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SURVEY REPORT

(Architectural data) 207

ANDREW JOHNSON HOMESTEAD

Sept. 7, 1956

010968

DIVISION OF DESIGN
AND CONSTRUCTION
FILE COPY
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

010968
A

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

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

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

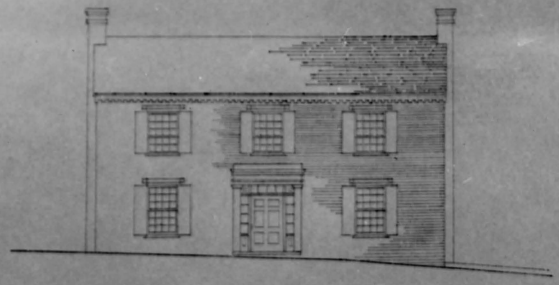
Eugene Lowry, Eugene Dunbar

ANDREW JOHNSON HOUSE

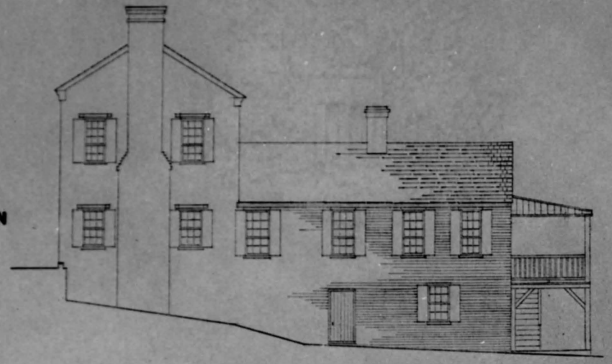
ORIGINAL STATE CA. 1850
REMODELED CA. 1869

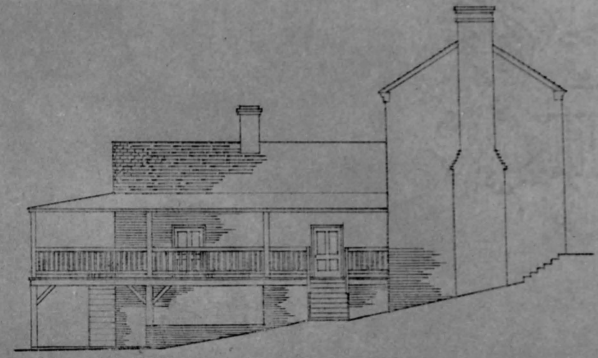
PARTLY CONJECTURAL

FACADE
1850 & 1869



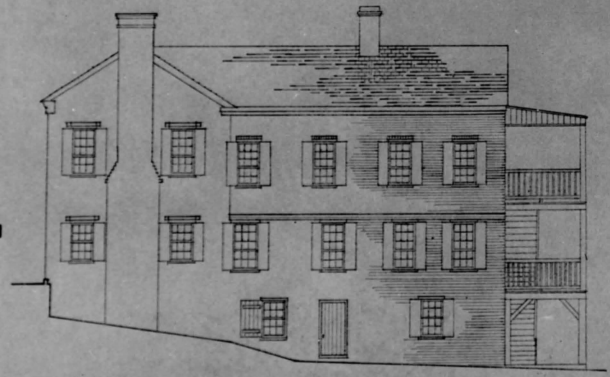
SOUTH ELEVATION
1850

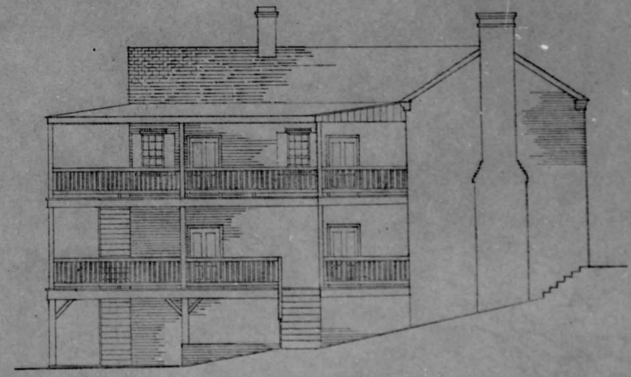




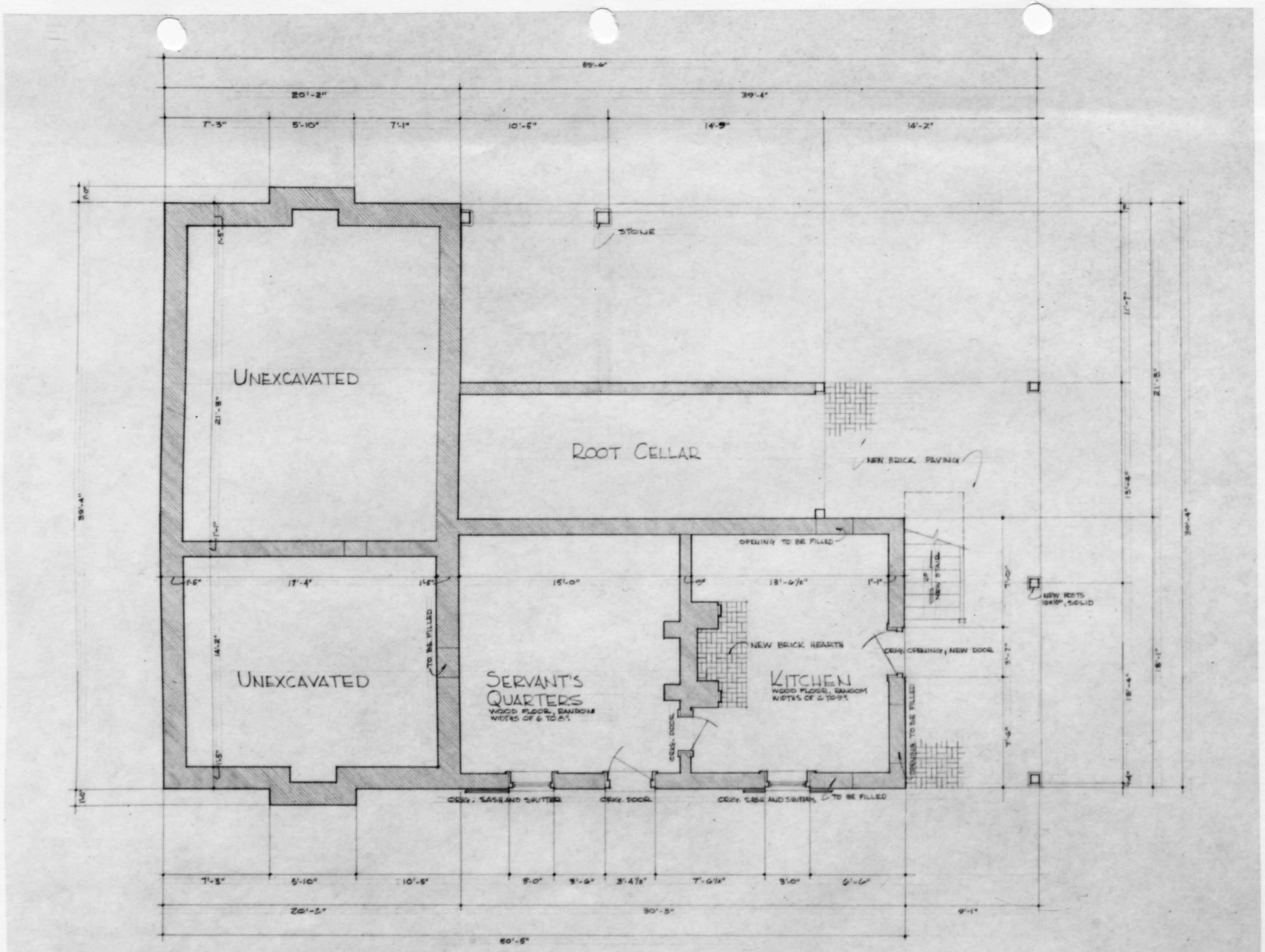
NORTH ELEVATION
1850

SOUTH ELEVATION
1869



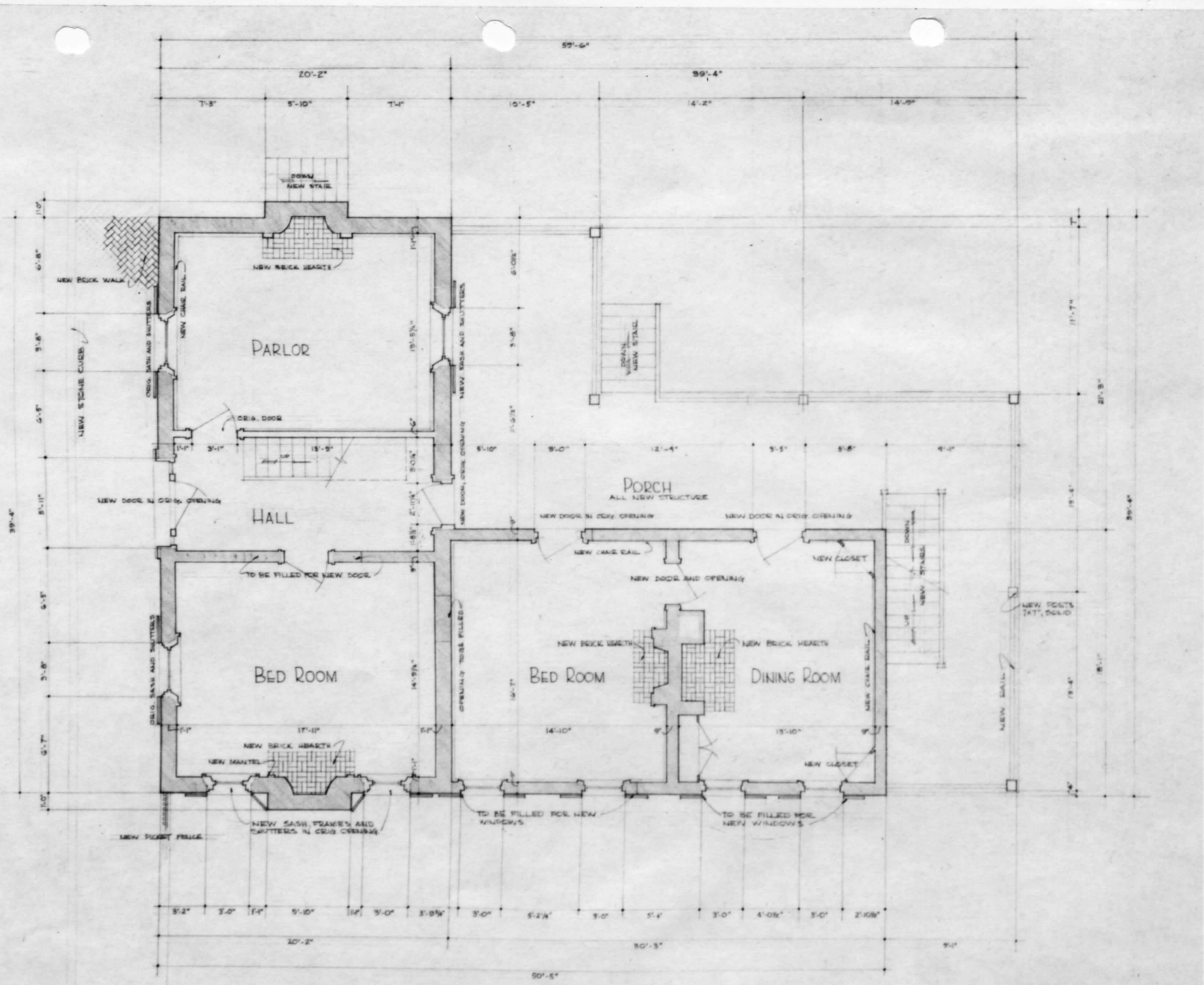


NORTH ELEVATION
1869



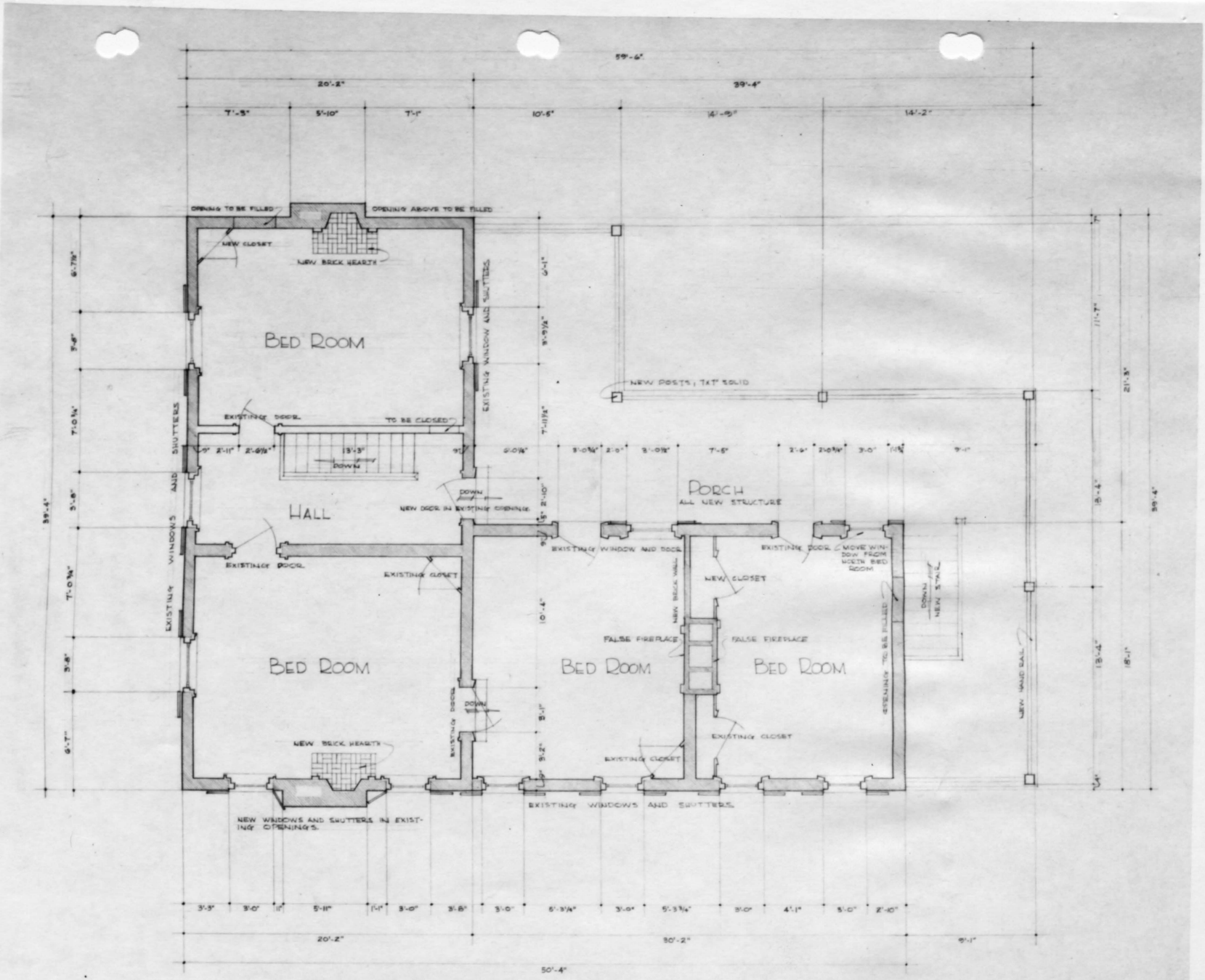
BASEMENT PLAN

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



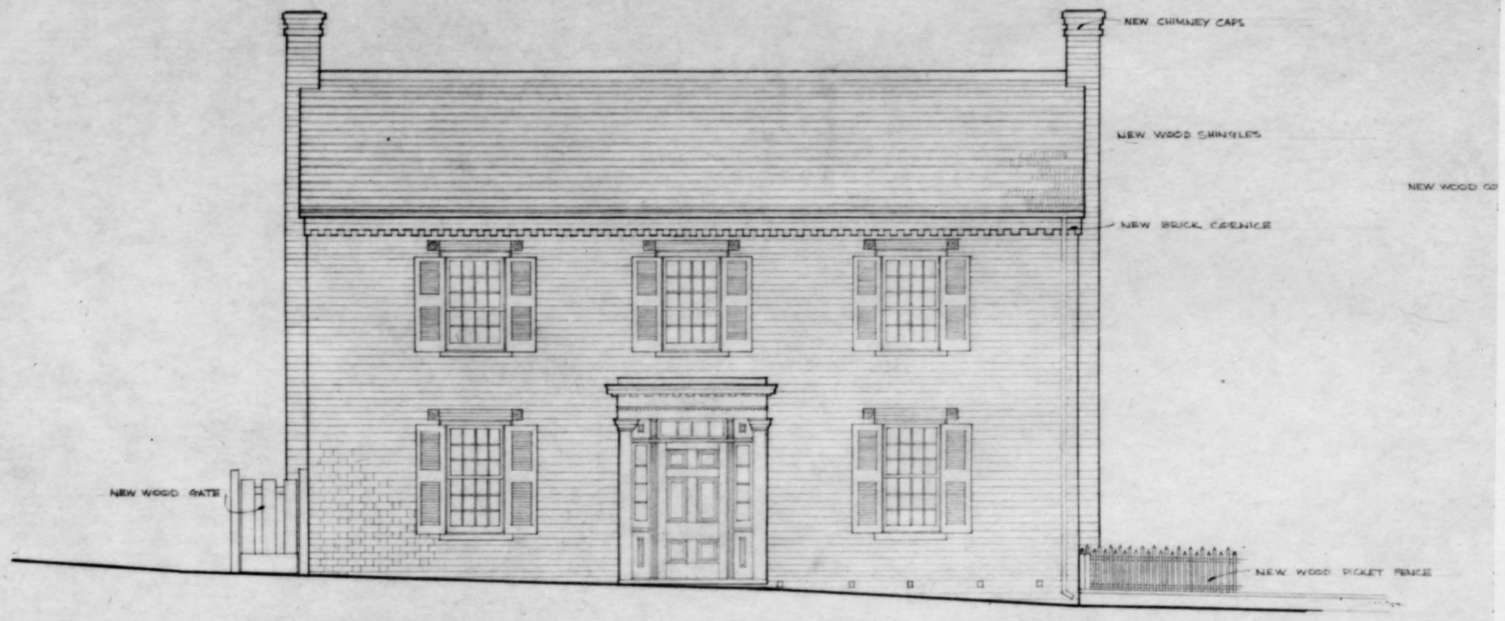
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



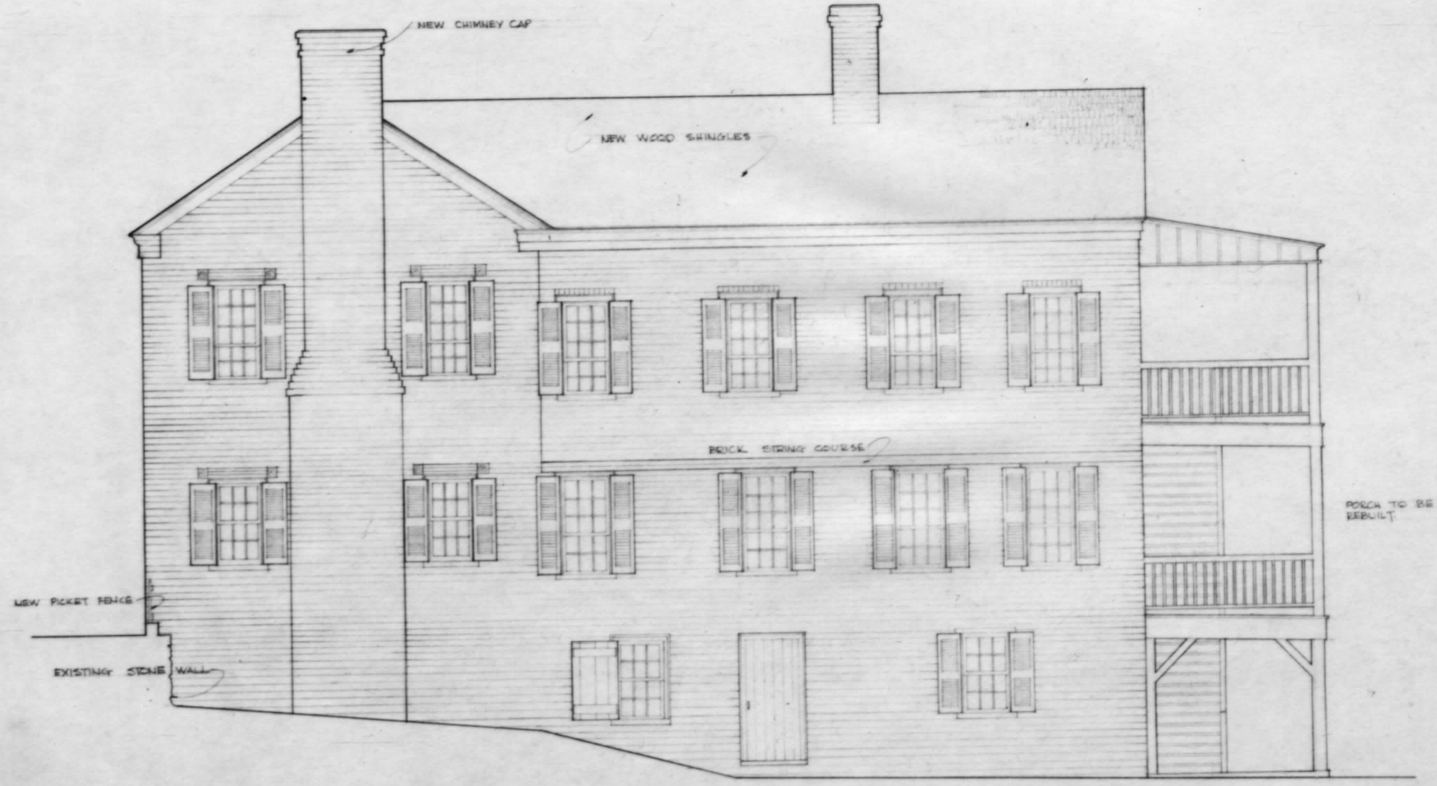
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"



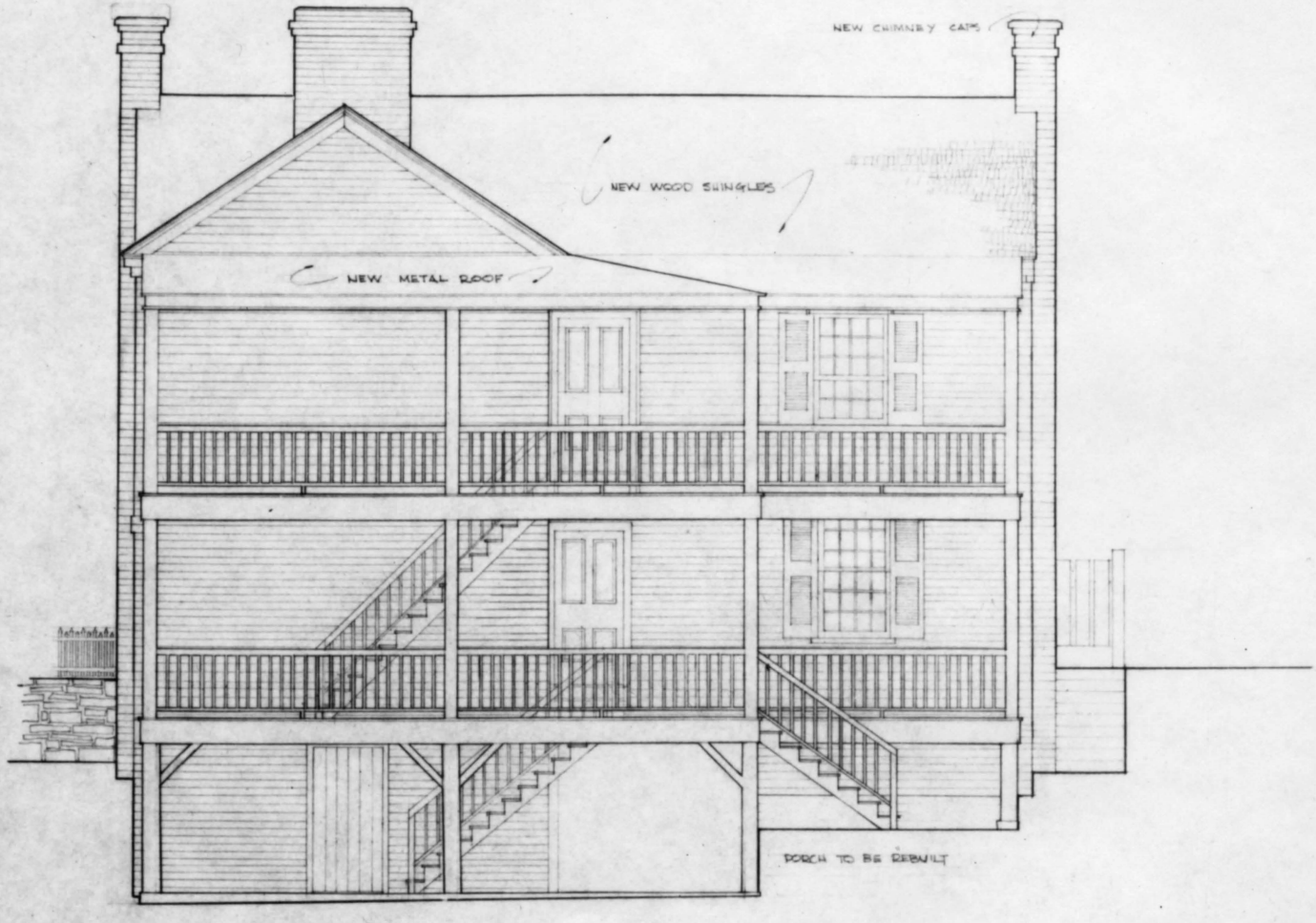
WEST (FRONT) ELEVATION

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



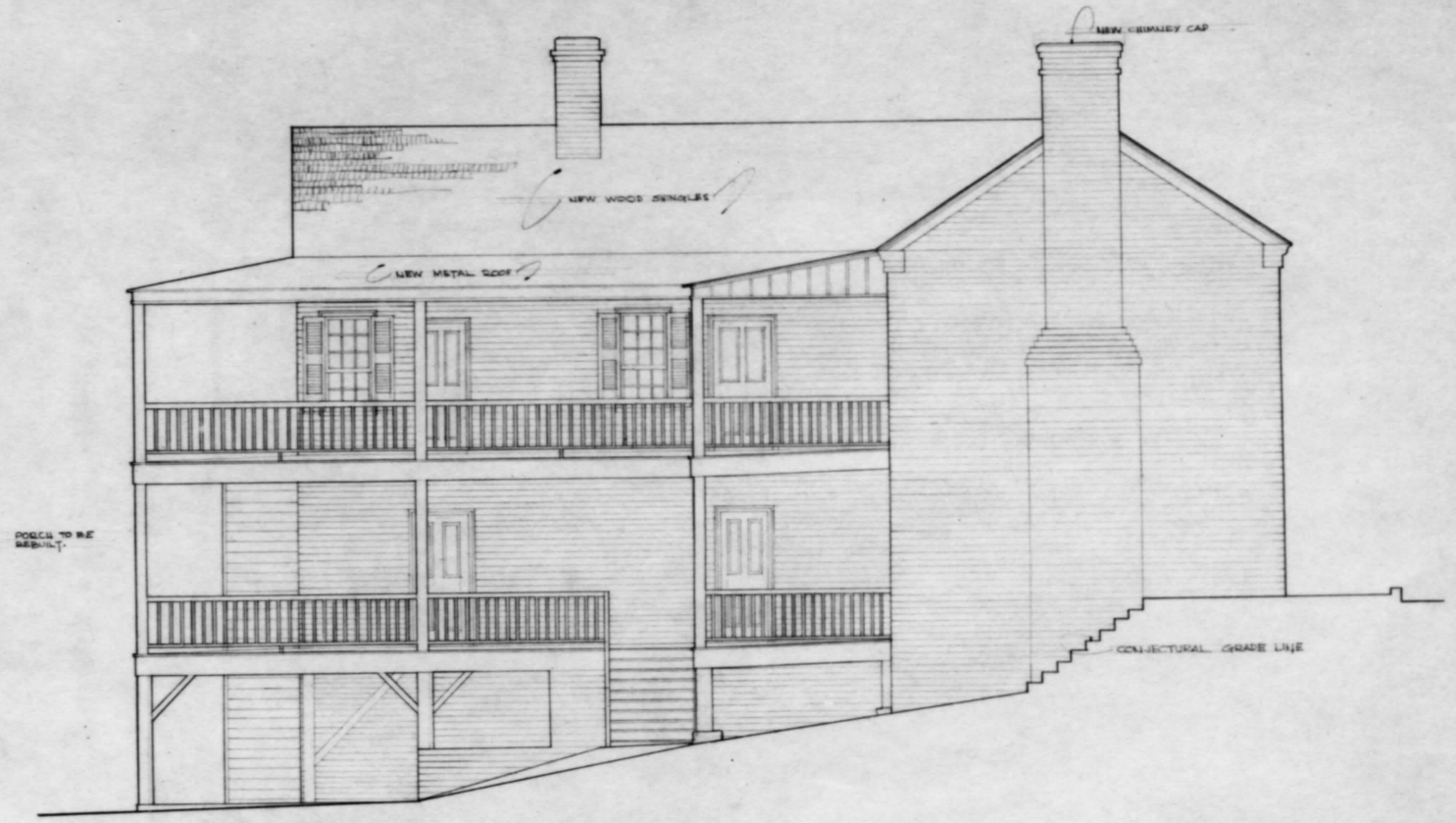
SOUTH ELEVATION

SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"



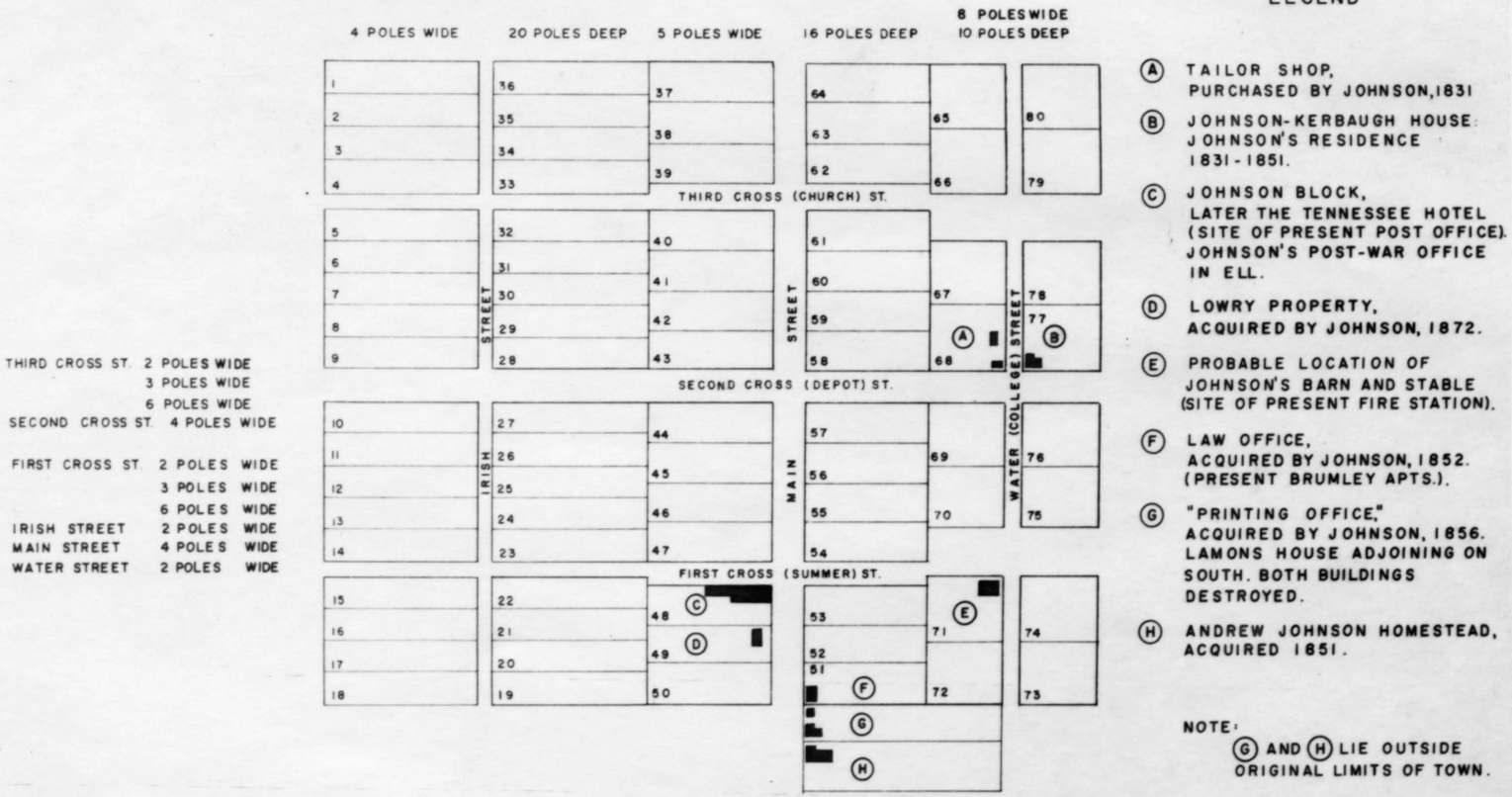
EAST ELEVATION

SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"



NORTH ELEVATION

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



LEGEND

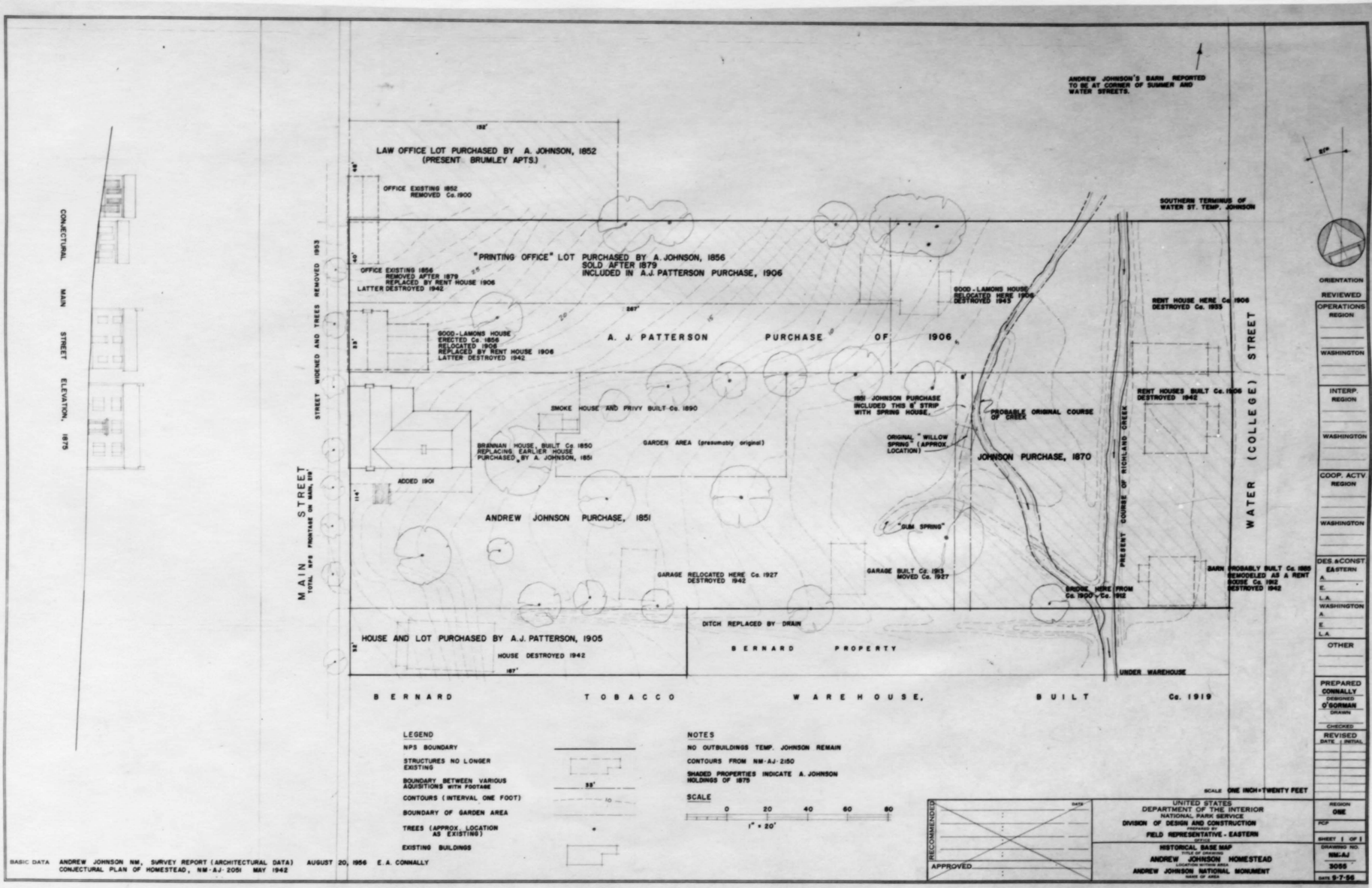
- (A) TAILOR SHOP, PURCHASED BY JOHNSON, 1831
- (B) JOHNSON-KERBAUGH HOUSE: JOHNSON'S RESIDENCE 1831-1851.
- (C) JOHNSON BLOCK, LATER THE TENNESSEE HOTEL (SITE OF PRESENT POST OFFICE). JOHNSON'S POST-WAR OFFICE IN ELL.
- (D) LOWRY PROPERTY, ACQUIRED BY JOHNSON, 1872.
- (E) PROBABLE LOCATION OF JOHNSON'S 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.

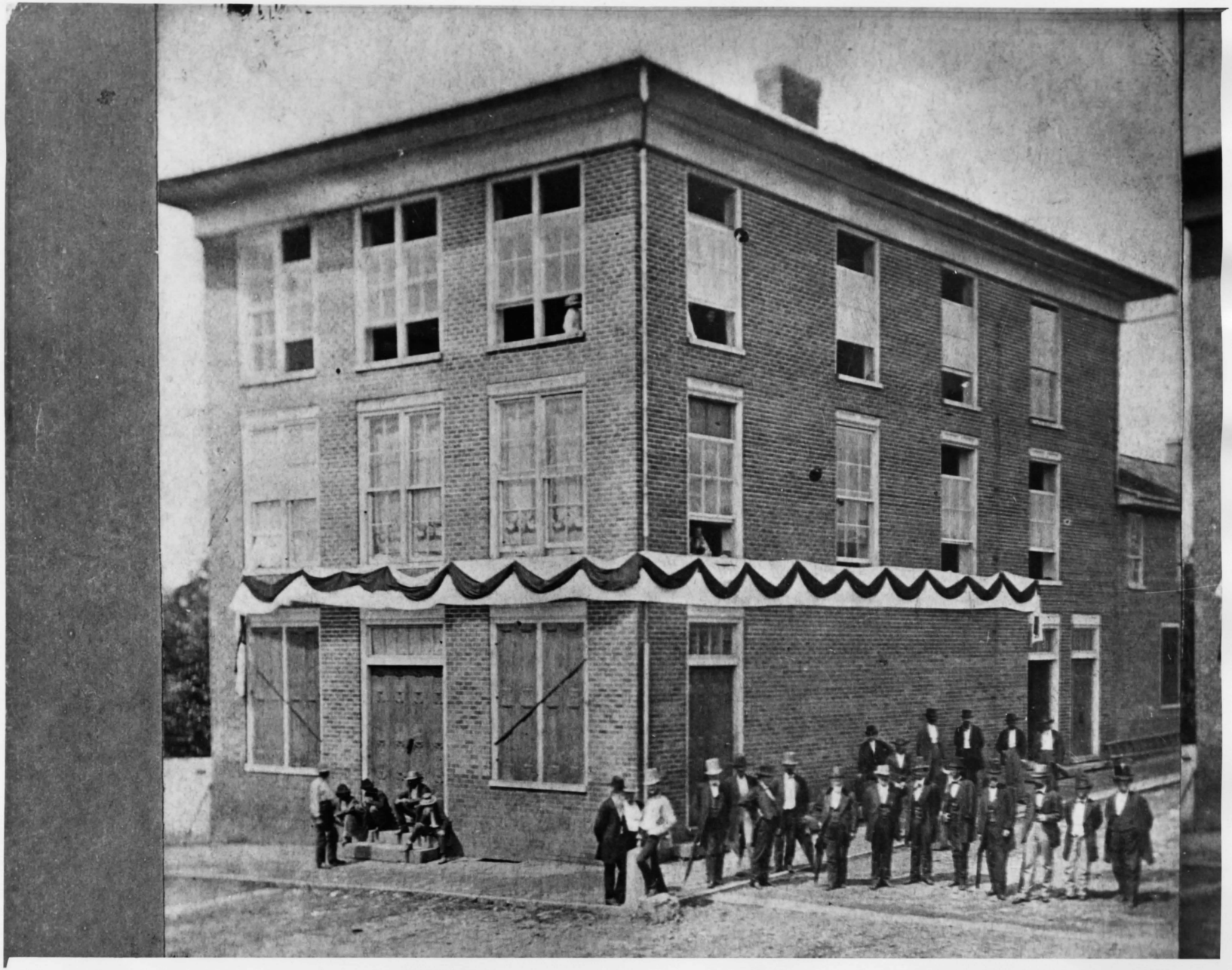


Illustration 2

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.

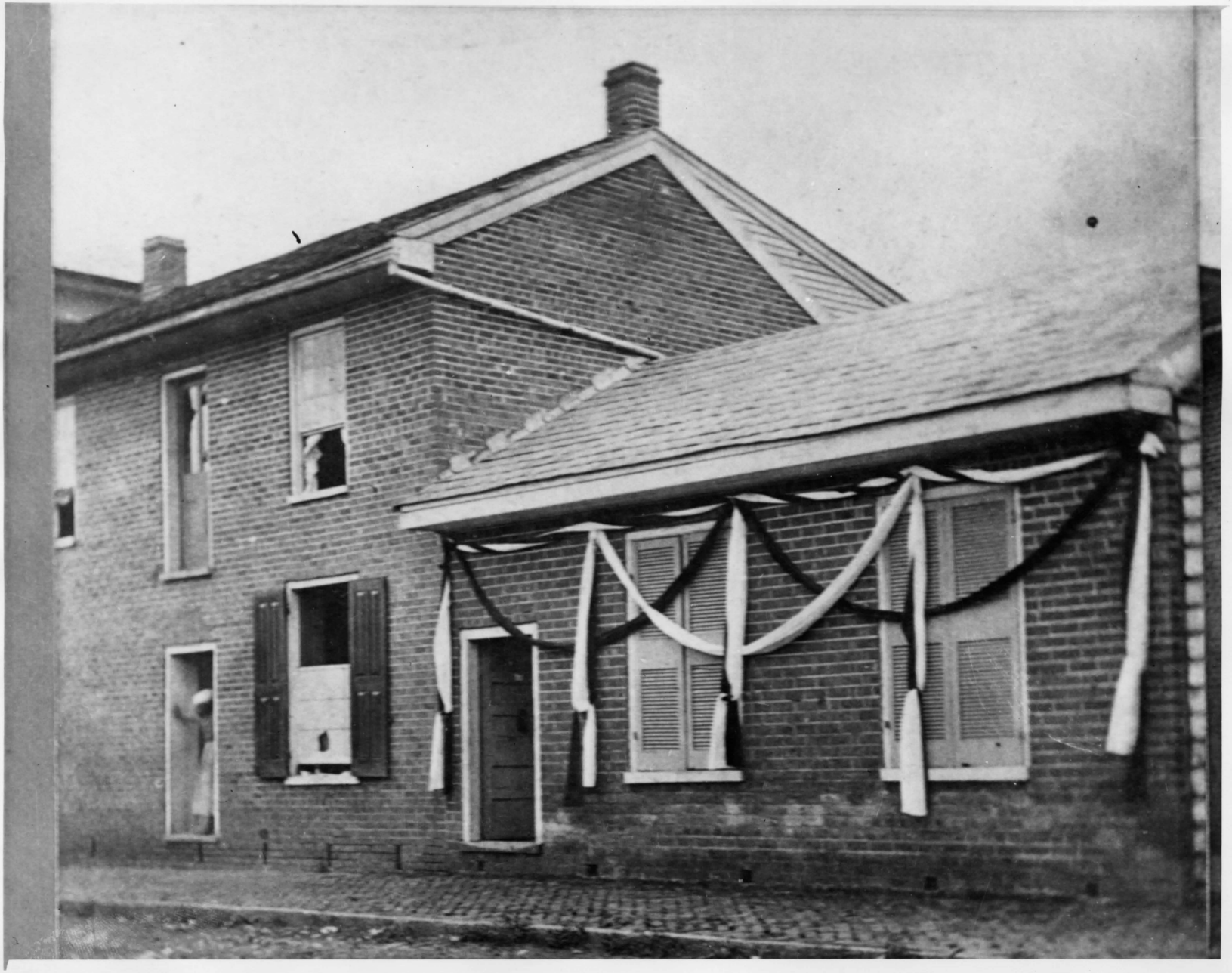


Illustration 3

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.

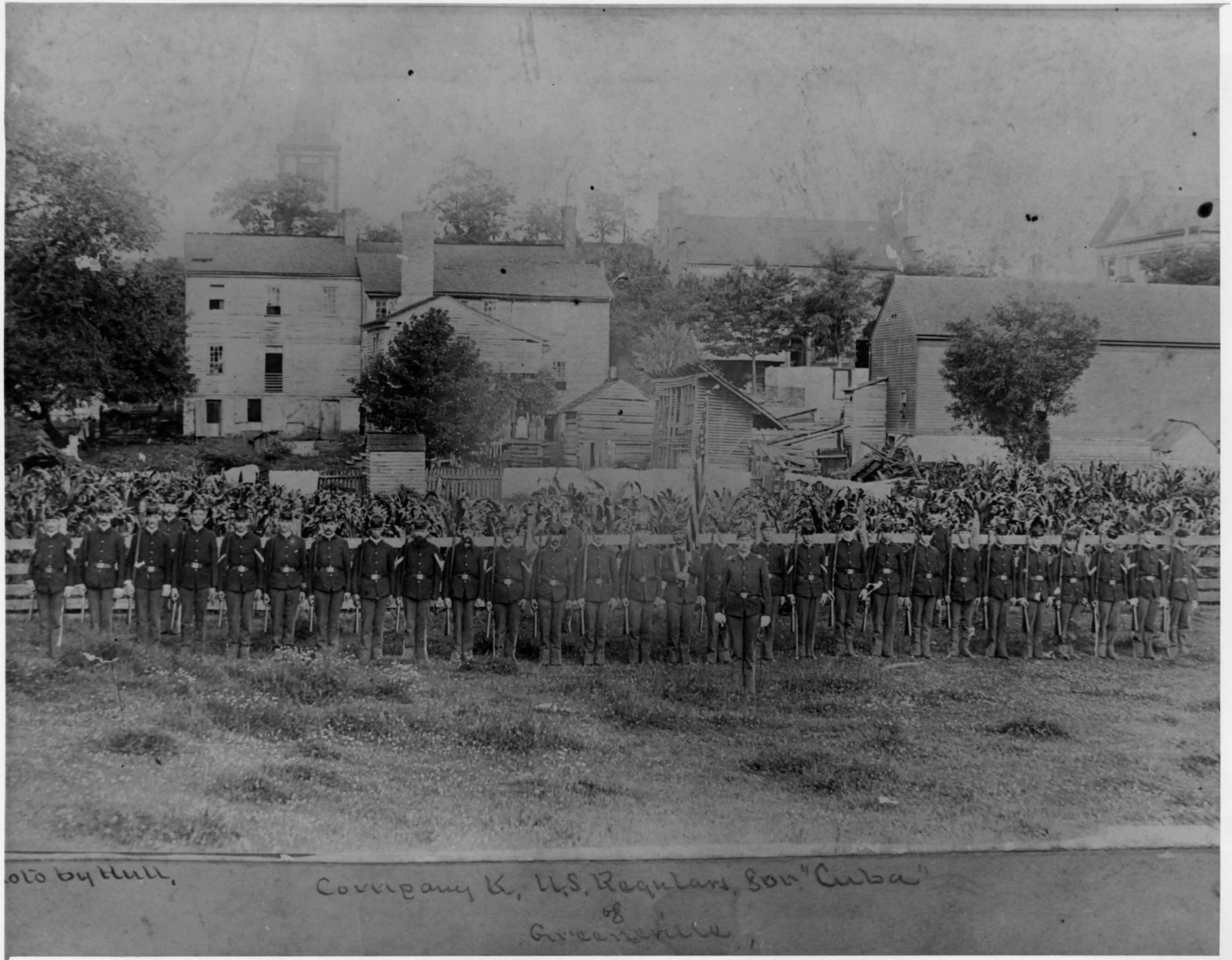


Illustration 7

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.



oto 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 top-ing 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 po ble 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, foliag 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. Wh preparing to wash, fill the boiler half f of water and add a teacupful of fluid: so the clothes in the ordinary way and p them into the water while cold. Raise the boiling point and keep the clothes 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 eat 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 ve fine and brilliant whitewash preparati 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 onto 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.

POLITINHORN PRINTER

dashing' Feb 13th 1869

Mr. Ford Shown

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 Spr Chairs 1 Bar 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	154 50
"	10	105 lbs Hair Mattress @ 4.50. 1 Sprs Set 45.00.	139	50	
		1 Oak Set 60.00. 1 Single Bedstead 8.00.	70	00	
		1 Wn Bedstead 12.00. 2 Sets Springs 12.00.	24	00	
		2 " Sets Springs 20.00. 1 Walnut Table 7.00	27	00	
		1 Sprs Bureau Washstand 7.00.	7	00	
		Mats & Matting 15.00	15	00	282 50
					436 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.

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	1 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 Covd Dishes 2.50		3	37
4	Deep Dishes 2.50	2 Deep " 1.62	1 Drip Dish .35	3	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 1.75 1.25 2.00	1 Cream Jug .25	1 Sugar .50	2 Bowls 1.40	3
2	Pickle Dishes .75	1 Chamber Set 4.50	3.50	8	25
2	Hip Baths 9.00	½ Doz Goblets 1.25	½ Doz Tumblers .75	11	00
2	Salts .50	1 Bro Spittoon .50	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 ULLRICH, 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	Glass do			75
1	do		1	00
1	Shade			75
½	Dz Sun Chimneys (Extra)	100		50
1	Chimney for Hall Lamp (Extra)			15
1	Dz Wicks			20
1	pt Bottle Yomans Magnetic Renewer		1	00
			$18	47

Received Payment
C. Ullrich 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. T. 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 @ 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	@ 70¢	1 75	
	2 lbs pat. dryer	@ 25¢	50	24.50

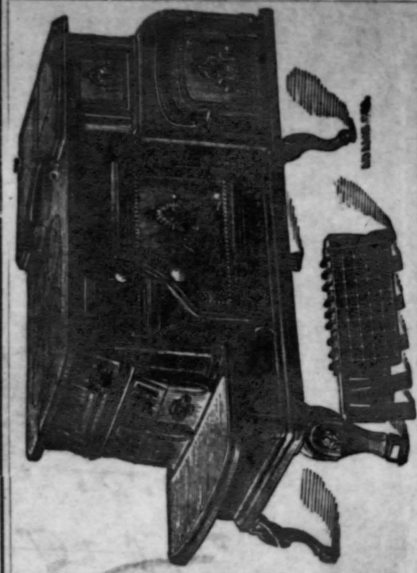
Rec'd payt

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 30 187

Received of Thos Maloney

Four & 50/100 Dollars

On acct in full

$4 50

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. }
EDW. RD DROP. }

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

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

Sent per R R to Henderson Station Greene Co Tenn.

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.

J. D. Henry

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, 1953.

(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.


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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.

