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DOCUMENTED REPORT ON

APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE

APPOMATTOX NATIONAL HISTORICAL SITE

by

Frank P. Cauble
Research Historian

1959

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APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE BUILDING

AT

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DEFINITION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

The scope of this study embraces a documented report, covering all available information, on the Appomattox Court House Building at the Appomattox Court House National Historical Park.

This historical survey is necessary because the original Court House is no longer in existence. The old Court House building burned on February 1, 1892, and no trace of it now remains above the ground level. All Appomattox County records, except the land tax books, were destroyed in the 1892 fire.

The destruction of the Court House by fire and the lack of official county records make detailed historical research doubly essential. Investigations and interviews have to be pursued and all available records have to be carefully studied in order that the contemplated restoration of the old Court House can be an authentic and trustworthy reproduction of the original building.

All who are interested in the restoration of the old Court House building realize the importance of Appomattox as a national historical shrine. The Court House and other buildings will be points of interest for the thousands of people who will visit Appomattox

Court House National Historical Park in the years to come.

FORMATION OF APPOMATTOX COUNTY

The act establishing the County of Appomattox was passed by the Virginia Legislature on February 8, 1845, and went into effect on May 1, 1845. (1)

For a number of years prior to 1845, there had been a considerable amount of agitation among some of the residents of Buckingham, Campbell, Charlotte, and Prince Edward counties for the establishment of this new county.

The citizens who favored this movement felt that a new county should be established, out of the large surrounding counties, so that a court of justice could be placed within what was then a reasonable distance of the people. At that period, travelling from one county seat to another was a slow and laborious, if not dangerous, task. Most of the rural roads in Virginia were so wretched that they hardly deserved the name of roads; bridges were quite often broken down; country lawyers, riding on horseback or travelling by stage, found it difficult to cover circuits of any great length. (2)

The formation of Appomattox County and the location of a Court House at the town of Clover Hill made a seat of justice no farther than 14 miles away from any resi-

dent of the new county.

AUTHORIZATION OF CONSTRUCTION OF COURT HOUSE

When Appomattox County was officially established by an act of the Virginia Legislature, the erection of a Court House building was made mandatory.

According to The Revised Code of the Laws of Virginia, Volume I, published in 1819, every Virginia county was required to erect a "good and convenient" Court House and keep it in good repair.

> From time to time, forever hereafter, the court of every county and corporation within this Commonwealth, shall cause to be erected and kept in repair (or, where the same shall be already built, shall maintain and keep in good repair,) within each respective county and corporation, one good and convenient court-house of stone, brick, or timber... . (3)

It should be noted that this law respecting court houses in Virginia did not stipulate any minimum amount as the cost of the building or specify any minimum size.

In keeping with the provisions of this law, and in accordance with the further provisions of the legislative act which established the County of Appomattox, the proper county officials proceeded with the erection of a Court House building in the town of Clover Hill, the place designated as the county seat by the legislative act which established the county.

SITE OF THE COURT HOUSE BUILDING

Although the legislative act which established the County of Appomattox officially designated the site of the Court House building as "Clover Hill," this name never had much appeal and soon gave way in popular usage to the name of Appomattox Court House. (5) Thus it was that the Court House gave the town its name. Later on, because of the fortunes of war, the name of Appomattox Court House became known throughout the civilized world and the little town became famous as "the country village that history made immortal." (6)

The natural setting of the Court House building was a rather typical rural setting. It was located in a grove of locust trees and was surrounded by an unpainted post and rail fence about 4' high, with stiles on the east and west. (7) The exact shape and location of the fence will be shown by archeological investigations.

The land surrounding the Court House was a two-acre square. (8) This was in keeping with the law respecting court houses in Virginia, which stipulated that a site containing at least two acres was considered desirable for a Court House building.

> Where land shall not be already provided and appropriated for that purpose, such court may purchase two acres, whereon to erect the said public buildings, for the use of their county or corporation, and for no other use whatsoever. (9)

In accordance with this 1813 law, the legislative act which established the County of Appomattox authorized the county court of Appomattox County to

> provide a lot or lots of land at said place [Clover Hill], not exceeding two acres, (unless more be furnished by donation, in which case the justices may take and hold the same, provided the same shall not exceed five acres, and a full and satisfactory title be made thereto,) and upon which to erect the courthouse and such other necessary public buildings and fixtures as the convenience of the county requires under existing laws for holding courts and conducting business incident thereto... . (10)

EXACT LOCATION OF THE COURT HOUSE

On March 6, 1845, an effort was made to locate the Court House east of the Tavern so as to make the building range with the Tavern and be equidistant between the Tavern and the stable. (11) This unwise and premature plan, made before the county officially came into being, was later discarded and the Court House was placed on a two-acre tract of land in the center of the town of Clover Hill, the site being donated by Colonel Samuel D. McDearmon. (12) (13)

The long axis of the building ran north and south. The west side of the building was the front side, which made the east side the back side.

A good indication of the exact location of the Court House on its two-acre square of land is furnished by a surveyor's stone which is still standing. A photograph of the old Court House shows this stone as about 20'-25' from the west main wall of the building and about 12' from the

lower Court House porch. (14)

Archeological investigation will pin-point the exact location of the Court House building by uncovering the original foundation.

GENERAL APPEARANCE OF THE COURT HOUSE

The old village of Appomattox Court House was a rather typical nineteenth-century rural Virginia village; the box-like appearance of the old Court House was quite similar to that of many other rural court houses in the Old Dominion.

A general description of the village and Court House at Spotsylvania Court House by Bruce Catton is an almost perfect picture of the village and Court House at Appomattox Court House: "A sleepy village where a few stores and houses stood grouped about a little park containing a brick box of a building with Greek-revival pillars across the front, the whole place as insignificant and as unknown to the world at large as Chickamauga and Antietam creeks had been a year or so earlier." (15)

When the average person saw the old Court House, he evidently did not think that there was anything very distinctive or unusual about the building. That seems to be the most reasonable explanation why nearly all of the references to the old Court House are couched in very general terms. Detailed comments are practically non-existent. (16)

An early reference to the old Court House was made

in 1856 by a writer who described the building as a "handsome court house." (17)

When the Court House burned in 1892, a writer in the Lynchburg News said that the "burnt edifice was of brick but did not, as the result shows, possess any element of stability." (18) This writer bemoaned the loss of the Appomattox County records, but did not express any regret about the destruction of the building itself, which seems to indicate that the old Court House was not generally regarded as an outstanding public building or as an irreplaceable architectural gem.

Writing in the year 1927, Arthur H. Jennings called the old Court House a "conspicuous" building: "The most conspicuous houses in the village at the time of Lee's surrender were the Court House itself, now entirely gone and its site marked by a tablet, and, across the dirt road, the hotel, which still stands." (19)

In 1938, in An End to Valor, Philip Van Doren Stern referred to the "two-story brick court house standing in a central square" as a "substantially built court house."(20)

Soldiers who participated in the final battle at Appomattox Court House later wrote scores of articles about the events which took place at the time of the surrender. (21) Quite a few diaries, written partially at

Appomattox, have been preserved.(22) Unfortunately, the comments of these men about the village and the Court House are stated in very general terms. A typical comment was made by Thomas G. Jones, who took part in General John B. Gordon's final attack on the morning of April 9. He said; "We pressed on and beyond the Courthouse."(23)

These general references and descriptions are of practically no value in the restoration of the old Court House building contemplated by the National Park Service.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

The old Appomattox Court House was quite interesting from an architectural point of view.

If the county officials engaged a trained architect to draw the plans for the Court House, nothing is known about him, and there is virtually no probability that the services of such a person were engaged. It seems far more likely that an ordinary builder or draftsman, trained or untrained, drew the plans on the basis of ideas submitted to him by some of the leading citizens of the county. Both the county commissioners and a building committee probably had a hand in the planning of the building. This possibility is suggested by one advertisement for construction bids signed by "The Commissioners"(24) and a later advertisement signed by "The Committee."(25)

The lack of a trained architect to draw the plans does not mean that the Court House was hastily or carelessly planned. Since it was a whole year after the formation of the county before bids were solicited for the construction of the Court House, it seems that considerable thought and effort must have gone into the planning of the building.

The architectural style which was finally selected was a variation of the "Tuscan" order. This was a modified Doric style, of late Roman origin, which was characterized by unfluted columns, few and bold moldings, and general lack of ornament.

In keeping with the modified Tuscan order, the exterior of the Court House was exceedingly plain. Except for the dentil courses, the use of moldings, and the balustrades, there was an almost complete lack of ornamentation on the outside of the building.

There was absolutely no variety in the manner of laying the brick walls. Not a single brick was used to produce any sort of pattern or design.

This extreme plainness was not unusual. It was a period when plain court houses were fashionable in Virginia. The Campbell County Court House, erected at Rustburg in 1848, has a plainer exterior than the exterior

of the old Appomattox Court House. Even the dentil courses are lacking in the Campbell County building.(26)

The plain Tuscan order enjoyed a considerable vogue in Virginia because it was favored by Thomas Jefferson, an ardent student of architecture, who drew the plans for the Court House erected in Buckingham County in 1825.(27) Jefferson's drawings and specifications for the Buckingham edifice are still in existence and clearly state that the order of the architecture was "Tuscan."(28)

There were many differences between the appearance of the old Buckingham Court House, later destroyed by fire, and the old Appomattox Court House, likewise the victim of flames. It is not believed that the old Buckingham Court House had more than a very slight influence on the builders of the old Appomattox Court House.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND DRAWINGS OF THE COURT HOUSE

It is fortunate that some of the official wartime pictures of Appomattox Court House show many of the features of the Court House building in good detail. These pictures, numbers 219 and 222 in the Brady collection of the Library of Congress,(29) have been so frequently reprinted that they are familiar to every student of American history. As invaluable as these excellent photographs are, it must be admitted that the soldiers and civilians in front of the Court House hide many details about the build-

ing. The foliage of the trees likewise obscures large sections of the building.

A later photograph of the Court House, perhaps made as late as 1890, was published in The Real America in Romance: Brothers For Ever.(30) This picture is extremely valuable because it shows details which are not visible in the Brady photographs. However, it must be used with considerable caution. The columns and the balustrades in this picture are not the same as the ones in the 1865 pictures. At least one shutter has been changed. A Bulletin Board has been added.

After the war, a number of artists made sketches of scenes in and around Appomattox Court House. These sketches are of some worth in connection with the restoration work at the Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, but they must always be used with a great deal of caution. For example, the Webber drawing, which contains a small inset of the old Court House, shows a fence around the Court House which has only four rails. This is an obvious error and indicates that the Webber and other drawings of the surrender scene are not always accurate in regard to various details.(31)

For a number of years, various National Park Service historians have conducted interviews with people who remembered the old Court House. Some of these interviews

were conducted as far back as 1940 and contain valuable information about the old Court House.(32)

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

An advertisement for construction bids, published in the Lynchburg News on May 11, 1846, informed prospective bidders that plans and specifications for the building had been deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Court, where they could be inspected by contractors. These original plans and specifications are no longer in existence.

The same advertisement said that the building was to be of brick, covered with tin, and to be 40 by 50 feet in size. Some change was evidently made in these specifications, because the wartime pictures do not show that the building was covered with tin. (Tin shingles were used in 1846 however.)

The photographs of the building show that the main walls contained about 100 courses of brick, which would have made the building walls about 20' high.

In 1940, a blue print of the exterior and interior plan of the Court House building was drawn from memory by Mr. C. A. Hancock of Huntington, West Virginia. This plan is in the map file of the Appomattox Court House National Historical Park.

A sketch of the Court House was made by Mr. William A. Moses on October 17, 1941. This sketch is on file at the Appomattox Court House National Historical Park.

Details in regard to various parts of the Court House building are given in this report under the various headings.

COST OF THE COURT HOUSE BUILDING

It seems reasonable to believe that the Court House building was constructed at a total cost of approximately $4,000.

This figure appears to be fairly accurate for the following reasons:

(1) $4,000 was the amount of insurance which was carried on the building when it burned in 1892.(33) This was apparently the original amount of insurance and probably represented the cost of erecting the building in 1846.

(2) Judging by one of the advertisements for construction bids, $4,000 appears to have been in the neighborhood of the amount which the county officials expected to spend on the building. This advertisement said: "The terms of payment will be $1000 out of this year's levy, $1000 out of next year's, and the balance in equal parts out of the levies of the two succeeding years."(34)

(3) $4,000 was virtually the same amount which was spent for the construction of the old Buckingham County Court House in 1825. Thomas Jefferson estimated the cost of the Buckingham Court House at $4,206.(35) The Buckingham building would have cost a little more even though it

was constructed twenty years earlier because it was somewhat larger than the one in Appomattox County.

The exact cost of the Court House cannot be determined because the financial records of Appomattox County for the period under discussion are no longer available. All the early records were destroyed when the Court House burned in 1892.(36) Attempts to discover some of the county's banking records at the Virginia State Library, the Library of the University of Virginia, and other places have proved fruitless.

It is known that Appomattox County had a bank account in the First National Bank of Lynchburg in 1892,(37) and the county's funds were probably deposited in a Lynchburg bank from the very beginning of the county, but the early bank records at Lynchburg are no longer in existence.

From all the available evidence, $4,000 seems to be a very reasonable estimate of the amount of money it took to erect the old Court House.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE OLD COURT HOUSE

The Foundation

At the period when the Appomattox Court House building was erected, it was customary for builders to construct a brick building upon a rock foundation. A trench of sufficient size was dug and large stones were laid in the

trench at right angles to the building wall. Unless soil conditions were very unusual, a trench about 2' deep was ordinarily considered adequate for a good foundation, this being the depth mentioned by Thomas Jefferson in connection with the construction of the old Buckingham County Court House.(38)

Stones were generally used for the building wall up to the ground level, and were frequently used for several feet above the ground level.(39)

Building practices varied from place to place in Virginia, however, and it should be noted that no stones are visible above the ground level in the only photograph of the old Appomattox Court House which shows the walls at ground level. Since other buildings at the Appomattox Court House National Historical Park do not have stone foundations, it must be presumed that a brick foundation, resting directly on the red clay soil, was used for the old Court House building.

It is not likely that many of the bricks below ground level were removed when the material in the old Court House was salvaged. Archeological study will doubtless uncover the original foundation of the Court House building.

The Outside Walls

The outside walls of the Court House were of solid

brick construction.

All the bricks visible in the photographs were laid in straight lengthwise courses or in what is ordinarily called a common bond. There is no evidence in the photographs that any attempt was made to vary the common bond pattern at any place in the building.

The first floor walls were probably 16" thick, and it seems likely that the second floor walls were at least 12" thick. The walls appear to have been about 20' high.

Since 70,700 bricks were salvaged from the burned Court House,(40) it is estimated that somewhere around 100,000 bricks might have been used in the construction of the old Court House. It is taken for granted that it was impossible to salvage all the bricks which were used in the building originally.

It is known that many of the bricks used in building the clerk's office at the new Court House site were salvaged from the old Court House. Superintendent H. A. Gurney made a study of the bricks in the new clerk's office and found that the bricks in the exterior walls of the clerk's office up to a course about level with the windows were of old brick and a sizeable number of the bricks showed traces of plaster still adhering to them. The bricks above the top of the windows were quite differ-

ent and duplicated the bricks in the new Court House building.

Superintendent Gurney found the size of the old bricks to be as follows:

Length	7-11/16 to 8-1/16"
Width at end	3-15/16 to 4"
Thickness	2-11/16 to 2-13/16"

(41)

The lack of uniformity in the size of the bricks in the old Court House walls should be carefully noted. There was a considerable variation in size. This is a feature which should be preserved in the restoration of the old Court House.

The bricks in the clerk's office building at the new Court House site will provide the best source of information in regard to color, size, and lay up for the proposed rebuilding of the old Court House.

The bricks used in the old Court House building were made in the vicinity of the old village of Appomattox Court House. Superintendent Gurney and Architect Albert Alexander found the site of an old brick kiln about 300 yards northwest of the old Court House site.(42)

S. B. Walker, writing in the Lynchburg News, said that he remembered "when the bricks were made for 'Raine's Tavern,' which became noted as the McLean house."(43)

The color of the bricks came from the local red-clay soil and the method of burning. Although the bricks appear to be old-fashioned when contrasted with the bricks of the present day, they had a very definite character which added much to the appearance of the old Court House.

It should be observed that the mortar joints in the brick walls look very white in the 1865 photographs. This indicates that the mortar joints had probably been painted or "pencilled" to make them appear whiter.

The Roof

The wartime photographs clearly show that the main roof of the Court House building was of "hip" style construction. The pitch of the roof appears to have been about 5:12.

The same photographs give a fairly good view of the roofing material and reveal that wooden shingles were used to cover the roof. This was in keeping with the roofing material used on most of the other buildings in the old village of Appomattox Court House.

Although one of the advertisements for construction bids definitely stated that the Court House roof was to be of tin,(44) a change in the specifications must have been made before the contract was actually awarded. Since a tin roof would have lasted for many years, there is no

possibility that wooden shingles might have replaced an original tin roof sometime between 1846 and 1865.

Reuben Bryant of Rosebower, who was the assistant Clerk of the Court when the Court House burned in 1892, made the statement that the old Court House had a tin roof.(45) A tin roof is also indicated on the drawing prepared by Mr. C. A. Hancock. It is presumed that the original wooden shingles were replaced with a tin roof sometime after 1865, but this possibility of a later tin roof may be disregarded.

The photographs show that the main roof was provided with metal gutters, which had long down spouts at the four corners of the building on the east and west. The down spouts seem to have been connected directly to the gutters on the outside of the cornice, instead of through the cornice, and a molding strip was used underneath the gutters. A dentil course was used just beneath this molding, and there appears to have been a projecting molding a little ways under the dentil course.

The Chimneys

The old Court House had four identical brick chimneys which were entirely inside the building. They were located at each end of the building, somewhat near the corners, and were evidently about 5' wide.

The chimneys appear to have extended at least as high as the ridge of the roof and perhaps a few inches higher.

Since the chimneys did not extend beyond the building wall on the ends of the building, the outside building wall seems to have formed one side of the chimneys. The other three sides were built inside the building and probably extended about 15" into the interior.

The chimneys apparently had double flues. The photographs show that the chimneys had brick caps and that the caps were of a conventional design.

The Steps and Railing

Stone steps were used at the Court House porches on the east and west. The steps must have been rather impressive, because they were especially mentioned by a writer who described the old Court House in 1887.(47)

The steps seem to have been 8' long, with 8" risers, and the face of the treads about 12" wide. The steps at the Campbell County Court House in Rustburg have the same dimensions.

Since there were 14 steps, it would seem that the steps extended about 14' into the Court House yard.

All the steps appear to have been the same length, although the bottom step might have been slightly longer.

Bricks were used to support the stone steps. The bricks

extended as far as the edge of the porches and might have extended a few inches under the edge of the upper porches in order to provide some extra support for the upper porches.

An iron railing was used on both sides of the stone steps. This railing was round and appears to have been about 1½-2" in diameter.

An iron post was used on the bottom step. This post was very plain and had a round, spire-shaped top. It was about 48" high.

Small round iron rods were attached to the hand rail and anchored to each step, one rod being used on each step. The rods appear to have been about 32" high and do not seem to have been ornamented in any way.

The iron posts and rods look as if they had been painted black. Both the post cap and the hand rails appear much brighter than the rest of the iron work. Perhaps this was because people rubbed their hands on the post cap and hand rails until they became shiny.

When the material in the old Court House was salvaged, the stone steps were removed and were used in the base of the porch in the new clerk's office. The old iron railing anchor points are still visible in these stones.

Lower and Upper Porches

The old Court House had two lower porches underneath two upper porches, both lower porches being identical in size with the two upper porches.

Since they were on the ground level, the two lower porches were paved with bricks, like the ground floor of the Court House itself. A stone coping, about 6" thick, is visible on the west side of the Court House at the edge of the lower porch. It surmounted a low brick wall, about 18" high, which was built around this lower porch. A similar brick wall with a stone coping was undoubtedly used around the lower porch on the east side.

A small entrance to the lower porches seems to have been provided beside the main stone steps. Such an entrance seems to be visible on the southwest side. It is reasonable to believe that there were four such entrances beside the main stone steps.

There were two upper wooden porches, one on the west side and the other on the east. Both porches were identical.

The porch floors were about 10' from the ground and were approximately 16' x 8' in area.

The upper porches rested on two round wooden columns. Since they were later replaced with other columns, the original columns apparently deteriorated rather rapidly. The lower supporting columns rested on the stone coping

at the outside corners of the lower porches.

The upper porches were provided with wooden balustrades (described in the following section) and had two round wooden columns at the outside corners, directly over the two lower columns. These columns were slightly tapered. Both the lower and upper columns were apparently of the same diameter and had the same decorative details. They had square wooden caps and bases, about 4" thick. The upper columns were about 8' high and the lower columns about 7'.

Pilasters were used at the junction of the porch to the main building. The pilasters were single tapered boards, at least 2" thick. They were tapered from top to bottom. A strip on each side projected about 1⅛" and there was a molding on the inside of the edge strip. The overall width of the molding and edge strip was about 3".

Although both lower and upper outside columns were replaced with square columns after 1865, no changes appear to have been made in the pilasters.

The Balustrades

The two upper porches on the west and east were surrounded with wooden balustrades about 36" high.

On the sides of the porches the balustrades were attached to the pilasters and outside columns. Unfortunately, the end or stub posts at the head of the

steps are not visible in any of the photographs and it is a moot question as to whether these posts were round or square. It is my opinion that they were probably round, in keeping with the columns and balusters.

The bottom rail of the balustrades was considerably larger than the top rail. The bottom rail was evidently plain, while the top rail appears to have been ornamented with some sort of rabbet or groove.

The balusters were turned and the turned area was somewhat tapered from top to bottom, flaring out near the bottom and then becoming smaller again. The balusters had small square ends.

The wartime photographs show that one or two balusters were missing from the west balustrade in 1865. Other balusters must have disappeared with the passing of the years, and a later photograph shows that the original balusters were all replaced with balusters of a different style.(47) This must be regarded as an unfortunate change, because the original balusters were much more in keeping with the architectural style of the building than the balusters which replaced them.

The Pediments of the Porches

The Court House porches on the east and west were provided with pediments, both pediments being identical.

The entablature, consisting of the architrave, frieze, and cornice, was ornamented as follows:

The architrave (immediately above the supporting columns) was ornamented with a rather bold projecting molding.

There was a dentil course at the top of the frieze. This was a series of small rectangular blocks projecting like teeth. A small bed molding was used above the dentil course.

The pediment cornice was decorated with dentil courses. It should be noted that the blocks in these dentil courses were smaller than the ones used on the cornice of the main roof. The triangular area of the pediment was plain and undecorated.

The pitch of the porch roofs was approximately the same as the pitch of the main roof, about 5:12.

The porch roofs were provided with metal gutters. In the 1865 pictures a short down spout is visible on the west porch gutter. This spout appears to have extended a short distance from the cornice and evidently did not go all the way to the ground. The same type of spout still existed when the picture was made which was published in The Real America in Romance: Brothers For Ever. Since the amount of rain on the porch roofs would not have been an excessive amount, it seems likely that the porch gutters

were never equipped with down spouts which went all the way to the ground. If the spouts had gone all the way to the ground, they would probably have been attached at the junction of the porch and the main building.

The Windows

It is assumed that the old Court House had a total of 17 windows.

The location of the windows was as follows: 4 were on the west side; 4 were on the east side; 4 were on the north end; 5 were on the south end. (48)

The second-floor windows on the front and back sides were about 2' longer than the end and first-floor windows. These larger windows had 24 panes of glass, about 9" x 12" in size, which were arranged in 6 rows of 4 panes. This made these windows about 36" x 72" in size.

The smaller windows had 16 panes of glass, about 9" x 12" in size, arranged in 4 rows of 4 panes, which made them about 36" x 48" in size. On the front and back, the smaller windows were directly under the larger windows.

All of the outside window frames were plain and undecorated with the exception of the lintel strips. All of the windows had outside lintel strips which extended about 6" beyond the window frames on each side. The lintel strips had a square medallion block on each end of the strip, and this block was ornamented with a three-cornered design

which somewhat resembled a clover leaf. Could the idea for such a design have originated in the fact that the old Court House was located in the town of Clover Hill?

Since the other buildings in the Appomattox Court House National Historical Park do not have windows equipped with weights, it is assumed that the windows in the old Court House did not have weights. The upper sashes were probably stationary.

It should be noted that the large and small windows in the McLean house are similar in proportion to the large and small windows in the old Court House. The texture of the glass in the Court House window panes was probably quite similar to that used in the McLean house.

On the inside of the building, it is assumed that the window stools of the larger windows were about 25" from the floor. Since the smaller windows were about 24" shorter than the larger windows, their window stools were about 48" from the floor level. The width of the window stools would have been in keeping with the width of the building walls.

The window jambs might have been splayed on the inside of the building. The casing boards, probably about 6" wide, would have been of molded lumber and the lintel strips would probably have been finished with 6" x 6" medallion blocks. The window aprons were probably finish-

ed with molding strips, about 4-4½" wide, with a 1" set back at each end. It is likely that the window frames and window sashes were put together with wooden pegs. All of these details can be observed in the Campbell County Court House, erected in 1848 at Rustburg, Virginia.

The Window Shutters

All of the old Court House windows were equipped with shutters fitted with stationary louvers.

The wartime photographs show that the louvers were divided by a single board into an upper and a lower panel. Each shutter was equipped with two hinges. The shutters were painted green and were quite conventional in their appearance.(49) They were similar in design to the shutters now being used on the Clover Hill Tavern.

The photograph published in The Real America in Romance: Brothers For Ever reveals that sometime after 1865 a shutter on the southwest side of the building was replaced with a shutter of a different design. One shutter was missing from this window in 1865 and both shutters were probably replaced. Curiously enough, the same shutter was missing when the later photograph was made.

The photographs do not show that any fasteners were provided to hold the shutters in place whenever they were opened. This might explain why the shutter on the southwest side of the building was missing both in 1865 and at a later date.

The Outside Doors

There were 4 outside doors, 2 on the west side and 2 on the east. There were 2 doors on the second floor, and 2 on the first, with all the doors being in the center of the building.

Both the first and second floor doors appear to have been the same size, about 4' x 8'.(50) They were probably double doors and were of heavy, wooden construction. They were painted some sort of dark color, probably a dark brown. The doors were evidently conventional 4-panel doors, and the hardware was probably typical of the period.

All the outside doors probably had stone thresholds about 18" wide. The stone thresholds on the first floor would have been level with the brick floor, while the thresholds on the second floor were probably elevated about 6" (the thickness of the stone) above the porch floor and were probably slightly sloping toward the porch. They might have had bevelled ends. The outside doors might have had some simple recessed decorations on the inside of the door jambs. No ornamentation is visible in the photographs.

There appears to have been some sort of transom over the second floor doors. This is faintly visible in the wartime photographs and was doubtless a part of the original building.

The Outside Woodwork

Various individuals who remembered the old Court House have been interviewed about the outside woodwork, and all have agreed in saying that the outside woodwork was made of heart-pine lumber.(51)

This sort of lumber is well known for its durable character. Even when it is directly exposed to the weather, it is very rot resistant, and it will last almost indefinitely if it is kept painted at regular intervals.

With the exception of the doors and shutters, the photographs show that all of the outside woodwork was painted white.

The Cornerstone

A dark area which somewhat resembles a cornerstone is visible in the photograph published in The Real America in Romance: Brothers For Ever. This area is not visible in the Brady photographs because it is hidden from view by the people standing in front of the old Court House.

The cornerstone, if there was one, was located on the northwest corner, about 5' from the ground, and appears to have been about 12" x 12" in size. This location would have been about the spot generally used for a cornerstone.

The cornerstone appears to have been about the same color as the stone steps and might have been made out of the same sort of stone.

It is believed that some sort of cornerstone-laying ceremony was held in connection with the laying of the cornerstone and that it was probably laid by some Masonic Lodge in the Appomattox area. Many of the most prominent citizens of Appomattox County were members of the Masonic order and it seems likely that they would have insisted on a cornerstone-laying ceremony conducted by the Masons.(52) There was a Masonic Lodge at Clover Hill, Monroe Lodge No. 107, but it was not chartered until December 12, 1848.(53) It is possible that additional research will discover something about the cornerstone-laying ceremony.

The Inside Walls

The walls were plastered throughout the inside of the old Court House building.

Plaster was applied directly to the brick walls and brick partitions. Superintendent H. A. Gurney, in his study of the old bricks which were used in the new clerk's office, found plaster still clinging to some of the bricks. Plastering directly against the bricks, without the use of lathes, was the general practice at the time the old Court House was erected.

The baseboards were apparently made of pine lumber, about 12"-14" high, plus a 2½" molding strip at the top, and were probably painted a tan or light brown, as in the Campbell County Court House at Rustburg.

The Inside Doors

The inside doors were evidently conventional 4-panel wooden doors, and their size is estimated at about 3'6"x 7'6".

The door facings were probably made of molded boards, about 6" or 7" wide, with medallion blocks at the upper corners. It is likely that there would have been a plain block at the lower corners to correspond with the height of the baseboard.

The threshold or carpet boards of the inside doors were probably single pine boards about 15" wide. It is likely that the door frames were fastened together with wooden pegs.

The door facings were probably painted white, while the doors themselves might have been painted a medium brown, as is the case in the Campbell County Court House at Rustburg.

The Inside Floors

It is definitely known that the first floor of the old Court House was paved with bricks, which were evidently turned on edge rather than laid flat.(54) A writer in 1887 mentioned the "damp brick floor" of the old Court House.(55)

The clerks' offices on the north side of the first

floor must have had a wooden floor on top of the brick floor, because the building caught fire in 1892 from coals falling from the grate to the wooden floor in a clerk's office.(56)

The clerks' offices and the second-story floor were most likely floored with pine boards, tongue and grooved, and 5" to 6" wide. There was doubtless some variation in the width of the flooring boards, and this is a feature which should be preserved in the restored Court House. At the time the Court House was erected, it was not the custom to paint inside wooden floors.

Heating Arrangements

It appears that the clerks' offices and jury rooms were heated by wood-burning open grates or fire places. Definite mention of a grate was contained in the story of the Court House fire which appeared in the Lynchburg News. This account said: "The fire started while the clerk was at dinner and is supposed to have been caused by coals falling from the grate to the floor."(57)

Stoves were in fairly general use at the period when the Court House was constructed and might have been used in the main court room and in the assembly room, as indicated on the drawing prepared by Mr. C. A. Hancock. It would have been difficult to heat these larger rooms with open fire places.

It is likely that simple wooden mantels were built around the fire places. The mantel boards were probably 9" wide and 6' long, and about 52" from the floor. The fire place openings were probably square, about 30" to 32". Such fire places were customarily provided with brick hearths, about 26" wide and 5' long, as in the Campbell County Court House at Rustburg.

Inside Lighting

Although most of the official business at the old Court House was carried on during daylight hours, there were times on dark days when illumination was needed and there were also occasions at night which required artificial lighting.

People who remembered the old Court House have said that kerosene lamps were used for lighting the building. (58) It is not definitely known whether permanent lamp stands or brackets were provided for these lamps.

Interior Lay Out

The old Court House evidently contained 6 rooms.

The two clerks' offices on the north side, and the assembly room on the south side, were on the first floor. On the second floor, the two jury rooms were on the north side and the main court room was on the south side.

Although the drawing is inaccurate in some respects,

a fair idea of the dimensions of the various rooms can be gained from the plan of the Court House drawn by Mr. C. A. Hancock.

The available evidence indicates that the main court room arrangements were conventional. Mr. C. A. Hancock's drawing shows the arrangement of the furniture in the court room. His drawing indicates that there was a large medallion ornament in the center of the court room ceiling.

A supporting column or columns would probably have been necessary in the assembly room on the first floor. Such a column or columns might have been square and of solid stone, about 12" x 12", as in the Campbell County Court House.

EARLY COURT SESSIONS

The old Court House was probably used for the first time in the latter part of 1846, the exact date not being known.

Before the building was completed, the legislative act which established Appomattox County gave the qualified justices of the peace the power to "fix upon a place in said county for holding the courts thereof, until the necessary buildings shall be constructed at the said Clover Hill, the residence of captain John Raine, as aforesaid."(59)

The early court sessions were evidently held in the Clover Hill Tavern. Times for holding the sessions were as follows; a court for the County of Appomattox on Thursday after the first Monday in every month; the circuit superior courts of law and chancery on May 18 and October 18; the courts of quarterly sessions in March, May, August, and November.(60)

THE FIRST OFFICIALS

The qualified justices of the peace met at Clover Hill on May 8, 1845, and elected the first officials of Appomattox County.(61)

They were: John Thomas Bocock, clerk of the court; Thomas Salem Bocock, commonwealth's attorney; Archer Alexander LeGrand, commissioner of revenue.

John Thomas Bocock announced that he was a candidate for the clerk's office in a letter written to Colonel Benjamin P. Walker on February 25, 1845.(62) This letter seems to have been the first to mention "the new county of Appomattox." Bocock's stationery contained a dove and olive branch watermark, a symbol now often connected with Appomattox Court House.(63)

John Thomas Bocock and his wife, Mary Flood, were the parents of 12 children, 8 sons and 4 daughters.

One of their sons, Thomas Salem Bocock (May 28,1815-August 5, 1891), was the first commonwealth's attorney

for Appomattox County and was destined to become a famous man. An honor graduate of Hampden-Sydney College in 1838, he was elected to the General Assembly of Virginia when he was 27 years old. In 1847 he was elected to the U. S. House of Representatives and served as chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs for 10 years. He narrowly missed being elected speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives and was the first and only speaker of the Confederate Congress.(64) He is reported to have been a friend of General U. S. Grant, and it is said that General Grant asked his troops not to molest "Wildway", the home of Thomas Selom Bocock, located about 6 miles from Appomattox Court House.(65)

Archer Alexander LeGrand (April 26, 1803-February 28, 1879) was the brother of Thomas A. LeGrand (October 9, 1793-February 14, 1848), who was one of the original trustees of the town of Clover Hill.(66)

A. A. LeGrand was the son of Josiah LeGrand and his wife, Elizabeth Anderson, and was one of 15 children. He became the father of 16 children, 10 of whom were living at the time when Appomattox County was established.(67)

It is an interesting fact that all three of the first officials of Appomattox County were the descendants of French Huguenots. John Thomas Bocock and Thomas Selom Bocock were the descendants of Henri Beaucoke of Williamsburg.(68) Archer Alexander Legrand was a descendant of

Pierre LeGrand, who emigrated from La Haye, Holland, and came to Manakintowne, Virginia, in September, 1700, in a ship which carried 175 Huguenot passengers.(69)

The early officials of Appomattox County were very prompt in getting the County's business underway. Taxes were being collected as early as the middle of August, 1845. A tax receipt dated August 18, 1845, shows that J. Watkins was the first sheriff and that William J. McDearmon was a deputy sheriff.(70)

COURT DOCKETS

Two large manuscript volumes in the Jones Library at Lynchburg, Virginia, contain copies of the court dockets in Appomattox and adjoining counties between 1846 and 1862. It is doubtful that the copies of the dockets are complete.

The first volume is labelled "Virginia Docket A- 1846-1861." The cases in the Appomattox courts are listed on pages 156 to 160. The second volume is labelled "Virginia Circuit Court Docket- 1856-1862." This volume lists the dockets for the Appomattox circuit and county courts on pages 75 to 79. Some notes in regard to the Appomattox cases are listed in the "Memoranda" section on page 190.

Both of these manuscript volumes were neatly kept and are now in an excellent state of preservation. These court dockets were evidently copied by some legal firm in the City of Lynchburg but there is no indication in the volumes

as to the name of the legal firm.

There is no information in these volumes which would be of help in connection with the restoration project being carried on by the National Park Service at the Appomattox Court House National Historical Park. The volumes do furnish information in regard to the number of cases and type of cases which were tried in the old Court House building. It is not believed that any cases of unusual significance came before the various courts during this period.

BINDING OF COURT RECORDS

All the available evidence indicates that the court records of Appomattox County were kept in good condition and were bound by capable bookbinders as long as courts were held in the old Court House building.

William J. Folkes ran a book-bindery in Lynchburg, Virginia, both before and after the Civil War. An advertisement in the Lynchburg Daily Virginian referred to Mr. Folkes as "one of the best workmen in the South."(71)

One of his account books, preserved in the Jones Library at Lynchburg, shows that Folkes bound the court records for Appomattox and most of the adjoining counties. The Appomattox records bound by Folkes included deed books, fiduciary accounts, docket papers, jury books, indices, and final decrees, which would indicate that all of the

valuable records were kept bound and in good condition. Although the account book in the Jones Library does not show that Folkes bound any of the Appomattox records after the Civil War, the records were undoubtedly bound by some other reputable book-bindery.(72)

THE COURT HOUSE AS A POLLING PLACE

The legislative act which established the County of Appomattox designated the old Court House as a polling place.(73) It always remained a polling place as long as the Court House remained at the old village of Appomattox Court House, but other polling places in the county were also designated in later years.

In 1851 the General Assembly designated the following polling places in Appomattox County: "Courthouse; at Oakville; at the Spout spring; at Matthew's store at Walker's Church."(74)

During the session of 1853-4 the General Assembly increased the number of election precincts to six: "Court house; Union Academy; Wesley Chapel; Hamner's; Spout Spring; Oakville."(75)

A copy of the 1857 election returns at the Court House was given to the Appomattox Court House National Historical Park by Miss Emeline Thornhill of Lynchburg, Virginia.(76) The number of voters casting votes at the Court House in

that election totalled 91. It is not known how many voters were eligible to vote in the Court House precinct.

THE COURT HOUSE AS A RECRUITING STATION

The Appomattox Court House building was used as a recruiting station for the Confederate Army during the Civil War. It was at the Court House that the members of Company "A", 20th Virginia Battalion of Heavy Artillery, C. S. A., enlisted for service. This company assumed the name of the Appomattox "Invincibles" and suffered its greatest number of casualties in the battle of Sayler's Creek, which was fought only a few days before the final engagement at Appomattox Court House.(77)

The recruitment of the Appomattox "Invincibles" at the old Court House was mentioned in a letter which First Second Sergeant Harvey Christian Walker wrote to his father, Samuel Jennings Walker, from Camp Bartow, Virginia, on October 13, 1861. Sergeant Walker said: "We were paid from the time we joined at the C. H. very unexpectedly to us."(78)

Since the members of the Appomattox "Invincibles" were in camp by June 19, 1861, the company must have been formed as soon as the early part of May, 1861.(79)

Feeling was running high, and stirring scenes must have taken place in and around the old Court House when

the young men of the county enlisted for service in the Confederate Army. S. J. Walker wrote to his sons:"Stand by your Country and defend it, if necessary, with your last drop of blood."(80)

Other military units recruited in Appomattox County during the Civil War also probably "joined at the C. H."

THE COURT HOUSE AT THE TIME OF THE SURRENDER

On April 9, 1865, some of the outstanding Union and Confederate officers held conferences in the immediate vicinity of the old Court House building, and the Confederate troops later stacked their arms within sight of it, but no military conferences seem to have been held in the Court House and neither General R. E. Lee nor General U. S. Grant set foot inside the building.

The fact that the Court House was not as intimately connected with the surrender as the McLean house probably kept it from being raided by souvenir hunters. The Court House building was not damaged by musket or artillery fire.

UNION TROOPS STATIONED AT APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE

After the surrender of the Confederate forces, Union troops were stationed in Appomattox and adjoining counties on guard and provost duty to maintain law and order.

Some Union troops remained at Appomattox Court House until December 9, 1865, and apparently had their head-

quarters in the old Court House or on the Court House grounds. The wartime pictures show Union army tents pitched on the Court House grounds.

Virtually all of the Union troops stationed at Appomattox Court House were from the State of Pennsylvania.

The regimental returns of the 182nd Regiment, 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry, show that this regiment left Petersburg, Virginia, on May 9, 1865, and marched to Appomattox Court House.

On May 21, 1865, most of the companies of this regiment left Appomattox Court House and marched to Lynchburg. Companies "G" and "M" remained at Appomattox Court House.

Sometime in June, 1865, all of the companies of the 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry were assembled in Lynchburg, but the regimental returns do not indicate exactly when companies "G" and "M" left Appomattox Court House.(81)

This Pennsylvania regiment took part in the final battle at Appomattox Court House, and some of the men in Company "M" were wounded there, but none were killed or died of their wounds. In some of the reports of Company "M", the name Clover Hill is used instead of Appomattox Court House.(82) While they were stationed at Appomattox Court House, the members of this company probably discovered that the official name of Appomattox Court House

was Clover Hill and must have decided that their reports would be more correct if they used the official name of the town where they were stationed.

Company "D" of the 188th Pennsylvania Volunteers was stationed at Appomattox Court House from August 1 to December 9, 1865. The morning reports and other records of this company available at the Adjutant General's Office in Washington, D. C., do not contain any information about the village of Appomattox Court House or the living conditions which prevailed there immediately after the Civil War. The life of the soldiers in the quiet little village seems to have been rather uneventful. One man was accidentally wounded in the hand, and another died from disease in a Lynchburg hospital. The men were apparently well behaved and no complaints seem to have been registered about their conduct.(83)

The Union soldiers evidently mingled with the citizens of Appomattox County on very friendly terms. Corporal Daniel Cole of Crawford County, Pennsylvania, a member of Company "D", married an Appomattox girl by the name of Ellen Bryant.(84)

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU

Following the Civil War, offices of the Freedmen's Bureau were set up in the Southern states and in the

various counties of Virginia in order to expedite the transition from a system of slavery to an employer-employee relationship.

An office of the Freedmen's Bureau was located in Appomattox County, and it is most likely that office space for this bureau was set up in the old Court House.

The morning reports for Company "D", 188th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for September 20, 1865, state that "Sergeants Condon, Norris and Privates Dexter, Dowler, and Lydick on duty in Freedmen's Bureau Office Appomattox CH Va." (85)

Men in Company "D" were probably called upon to assist in the Freedmen's Bureau because so many negroes lived in Appomattox County that it required the services of a large number of people to take care of their legal requirements after they were given their freedom. (86)

THE COURT HOUSE AS A SOCIAL CENTER

In Appomattox and other rural Virginia counties, the sessions of court were always social as well as judicial events. Court sessions furnished an excellent opportunity to meet people, because most of the prominent citizens did not neglect an important event like the holding of court. Since news was scarce and methods of communication were uncertain, considerable crowds generally gathered on court

days to learn the news and engage in conversation.

All sorts of public meetings, musical contests, dramatic productions, and religious services were held at the old Court House.(87)

The old Court House stimulated business life as well as social affairs. Horse traders always followed the court sessions, and the road on the south side of the old Court House was generally standing full of horses for sale or trade on court days.

THE COURT HOUSE IN LATER YEARS

After the Civil War, many people moved away from Appomattox Court House and the quiet little town gradually became another "deserted village".

Most of the visitors who came to the village seem to have been disappointed by what they saw. "There is nothing especially interesting in Appomattox Court-House," wrote Edward King in 1875.(88)

Twelve years later another writer stated: "The old brick court-house, situated in the centre of the town, with its damp brick floor and high steps leading to its upper story, seems lost in the oppressive quiet which pervades every nook and corner of the surroundings. The dense foliage of the trees cast grotesque shadows upon the walls and sink the old colonial structure in a deep solitude."(89)

The old Court House seems to have been kept in a state of good repair. The building appeared to be in good condition when the photograph was made which was published in The Real America in Romance: Brothers for Ever. This picture was evidently made just a few years before the old Court House was destroyed by fire.

DESTRUCTION OF THE COURT HOUSE BY FIRE

The old Court House building was destroyed by fire on Monday, February 1, 1892. The following account of the fire appeared in the Lynchburg News for February 4, 1892:

> THE APPOMATTOX FIRE.- Judge D. A. Christian, of the county court of Appomattox, was in the city yesterday. He confirms the intelligence published in THE NEWS of the total destruction of the clerk's office and all of its valuable records. He rode by and saw the ruins. The fire started while the clerk was at dinner and is supposed to have been caused by coals falling from the grate to the floor. (90)

Richard W. Smith of Spout Spring claims to have been the second person on the scene after the fire was discovered. He says that the flames were bursting through the windows at about 1:30 P. M. (91)

Court sessions continued to be held in the old village of Appomattox Court House until December, 1892.

COURT HOUSE REBUILT AT NEW LOCATION

A little more than a month after the old Court House was destroyed by fire the General Assembly of Virginia

authorized the Board of Supervisors of Appomattox County "to borrow a sum of money not to exceed in amount the sum of ten thousand dollars" with which "to re-build the Court-house, and for other purposes."(92) This act was passed on March 3, 1892.

On March 11, 1892, the court ordered that upon petition by 200 qualified voters an election would be held on the question of whether the county seat should be moved to Appomattox Depot, the election to take place on the 4th Thursday in April, 1892.(93) The voters of the county approved the relocation and plans were made to build a new Court House at Appomattox Depot.

Bids were ordered received at a Board of Supervisors meeting on May 30, 1892, and the contract for the erection of the new Court House at Appomattox Depot was awarded to the firm of Hardy and Hancock on June 30, 1892.(94)

The County Court met for the last time in the old village of Appomattox Court House on Thursday, December 8, 1892.(95)

A review of the historical data and archeological investigations should readily solve most of the architectural problems connected with the restoration of the old Court House building at the Appomattox Court House National Historical Park.

The historical study has not indicated that there will be many problems of a very unusual or difficult nature. It should be possible to do a thoroughly satisfactory restoration job.

Since it is desired to restore the Court House to its 1865 appearance, later photographs should be used with extreme caution. The same caution should be exercised in the use of drawings and sketches, whether made on the scene or drawn from memory. The 1865 photographs should always take precedence over other sources of information in regard to the exterior of the building.

No contemporary pictures or detailed descriptions of the interior of the old Court House are available. However, there is no reason to believe that the interior arrangements were not conventional or not in keeping with other rural court houses of the period.

A study of the Campbell County Court House at Rustburg, Virginia, is considered highly essential. Campbell and Appomattox are adjoining counties. The Campbell

County building was erected in 1848 and the Appomattox County building was erected only two years earlier. They have many similarities.

The bricks salvaged from the old Court House and used in the new Appomattox clerk's office should be given careful study.

A study of Thomas Jefferson's drawings and specifications for the old Buckingham County Court House, erected in 1825, is strongly recommended. His correspondence in regard to this project should also be studied.

It should be understood that unless a definite source is cited that all measurements given in this study are only approximate and are intended to be a basis for further study.

CITATIONS

1. Acts of the General Assembly of Virginia, Passed at the Session Commencing December 2, 1844, and ending February 22, 1845. Samuel Shepherd, Printer to the Commonwealth, Richmond, 1845, pp. 38-42.
There was considerable opposition in the House of Delegates to the establishment of the County of Appomattox. The vote was 65 to 50 in favor of the Act. One opponent of the measure charged that the new county was the project of persons "mainly influenced by pecuniary motives." Another said that the demand for a new county originated in "imaginary grievances." It was claimed that Buckingham County would be seriously injured by the establishment of Appomattox County and that only "a few individuals were the prime movers of the excitement."
See "Report of the House of Delegates" in The Lynchburg Virginian, Thursday, February 13, 1845.

2. As late as 1887 only two days of labor on the roads per year were required of able-bodied citizens in Appomattox County between the ages of eighteen and sixty. See Acts and Joint Resolutions Passed by the General Assembly of the State of Virginia during the Extra Session of 1887. A. R. Micou, Superintendent of Public Printing, Richmond, 1887, p. 72.

3. The Revised Code of the Laws of Virginia, Vol. I. Printed by Thomas Ritchie, Printer to the Commonwealth, Richmond, 1819, p. 250.

4. Op. cit., p. 39.

5. Cauble, Frank P., National Park Service Historian, "Cultural History as of 1865 of the Village Green in Appomattox Court House," 1959. Typescript. ACHNHP files. Monroe Lodge, No. 107, A. F. and A. M., listed its meeting place as Clover Hill until 1858. In 1859 it stated that its meeting place was Appomattox Court House. Letter from Archer B. Gay, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, to Frank P. Cauble, June 11, 1959.

6. Stern, Philip Van Doren, An End to Valor: The Last Days of the Civil War. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, 1958. The quotation is a caption between a picture of the McLean house and a picture of the old Court House. The pictures are between pp. 242 and 243 of the text.

7. Gauble, op. cit., pp. 12-19, 23-26.

8. Report of Processioners, Clover Hill ... District, Appomattox County, Virginia. Record Book filed in Appomattox County Clerk's Office.

9. Op. cit., p. 250.

10. Op. cit., p. 39.

11. Letter from Captain T. W. Johns to Colonel Benjamin P. Walker, March 7, 1845. Photostat copy of this letter in Gauble, op. cit.

12. Featherston, Nathaniel Ragland, The History of Appomattox, Virginia. Walsworth Brothers, Printers, Marceline, Missouri, 1948, p. 14.

13. A map drawn in 1867 shows the long axis of the Court House building running north and south. The west (front) side of the Court House is shown as being in line with the west side of the Clover Hill Tavern. This map is on the scale of 3" = 1 mile.
See map entitled "Appomattox Court House." From surveys under the direction of Bvt. Brig. Gen. N. Michler, Maj. of Engineers. By command of Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. A. Humphreys, Brig. Gen. & Chief of Engineers 1867. Surveyed and drawn by Maj. J. E. Weyss, assisted by F. Theilkuhl, J. Strasser, and G. Thompson. Photolith by the N. Y. Lithographing, Engraving & Printing Co., 1867.

14. Markham, Edwin, editor, The Real America in Romance: Brothers For Ever. Vol. XII. William H. Wise & Company, New York and Chicago, 1911, p. 452.

15. Catton, Bruce, A Stillness at Appomattox. Pocket Books, Inc., New York, 1958, p. 107. Catton does not mention the appearance of the Appomattox Court House building.

16. Assistant Research Technician Joseph M. Hanson, who prepared the inset map of the "Village of Appomattox Courthouse, 1865", on the historical base map of Appomattox, stated that he had "never seen any printed descriptions of the old Appomattox Courthouse building." This memorandum is dated January 10, 1940.
See File No. 620-05. COURT HOUSE BUILDING (Old Appomattox). ACHNHP files.

17. Edwards, Richard, editor, Statistical Gazeteer of the States of Virginia and North Carolina. Published for the Proprietor, Richmond, 1856, pp. 165-167.

18. The Lynchburg News, Thursday, February 4, 1892.

19. Jennings, Arthur H., "Appomattox After Sixty-two Years," Current History, Vol. XXVI, April, 1927, pp. 1-6.

20. Stern, op. cit., pp. 243, 256.

21. See index to articles in the "Confederate Veteran Magazine," July, 1893-November, 1932. Copy in ACHNHP files.

22. One of the chief collections of unpublished Civil War diaries is in the Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill, N. C.

23. Jones, Thomas G., "Last Days of the Army of Northern Virginia," Southern Historical Society Papers, Vol. XXI, 1893, p. 87.

24. The Lynchburg Virginian, May 11, 1846.

25. The Lynchburg Virginian, June 8, 1846.

26. Considerable ornamentation was used on the interior of the Campbell County building, especially in the main court room.

27. Kimball, Fiske, Thomas Jefferson Architect. Printed for Private Distribution at the Riverside Press, Cambridge, 1916, pp. 84-96.

28. Ibid., Figure 215.

29. Copies in Photo File, ACHNHP.

30. Markham, op. cit., p. 452.

31. The original of the Webber drawing is in the New York Public Library. Copy in ACHNHP files.

32. Interviews with J. R. Horsley, October 4, 1940, by Ralph Happel; William A. Moses, October 17, 1941, by Ralph Happel; Reubin Bryant, June 23, 1958, by Mendel Heilig; Thomas H. Martin (b. July 25, 1854), October 20, 1958, by Frank P. Cauble; H. E. Gilliam (b. 1881), November 17, 1958, by Frank P. Cauble; Richard W. Smith (b. December 10, 1867), December 10, 1958, by Frank P. Cauble.

33. Appomattox County Supervisors Record Book, No. 1, p. 2. The Mutual Assurance Society of Virginia insured many early Virginia buildings but did not insure property in rural areas after 1819. It is not known which insurance company carried the insurance on the old Court House.

34. The Lynchburg Virginian, May 11, 1846.

35. Kimball, op. cit., p. 193.

36. The Lynchburg News, February 4, 1892. The land tax books were saved because they were out for binding.

37. Appomattox County Supervisors Record Book, No. 1, p. 7.

38. Kimball, op. cit., p. 193.

39. Stones were used for a foot or more above the ground level in the Campbell County Court House, erected in 1848 at Rustburg, Virginia.

40. Appomattox County Records, 1892, loose papers "Bills, Materials, etc., Court House Building."

41. Report of Superintendent H. A. Gurney, February 19, 1943. ACHNHP files.

42. Happel, op. cit., p. 11.

43. The Lynchburg News, March 6, 1901. The newspaper article was unsigned. The author was identified by Miss Isa LeGrand of Lynchburg, Virginia.

44. The Lynchburg Virginian, May 11, 1846.

45. Interview with Reubin Bryant, June 23, 1958, by Mendel Heilig.

46. Through Virginia Over the Norfolk and Western Railroad. Passenger Department, Roanoke, Virginia, 1887, pp. 19-20.

47. Markham, op. cit., p. 452.

48. The windows on the west and south are visible in the various photographs. It is assumed that the east and west windows were identical. The Webber drawing and the plan drawn by Mr. C. A. Hancock indicate that there were only four windows on the north end.

49. Interview with Reuben Bryant, June 23, 1958, by Mendel Heilig.

50. Kimball, op. cit., Figure 215. The doors of the old Buckingham Court House, built in 1825, were 4' x 8' in size.

51. Interview with Richard W. Smith, June 19, 1958, by Mendel Heilig; interview with H. E. Gilliam, November 17, 1958, by Frank P. Cauble.

52. A list of the members of the Monroe Lodge, No. 107, between 1848 and 1865, was furnished by the Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Virginia. This list contains obvious duplications, some names being listed twice under different spellings. The list is incomplete, because in some years the Lodge listed only its officers and the Grand Lodge had no way of knowing who the individual members were. A copy of the list furnished by the Grand Lodge is in the ACHNHP files.

53. Monroe Lodge, No. 107, was chartered on December 12, 1848, and was in existence until December, 1872, when it allowed its charter to lapse and was declared dormant. Monroe Lodge, No. 252, was chartered in 1894 and Monroe Lodge, No. 301, was chartered on February 11, 1909.
This information was contained in letters from Archer B. Gay, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, to Frank P. Cauble, March 13, 1959, and June 11, 1959.
William Moseley Brown wrote a history of the John Marshall Lodge in Lynchburg, Virginia, and has done a great deal of research in the records of the Grand Lodge of Virginia. In a letter to Frank P. Cauble, he said: "I have not run across any reference anywhere to the laying of the cornerstone of the old Appomattox Court House, either in the records of Marshall Lodge at Lynchburg or of the Grand Lodge of Virginia."
It should be remembered, however, that the records of the Grand Lodge are not the detailed records which would be found in the minutes of a local Lodge.

54. The bricks on the first floor of the Campbell County Court House, erected in 1848 at Rustburg, Virginia, are turned on edge.

55. Through Virginia Over the Norfolk and Western Railroad. Passenger Department, Roanoke, Virginia, 1887, pp. 19-20.

56. The Lynchburg News, February 4, 1892.

57. Ibid., February 4, 1892.

58. Interview with Richard W. Smith, December 10, 1958, by Frank P. Cauble; interview with H. E. Gilliam, November 17, 1958, by Frank P. Cauble.

59. Op. cit., p. 39.

60. Ibid., pp. 39, 40, 41.

61. The Lynchburg Virginian, May 12, 1845.

62. A photostat copy of this letter is in Cauble, op. cit.

63. Stern, op. cit., p. 245. A detailed map of the village of Appomattox Court House and vicinity is embellished with the figure of a flying dove carrying an olive branch. The dove in the Bocock letter has folded wings.

64. Fox, Early Lee, "Thomas Stanley Bocock," The Dictionary of American Biography, Vol. II. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1929, p. 402.
The middle name of Thomas S. Bocock was "Salem" rather "Stanley." One of his sons was named Stanley. Thomas S. Bocock was nominated for speaker of the Confederate Congress by Henry S. Foote of Tennessee, who said that Mr. Bocock "was well known as one who combined all the qualifications requisite to fill such a responsible position as that for which he was nominated."
See "Proceedings of First Confederate Congress," Southern Historical Society Papers, Vol. XLIV, 1923, p. 10.

65. Interview with Mrs. Madge Bocock Shumate, Lynchburg, Va., October 28, 1958, by Frank P. Cauble. Mrs. Shumate is the great grand-daughter of John Thomas Bocock.

66. The trustees of the town of Clover Hill were John Johns and Colonel Thomas H. Flood of Buckingham County; Colonel Z. E. Cheatham and Joel McKinney of Campbell County; Thomas A. LeGrand and Samuel D. McDearmon of Prince Edward County; Jesse Jennings and Doctor E. M. W. Durphy of Charlotte County.

66. Acts of the General Assembly of Virginia, Passed at the Session Commencing December 2, 1844, and ending February 22, 1845. Samuel Shepherd, Printer to the Commonwealth, Richmond, 1845, p. 41.

67. From family records in the possession of Miss Isa LeGrand, Lynchburg, Va.

68. Interview with Mrs. Madge Bocock Shumate, Lynchburg, Va., October 28, 1958, by Frank P. Gauble.

69. From family records in the possession of Miss Isa LeGrand, Lynchburg, Va. Also see Brock, R. A., Huguenot Emigration to Virginia. Edited for the Virginia Historical Society. Published by the Society, Richmond, 1886.

70. This early tax receipt is among the papers of Samuel Davidson (1786-1882) at the Alderman Library, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., and was discovered by Anne Freudenberg, Assistant in Manuscripts, at the Alderman Library.

71. The Lynchburg Daily Virginian, November 9, 1865.

72. The firm of Johnson & Schaffter ran a book-bindery in Lynchburg, Va., after the Civil War. See advertisement in the Lynchburg Daily News, January 17, 1867. Their records are not extant.
The J. P. Bell Printing Company was organized in Lynchburg in 1859. The records of this company do not show that any book-binding was done for Appomattox County.

73. Op. cit., p. 40.

74. Acts of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed at the session of 1850-51. William F. Ritchie, Public Printer, Richmond, 1851, p. 219.

75. Acts of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed in 1853-4. William F. Ritchie, Public Printer, Richmond, 1853-4, p. 148.

76. See comments on this election in a letter from H. D. Flood to T. S. Bocock, February 16, 1857. Letter in ACHNHP files.

77. Undated newspaper clipping in possession of Miss Isa LeGrand, Lynchburg, Va. Typewritten copy, ACHNHP files.

78. Typewritten copy of this letter in ACHNHP files.

79. A letter was written on this date by Samuel J. Walker to his sons at Camp Bartow, Va. Typewritten copy in ACHNHP files.

80. Letter from Samuel J. Walker to his sons, June 19, 1861. Typewritten copy in ACHNHP files.

81. Letter to Frank P. Gauble, April 22, 1959, from Victor Gondos, Jr., Archivist in Charge, Civil War Branch, General Services Administration, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D. C.

82. Bates, Samuel Penniman, History of Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1861-65. Vol. V. B. Singerly, State Printer, Harrisburg, 1871, pp. 113, 124.

83. Records of the Adjutant General's Office. Records of the 188th Pa. Inf., Co. D. Morning Repts., 62 pp.; Descriptive Book, 33 pp.; Order Book, 9 pp.; Muster Rolls, Co. D, 188th Pa. Inf., Nos. 1-7, 10, 16 pp.; total 120 pp. Microfilm copy in ACHNHP files.

84. Giddens, Paul H., "Recollections of the Battle of Appomattox Court House," Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine, Vol. XXXIII, July 1951-April 1952, pp. 233-241. The recollections mentioned in the title of this article were written by Ellen Bryant.
Pictures of Mr. and Mrs. Cole were furnished by Mrs. Wallace Hall of Meadville, Pa., who is the granddaughter of Ellen Bryant.

85. Microfilm copy in ACHNHP files.

86. The number of slaves in Appomattox County in 1850 was 4808. The number of free colored was 193. The number of free whites was 4208. See the Lynchburg Virginian, February 13, 1851.

87. Interviews with Thomas H. Martin, October 20, 1958; H. E. Gilliam, November 17, 1958; Richard W. Smith, December 10, 1958; by Frank P. Gauble.
See "Clover Hill Celebration" in the Lynchburg Virginian, Monday, July 13, 1846. This account says that the Fourth of July was "celebrated with unusual spirit" and that many toasts were drunk (in lemonade).

88. King, Edward, The Great South: A Record of Journeys. American Publishing Co., Hartford, Conn., 1875, p. 580.

89. Through Virginia Over the Norfolk and Western Railroad. Passenger Department, Roanoke, Virginia, 1887, pp. 19-20.

90. An earlier account of the Court House fire evidently appeared in the Lynchburg News for February 3, 1892, but the copy of this paper in the Jones Library at Lynchburg is mutilated and the fragments do not contain anything about the fire.

91. Interview with Richard W. Smith, December 10, 1958, by Frank P. Gauble.
Colonel George W. Abbitt (1828-1912), a Confederate veteran, was clerk of the county court when the old Court House burned. He was elected for a term of six years in 1887.
See Featherston, op. cit., p. 65.

92. Acts and Joint Resolutions Passed by the General Assembly of the State of Virginia, during the Session of 1891-92. J. H. O'Bannon, Superintendent of Public Printing, Richmond, 1892, p. 988.

93. Appomattox County Court Order Book, No. 1, p. 13.

94. Appomattox County Supervisors Record Book, No. 1, pp. 8, 10.

95. Appomattox and Buckingham Times, December 16, 1892.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND NOTES ON SOURCES CONSULTED

A study was made of the pertinent material in the files of the Appomattox Court House National Historical Park. The research on the old Court House building previously done by Ralph Happel was found to be very helpful. Superintendent Hubert A. Gurney gave many valuable suggestions and rendered all possible assistance.

All the most likely sources of information were rechecked or checked for the first time and a record was made as to whether the results were negative or positive.

Librarians at all institutions were glad to answer inquiries and assist with research. Individuals who were interviewed displayed a similar helpful attitude.

A study of the architectural details of the Campbell County Court House, erected in 1848 at Rustburg, Virginia, proved to be very enlightening.

The letters and drawings of Thomas Jefferson in regard to the old Buckingham County Court House were quite suggestive.

A study of the records of Monroe Lodge, No. 107, A. F. and A. M., and of the records of the Union troops stationed at Appomattox Court House after the Civil War

did not prove to be as fruitful as had been anticipated but further research along these lines should be pursued. Since the records at Appomattox Court House National Historical Park are still rather scanty, even small additions to our store of information are worthwhile.

The most extensive series of articles ever published on the military events at Appomattox Court House appeared in the Confederate Veteran Magazine from 1893 to 1932. An index to the Appomattox articles in this magazine was kindly furnished by Mr. Burke Davis of Greensboro, North Carolina. A copy of this index was made for the files of the Appomattox Court House National Historical Park.

A collection of Thomas Salem Bocock Papers was donated by Miss Emeline Thornhill of Lynchburg, Virginia, and this collection will be a good addition to the files of the Appomattox Court House National Historical Park.

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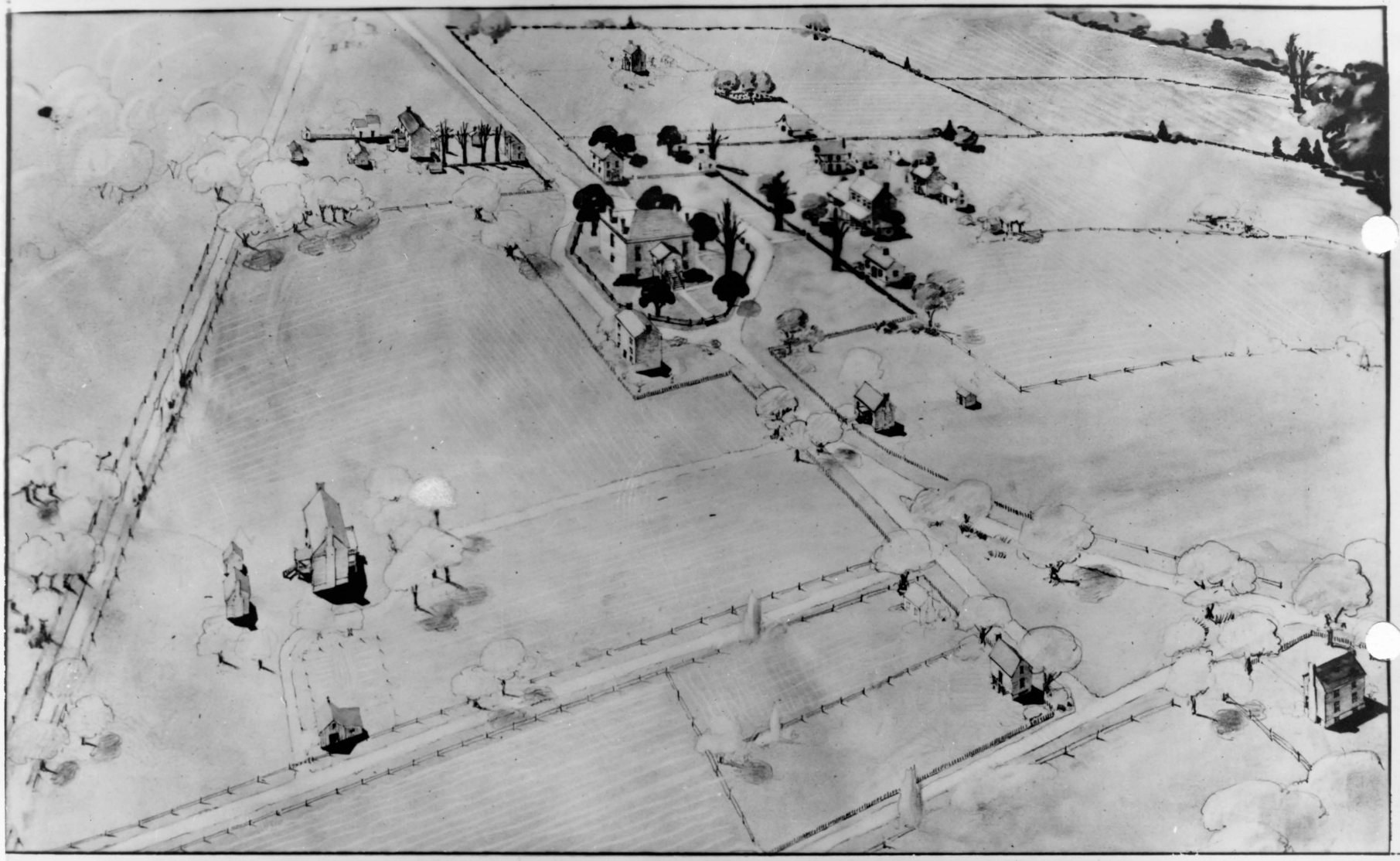
and

Pictures

Picture No. 1

Perspective drawing of the Village of Appomattox Court House as it appeared in 1865.

A preliminary sketch drawn by Architect Albert Alexander, N. P. S., in 1941.



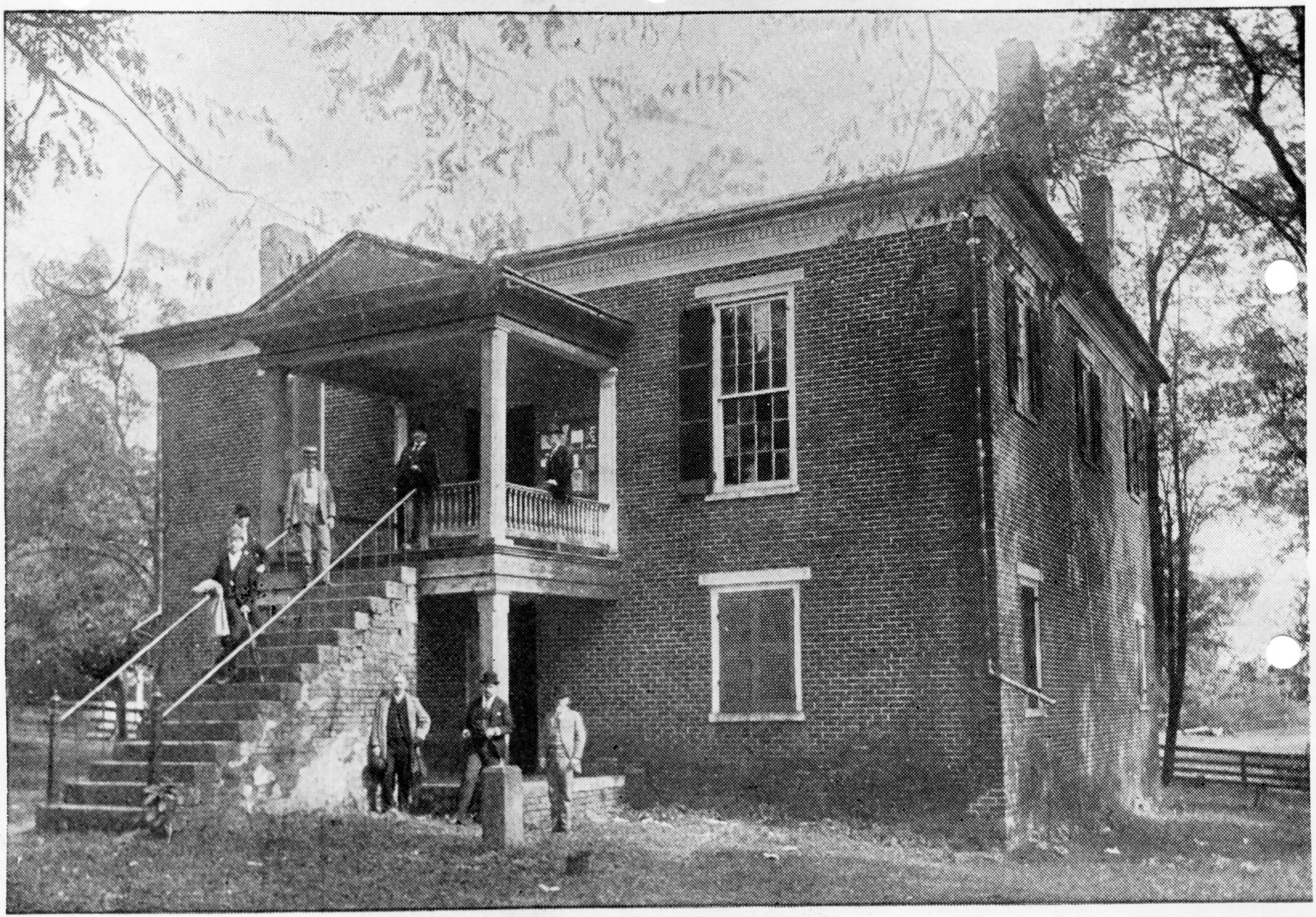
Picture No. 2

Visitors stop to read the iron tablet marking the site of the Court House Building. This is one of the cast iron markers placed by the War Department in 1893.


ON THIS SPOT STOOD THE
OLD COURT HOUSE OF APPOMATTOX
COUNTY, VIRGINIA. ERECTED 1846.
DESTROYED BY FIRE 1892.

Picture No. 3

The Court House Building circa 1890. Note County surveyors stone at front right. This stone is still in situ. See note 14 for further information about this photograph.



APPOMATTOX COURT-HOUSE

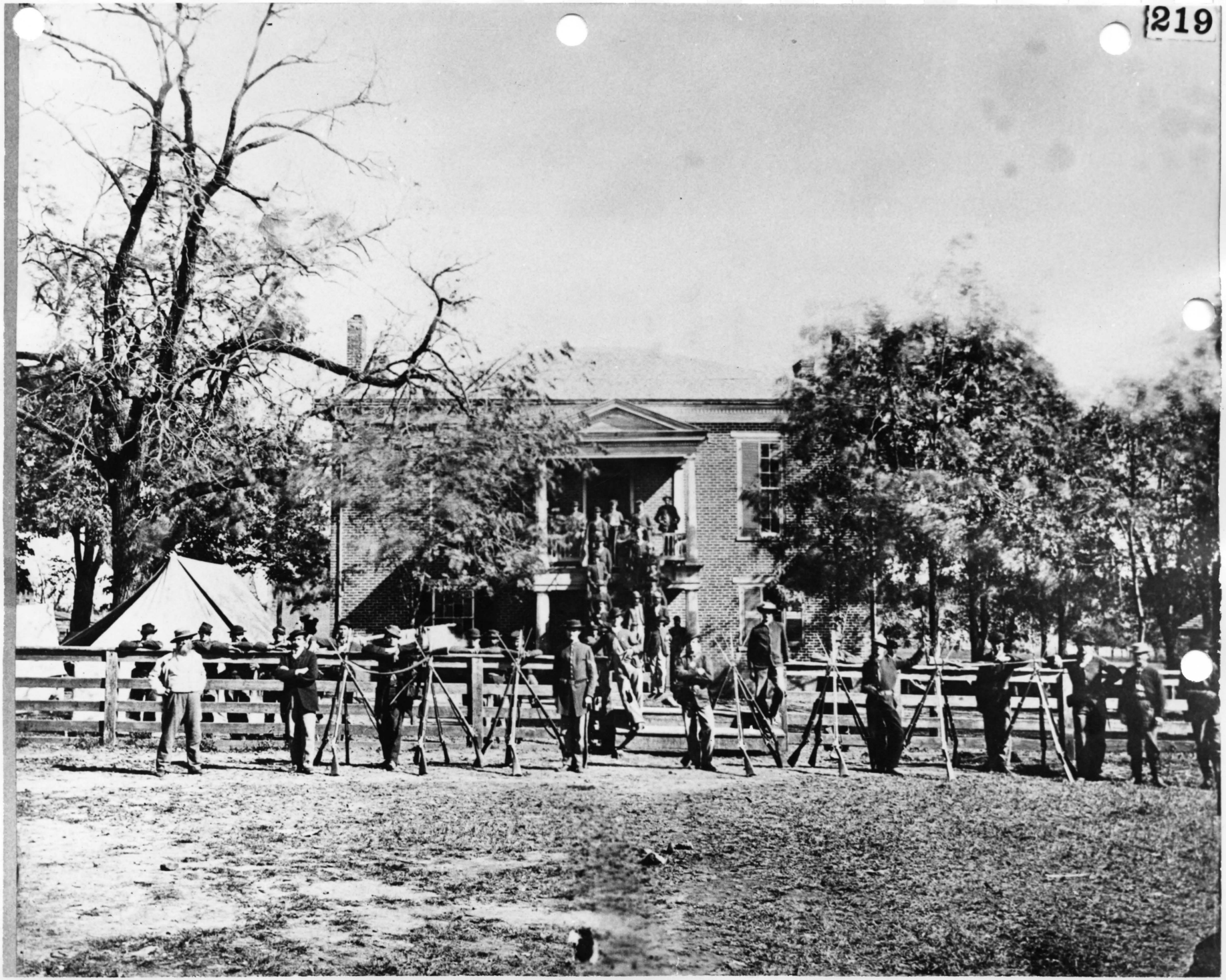
Picture No. 4

Soldiers and citizens pose in front of the west facade of the Court House Building in 1865.



Picture No. 5

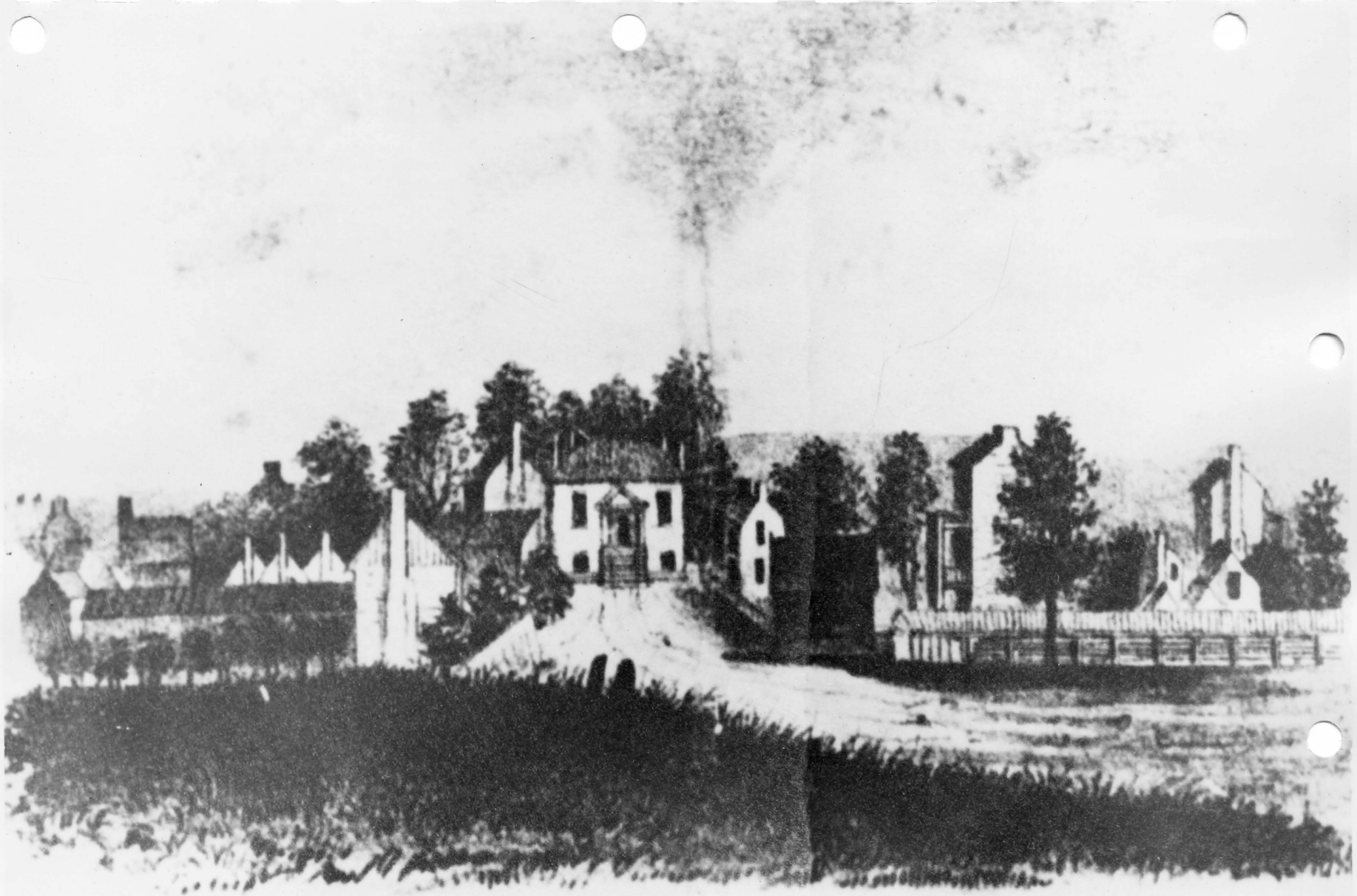
Another 1865 photograph of the Court House Building. Pictures No. 4 and No. 5 were taken sometime during the week after the surrender.



Picture No. 6

View of the Village and the Court House Building from the west.

Insert sketch copied from a lithograph copyrighted by Henderson & Co., Maryland, in 1866.



Appomattox Court House.

LITH by A HOEN & CO Baltimore

Picture No. 7

View of the Court House Building from the east. Copy of an insert sketch from a drawing by W. Webber in April, 1865, titled "Place Where General R. E. Lee Surrendered to General U. S. Grant, April 9, 1865, Appomattox, Va."

An original lithograph of this drawing is owned by the New York Public Library.


VIEW OF

Picture No. 8

The Village and Court House Building from the west. From a water color sketch by George L. Frankenstein in 1865. The McLean House is at the right.

The original sketch is on display at the Park Visitor Center.


13.

Picture No. 9

Campbell County Court House Building at Rustburg, Virginia. Built in 1848. Note that the stone steps and iron rail are similar to those at Appomattox Court House Building.


1848 CAMPBELL COUNTY COURT HOUSE 1848
WELFARE OFFICE

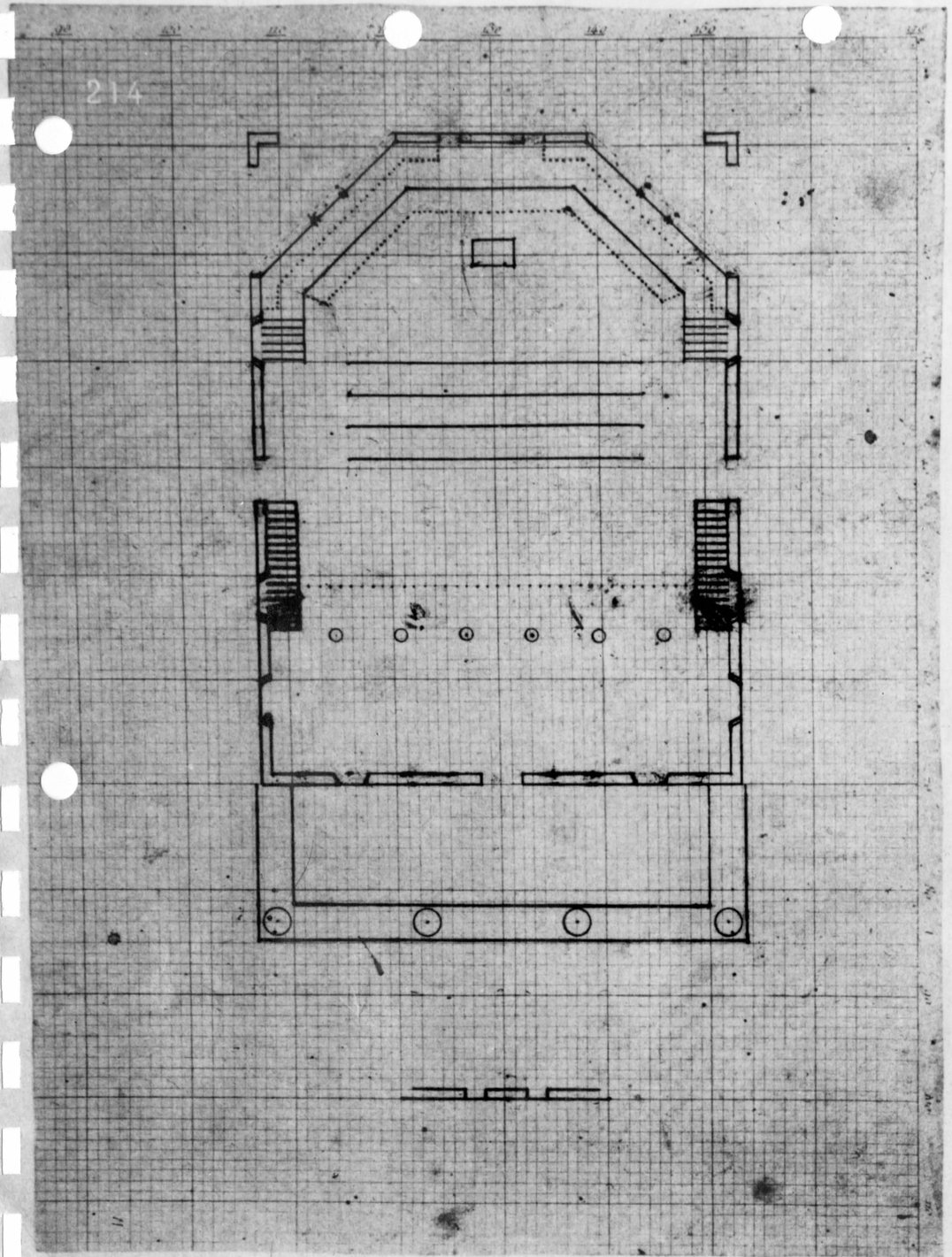
Picture No. 10

View of window, Campbell County Court House. Details of window frame, sash shutters and shutter hardware. From the Campbell County Court House at Rustburg, Virginia.



Photostat No. 11

Plans and Specifications for Buckingham County Court House designed by Thomas Jefferson.



The interior of the house (exclusive of Portico) is 59-6 by 46

The exterior . . . . . 60-0 by 46-2

The Order Tuscan. from the stair 2-0

Basement 3-0

Column 17-7

Entablature 4-5

Pediment 49-9½ span

11-6 height

diameter 2-6

diminished 1-10½

I = ½

projection of cornice

The arches at the outward corners 10 f wide

height of the arch from the water table 12 f

height of the impost . . . . . 7 f

The doors 4 f wide 8 f high.

Semi windows 3 f 3 I. 6 f 6 I. upper 3 f 3 I. by 4 f 9 I.

The windows in the end 10 f out to out wide

high from the floor of the lower bench,

f rad. the Semicircular, to the arch.

13 f. whole height from floor of court bench.

The inner columns. Tuscan. order entire 12-0

Entablature 2-5

column 9-7

diam. . . . 16.4

diminished . . . 12.3

The order columns of brick plastered

caps and bases stone.

The 2 arches at each of the back corners are to give light & air from the windows of the court bench.

The window embrasures, the jambs, shown give light & air from

The floor of the court room of

The court room is 21 f. 8 I. wide in the clear. at the end next the Portico this is divided into 2 half domes. the lower part of them

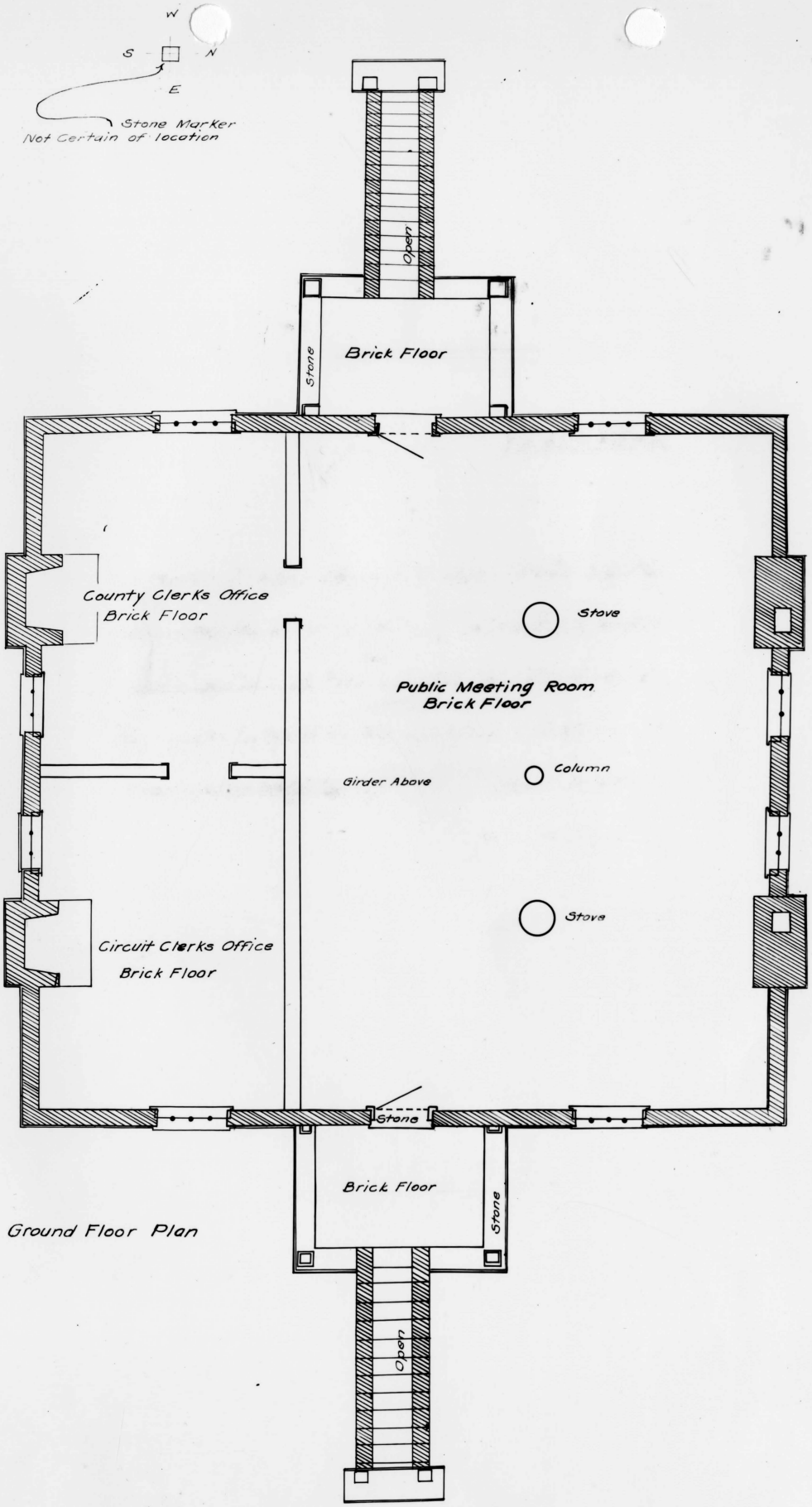
makes a part of the area of the court room. the upper circular half

8 f. 8 I. in the clear forms 2 gallery rooms of the same dimensions, opening out of the gallery, & with a single window each.

The window lines on the paper are 6 f. each, the shown for 10 d

Photo No. 12

Ground floor plan and room layout, Court House Building. Copied from a sketch prepared by C. A. Hancock and his wife, Mrs. Ella Rosser Hancock, in October, 1940. Mr. and Mrs. Hancock were long-time residents of Appomattox.

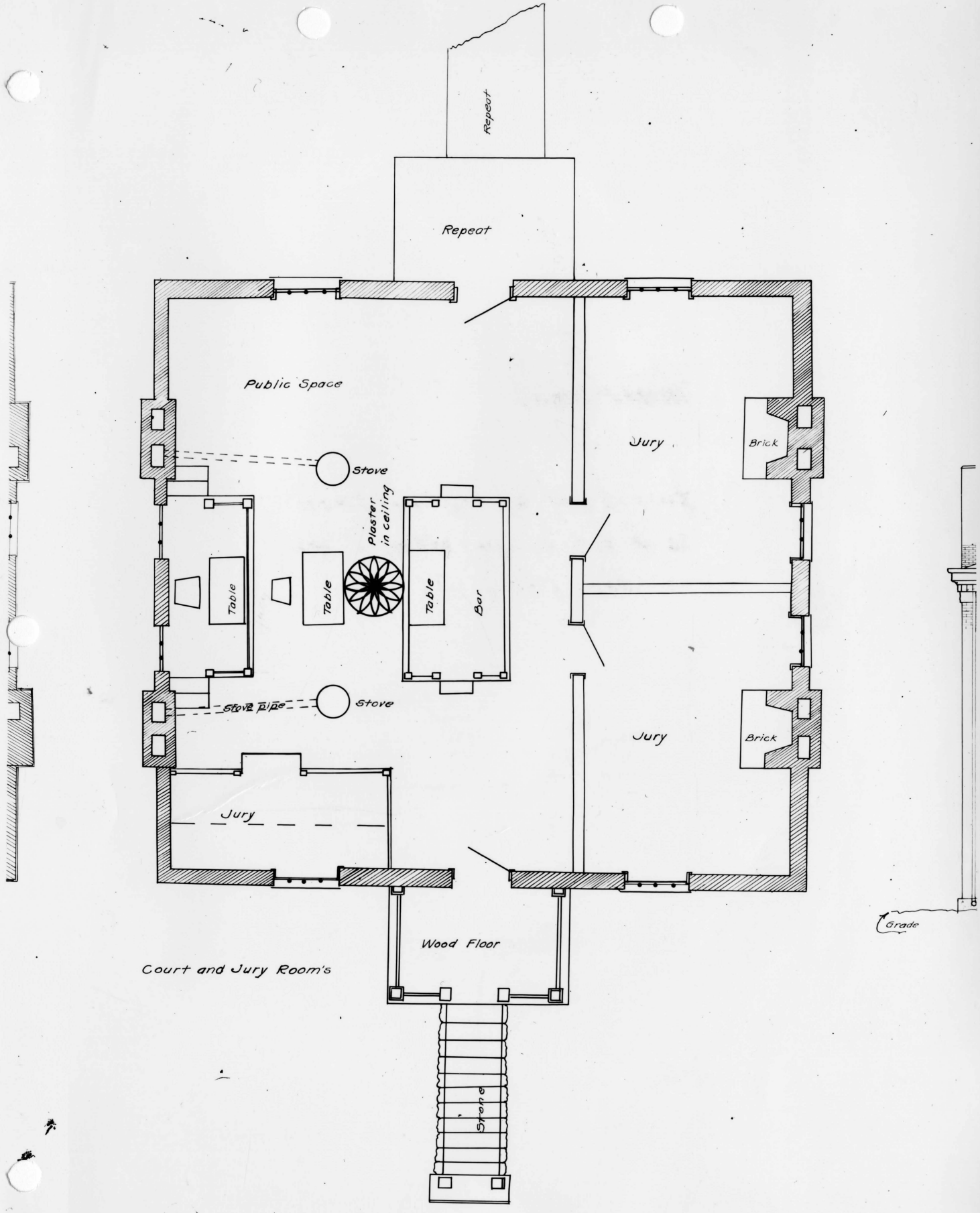


Ground Floor Plan

Court a

Photostat No. 13

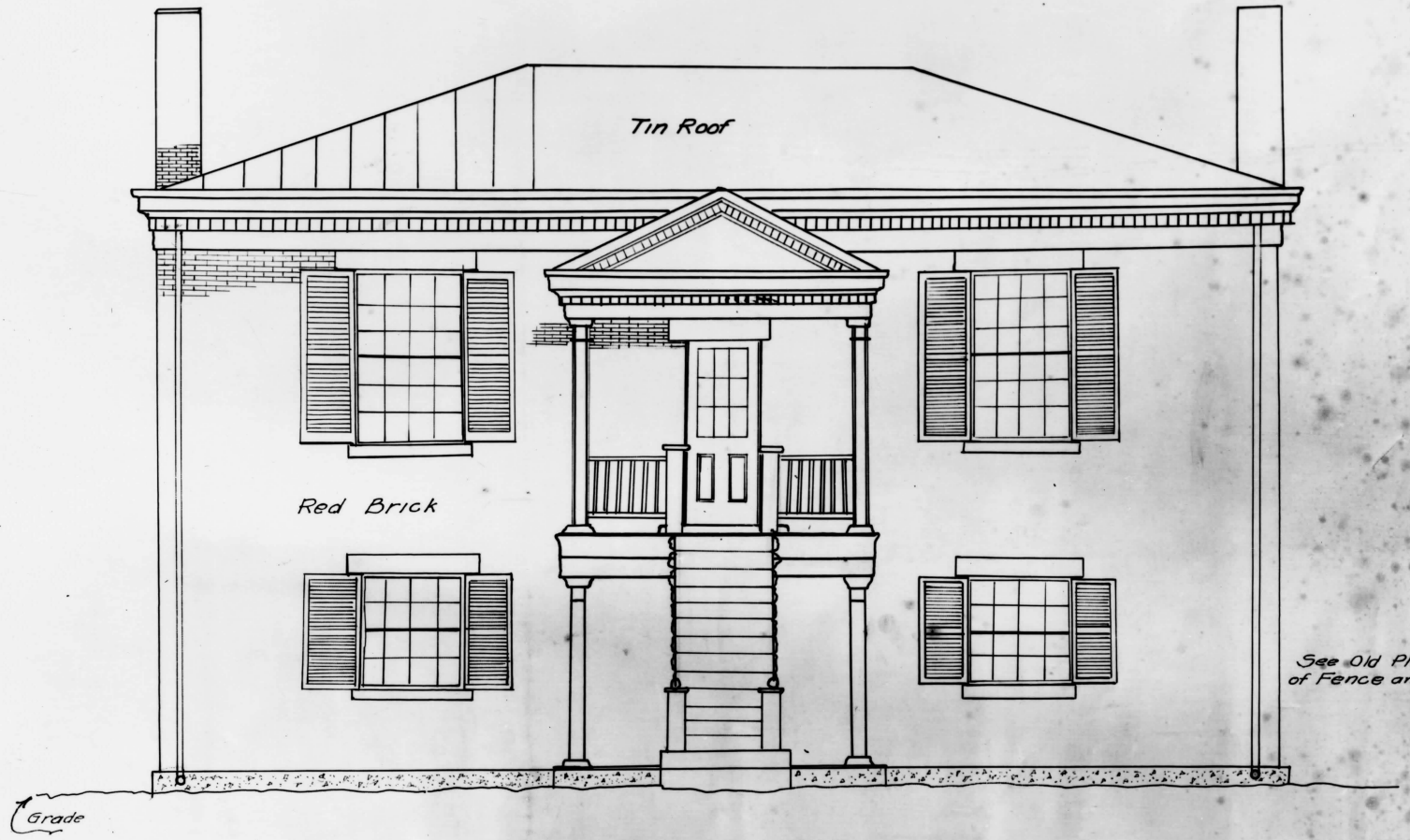
Plans of Court and Jury Rooms (Second Floor) of Court House Building. From the Hancock sketch, 1940.



Court and Jury Room's

Photostat No. 14

East and West Elevation of Court House Building. From the Hancock sketch, 1940.



East and West Elevation of
Old County Court House - Destroyed by fire in 1892
as Recalled from memory
by Mrs. Ella Rosser Hancock and C.A. Hancock
Dated Oct 1st 1940

Note:- Traced from blueprint March 6, 1943,
no corrections made in drafting details

James C. Price, Ranger