDENCE

DRAWING NO. NM-AN 3051

ANDREW JOHNSON NATIONAL MONUMENT

20 JULY 1936

J.F.O'GORMAN - DEL.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 FEET

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

REGION ONE

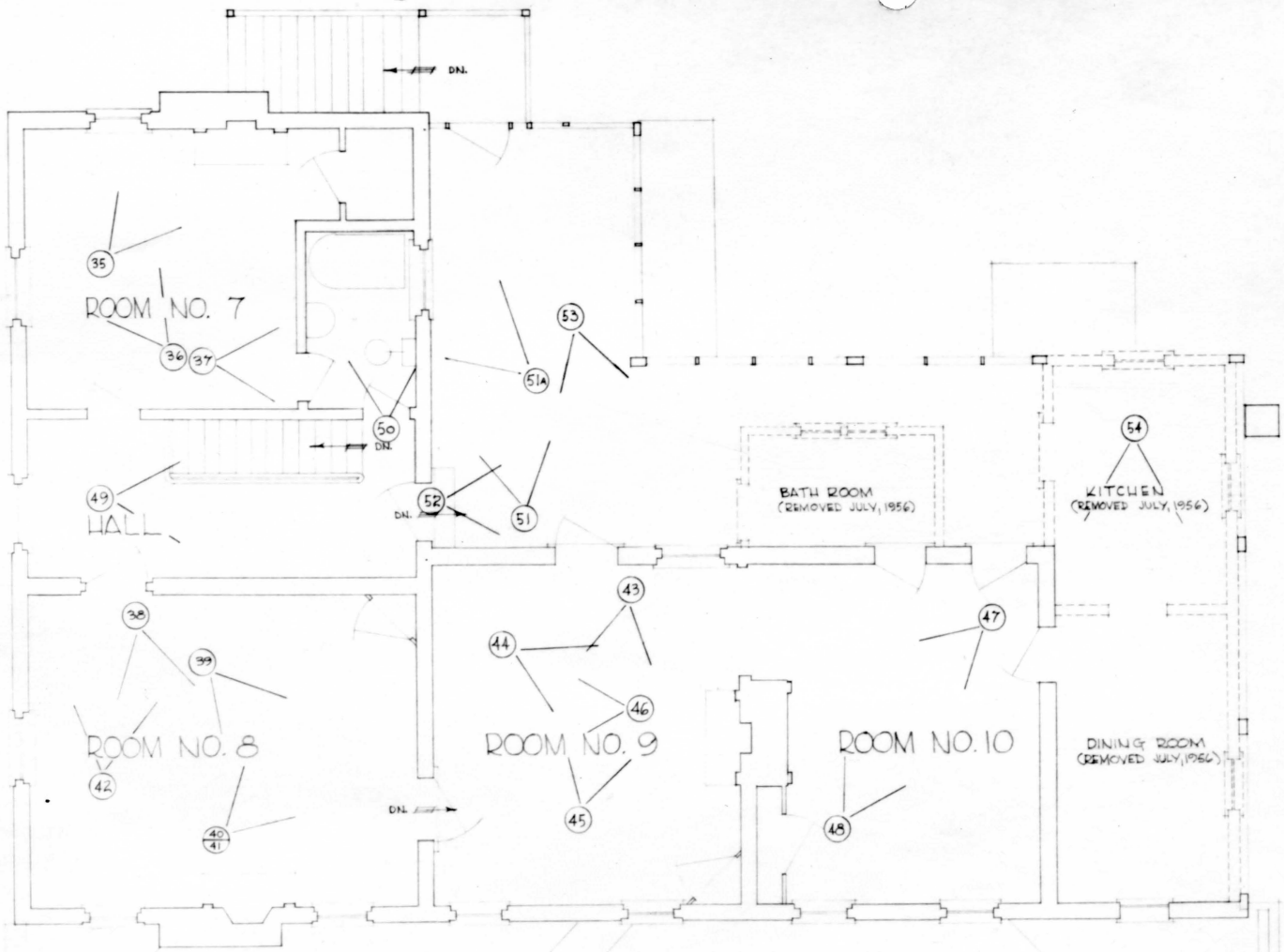
SHT 2 OF 3

PHOTOGRAPHIC LAYOUT PLAN
ANDREW JOHNSON RESIDENCE
ANDREW JOHNSON NATIONAL MONUMENT

DRAWING NO
NM-AJ
3051

30 JULY 1986

EILOWRY-DEL.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 FEET

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

REGION ONE

SHT. 3 OF 3

PHOTOGRAPHIC LAYOUT PLAN
ANDREW JOHNSON RESIDENCE

ANDREW JOHNSON NATIONAL MONUMENT

DRAWING NO. NM-AJ 30-51

20 JULY, 1956

E.I. LOWRY-DEL.

Appendix III

I N T E R I O R

P H O T O G R A P H I C R E C O R D

July 20, 1956

Prepared by

Ernest Allen Connally

Photographs by Moody Studio

Greeneville, Tennessee

Photo No. 1

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 1) Basement, east porch, looking south, July 20, 1956. Entrance to kitchen on right behind cardboard boxes. Old porch railing used as additional prop. Trace of former stair shows in upper right framing.

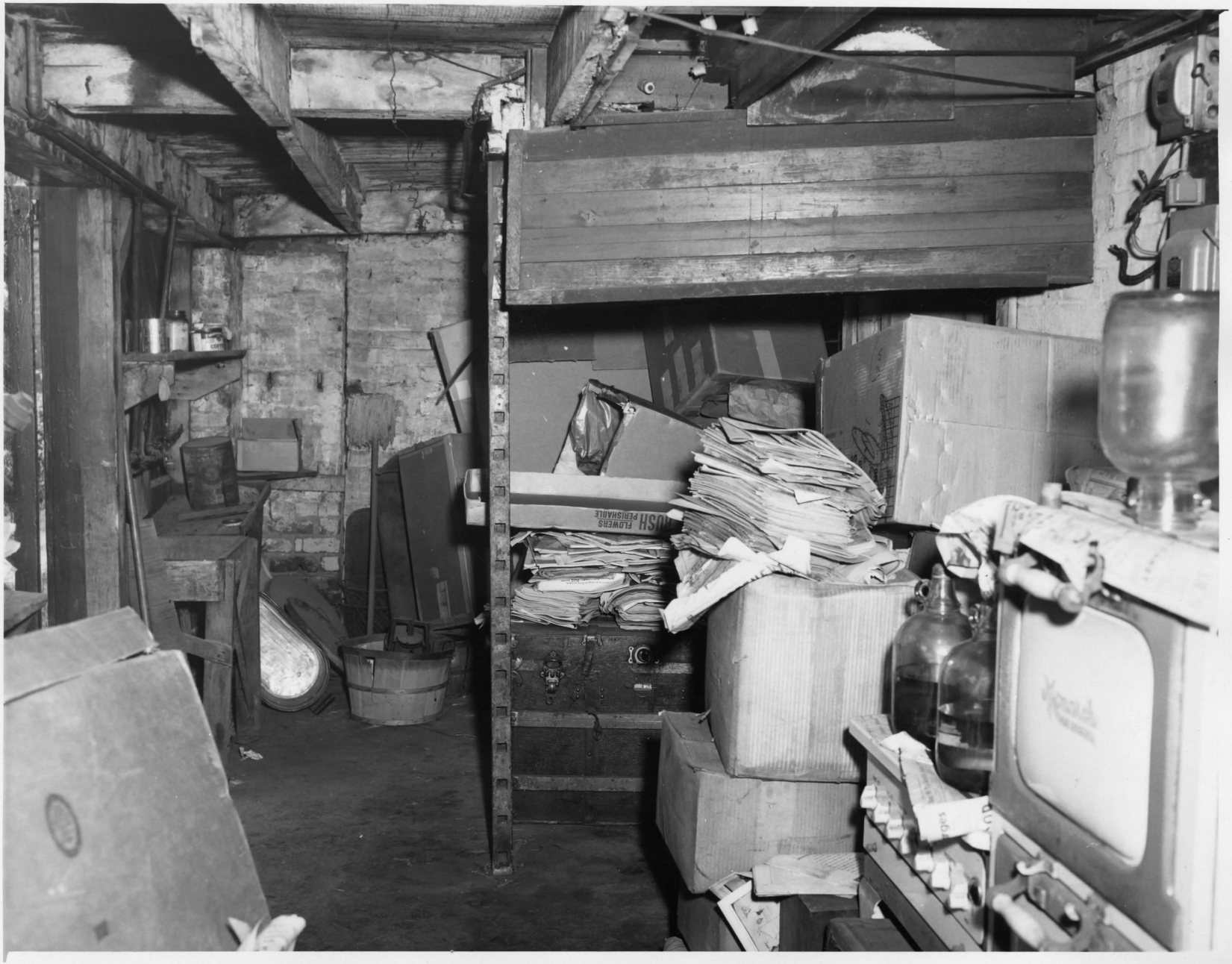

FLOWERS
PERISHABLE

Photo No. 2

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 1) Basement, under north porch, looking west, July 20, 1956. Showing porch structual of ca. 1870, later brick piers, and the maze of plumbing, wiring, and ducts. State before complete evacuation of house.



Photo No. 3

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 1) Basement, Room No. 2, original kitchen, in use as such until 1901. State on July 20, 1956 before complete evacuation of house. Showing original mantel and fireplace, successively bricked up, and later structural supports, ducts, etc.


MAJESTIC
MAJESTIC
THE GREAT
150
HUMPHREYS

4

Photo No. 4

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 1) Basement, view from room No. 2, original kitchen, into Room No. 1, furnace room, originally servant's quarters. State on July 20, 1956, before complete evacuation of house. Doors presumably original. Floor in old servant's quarters removed ca. 1900, when first furnace was installed.


MAJESTIC

Photo No. 5

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ 3051, sheet 1) Basement, view from Room No. 2, original kitchen, into passage-way under east end of south porch, erected in 1901. State on July 20, 1956, before complete evacuation of house.



Photo No. 6

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 1) Basement: Stairs connecting passageway south of Room No. 2 (original kitchen) with pantry above. Erected in 1901. State on July 20, 1956.



Photo No. 7

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ 3051, sheet 1) Basement: view in storeroom under east end of south porch, showing underside of stair communicating with pantry above. Erected in 1901. State on July 20, 1956, before final evacuation of house.



Photo No. 8

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 1) Basement: view under south porch looking west, towards Main Street. Small porch erected ca. 1885; replaced, 1901, by porch extending across entire south plank of house. State on July 20, 1956, while in use as coal bin and garden storage area.



Photo No. 9

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 2) 1st floor, Room No. 3, parlor: State on July 20, 1956, immediately after removal of wallpaper, when room was fitted out for architectural office. Plaster is a replacement, apparently after Civil War, and corresponds to plaster in Rooms 9 & 10, second floor, which were probably erected in 1869-70. Plaster shows trace of former chair rail, continously around room, at level of window sill. Mantel corresponds to other details tentatively dated 1869-70, although it may be a later restoration.



Photo No. 10

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 2) 1st floor, Room No. 3, parlor: State on July 20, 1956, immediately after removal of wallpaper, when room was fitted out for architectural office. Plaster is a replacement, probably of 1869-70, corresponding to plaster in rooms 9 and 10, second floor. View shows east wall of room; [redacted] glass-panel doors removed for storage, each door with three lights as shown. Removal of facing reveals hewn lintel above splayed brickwork from the lintel to the level of the chair rail. Thus the original window opening corresponds exactly to the existing window in the opposite wall (see photo no. 13). The exposed 2"X4" stud corresponds to the roof framing in the front gable, dated ca. 1885. Therefore the French doors appear to have been installed ca. 1885; although they might, stylistically, be dated as early as 1870.

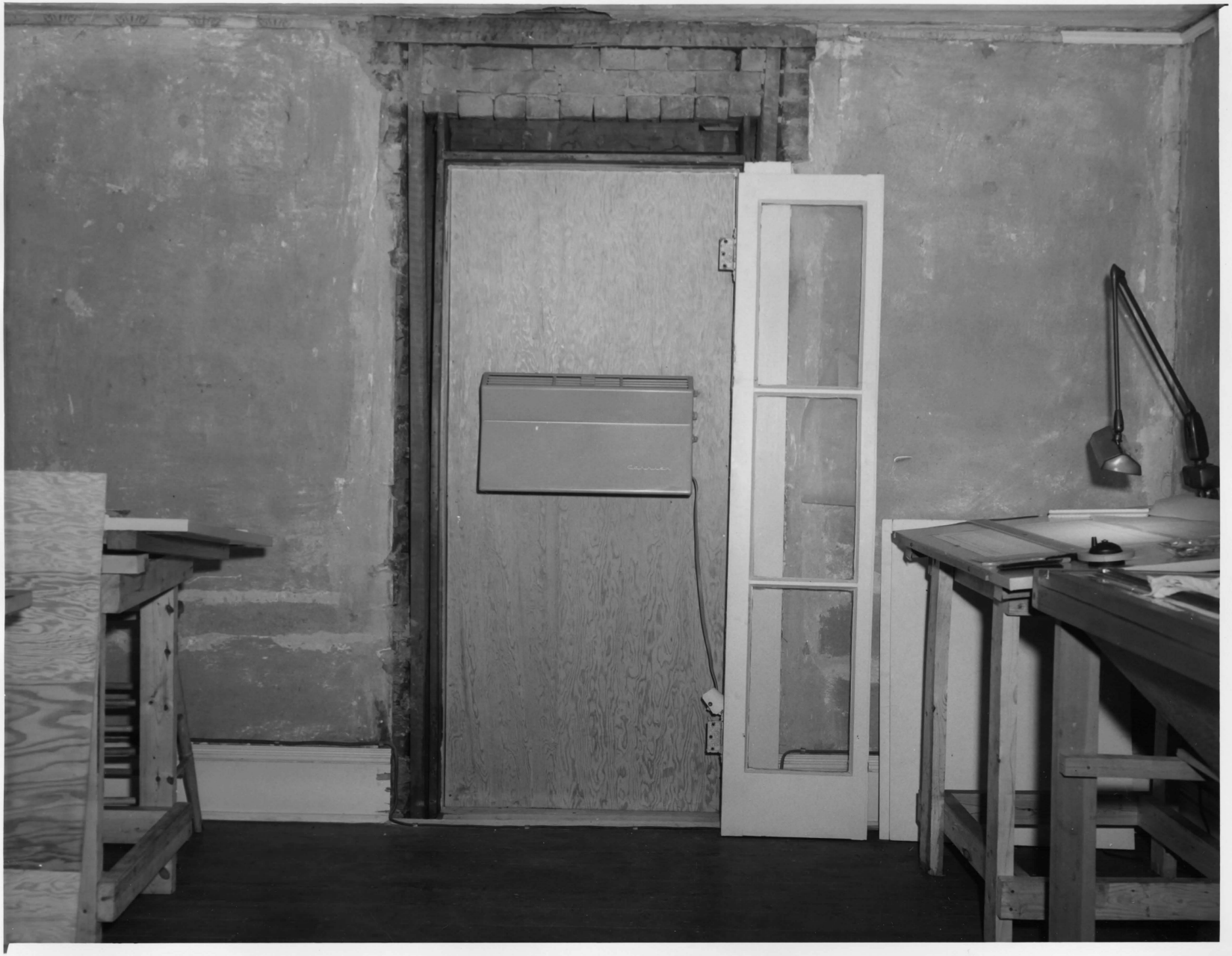


Photo No. 11

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 2) 1st floor, Room No. 4, called the Andrew Johnson Bedroom: State on July 20, 1956, immediately after removal of wallpaper. View of south wall of room, showing cast-iron ~~marbleized~~ marbelized mantel of ca. 1885 with silhouette of original mantel behind it. Original windows on either side of fireplace lengthened ca. 1885. Window at left converted to door in 1901.


REMOVE WITH

Photo No. 12

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 2) 1st floor, room no. 4, called Andrew Johnson Bedroom: State on July 20, 1956, showing mantel of ca. 1885 with over-mantel removed, exposing silhouette of original mantel in plaster behind. See photo no. 11.


REMOVE

Photo No. 13

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 2) 1st floor, room no. 4, called Andrew Johnson Bedroom: State on July 20, 1956, immediately after removal of wall paper, which revealed a smooth plaster wall covered with pencilled inscriptions dating (in various parts of the house) from 1862-1868, placed there by various occupying troops during the Civil War and Reconstruction. Thus it is clear that the interior walls were originally finished with smooth plaster, painted white or white-washed, and that the first wall-paper was applied after Johnson's return in 1869. Window frame, with battered Greek profile and splayed jambs, corresponds to all other window frames (interior) in the west wall of the house; ie, the west windows in rooms 3, 4, 7, 8, and the upper hall are all like this. Note absence of chair-rail in this room.



Photo No. 14

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 2) 1st floor, room no. 4, called Andrew Johnson Bedroom: State on July 20, 1956, showing French doors installed ca. 1920, or later. Subsequent investigation of floor reveals trace of single door, 3 feet wide, located approximately in center of opening shown. Hall stairway, as shown, is not original, as indicated by marks in the floor of upper hall. It dates from the remodelling of ca. 1870 or that of ca. 1885, probably the latter.



Photo No. 15

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 2) 1st floor, room no. 4, called Andrew Johnson Bedroom, showing northeast angle of room. State on July 20, 1956, showing French doors added ca. 1920 to replace smaller opening, which still earlier was equipped with single door. Subsequent removal of facings indicates that the opening shown was chopped through brick wall at both jambs. Thus, originally there may have been no door here.



Photo No. 16

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 2) 1st floor, room no. 5, called Andrew Johnson, Jr., Bedroom: State on July 20, 1956, immediately after removal of wallpaper, showing original wooden mantel, with later tile and grate, and French doors added ca. 1920, replacing smaller single door. Dining room beyond.



Photo No. 17

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 2) 1st floor, Room No. 5, called Andrew Johnson, Jr., Bedroom: State on July 20, 1956, showing south side of room. Bay windows added ca. 1885; wooden column inserted ca. 1900. Note trace of chair-rail, in plaster at left, presumably at height of original window sills. Fragment of original baseboard exists behind exposed heating duct at right. Oak flooring laid over original floor ca. 1913.



Photo No. 18

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 2) 1st floor, room no. 5, called Andrew Johnson, Jr., Bedroom: State on July 20, 1956, immediately after removal of wallpaper, showing north wall of room. Note chair-rail. Apparently wall was originally finished with smooth plaster and painted (color uncertain) with first layer of wallpaper added in 1869 or 70. Door as shown is a replacement of earlier, smaller door, as indicated by subsequent removal of facings.



Photo No. 19

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 2) 1st floor, room no. 5, called Andrew Johnson, Jr., Bedroom: State on July 20, 1956, immediately after removal of wallpaper. Looking towards north wall of room, through door onto former porch, converted into extra bedroom in 1931. Also see photo no. 18.



Photo No. 20

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 2) 1st floor, room no. 6, dining room: State on July 20, 1956. View of southeast angle, showing trace of corner cupboard, which was apparently added at the time of first wallpapering, i.e. ca. 1869-70. Note chair rail, presumably at level of former window sills in south wall. South wall removed and dining room extended in 1901. Later flooring covers original. Baseboard possibly original. Wooden ceiling a later replacement. Lath and plaster marks visible on joists.



Photo No. 21

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ 3051, sheet 2) 1st floor, room no. 6, dining room: State on July 20, 1956, showing south side of room, before complete evacuation of house. Wall removed and extension erected in 1901.



Photo No. 22

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ 3051, sheet 2) 1st floor, room no. 6, dining room: State on July 20, 1956, showing mantel, possibly original, with trace of ~~[illegible]~~ over-mantel. China closet added in 1901, replacing original, which was removed to pantry. See photo no. 34.



Photo No. 23

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ 3051, sheet 2) 1st floor, room no. 6, dining room: State on July 20, 1956, showing china closet of 1901 and fireplace with mantel removed. Original fireplace opening is shown. See photo no. 22, preceding. Note: fireplace originally plastered inside.



Photo No. 24

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ 3051, sheet 2) 1st floor, room no. 6, dining room: state on July 20, 1956, after removal of wallpaper, showing north wall. Note trace of chair-rail and corner cupboard. Chair-rail probably removed in 1885, corner cupboard in 1920, or earlier. Room was apparently finished with smooth plaster walls, painted (color uncertain) in original state. First wallpaper probably applied ca. 1869-70. Baseboards and door trim appear to be original.



Photo No. 25

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ 3051, sheet 2) 1st floor, entrance hall, view toward front door from east end of hall: State on July 20, 1956, after removal of wall paper. Pair front doors added ca. 1885 and side-lights altered. Stairs remodelled ca. 1870 or ca. 1885 and French doors added ca. 1920. See photo no. 14.



Photo No. 26

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 2) 1st floor, entrance hall: State on July 20, 1956, after removal of wallpaper. View toward east, showing paired French doors, installed ca. 1920. Oak flooring laid over original, ca. 1920. Baseboards probably not original. Door facing problematical.



Photo No. 27

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 2) 1st floor, entrance hall: State on July 20, 1956. Same view as photo no. 26, but with the French doors open.

See photo No. 28.



Photo No. 28

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 2) 1st floor, entrance hall: State on July 20, 1956. View towards east, looking through French doors onto former porch. Porch partially enclosed ca. 1920 to form passageway shown and bathroom beyond. This portion further remodelled in 1931 to enclose a bedroom to left off passage. Glass-panelled door at right gives into Room No. 5 (see photos no. 18, 19.) Subsequent investigation reveals that oak flooring shown in passage was laid at the time bedroom was built (1931). It was laid directly on earlier oak flooring, which was laid when the bathroom was built (1920). The floor of 1920 was laid, with its own joists, directly on the old porch floor extant, dating probably from ~~1875~~ 1885.



Photo No. 29

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 2) 1st floor, Bedroom immediately east of room no. 3: State on July 20, 1956. View of southwest angle of room showing closet with door apparently removed from one of old corner cupboards (see photos 20, 24, 36, 40, 44). Two closets with such doors, one on each side of the parlor (room no. 3) window, were built ca. 1900, or somewhat earlier. The passage seen to the left was partially enclosed in 1920, when the bathroom was built (see photos 28, 30). The rest of the porch was open & screened with a wooden lattice until this bedroom was enclosed in 1931. At that time the closet in the northwest angle was removed. Subsequent investigation reveals that the first closets were built after the brick walls had been painted red, i.e. after ca. 1885. The floor shown in this view was laid, with its own system of joists, on the old porch floor - extant, dating probably 1885.



Photo No. 30

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 2) 1st floor, Bathroom: State on July 20, 1956, view towards east. Porch enclosed to form bathroom in 1920.



Photo No. 31

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 2) 1st floor, Breakfast room: state on July 20, 1956, before complete evacuation of house. The eastern portion of this room was included in the kitchen, which was formed by enclosing the northeast angle of the old porch in 1901. The breakfast room as shown resulted from enclosing the entrance stoop in 1948.


ACES

Photo No. 32

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 2) 1st floor, Kitchen: State on July 20, 1956, before complete evacuation of house. This upstairs kitchen was formed, in 1901, by enclosing the northeast angle of the old porch. The kitchen originally included part of the breakfast room (see photo no. 31). The former opening for the old porch stair is visible in the ceiling (though not included in this photo). The stair penetrated the south wall of the kitchen, as seen in the upper right.


JAX

Photo No. 33

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 2) 1st floor, storage room: State on July 20, 1956, before complete evacuation of house. This room was the first portion of the downstairs porch to be enclosed. It was first used as a bathroom, the first in the house, ca. 1890, and later as a breakfast room. The back stairs existed in this room until about 1920. This room, unlike the other enclosed portions of the porch, retains the slope of the old porch floor, which apparently has been in continuous use in this area. The south wall is a brick structure, presumably erected ca. 1900. All portions of the house beyond this point were erected in 1901.


JFG
MAYONNAISE
Whitman
KRAFT

Photo No. 34

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 2) 1st floor, Storage room, formerly pantry: state on July 20, 1956, before complete evacuation of house. This room was erected in 1901. The china cupboard shown here was moved at that time from its original place in the dining room, room no. 6 (see photos 22, 23). The door to the right opens into the dining room. A small section is visible of the handrail of the stair leading to the basement (see photo no. 6).


MOTH
BALLS

Photo No. 35

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 3) 2nd floor, Room No. 7, called Mrs. Andrew Johnson Bedroom: State on July 20, 1956, immediately after removal of wallpaper. The mantel and flooring are apparently original; the hearth and baseboard, replacements. The windows in this wall were added in 1920, prior to which there were no windows in this (north) wall. The window on the left was probably transferred from room no. 10. The closet, on the right, is an addition of 1920. The closet door appears to have been transferred from room no. 10.



Photo No. 36

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 3) 2nd floor, room no. 7, called Mrs. Andrew Johnson Bedroom: State on July 20, 1956, immediately after removal of wallpaper. View of northwest angle, showing trace of former corner cupboard, removed ca. 1920 or earlier. This was the same type cupboard as found in rooms no. 8 and 9 (see photos no. 40, 41, 44). This cupboard was installed after the Civil War, as evidenced by the continuous soldiers' inscriptions on the wall; the inscriptions are continuous across the traces of the cabinet. The cabinet may thus be dated 1869 or 1870, at the time of numerous improvements effected by Johnson on his return (1869). It is also thus clear that the walls were originally finished with smooth plaster painted white or whitewashed, and the first wallpaper was applied in 1869 or 1870. The window at left corresponds to all other windows in the front wall of the house (see photo no. 13). The window in the east wall of this room is also identical. Note absence of chair-rail.


FELT

Photo No. 37

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 3) 2nd floor, room no. 7, called Mrs. Andrew Johnson Bedroom: State on July 20, 1956, showing a typical plastered wall (the south one) after the removal of wallpaper, revealing the disfigurement and inscriptions resulting from the military occupation of the house, 1862-68. View toward bathroom, added in 1920.



Photo No. 38

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 3) 2nd floor, room no. 8, bedroom: State on July 20, 1956, immediately after removal of wallpaper. View of south wall showing mantel, apparently original, and windows of ca. 1885. Subsquent removal of facing revealed two rolls of newspapers stuffed beside the window frame; one bearing the date Nov. 7, 1885, and the other carrying two announcements dated Nov. 25, Nov. 26, 1885. Investigation also revealed original sill and head heights corresponding to window in west wall. These two windows, however, were apparently narrower (further study required). Oak floor laid over original ca. 1913; hearth altered; baseboards probably 1885; ceiling original. Note absence of chair-rail.



Photo No. 39

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 3) 2nd floor, room no. 8, bedroom: State on July 20, 1956, immediately after removal of wallpaper. View of southeast angle of room, showing walls with soldiers' inscriptions of 1862-68. The inscriptions continue under the facings of the six-panel door shown, which was thus evidently added after 1868; i.e. during the improvements added by Johnson on his return in 1869. This door opens into room no. 9, which (with no. 10) was evidently erected in 1869 or 1870, Apparently all the six- and four-panel doors, with corresponding panels in the jambs, and the Greek facings with battered profile were added 1869-70.



Photo No. 40

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 3) 2nd floor, room no. 8, bedroom: State on July 20, 1956, immediately after removal of wallpaper. View of northeast angle of room, showing corner cupboard. The pencilled inscriptions, left by the military occupation of 1862-68, carry continously behind the frame of the cupboard, thus indicating that the cupboard was installed after 1868 - most likely during the improvements effected by Johnson on his return in 1869. All the corner cupboards, of similar design, were apparently installed at this time. (See photos no. 20, 24, 36, 41, 44). It also appears that the walls were originally finished with smooth plaster (no wallpaper) when the house was first built, ca. ~~1845~~ 1850, and that the first wallpaper was applied after the military occupation, i.e. ca. 1869. Note original board ceiling.



Photo No. 41

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 3) 2nd floor, room no. 8, bedroom: State on July 20, 1956. View of corner cupboard. See photo no. 40.



Photo No. 42

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 3) 2nd floor, room no. 8, bedroom: state on July 20, 1956, immediately after removal of wallpaper. View of north wall, showing door into hall. The door facings probably date from ca. 1869, when it appears that most of the Greek details were added. The 5-panel door, though old, is presumed to post-date the facings (further study required). There are several old 5-panel doors in the house.



Photo No. 43

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 3) 2nd floor, room No. 9, bedroom: state on July 20, 1956, immediately after removal of wallpaper. View of south wall showing windows with 6/9 light sash, shutters, and trim - all apparently dating from the construction of this room. Baseboard also probably original. Later oak flooring covers original. This room is believed to have been erected in 1869-70 (see photo no. 44). Window (and door) frames require further study; for they do not correspond with Greek details in other parts of the house, which apparently date from 1869-70.



Photo No. 44

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 3) Room no. 9, bedroom: state on July 20, 1956. View of east wall after removal of plaster. The fireplace was originally bricked up, and there was no hearth, the later tile hearth being laid directly on the old floor. The details of the mantel correspond to the details of the window and door facings and the corner cupboards believed to have been installed 1869-70. Over the mantel can be seen the original chimney (ca. 1850) with pencilled joints and the outline of the roof, as it existed before the addition of the second story of the ell. Note the addition of a brick wall when the second story was erected. The corner cupboard is attached directly to the brick wall; i.e., it was apparently installed when this room was erected. Since the details of this cupboard correspond to those installed after the Civil War (see photos 40, 41, also 36, 20, 24) it is believed that the second story ell was added at the same time, probably during the improvements effected on Johnson's return, i.e. ca.1868-69.



Photo No. 45

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 3) 2nd floor, room no. 9, bedroom: state on July 20, 1956. View of north wall, showing door and window in original location, apparently with original sash, 4-panel door, trim, and baseboards. According to photo of ca. 1910 (AJNM files) windows on porch side of rooms 9 and 10 had shutters corresponding to those on south side. Note also opening between rooms 9 and 10, opened in 1920. Traces on wall in room 10 indicate a closet matching existing one on south side of fireplace (see photo 47). Further investigation reveals that originally no communication between rooms 9 and 10. See photo no. 53.



Photo No. 46

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 3) 2nd floor, room no. 9, bedroom: state on July 20, 1956, after partial removal of plaster. View of west wall showing line of roof of ca. 1850, when the ell was one-story high. Note line of rafter and pencilled joints of brickwork on portions of wall originally on the exterior. The door at left was thus obviously cut through at a later time, presumably when the second story ell was added (i.e. 1869-70). See photo no. 39.



Photo No. 47

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 3) 2nd floor, room no. 10, originally a bedroom, later library: State on July 20, 1956, immediately after removal of wallpaper. Apparently fireplace was always bricked up and never used as such. There is no trace of a hearth. Mantel correponds to mantel in room no. 9 and in general to Greek details in other parts of the house, those details apparently dating ca. 1869-70. The closet shown here is apparently original, likewise, the door and trim. Formerly there was a matching closet to the right of the mantel. (See photo no. 45). Note: Window sash, frames, and baseboard in room no. 10 are identical to those in room no. 9.



Photo No. 48

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 3) 2nd floor, room no. 10, originally a bedroom, later library: State on July 20, 1956, immediately after removal of wallpaper. View of northeast angle. Door on left, an old 5-panel door, appears to be a replacement of former 4-panel door, which would harmonize with panels in jambs (see photo no. 45). The trim around this door and the baseboards are apparently original. The center door is a replacement, ca. 1920, of an original window (see photo no. 45), and the sash was apparently transferred, ca. 1920, to the north wall of room no. 7 (see photos no. 35, 36). The door on the right was cut through in 1920, when rooms 9 and 10 and the upper porch were converted into an apartment. Formerly the east wall of room 10 had no openings of any kind. (See also photo no. 53).



Photo No. 49

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 3) 2nd floor, hall: state on July 20, 1956, immediately after removal of wallpaper. Original floor and original board ceiling (not visible here); baseboards a later replacement; stair-rail probably from 1885. View towards east, showing door, presumably added at the time the 2nd-story ell and 2-story porch were built, i.e. ca. 1869-70. Previously there was probably a window here. The door facings correspond to other Greek details believed to have been added ca. 1869-70. The door itself is apparently a replacement of a 4-panel door, as indicated by the panels in the jambs. Thus this door would correspond to the porch-door in room no. 9. (See photos no. 45, 53).

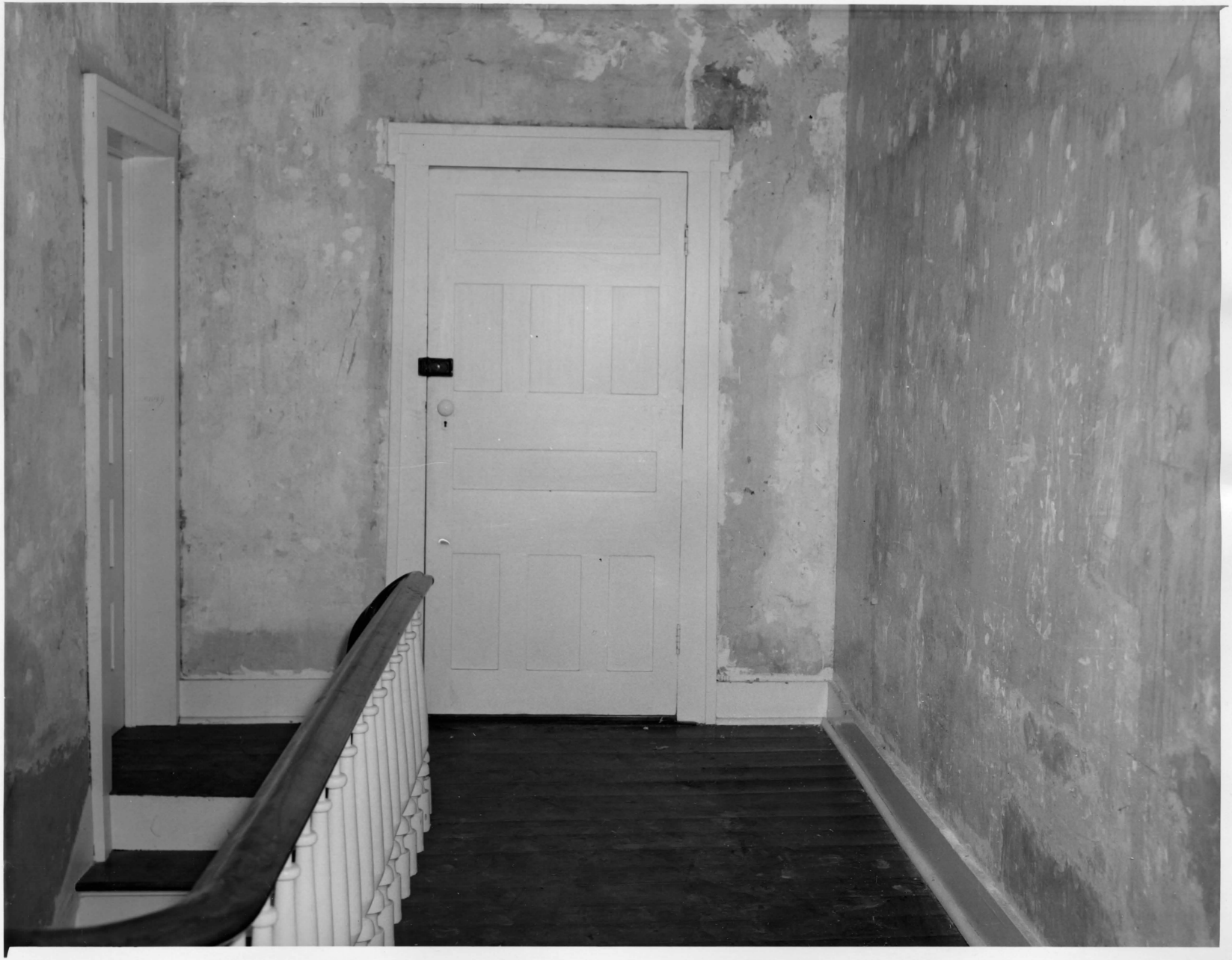


Photo No. 50

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 3) 2nd floor, bathroom in room no. 7: state on July 20, 1956. View from hall. Bathroom an addition of 1920, when door to hall was cut through - originally a solid wall at this point. Bathroom removed in July, 1956.

Photo No. 51

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 3) 2nd floor, porch: State on July 20, 1956, View toward north, showing (left to right) original shutter, original brick cornice, heavy coat of red paint applied to brick wall ca. 1885 ff, roof-line and ceiling and column capitals of ca. 1885, outside stoop and screening of 1920. The 2-storied porch was apparently added at the same time the 2nd-story ell was built, i.e. ca. 1869-70. The columns, solid poplar app. 5"X9", extend through both stories of the porch and appear to be coeval with it. Former holes in the brick wall suggest that the porch was originally covered with a simple shed roof joining the brick wall below the modillious. Note: photo no. 51a follows.



Photo No. 51a

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 3) 2nd floor, porch: state on July 20, 1956. View of original brick cornice (of ca. ~~1845~~ 1850) on east wall of main block of house; showing original unpainted bricks with white-pencilled mortar joints and, below, later coats of red paint applied ca. 1885 ff.



Photo No. 52

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 3) 2nd floor, porch: state on July 20, 1956, shortly after removal of later additions to the house had begun. View toward east, showing (at right) flank of 2nd-story ell, probably erected 1869-70, at which time the two-story porch was built. Note roof line, ceiling, and column capitals of 1885. Traces in the brick wall suggest a simple shed roof, lower than roof shown, originally covered the porch. Screening dates from ca. 1920, replacing lattice erected ca. 1885. Porch was originally open. Trace of original handrail exits on columns. View shows location of bathroom and kitchen added in 1920 and removed in July, 1956.



Photo No. 53

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 3) 2nd floor, porch: state on July 20, 1956, after partial removal of later additions. View of window and door of room no. 9. Door, sash, and trim all apparently original (see photo No. 45) Note heavy coats of red paint applied over brickwork (ca. 1885 ff), which was originally left in natural state, as revealed by removal of parts of ceiling. Brickwork to the left was plastered over when bathroom of 1920 was erected; brick badly chipped to form key for plaster. Porch floor apparently original.

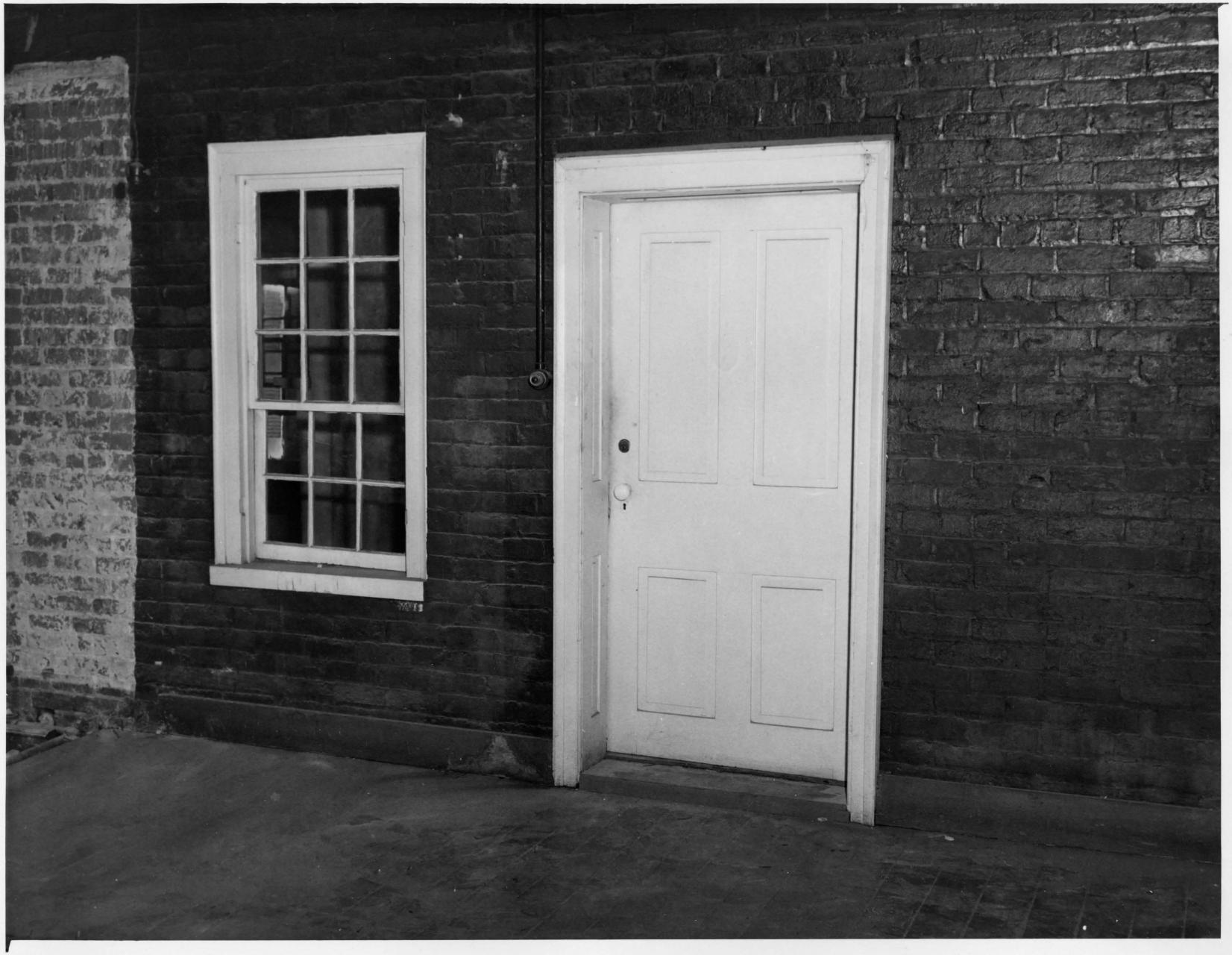


Photo No. 54

Andrew Johnson House (see drawings NM-AJ, 3051, sheet 3) 2nd floor, porch, southeastern portion: state on July 20, 1956, after partial removal of later additions to house. View towards south. South end of porch enclosed in 1901 to make a storeroom; brick wall erected at that time. Enclosure of porch extended in 1920 to form kitchen and dining room for apartment. Position of original rear stairwell indicated on floor. Stairs removed ca. 1920 and door cut into room no. 10; originally a solid wall here. Traces of original brickwork (ca. ~~1875~~ 1850) with white-pencilled joints are visible in this wall, indicating roughly the lines of the gable before the erection of the second-story ell. Original railing of the porch in situ between columns, outside the face of board and batten wall shown on left. There are also traces on the brick wall indicating an original shed roof, lower than one shown.



Supplement

to the

S U R V E Y R E P O R T

(Architectural Data)

R E S T O R A T I O N

of the

A N D R E W J O H N S O N

H O M E S T E A D

Greeneville, Tennessee

September 7, 1956

by

Ernest Allen Connally

Architect

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

Eastern Office, Division of Design and Construction

F O R E W O R D

This report is a supplement to the SURVEY REPORT (Architectural Data) previously submitted, on August 20, 1956, in accordance with paragraph 3a, memorandum FO-11-56, dated February 16, 1956. In the short time that has elapsed since the completion of that report there has been little further documentary research. Principally the investigation of the structure itself has been carried forward, and major sets of drawings have been completed. These include the Restoration Drawings and the Historical Base Map. The drawings constitute Appendix I. Related to the Historical Base Map, a photographic record of the grounds of the Andrew Johnson Homestead as of July 20, 1956, has been prepared as Appendix III. Also relating to the ancillary structures of the Homestead and to Johnson's other property in the vicinity, a series of historical illustrations has been added as Appendix II. For clarity a town plat of Greeneville, showing Johnson's principal holdings of real estate, has been included with the drawings in Appendix I. Photostatic copies of several bills relating to the furnishings of the house appear with the historical illustrations in Appendix II. Since most of the appended drawings and illustrations are self-explanatory, there follows only a brief explanatory text, topically arranged.

Ernest Allen Connally

Errata:

The previous report has been closely studied by Mrs. Margaret Patterson Bartlett and by Mr. Ralph M. Phinney, both of whom know the Johnson Homestead intimately. As a result several minor points of date come into focus more clearly. First, the traditional date for the first erection of the Johnson House should be 1846 rather than 1848, as stated in the previous report (page 5). The bathroom which was formed by enclosing a part of the porch downstairs, near the Andrew Johnson Jr. Bedroom, dates from ca. 1908 rather than 1920 as previously reported (p. 56; Appendix III, photos 28, 29,30). Also, further investigation of the structure reveals that the bay window in the Andrew Johnson Jr. Bedroom was built after the remodelling of 1885 and before construction of the new porch in 1901, dating probably about 1895. In the previous report the bay window was dated 1885 (p. 49; Appendix III, photo 17). None of these corrections, however, pertains to the state of the house during Andrew Johnson's life, nor to its restoration to that period.

Restoration:

The basis for the restoration of the house has been

discussed at length in the previous report. Those findings are translated into architectural studies in the drawing showing the historical evolution of the house and in the restoration drawings showing its state in 1875 [Appendix I of this report]. Although there is a high degree of certainty in the major features of the restoration drawings, there is still considerable conjecture regarding details of the gallery at the side and rear of the house. Accordingly those details are subject to minor revision as the work progresses.

It is still hoped that a photograph of the house prior to 1885 will be discovered and that the Johnson papers in the possession of Dr. Haskell Fox of Greeneville will illuminate the problem. (Unfortunately recent appointments to look through the papers with Dr. Fox have had to be cancelled because of the interruptions common to a busy surgeon's life). Something may yet come to light. Nevertheless, it is felt that the character of the gallery is essentially correct.

The spacing of the columns is suggested by remains at the basement level and the form of the shed roof by sockets for joists existing above the windows of the

second storey. While there are no comparable galleries in Greeneville, several specimens of the general period 1850-80 still exist on the backs of several houses along the main street of Jonesboro. These were investigated by Messrs. Connally, Judd, and O'Gorman. Careful paint removal also suggests that the upper gallery of the Johnson House had a plastered ceiling and that the brick walls of the house, where they come within the gallery, were painted grey at both upper and lower levels. For structural clarity the columns of the porch are all shown exposed on the restoration drawings; however, it is felt that there was probably an enclosure of diagonal lattice at the basement level.

Because of its low pitch, the shed roof of the porch must necessarily have been covered with tin, although the main roof was shingled. While we do not have a voucher for the porch roof of the Johnson House, we do know that Johnson used tin roofing on other buildings and we have a description of the material. On May 3, 1875, Johnson was billed by Hawkins, Butt & Co., Knoxville, "Mfgs. & Dealers in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods,. . . Galvanized Iron Cornice," for:

10 Boxes	14x20 roofing tin at 12.25		122.50
75 lbs.	#1 solder	19¢	14.25
5 lbs.	Eng. Resin	6¢	30
			$137.05.

[Statement, possession of Mrs. Bartlett]

Furniture:

It was noted in the previous report (p. 31a) that Andrew Johnson purchased household furnishings in Washington prior to his return to Greeneville in March, 1869. Several bills for these furnishings, dated 1868-69, have been preserved in account books [possession of Mrs. Bartlett] which were kept by Johnson's daughter and official hostess, Mrs. Martha Patterson, who apparently acted as the President's agent in such domestic matters. Several pertinent items are included in Appendix II [Illus. 10-14]. There is a bill for glassware, flatware, and dishes; and there is a bill for lamps, wicks, chimneys, etc., one mentioned specially for the hall, attesting to the fact that the house was lighted principally by oil lamps. There is a furniture bill including such standard items as 4 spring chairs, 1 arm rocker, 1 marble top wash-stand, 40 and 105 pounds of hair mattress. Of partcular

interest, however, is the inclusion of mats and matting, from which it is believed that the floors of the halls and bedrooms of the Johnson House were covered from wall to wall with straw matting, upon which small rugs were placed as desired. It was mentioned in the previous report (p. 36) that a wood-burning kitchen range was probably installed in the kitchen after Johnson's return in 1869. It is known, for example, that his daughter Mrs. Patterson had recently acquired such a range in 1869, and it may be assumed that the ex-President had a similarly modern kitchen. An illustration of a typical range of the period is included in Appendix II [Illus. 14]. A list of paint billed to Mrs. Patterson in 1869 was probably intended for President Johnson, and it appears that some of those colors were probably used in the Johnson House [Illus. 13].

Offices and Other Property:

In the previous report (p. 44) it is stated that Andrew Johnson's estate was estimated to be worth as much as $200,000. The net worth actually placed on it by the Supreme Court of Tennessee was $152,651.55 [H. H. Ingersoll to Thomas Maloney, Mar. 7, 1888; courtesy of Mrs. Bartlett]. In addition to numerous stocks and bonds there was considerable real estate, the major items of which are listed

briefly in the Original Bill, Bessie Johnson vs. A. J. Patterson et al., filed in the Chancery Court, Greene County, October 18, 1879 [Copy, possession of Mrs. Bartlett]. There was a tract called the Home Farm containing about 1000 acres, on which was located a "valuable manufacturing property." This was located at Home Depot, sometimes called Henderson's Station or more recently Afton, and passed to Mrs. Martha Patterson at an alleged value of $9,000. There was a tract of 20 acres east of Greeneville and 10 or 12 acres west of Greeneville, both of which passed to Andrew Johnson, Jr., valued at $1000. The younger Johnson also received the Homestead at an alleged valuation of only $900. His sister Mrs. Mary Stover took the Lowry property, including the "Hotel and storehouse," at approximately $5000 or $6000. There was also "the old Taylor Shop in Greeneville" and "Some offices in Greeneville on Main Street." Apparently minor properties of little value were not listed. The principal holdings of real estate within the corporation of Greeneville have been superposed on a redraft of the original town plat [Appendix I].

Johnson purchased the residence known as the Lowry property (now the residence of Mrs. E. O. Susong) from William

M. Lowry for $2200 in 1872 [Deed, dated May 9, 1872; courtesy of Mrs. Bartlett]. The property was described as adjoining, on the north, the storehouse which Johnson had previously purchased of William M. Lowry and T. J. Eason. All together this was commonly known as the "Lowry property." The storehouse itself, however, was known as the Johnson Block until it passed to Mrs. Stover, whose daughter Lillie Stover operated a hotel there under the name Tennessee House. As previously explained, Johnson's office, after his retirement from the Presidency, was located in the ell of the Tennessee House, on Summer Street [Appendix II; illus. 1,2].

The Law Office which Johnson occupied before the Civil War was located on Main Street, as explained in the previous report (p. 22 et seq.). He purchased the lot and building from John Maloney in 1852. This Law Office passed out of the family after 1879 and was moved ca.1900 to a site behind the Greene County Library, where it was photographed before its demolition in 1956 [Appendix II; illus. 3]. It was a simple frame structure with faintly Hellenizing details. Presumably the Printing Office, purchased in 1856, was a similar

building. It also passed out of the family after 1879. The lot, however, was re-purchased by A. J. Patterson in 1906, when, apparently, it was vacant. The fate of the Printing Office is unknown. Both offices have been shown in a conjectural elevation of the east side of Main Street, as of 1875, on the Historical Base Map [Appendix I].

Between the offices and the Homestead stood the Good-Lamons House. Said to have been built ca.1856 by David Good, it was acquired by the Lamons family in 1871 [Greene County, Deed Book 38, pp. 34-36]. It was purchased by A. J. Patterson in 1906, as mentioned in the previous report (p. 57), and moved to a site near Richland Creek, where it existed until demolition in 1943 [Appendix II, illus. 4-6]. The Good-Lamons House has been included in the street elevation on the Historical Base Map to give a complete picture of the surroundings of the Homestead in Johnson's day.

Outbuildings at the Homestead:

None of the outbuildings of Johnson's time still exists; their number, specific use, and architectural character are

therefore conjectural. As we have seen in the previous report (pp. 41-43), Johnson's barn and stable were probably located about a block away, at the corner of Summer and Water Streets. There was, however, a spring-house at the "willow spring," which Johnson used. In addition there were certainly other buildings, which, however, can only be estimated. The general character of these buildings probably conformed to those in a typical backyard of Greeneville, of the latter half of the nineteenth century, as shown in a photograph of 1898 [Appendix II, illus. 7]. The two most conspicuous structures shown there are a heavy log building, believed to have been a smokehouse, and a slatted structure with a shed roof, believed to have been a corn crib. It is known that log smokehouses were common in this vicinity, and corn cribs of this type are still in evidence on country roads. In addition there was certainly a privy and probably a chicken-house. The washing was done, it is believed, on the back porch at the basement level.

There may also have been an ice-house; if so it was probably erected after Johnson's return in 1869. In a scrapbook [possession of Mrs. Bartlett], which was apparently

kept by Mrs. Andrew Johnson, or possibly by her daughter Mrs. Patterson (who managed many domestic affairs for the President), there are several news clippings giving instructions for the erection of inexpensive residential ice-houses [Appendix II, illus. 8, 9]. These clippings appear among others dated between 1863-1869. They indicate a distinct interest in the subject, and it is known (according to the historian Dick Doughty) that ice was commonly harvested and stored during the nineteenth century in Greene County. It is reasonable to suppose that an ex-President may have provided himself with such a convenient luxury.

Appendix I

R E S T O R A T I O N D R A W I N G S

T O W N P L A T

H I S T O R I C A L B A S E M A P

August, 1956

Prepared by

Ernest Allen Connally

Henry A. Judd

Drawn by

James F. O'Gorman

Eugene Lowry, Eugene Dunbar

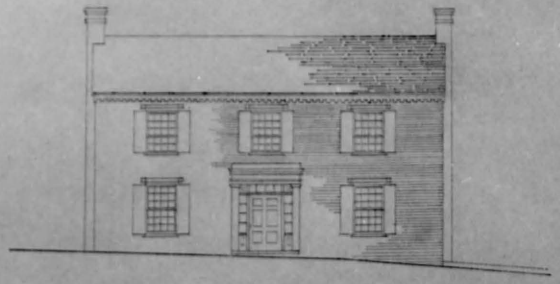
ANDREW JOHNSON HOUSE

ORIGINAL STATE CA. 1850

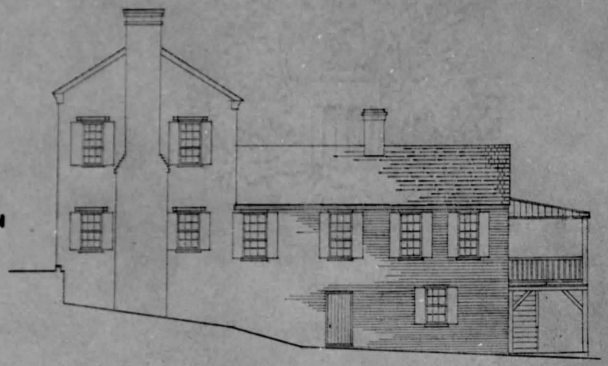
REMODELED CA. 1869

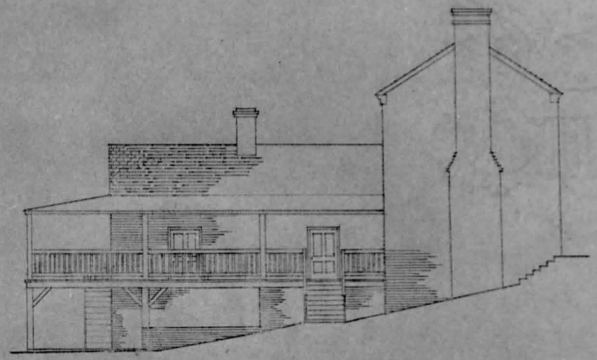
PARTLY CONJECTURAL

FACADE
1850 & 1869



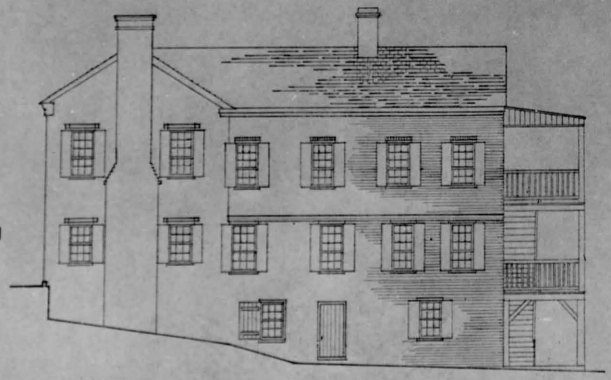
SOUTH ELEVATION
1850

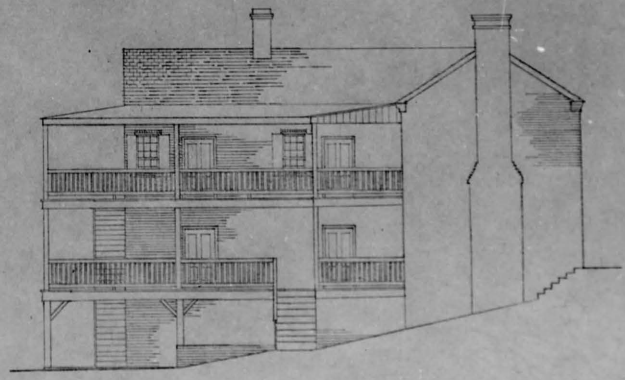




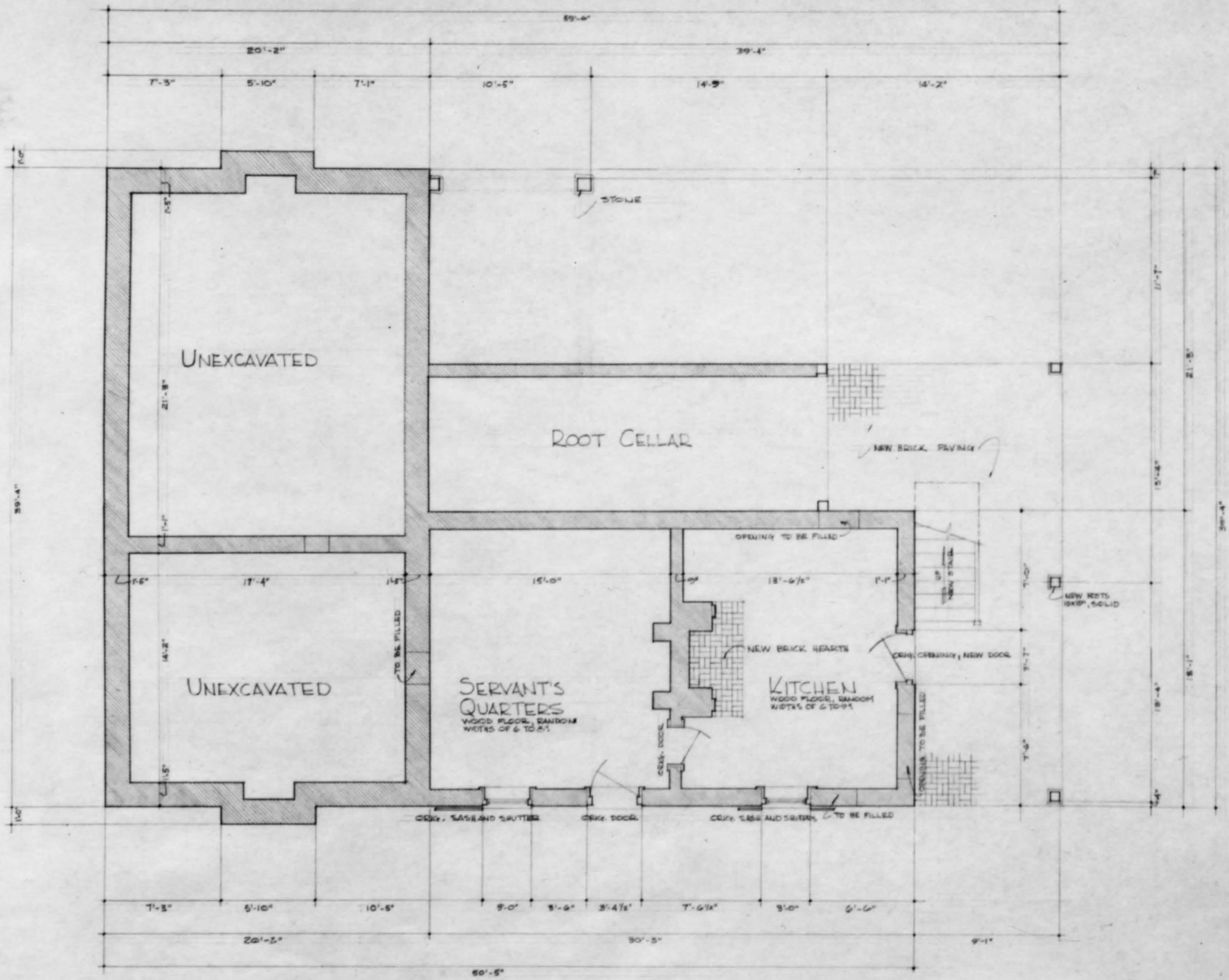
NORTH ELEVATION
1850

SOUTH ELEVATION
1869



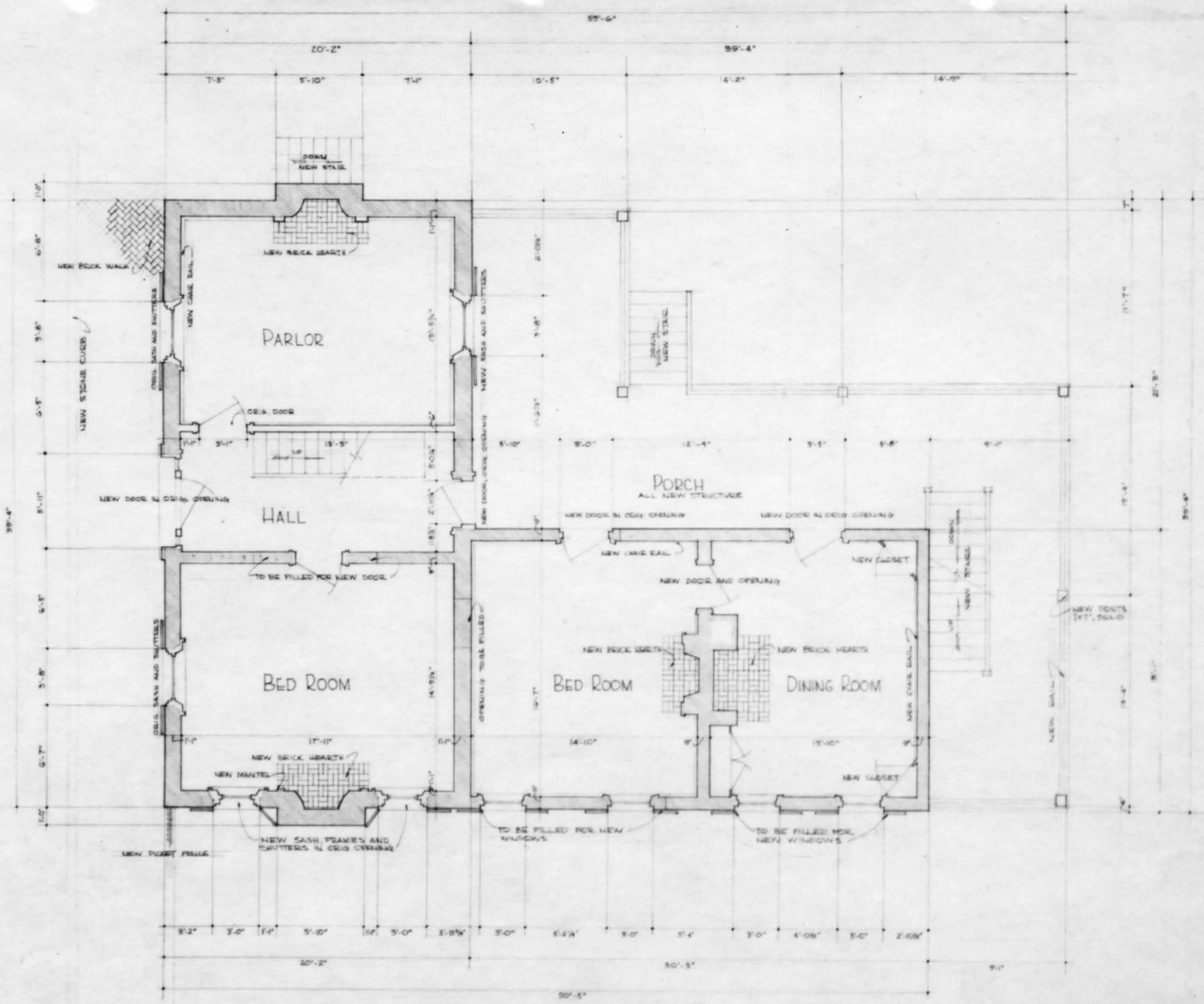


NORTH ELEVATION
1869



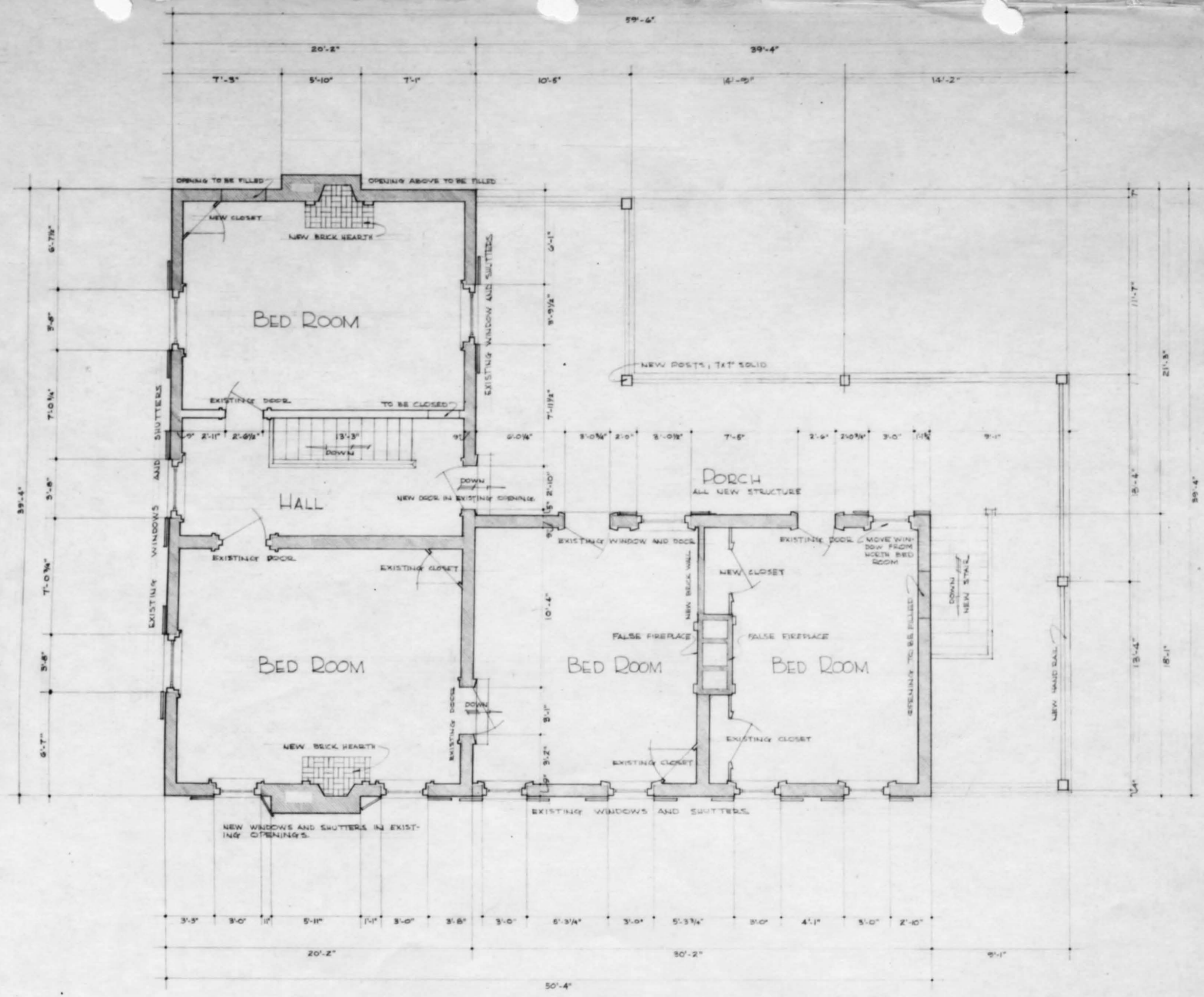
BASEMENT PLAN

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



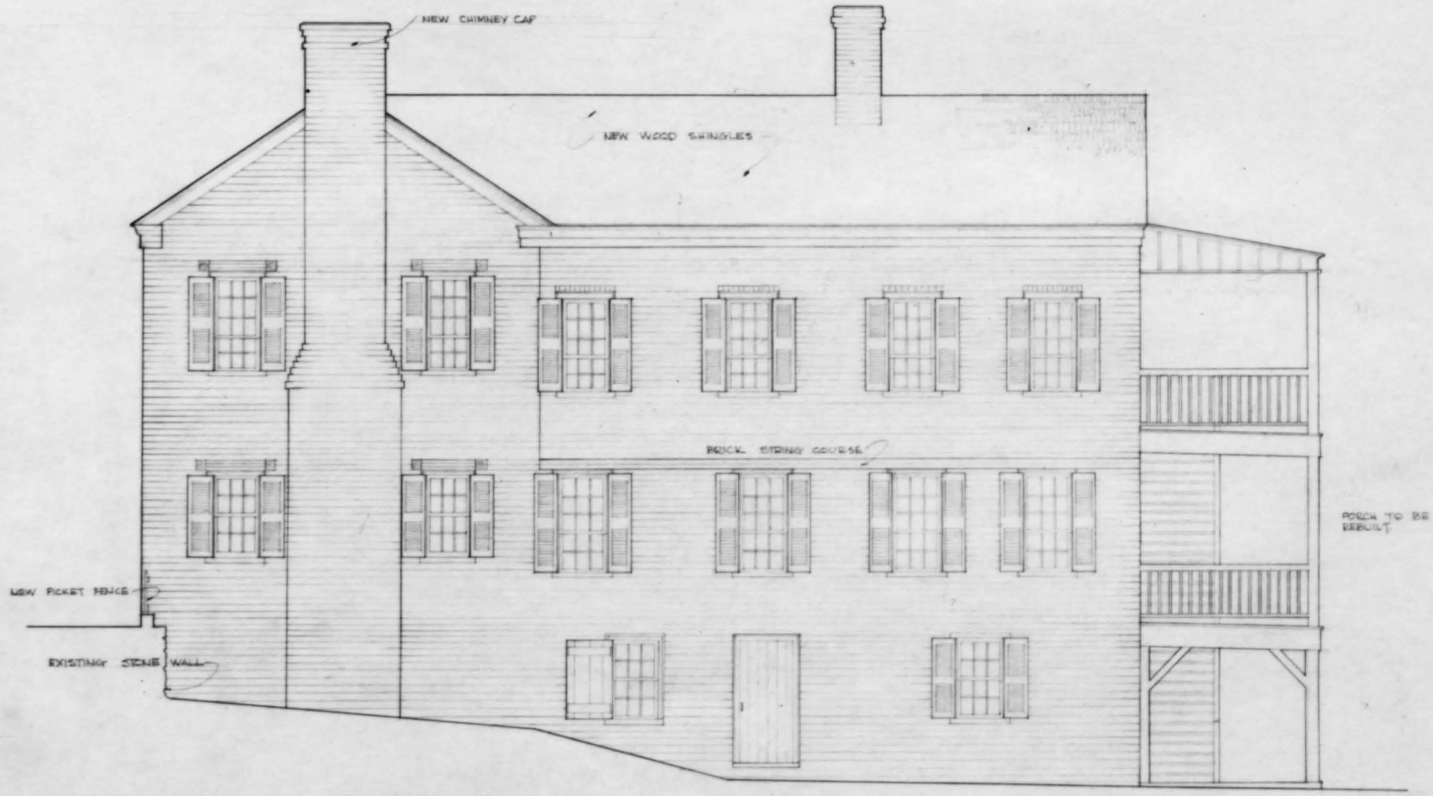
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"



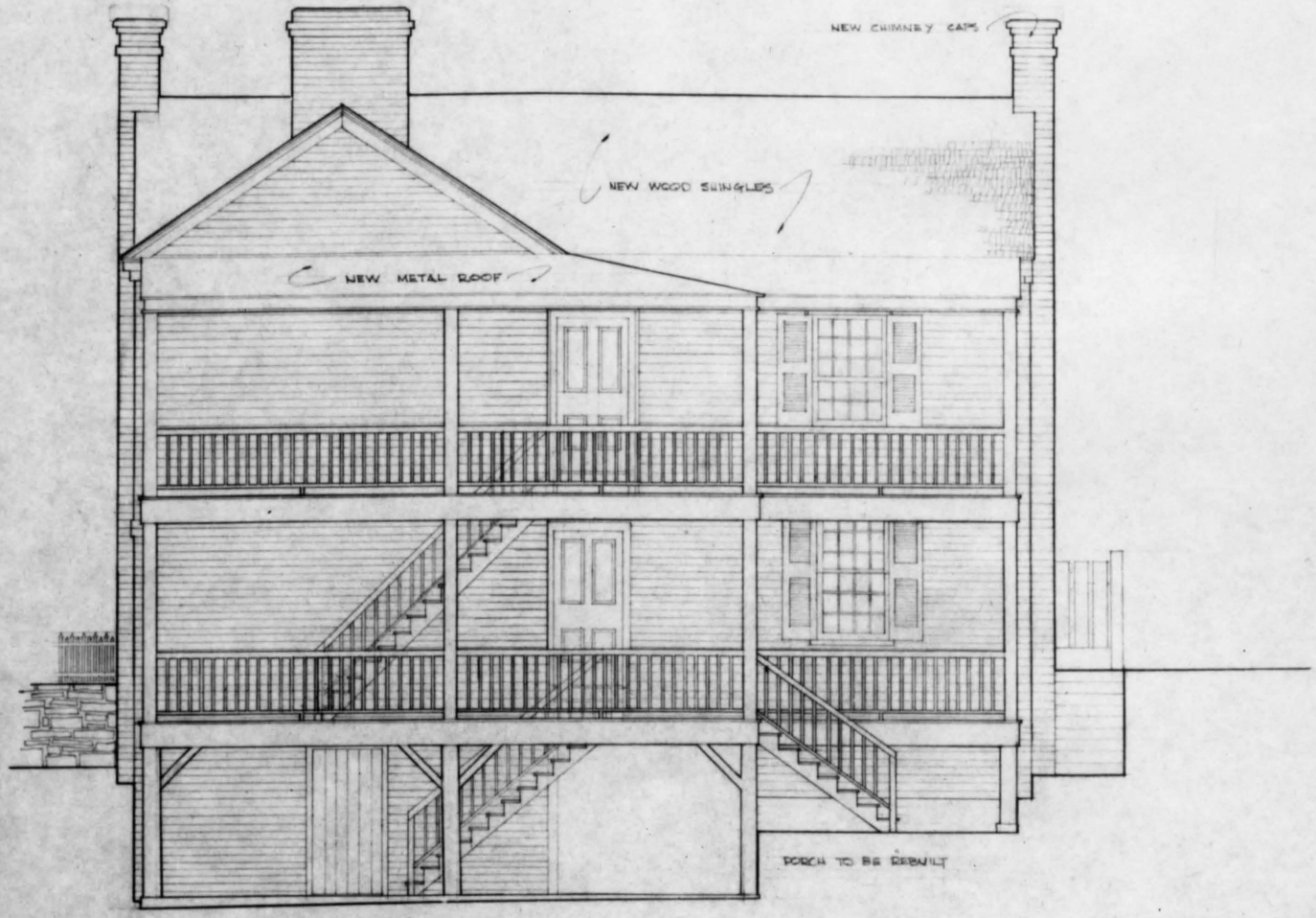
WEST (FRONT) ELEVATION

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



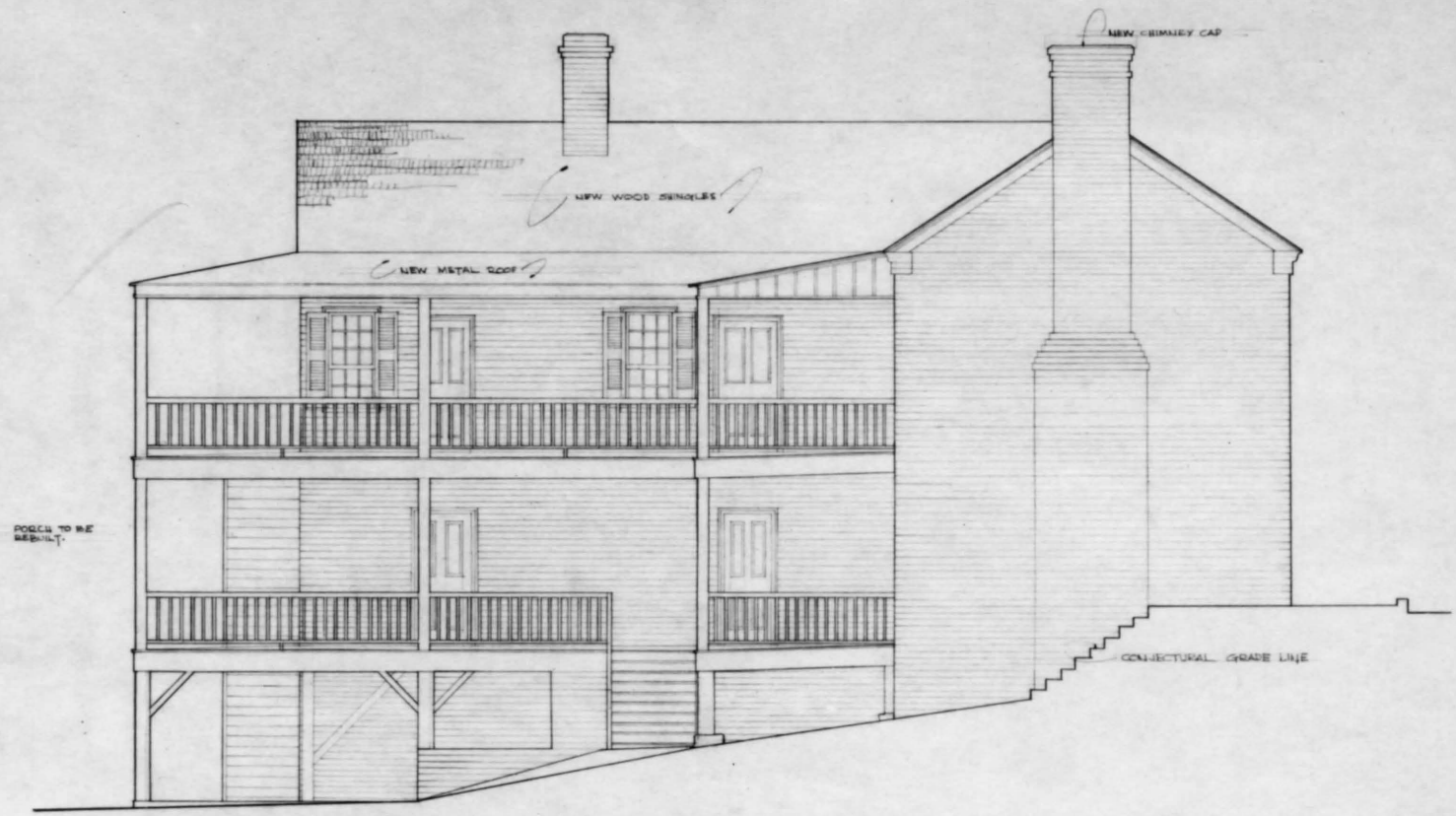
SOUTH ELEVATION

SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"



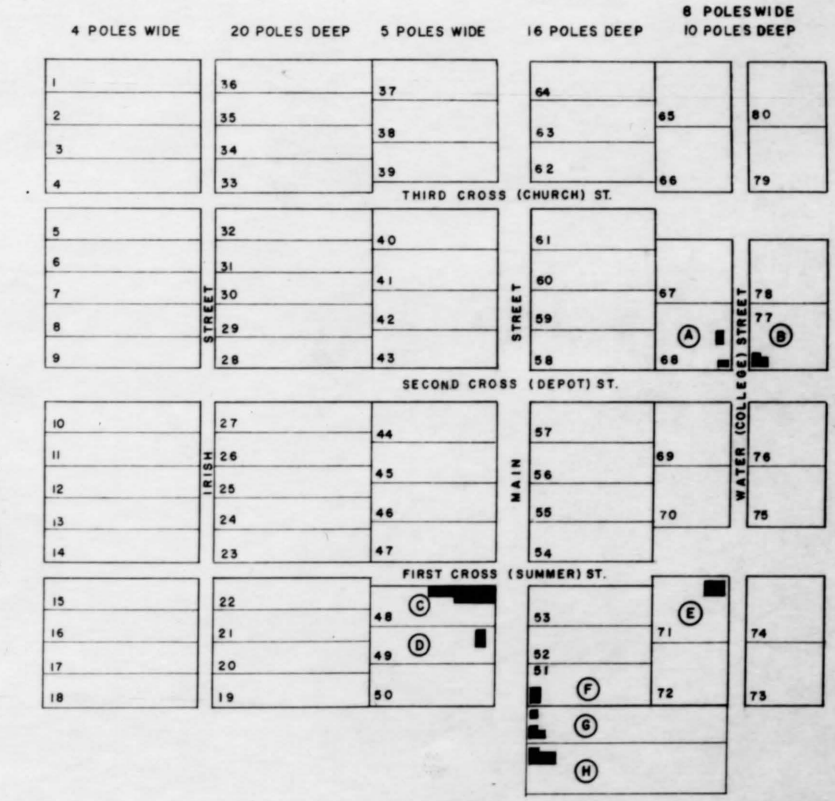
EAST ELEVATION

SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"



NORTH ELEVATION

SCALE 1/4" =1'-0"



THIRD CROSS ST. 2 POLES WIDE
3 POLES WIDE
6 POLES WIDE
SECOND CROSS ST. 4 POLES WIDE

FIRST CROSS ST. 2 POLES WIDE
3 POLES WIDE
6 POLES WIDE
IRISH STREET 2 POLES WIDE
MAIN STREET 4 POLES WIDE
WATER STREET 2 POLES WIDE

LEGEND

(A) TAILOR SHOP, PURCHASED BY JOHNSON, 1831

(B) JOHNSON-KERBAUGH HOUSE: JOHNSON'S RESIDENCE 1831-1851.

(C) JOHNSON BLOCK, LATER THE TENNESSEE HOTEL (SITE OF PRESENT POST OFFICE). JOHNSON'S POST-WAR OFFICE IN ELL.

(D) LOWRY PROPERTY, ACQUIRED BY JOHNSON, 1872.

(E) PROBABLE LOCATION OF JOHNSON'S BARN AND STABLE (SITE OF PRESENT FIRE STATION).

(F) LAW OFFICE, ACQUIRED BY JOHNSON, 1852. (PRESENT BRUMLEY APTS.).

(G) "PRINTING OFFICE," ACQUIRED BY JOHNSON, 1856. LAMONS HOUSE ADJOINING ON SOUTH. BOTH BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

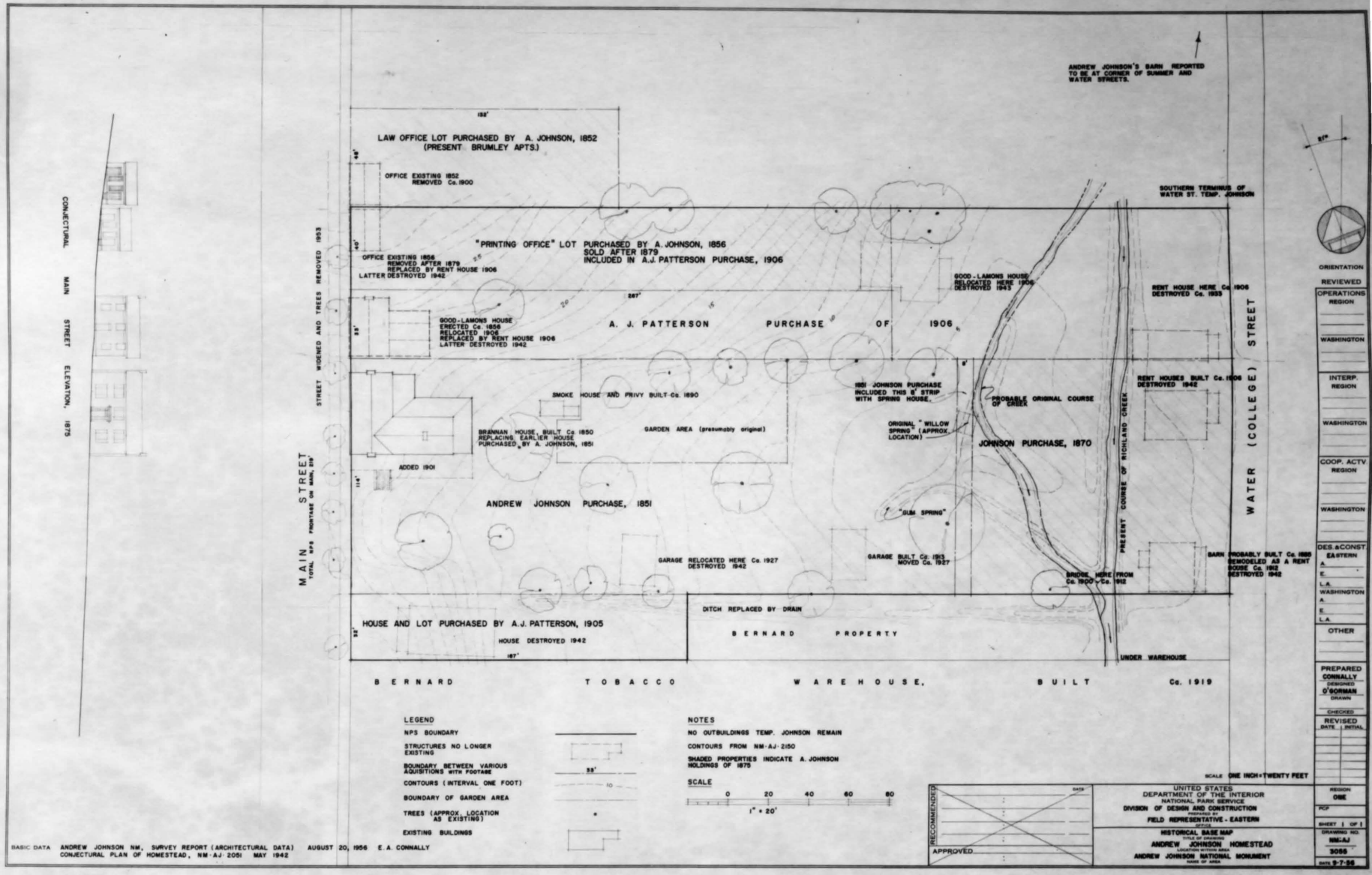
(H) ANDREW JOHNSON HOMESTEAD, ACQUIRED 1851.

NOTE: (G) AND (H) LIE OUTSIDE ORIGINAL LIMITS OF TOWN.

TOWN PLAT OF GREENEVILLE, TENNESSEE

ADAPTED FROM PLAN OF ORIGINAL TOWN AS LAID OUT FOR ROBERT KERR IN 1786

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER, GREENEVILLE



BASIC DATA ANDREW JOHNSON NM, SURVEY REPORT (ARCHITECTURAL DATA) AUGUST 20, 1956 E.A. CONNALLY
CONJECTURAL PLAN OF HOMESTEAD, NM-AJ-2051 MAY 1942

Appendix II

H I S T O R I C A L

I L L U S T R A T I O N S

Prepared by

Ernest Allen Connally

Henry A. Judd

Illustration 1

The Johnson Block in 1875.

Photographed on the day of Johnson's funeral, August 3, 1875, by L. W. Keen, Jonesboro, Tennessee, as one of a series of 12 stereopticon views of Greeneville on that occasion. Published by L. W. Keen, Jonesboro, Tennessee. Original borrowed from Henry R. Brown Estate; re-photographed by Moody Studio, Greeneville; negative in files of Andrew Johnson National Monument.

The Johnson Block stood on the site of the present Post Office, at the corner of Main and Summer Streets. It was purchased by Andrew Johnson before 1872 and was later operated as a hotel under the name Tennessee House.

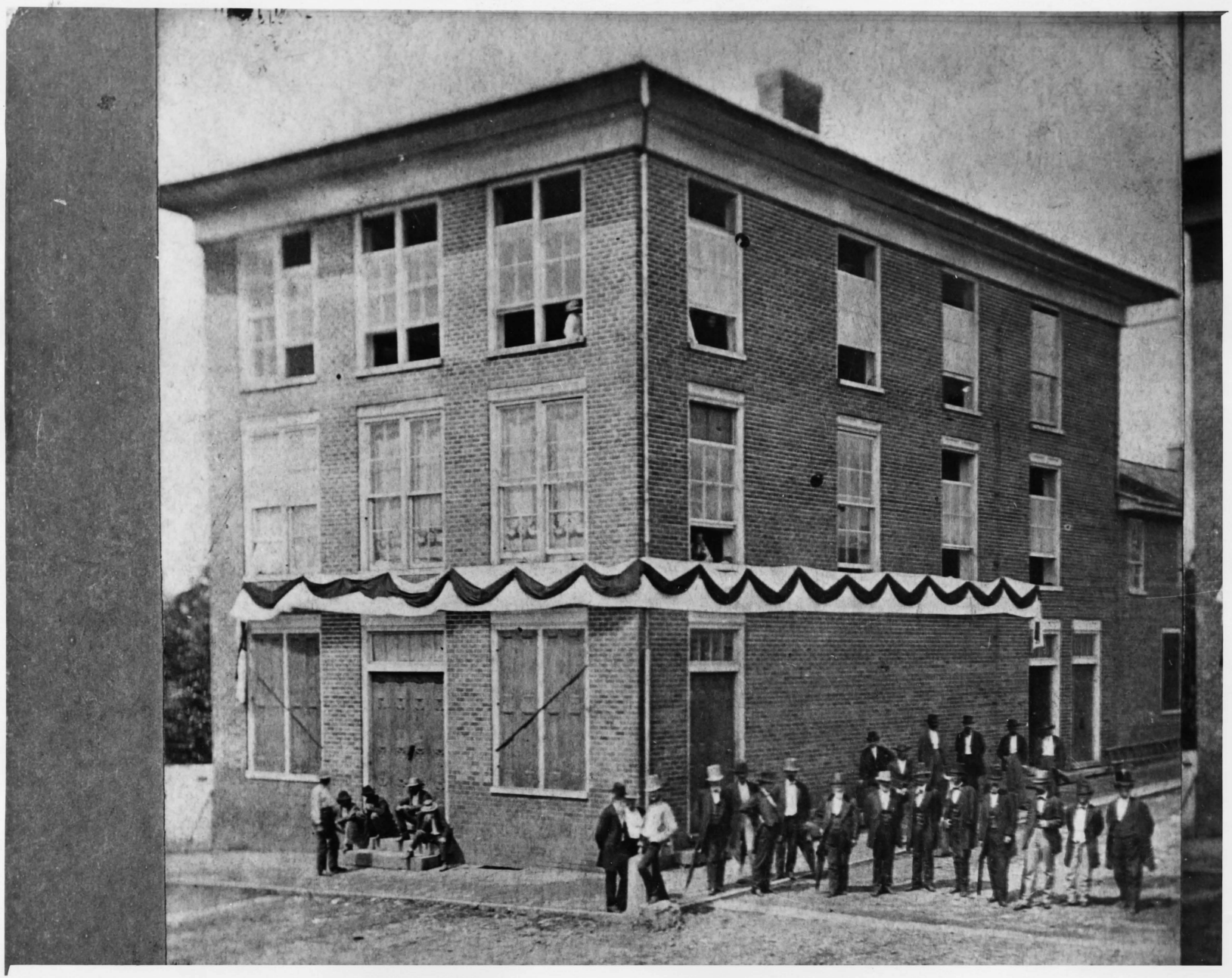


Illustration 2

Johnson's Office in 1875.

Photographed on the day of Johnson's funeral, August 3, 1875, by L. W. Keen, Jonesboro, Tennessee, as one of a series of 12 stereopticon views of Greeneville on that occasion. Published by L. W. Keen, Jonesboro, Tennessee. Original borrowed from Henry R. Brown Estate; re-photographed by Moody Studio, Greeneville; negative in files of Andrew Johnson National Monument.

After his return from Washington, in 1869, Johnson's office was located on Summer Street, in the ell of the Johnson Block, shown here.

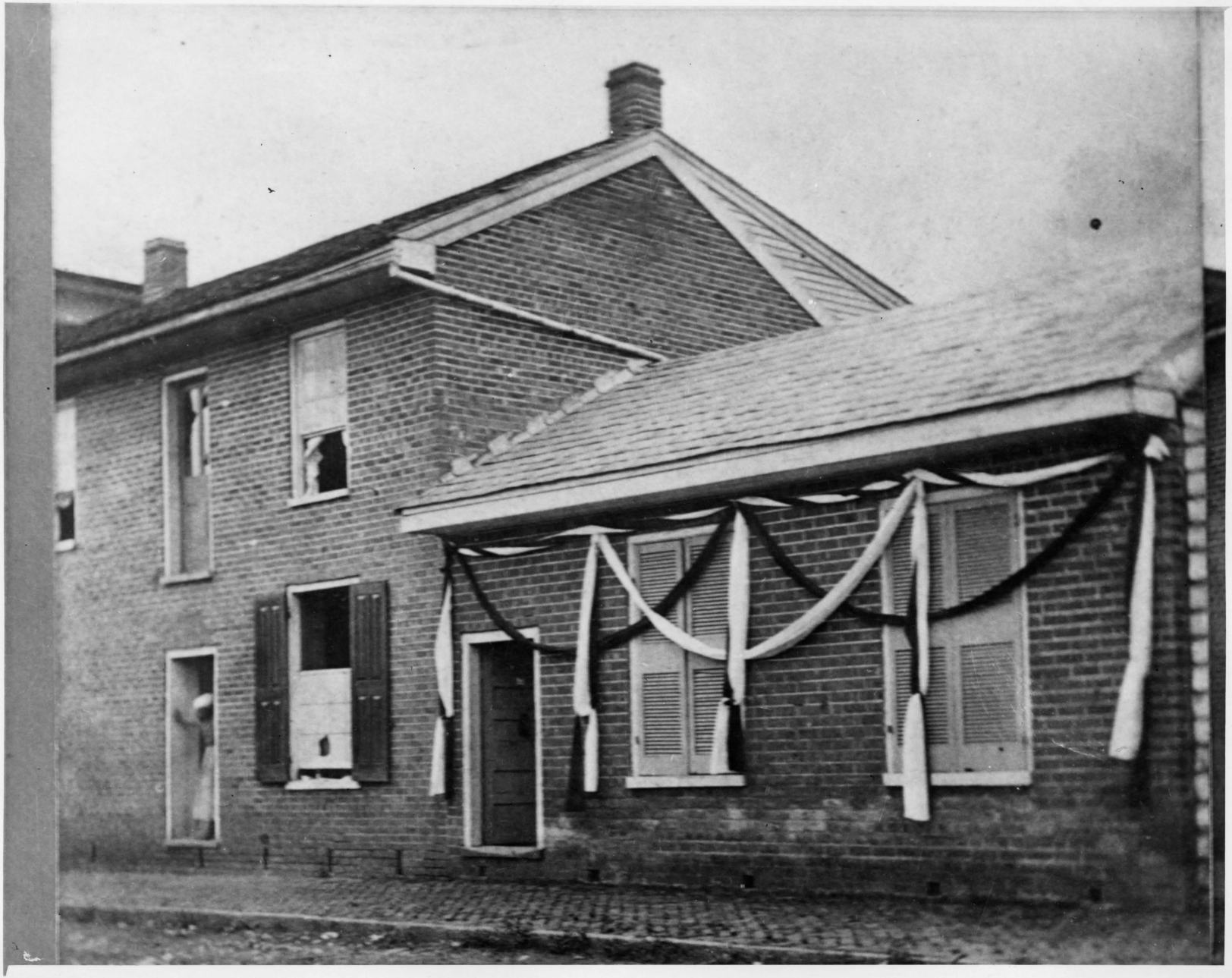


Illustration 2

Johnson's Pre-War Office.

This building, known as Andrew Johnson's Law Office, stood on the site of the present Brumley Apartments (211 South Main Street), which Johnson purchased from John Maloney in 1856. At that time the property consisted of "a house and lot of land." Presumably the Law Office was existing in 1856. The lot was sold at some date after 1879, and the Law Office, or a part of it, was moved about 1900 to a site behind the Greene County Library, where it was photographed as shown here. The Law Office was torn down in May, 1956. Negative in possession Mr. Richard H. Doughty, Greeneville.

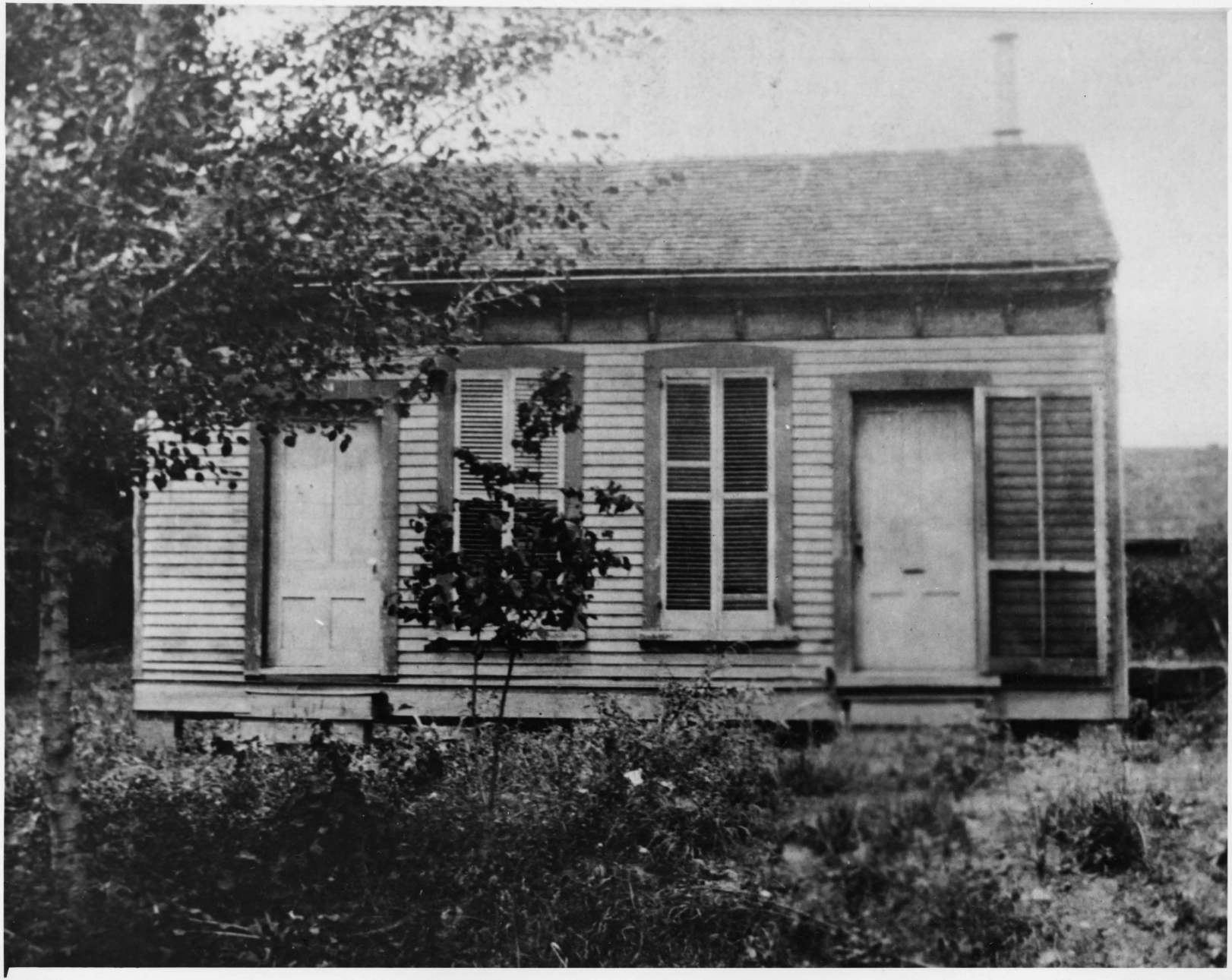


Illustration 4

Good-Lamons House in 1942.

The Good-Lamons House, reputedly built in 1856, stood immediately next to the Andrew Johnson Homestead on the north. Originally built by David Good, it was owned in part interest for a short time (1869-71) by Senator David T. Patterson, son-in-law of Andrew Johnson, who transferred his interest to members of the Lamons family. Andrew Johnson Patterson purchased the house in 1906. Replacing it with a modern rent house, he moved the Good-Lamons House to the rear of the Homestead Property and converted it into two-family dwelling. It was photographed on the latter site in 1942, after acquisition by the Federal Government. The house was torn down in 1943. Negative in files of Andrew Johnson National Monument.



Illustration 5

Good-Lamons House in 1942.

Front view of the house as it stood near the rear of the Johnson Homestead property, before demolition in 1943.
Negative in files of Andrew Johnson National Monument.



Illustration 6

Good-Lamons House in 1942.

Side view of the house, showing kitchen ell, as it stood near the rear of the Johnson Homestead Property, before demolition in 1943.
Negative in files of Andrew Johnson National Monument.



Illustration 7

Typical Nineteenth-Century Backyard, Greeneville.

This view shows the rear of the houses which formerly occupied the site of the Brumley Hotel on Main Street, Greeneville. Although this photograph dates ca.1898 and shows a local company of Spanish-American War volunteers, it includes buildings of a much older date and indicates the general character of backyards in Greeneville of the middle and latter half of the nineteenth century. The two most conspicuous outbuildings include a log structure, believed to be a smokehouse, and a slatted corn-crib typical of Greene County and East Tennessee. Note also the privy, fences, and ubiquitous corn patch.

Original in possession of Mr. Elliot Lyon, Greeneville; re-photographed by Moody Studio, Greeneville; negative in files of Andrew Johnson National Monument.

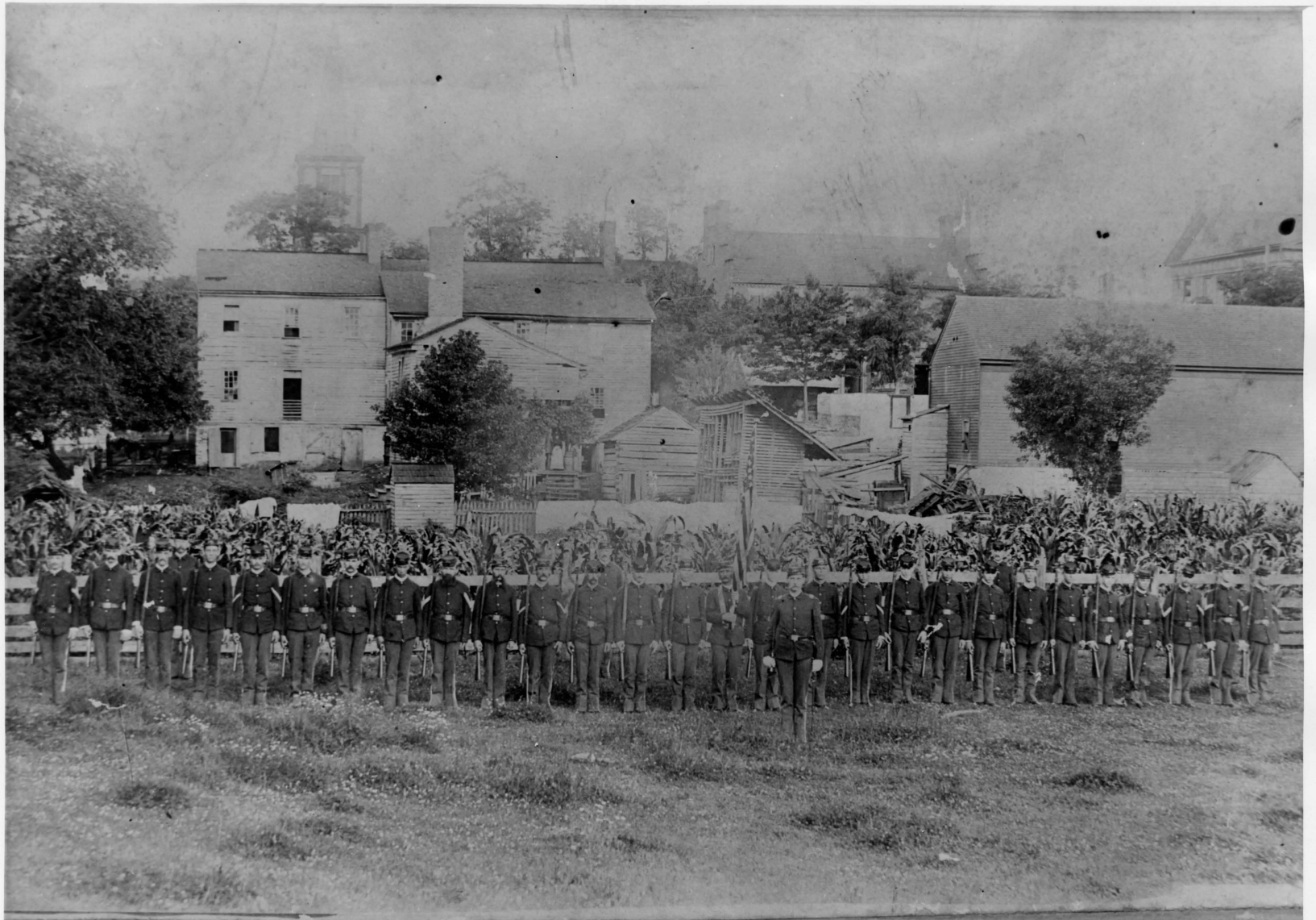


Photo by Hull.

Company K, U.S. Regulars, Son "Cuba"
of
Greenville,

Illustrations 8, 9.

How to Build an Ice House.

These clippings are reproduced from a scrapbook believed to have been kept by Mrs. Andrew Johnson. Although the clippings are undated, similar clippings in the same scrapbook range in date from 1863 to 1869. These apparently date from the same period. The fact that they were included in a domestic scrapbook of recipes, etc., indicates a marked interest in the construction of an ice house; and it is known that ice was commonly harvested and stored in East Tennessee in this period.

Original in possession of Mrs. Margaret Patterson Bartlett, Greeneville; negative photostat in files of Andrew Johnson National Monument.

Cheap Ice-Houses—A Good Plan.

As the time for securing the harvest of ice is rapidly approaching, a few hints looking iceward may not be amiss. We remember when the ice business was unknown; only some enterprising householders or wealthy men thought of such a luxury as an ice house. Yet, as ice has slid out of the category of luxuries and become a comfort, if not a necessity, it is within the power of all living in the country and having access to a pond or stream to provide themselves, and possibly their neighbors, with a sufficient supply of this comfort to assist in preserving perishable articles and to temper their beverage of water. In cities and large towns, men, singly or in companies, undertake to provide the dwellers with ice—a crop that costs nothing to plant, tend or raise, but only to gather and store, but yields handsome returns. But in the country, the convenience of daily delivery of the gelid luxury is impossible and incovenient. To our country readers, therefore, some suggestions on the construction of ice-houses and the preservation of ice may not be amiss.

A family ice-house need not be an expensive structure. It may be built cheaply, subserve its object excellently, and add to the attractions of a homestead by being a sightly object. A building of twelve feet square and eight or nine feet high is sufficient for the wants of the most exacting family. It may be a frame building, entirely above the surface of the ground, and better if supported on posts, elevated a few inches, to be certain of good drainage. Built of joists, two by three inches, with an outer boarding, having inside another series of uprights, also boarded, from six to ten inches removed from the outer shell, with a solid floor of plank, the space between the two walls filled with tan, sawdust, straw or chaff, and a roof of good pitch, the ice-house is complete. A drain for water should be made from the floor, and the space above the uprights, between a loose flooring and the pitch of the roof, filled with straw, hay, or some similar dry, porous material. On the roof should be a ventilator, the top defended from the rain or snow.

The ice should be packed in one solid mass, the sides not reaching the inner walls of the building, but allowing a space of from six to twelve inches all around. The top of the ice should be covered with straw, and the doors should be like the sides of the building, or double doors should be made, one in the outer and the other in the inner wall. Plant morning glories or any climbing plant around the building, and induce them to creep up the walls and over the roof, as an additional defense against the fervent sun of the summer.

Two workmen, if not practical carpenters, can put up such a building in one, or at most, two days; which, if taste and judgment is used, will prove to be a sightly addition to the attractions of a country home, and a useful adjunct to the farm; its contents being convenient and comforting in health and invaluable in sickness. Such an ice-house would prove, also, convenient as a refrigerator on a large scale, preserving food of various kinds and the products of the dairy.—*Scientific Amer.*

Ice Houses for Farmers.

It is comparatively rare, certainly much more rare than should be the case, that we find farm houses supplied with ice in summer. Aside from the pleasure and comfort resulting from having ice in the hot weather, especially in cases of sickness, there is an actual money value connected with it that should not be overlooked. If the farmer will ask his wife of the trouble she has had in keeping fresh meat, butter, etc., and of the waste of these, with the best of care, he will better appreciate what ice is worth. More farmers have been debarred from any attempt to store a supply of ice by the impression that a somewhat expensive house was necessary. It has been found that the costly double walled houses are really not as good as single walled houses. A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker*, gives his experience in this matter. With a double walled house, filled in with sawdust, with floor overhead, double doors, etc., he failed to keep his ice. He found a better way and put it in practice as follows:

"Made a bin in the open air fourteen by sixteen feet of hemlock boards, with four-inch scantling for posts, and roofed it over, leaving the gable ends and three feet on the front side open. Filled in with six inches of coarse chips for drainage; on these ten inches of sawdust. Packed my ice in the centre, and covered top and sides with eighteen inches of sawdust. My ice kept perfectly. From that day to this have had plenty of ice. No longer consider it a luxury, but a necessity in housekeeping. To those who agree with me that it is a nice thing to have plenty of ice to use during the heated term, in the dairy, to keep fresh meats, and also in case of sickness, I would say, during the leisure of the present winter, go and do likewise.

VERY NICE CUSTARD CAKE.—Three eggs—one teacup powdered sugar—one and one-half cup of flour—teaspoon of cream tartar—half a teaspoon of soda—little salt.

The Custard—one pint of milk—teacup sugar—two eggs—two tablespoons of corn starch—flavor with extract lemon. Make two loaves. When the cake is nearly cold split; and fill with the custard. Try it.

HOME, FARM AND GARDE

—It is said that the rose-slug and all rose insects may be destroyed by topping the soil around the bushes with. This is a simple remedy and is well w of a trial.

—To make good doughnuts, a house says: Take two eggs, one cup of su half-pint of sour milk, a small piece of ter, (or cream is better, if you have it), tle soda, salt and spice to your taste; the articles together one hour before fry them; they are very nice.

—In a recent discussion before the ford (N. H.) Farmers' Club, the questi applying manures to sod ground was cussed, and at the close of the discus twenty to one voted that manure should applied to the sod after it had been turned over, and as near the surface as it is possible to cover it, not over three inches deep.

—Wood ashes are now regarded as best fertilizer for orchards and gardens they contain all the inorganic ingredie which they have extracted from the soil a growth perhaps of centuries. They co tain a great part of the material which necessary for building up the wood, folia and fruit of the apple, pear, plum, cher quinces, etc.

—A washing fluid, sufficient to last a co mon family for some weeks, may be mad as follows: Take one pound soda ash, sal soda, one-quarter pound lime and fou gallons rain or soft water; boil thirty mi utes, then cool and bottle for use. W preparing to wash, fill the boiler half f of water and add a teacupful of fluid: s the clothes in the ordinary way and p them into the water while cold. Rais the boiling point and keep the cloth for thirty minutes; take them out, rin wring and hang up to dry. This is said save both clothes and labor. A trial w determine the question.—*Rural New Yorker*

—S. L. Hendrick, M. D., Chicago, f nishes the *Western Rural* with the follo ing recipe for making "gems," or s Graham biscuits: Into a quart of co water, stir enough unbolted, or Graha flour, to make a batter a very little thick than for griddle cakes. Have your ge pan heated quite hot and well buttere fill the cups, and let it stand upon t stove a minute or so, before putting it in a pretty hot oven. They will bake twenty minutes. These may be eate while warm, even by the most delicat These gems are not only palatable, b very healthful, and should be eaten breakfast every day by those who val their health.

—There are many recipes for whitewas ing, but we believe the following to be t best that can be used: White chalk is t best substitute for lime as a wash. A y fine and brilliant whitewash prepara of chalk is called "Paris White." This y buy at the paint stores for three cents pound, retail. For each sixteen pounds Paris white we procure half a pound of t white transparent glue, costing twenty-fi cents (fifty cents a pound). The sixte pounds of Paris White is about as much

VALUABLE RECIPES.

To Whiten Linen.—Put a handful of the leaves of the Jamestown weed in the pot and boil with the clothes. The frequent use of this whitens clothes very much.

Golden Pie.—Take one lemon, grate the peel, and squeeze the pulp and juice into a bowl—be sure to remove every seed—to which add one teacup of white sugar, one of new milk, one tablespoonful of powdered starch and the yolks of three eggs well beaten; pour this mixture into a nice paste, and bake slowly; beat the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth; and when the pie is just done, pour it over the top evenly and return it to the oven to stiffen but not to brown.

Custard Pie.—One quart of milk, half a dozen peach leaves, or the rind of a lemon, mixed and boiled long enough to flavor the milk, then strain and set where it will boil; a tablespoonful of flour, two of milk may then be stirred into the boiling milk till smoothly mixed, let it boil a minute; stirring it constantly, take it from the fire, and when cool, mix in three beaten eggs; sweeten to taste, turn into a deep pie plate; and bake in a quick oven.

Mending Tin Pans.—Tell your lady readers to mend their tin pans with putty. It is very easily done and is much better, than to throw them away. Put it on the outside, let it thoroughly dry, and they will never have to mend that place again, I have them that I have used for twenty years.—Mrs. C.

Frying Fish.—Wash and wipe the soles perfectly dry, rub them over lightly with a little flour, and cover them with bread-crumbs and the yolk of an egg; then place them in a pan of boiling dripping, or lard, sufficient to completely cover them; and when done, place them on a dish before the kitchen fire. The most inexperienced hand will thus be able to send them to table crisp, and of a beautiful brown color, but if the fat be insufficient, or not quite hot when the soles are put in the pan, they will be flabby and greasy. Too small a quantity of fat is the most common error.

Tomato Honey.—To each pound of tomatoes allow the grated peel of a lemon and six fresh peach leaves; boil them slowly till they are all to pieces, then squeeze them through a bag; to each pound of liquid allow a pound of sugar and the juice of one lemon; boil them together till they become a thick jelly; then put it into glasses and lay double tissue paper over the top.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

Cure for Ringworm.

A lady says in the *Western Rural* that a little gunpowder dissolved or moistened in vinegar and applied to the ringworm, has never been known to fail of affecting a cure.

For the Ladies—Doing Up a Shirt Bosom.

We have often heard ladies express a desire to know by what process the fine gloss observed on new linens, shirt bosoms, etc., is produced; and in order that they may possess the secret, and thereby please their husbands twice a week with a white and glossy bosom front, we append the recipe:—Make a gum arabic powder—put it into a pitcher, and pour on it a pint of boiling water (according to the degree of strength you require), and then having covered it let it stand all night. In the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork it and keep it for use. A tablespoonful of gum water stirred into a pint of starch that has been made in the usual manner will give to lawns (either white or printed) a look of newness when nothing else can restore them after washing. It is also good (much diluted) for thin white muslin and popinet.

A Cheap Ice-House.—Throw down a dozen or two of old rails or poles on a piece of ground sufficiently inclined to carry of water, fill the crevices with old boards, slabs or bark, get from the sawmill a few loads of slabs, take four, say twelve feet long, notch the corners like a log-house, set them on the platform, and you have a crib say ten feet square by the width of the slab deep; fill this crib with sawdust and pack it down hard. Cut your ice so that it will pack close, and two by four feet; lay it on the sawdust, put on another crib of slabs and fill up and pack hard with sawdust, all around, and so go on until you get up six or eight feet; then put a foot and a half of sawdust on top; over this put a shed roof of slabs—one end of the slabs nearly to the ice, raising the other three feet. If ice is all that is wanted, it will keep in this manner as well as in a varnished house.

Treatment of Sprains and Bruises.—The best treatment for sprains and bruisis is the application of water, of such temperature as is most agreeable. The degree of temperature varies with the temperature of weather and the vigor of the circulation. In a hot day we use cool or cold water. If the circulation is low use warm water. The bruised or sprained part may be immersed in a pail of water, and gently pressed and manipulated with the hand, or a soft cloth, for ten or fifteen minutes, and even longer, in severe cases, after which, wrap up the parts in cloths wet in cold water, and keep quiet. This treatment keeps down inflamation, and in nine cases out of ten proves a speedy cure. The liniments and filthy ointments so much used for sprains and burns, do not compare with this simple treatment in efficacy.

A roasted onion bound nnto the pulse on the wrist will stop the most inveterate toothache in a few minutes.

Bee Stings.

A writer in the *American Bee Journal* speaking of the spirits of turpentine as a remedy for bee stings, says:

I find it the most efficient remedy I can use. One drop will be sufficient to deaden the pain of an ordinary sting and stop the swelling, if at once applied. If stung around the neck or mouth so much that the poison reaches the stomach, a few drops taken in oil will give immediate relief.

The hands are most exposed (as all beekeepers should own a good bee hat,) consequently a nerve or vein is often stung. In such a case extract the sting at once, apply the turpentine to the wound, bathe the wrist, the elbow and the underpart of the arm with the same, and in a few moments you will feel no inconvenience. I have used it over ten years and always found it reliable.

SAVING BEEF.

I send you a recipe for saving beef during the summer season, which I think is of vast importance to the South, as we can raise cattle with but little trouble, and by this process can save the largest ox in midsummer for any length of time. I put up for my own family use one-quarter to one-half a beef weekly, and have not lost any in the past three months. I do not claim anything for myself except the application, and my object is to give my experience to others, that they may be benefitted.

Recipe.—For one hundred pounds of beef, take five pounds of fine salt, two ounces of saltpetre and two pints of good molasses.

Directions.—Cut your beef in convenient pieces, taking out the marrow bones. Incorporate the salt and saltpetre together on a board or table. Take the beef, piece by piece, and rub the salt well into the flesh. Then have a cask of convenient size, prepared in the following manner: wash it well in the inside, then smoke it for ten or fifteen minutes with corn shucks or cobs, or anything that will make a dense smoke (do not burn the cask), let it cool for a few minutes, then put the beef in in layers as close as possible, pouring the molasses over each layer. When all is thus placed in the cask, put a cover on the top with sufficient weight to keep the meat down, and in the course of six or ten hours the meat will be covered with brine. Use no water. When thus prepared, you can use it as steaks or roasts as you desire, as there is no more salt in it than will make it palatable.—*Rural South-Land.*

Steamed Pudding.—Two eggs, two teacups of sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda, a little salt, flour enough to make it quite thick, or it will be heavy. Beat this smooth. Add cherries, raspberries, currants or any dried fruit you may have. Steam two hours, taking care that the water is kept over the pudding or bag all the time, and that it does not stop boiling. Eat with cream and sugar, hard sauce, or any liquid sauce you may prefer.

Frozen Potatoes make more starch than fresh ones; they also make nice cakes.

Illustration 10

Furniture Bill, 1869.

Statement of Joh Q. Wilson, Washington, D. C., dated February 13, 1869, to Hon. A. Johnson, for furniture amounting to $437.00. Original in possession of Mrs. Margaret Patterson Bartlett, Greeneville, Tennessee; negative photostat in files, Andrew Johnson National Monument.

PARLOR
FURNITURE,
Gilt Frame Mirrors,
SOFAS, EASY CHAIRS
LOUNGES, ETAGERES,
Sideboards, What-Nots,
MARBLE TOP
BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS,
AND CENTRE TABLES,
WARDROBES, BEDSTEADS,
CHAIRS
Of Every Description.

POUGHKEEPSIE PRINTER

Washington Feb 13th 1869

Mr Rond Shannon

Bought of **JOHN Q. WILLSON,**

EXTENSIVE DEALER IN

Cabinet Ware, Feather Beds, Mattresses, Bolsters, Pillows, &c.,

SOUTHEAST CORNER NINTH AND D STREETS.

Jan	27	4 Bpl Chairs 1 Br Arm Rocker				
		1 Cr Table 1 Wn Washstand				
		1 Bedstead 1 Towel Rack	58	00		
		40 lbs Hair Mattress 36.00. 1 Set Springs 10.00.	46	00		
Feb	6	12 Dining Chairs 1 Rer Chair	42	00		
		1 Iron Stand 3.50. Mats & Matting 5.00	8	50	151	50
"	10	105 lbs Hair Mattress @ 4.50. 1 Light Set 15.00.	139	50		
		1 Oak Set 6200. 1 Single Bedstead 8.00.	2	00		
		1 Iron Bedstead 12.00. 2 Sets Springs 12.00.	24	00		
		2 " Sets Springs 20.00. 1 Walnut Table 7.00	27	00		
		1 Light Bureau Washstand 7.00.	7	00		
		Mats & Matting 15.00	15	00	282	50
					$433	00

Paid $300 on this Bill

Illustration 11

Tableware Bill, 1868.

Statement of J. W. Boteler & Bro.,
Washington, D. C., dated August 25, 1868,
to Hon. Andrew Johnson, for flatware,
glassware, and dishes, amounting to $72.01.
Original in possession of Mrs. Margaret Patterson
Bartlett, Greeneville, Tennessee; negative
photostat in files, Andrew Johnson National
Monument.

JOHN W. BOTELER. HENRY D. BOTELER.

SUPERIOR

PLATED and BRITANNIA

GOODS,

TABLE CUTLERY,

TEA TRAYS,

FANCY GOODS,

Brushes, Mats, &c., &c.

320, Metzerott Hall, Penna. Avenue, between 9th and 10th Streets.

TERMS---CASH ON DELIVERY.

☞ Claims for breakage or deficiencies must be made on receipt of goods.

☞ Goods hired for dinner or evening parties.

Washington, D. C., Aug 25 1868

M Hon Andrew Johnson

Bought of **J. W. BOTELER & BRO.,**

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

China, Glass, Crockery Ware, and House-Furnishing Goods.

CHRONICLE PRINT.

½	doz Tea Knives 4.00	½ doz Dinner Knives 4.25		8	25	
½	" Spoons 1.75	½ " Table Spoons 3.50		5	25	
½	" Forks 2.50	" Knife & Fork 2.00	1 Caster 8.50	14	00	
1	" Din Plates 1.25	1 doz Breakfast Plates 1.50		3	25	
½	" Soup " 87	2 Cov'd Dishes 2.50		8	37	
4	Deep Dishes 2.50	2 Deep " 1.62	1 doz Dish .35	9	47	
4	Dishes 2.30 1.90 1.25 3.15	2 Butter " 1.50	1 doz Cups & Saucers 2.50	7	15	
2	Pitchers .75 1.25 2.00	1 Cream Jug .25	1 Sugar .50	2 Bowls 4.40	8	15
2	Pickle Dishes .75	1 Chamber Set 4.50	3.50		5	25
2	Nip Baltus 9.00	½ doz Goblets 1.25	½ doz Tumblers .75		11	00
2	Salts .50	1 Bro Spittoon 5.00	1 Waiter .87		1	87
1	Tin Set 4.50	1 Tea Tray 1.50			6	00

72.10

Illustration 12

Bill for Lamps, 1869.

Statement of Charles Ullrich, Jr., Washington, D. C., dated February 12, 1869, to Mr. President Johnson, for lamps, wicks, etc., amounting to $18.47.

Original in possession of Mrs. Margaret Patterson Bartlett, Greeneville, Tennessee; negative photostat in files, Andrew Johnson National Monument.

POSITIVELY ONE PRICE ONLY. ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Washington, D. C., Feb 12th, 1867.

Mr. President Johnson

Bought of CHARLES ULRICH, JR.

Dealer in

CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LAMPS, &C.,

TERMS CASH. 493½ Ninth Street, between D and E Streets.

	DINNER WARE.	PATTERN.		
	Doz. Plates,			
	Doz. Soup or Oyster Plates,			
	Dishes,			
	Bakers,			
	Covered Dishes,			
	Casseroles,			
	Soup Tureen,			
	Sauce Tureen,			
	Sauce Boat,			
	Butters,			
	Pickles,			
	Salad Bowl,			
	Compotier,			
	Fruit Bowl,			
	Fruit Basket,			
	Pitcher,			
Doz.	Ice Creams,			
Doz.	Coffee Cans or After Dinners,			
	TEA WARE.	PATTERN.		
	Tea Pot,			
	Sugar Bowl,			
	Cream Jug,			
Doz.	Teas,			
	Cake Plates,			
	Bowls,			

MISCELLANEOUS.

1	Hall Lamp		7	00
1	Hand do			62
1	Parlor do		4	00
1	Fancy Glando		2	50
1	Glas do			75
1	do		1	00
1	Shade			75
½	Doz Sun Chimneys (Extra)	100		50
1	Chimney for Hall Lamp (Extra)			15
1	Doz Wicks			20
1	pt Bottle Yomans Magnetic Renover		1	00
			$18	47

Received Payment
C. Ulrich Jr

Illustration 13

Bill for Paint, 1869.

Statement of William Rutherford, Washington, D. C., dated February 15, 1869, to Mrs. D. T. Patterson, for paints amounting to $24.50. Since this statement appears in a scrapbook directly in connection with other bills addressed to President Johnson, it appears that his daughter Mrs. Patterson, who was the official hostess of the White House, acted as Johnson's agent in some purchases for his house in Greeneville.

Original in possession of Mrs. Margaret Patterson Bartlett, Greeneville, Tennessee; negative photostat in files, Andrew Johnson National Monument.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
WHITE LEAD, COLORS.

Plate, French, and American
WINDOW GLASS.

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Hardware, Brooms, Buckets, Coal Oil Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks, Lanterns, &c.

Mixed Paints Ready for Use.

Orders for Plate and Ground Glass received and promptly attended to.

Washington, D. C., Feby 15 1869

Mrs. D. J. Patterson

To WILLIAM RUTHERFORD, Dr.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Paint Brushes, Window Glass, &c.,

476 Seventh Street, opposite Post Office, and 350 E Street, bet. 12th and 13th.

15	100 lbs charter oak Lead a 11¾		11 75	
	5 gals Linseed oil (boiled)	1.25	6 25	
	5 gal can		1 40	
	3 lbs burnt umber	30¢	90	
	" " raw Sienna	30¢	90	
	" " vestal green	35¢	1 05	
	2½ gals turpentine	a 70¢	1 75	
	2 lbs pat. dryer	a 25¢	50	24.50

Rec'd payt

Wm Rutherford per M

Illustration 14

Kitchen Range of 1873.

Receipt of Thomas Maloney (private secretary to Andrew Johnson and his grandson-in-law) for payment to Charles W. Depue & Co., Knoxville, illustrating the new type of wood-burning kitchen range which was popularized after the Civil War. The specimen illustrated here was patented in 1873 and manufactured by W. Resor & Co., Cincinnati.
Original in possession of Mrs. Margaret Patterson Bartlett, Greeneville, Tennessee; negative photostat in files, Andrew Johnson National Monument.



CHAS. W. DEPUE & CO.

Knoxville, Tenn. Nov 30 1876

Received of Thos Maloney

Four & 50/100 Dollars

On acct in full

$4.50

AGRICULTURE COMMERCE

Chas W. Depue & Co.

Illustration 15

Bill for Piano, 1869

Statement of W. G. Metzerott & Co., "Sole Depot of Steinway & Sons' Pianos," Washington, D. C., dated April 6, 1869, for Steinway piano no. 16651, for $575.00, to Hon. Andrew Johnson. The piano was sent by rail to Henderson's Station, Tennessee, apparently for Mrs. Martha Patterson's farm home there. The piano was later brought to the Johnson Homestead. Original bill in possession of Mrs. Margaret Patterson Bartlett, Greeneville, Tennessee; negative photostat in files, Andrew Johnson National Monument.

SOLE DEPOT
OF
STEINWAY & SONS'
PIANOS,
MASON & HAMLIN'S
CABINET ORGANS.

Washington, April 6th 1869

Hon Andrew Johnson

Bought of W. G. METZEROTT & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in all kinds of Musical Instruments, Foreign and Domestic Music,

W. G. METZEROTT.
EDWARD PEDDP.

No. 318 Pennsylvania Avenue, between Ninth and Tenth Streets.

One Jordan Steinway & Sons Piano No 16658 Stool & Cover	575 00

Sent per R R to Henderson Station
Greene Co
Penn.

for five years. [illegible]
fault appear within this time we promise
to exchange the same at its full and original
value of Five Hundred and Seventy five
dollars.

$575.00/100

W. G. Metzerott & Co.

Appendix III

P H O T O G R A P H I C

R E C O R D

of

G R O U N D S

July 20, 1956

Prepared by

Ernest Allen Connally

Photographs by Moody Studio

Greeneville, Tennessee

Photograph 1

Andrew Johnson Homestead
State on July 20, 1956.
(see Historical Base Map, Appendix I)
View towards east, from Main Street,
showing southern flank of the Johnson
House and the low-lying southern
portion of Andrew Johnson's lot,
purchased in 1851.
photograph by Moody Studio, Greene-
ville; negative in files, Andrew
Johnson National Monument.


ANDREW
JOHNSON
NATIONAL
MONUMENT
HOME OF
ANDREW JOHNSON

Photograph 2

Andrew Johnson Homestead
State on July 20, 1956.
(see Historical Base Map, Appendix I)
View from southwest, showing Main Street and the facade of the Johnson House. The vacant space to the left, within the limits of Federal property, includes the sites of the Good-Lamons House and the Printing Office. The white frame structure at the left is the Brumley Apartments (211 South Main Street), the site of Johnson's pre-war Law Office.
Photograph by Moody Studio, Greeneville; negative in files, Andrew Johnson National Monument.



Photograph 3

Andrew Johnson Homestead

State on July 20, 1956.

(see Historical Base Map, Appendix I)

View from the southwest, showing Main Street and the sites of the Good-Lamons House and the Printing Office, included within the limits of Federal property. Two rent houses were erected here in 1906 and demolished in 1942. Johnson's pre-war Law Office stood at the extreme left. It was removed ca. 1900 to make way for the Brumley Apartments (erected ca. 1904) shown here.

Photograph by Moody Studio, Greeneville; negative in files, Andrew Johnson National Monument.


JCT
11

Photograph 4

Andrew Johnson Homestead
State on July 20, 1956.
(see Historical Base Map, Appendix I)
View from the west, showing Main Street
and the sites of the Good-Lamons House
(right) and the Printing Office (left).
The Johnson House stands out of the
photograph to the right, and the site
of the pre-war Law Office stands out of
the photograph to the left. The Printing
Office was purchased by Andrew Johnson in
1856 and passed out of the family after
1879. The lot was re-purchased in 1906 by
A. J. Patterson, who acquired the Good-Lamons
House at the same time. Two rent houses were
then built here. They were destroyed in 1942,
after acquisition by the Federal Government,
thus opening the view through to Water Street
in background.
Photograph by Moody Studio, Greeneville;
negative in files, Andrew Johnson National
Monument.



Photograph 5

Andrew Johnson Homestead

State on July 20, 1956.

(see Historical Base Map, Appendix I)

View of eastern half of A. J. Patterson purchase of 1906; showing in mid-ground the site of the Good-Lamons House (demolished 1943) as relocated in 1906. A spring branch shows to the right. This was probably the original course of Richland Creek, the later, regularized channel of which appears in the background. Water (College) Street is beyond.

Photograph by Moody Studio, Greeneville; negative in files, Andrew Johnson National Monument.



Photograph 6

Andrew Johnson Homestead

State on July 20, 1956.

(see Historical Base Map, Appendix I)

View of the eastern half of the Homestead property, including the boundaries as Johnson knew them. Photograph taken on axis with the Johnson House, directly behind it looking east. In the foreground is the site of the garden. In mid-ground is the spring branch, probably the original course of Richland Creek, and the site of the "willow spring," which Johnson used. Beyond is the modern channel of Richland Creek, apparently regularized when the tobacco warehouse, at right, was constructed (ca. 1919). Water (College)Street is in the background. Johnson's purchase of 1851 included an 8-foot strip "with spring house." The property from there to Water Street was acquired from D. T. Patterson in 1870. Water Street had not been cut through in Johnson's time, and this was a low, unsettled area.

Photograph by Moody Studio, Greeneville;

Negative in files, Andrew Johnson National Monument.



Photograph 7

Andrew Johnson Homestead

State on July 20, 1956.

(see Historical Base Map, Appendix I)

View of the eastern half of the Homestead property, near the original (1851) southern boundary. This view was taken in line with photographs 5 and 6. In mid-ground is the "gum spring" and spring branch, which was probably the original course of Richland Creek. Its modern, straight channel and Water Street are in the background. A barn of ca. 1885 (converted into rent house ca. 1912) and a row of rent houses (erected ca. 1906) along Water Street were demolished in 1942, after acquisition by the Federal Government.

Photograph by Moody Studio, Greeneville; negative in files, Andrew Johnson National Monument.



		Pages
Report		61
Appen I	Illust.	16
II	Drugs	16
III	Photo.	108 ½ pics.
		201
Supplement.		53

BOUND BY
HNM