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001466

6

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT
PART I
ADMINISTRATIVE AND HISTORICAL DATA
McLEAN ICE HOUSE,
KITCHEN AND SLAVE QUARTERS
APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

November 1962

001466

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

PART I

McLEAN ICE HOUSE,

KITCHEN & SLAVE QUARTERS

APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

RECOMMENDED _____ DATE 11/9/62
Superintendent

RECOMMENDED Robert G. Hall DATE 11-20-63
Chief, EODC

RECOMMENDED Raymond O. Mulvany DATE 12-13-63
Acting Regional Director

APPROVED _____ DATE 1/31/64
Assistant Director

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

PART I

Administrative

and

Historical Data

McLEAN ICE HOUSE,

KITCHEN & SLAVE QUARTERS

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park

by

Wescoat S. Wolfe, Park Historian

November, 1962

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

PART I

5. Administrative Data

a. Structure Name — McLean Ice House, Kitchen and Slave Quarters

Building Number — 2b - Ice House
2c - Kitchen
2d - Slave Quarters

b. Proposed Use

It is proposed that the McLean Ice House, Kitchen and Slave Quarters be reconstructed to their original appearances of April 9, 1865. This will further complete the McLean House Complex thereby adding to the historic scene. It is presently planned to refurnish the McLean Kitchen (outside kitchen) whereas the Ice House and Slave Quarters will be exterior exhibits.

c. Provision for Operation

Funds for the operation of the McLean Ice House, Kitchen and Slave Quarters will come from the regular Buildings and Utilities and Management and Protection accounts.

d. Preliminary Estimate

The estimated cost for the reconstruction of the three buildings is as follows: Ice House $5,000, Kitchen $10,000, and Slave Quarters $7,500.

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

PART I

6. Historical Data

FOREWORD:

Oh April 9, 1865, General Robert E. Lee surrendered the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia to General Ulysses S. Grant bringing the tragic Civil War to a close. This famous meeting took place in the small village of Appomattox Court House in the private home of Wilmer McLean. Today the McLean House is one of the most well-known historic buildings in the United States.

This building was constructed by Charles Raine in 1848 and was used as a Tavern. McLean had left Manassas, Virginia, to get away from the war and had purchased this house in 1863. In addition to the main house there were outbuildings which formed the McLean House Complex. They were the Well, the Ice House, the Kitchen, the Slave Quarters, the Smokehouse, the Stables and other smaller buildings. This report treats with three of the buildings: the Ice House, the Kitchen, and the Slave Quarters.

Previous research on the McLean House was completed in 1940 by Historian Ralph Happel, The McLean House Study. Happel's report was invaluable in that it contained much pertinent material on the buildings under study. In addition,

Dr. Charles W. Porter's Preliminary and Supplementary Reports on Appomattox Court House in 1937 contained many valuable photographs and drawings. In large part this report is based on their earlier findings. However, new material has been uncovered and is included in this report.

Little written material has been found pertaining to the three outbuildings. That they were not mentioned and elaborately described is understandable. General Horace Porter, a Union officer and an eyewitness to the surrender, did mention that there were some stables in the rear of the McLean House. This reference may be found in Happel's McLean House Study, page twenty-two.

In the absence of written contemporary accounts of the McLean House appendages, this study is based primarily upon photographs and drawings both contemporary and post war. The study of each building is undertaken separately to facilitate understanding and referencing. Conclusions are found at the end of each section.

PART I - THE McLEAN ICE HOUSE

The only contemporary pictorial view located of the McLean Ice House is found in Harper's Pictorial History of the Great Rebellion. This drawing was made by Colonel Battersby of the 1st New York Cavalry.[1] It is a rear view of the McLean House; the building to the right and closest to the McLean House is the Ice House, Illustration #XI.

Other evidence is furnished by Mr. Ragland Featherston, who was born in the McLean House in 1874.[2] His grandfather, N. H. Ragland, bought the house from Wilmer McLean in 1869. In an interview with Historian Ralph Happel on October 5, 1940, Mr. Featherston expressed no doubt that the Ice House was standing on the Historic Day.[3] Featherston made several changes on the Hubard drawings (shown in red) pertaining to other outbuildings such as the Kitchen and the Slave Quarters, however, he indicated no changes for the Ice House.[4] This indicates that as far as he knew his grandfather made no changes to the building nor did he erect any building there during his time. It does seem logical that the McLeans would have had an Ice House since they were of middle class means and Ice Houses were in vogue during this period. It is hoped that archeological findings will better substantiate the date of the Ice House.

In a post war photograph of the front of the McLean House circa 1892, the Ice House is shown to the left of the House.[5] From this photograph the building appears to be quite large and has a gabled

roof, Illustration #III. An opening which seems to be a door leading into the Ice House can be discerned in this photograph; the door faces north. An enlargement of this building indicates that it was located inside the front fence and that the gabled roof extends almost to the ground, Illustration #III-a. The gabled roof as shown in this photograph appears to be made of wooden shingles.

In another photograph of the rear of the McLean House taken in circa 1892 by A. H. Plecker of Lynchburg, Virginia, the Ice House is partially seen.[6] This is a rear view of the south end of the building and can be seen in Illustration #IV. The rear of the structure seems to be weatherboarded, consisting of approximately thirteen boards tied into the gabled roof, Illustration #IV-a. The Ice House was probably painted or whitewashed as were most of the outbuildings in the village.

From a post card taken by W. E. Burgess of Scottsville, Virginia, in 1915, the best detail of the Ice House can be seen.[7] From this photograph the approximate height can be ascertained, Illustration #IX.

In 1893, the McLean House was dismantled in hopes of re-erecting it in Washington, D. C. Drawings were made of the building at that time including the Ice House and other outbuildings. These drawings were made by Mr. P. C. Hubard.[8] Hubard's drawings show the building to be 16 feet by 16 feet and 14 feet from the east end of the McLean House, Illustration #XVII.

The pit of the Ice House is plainly evident on the site today,

in the spot where one would expect to find it after consulting the photographs and Hubard drawings. This past summer archeological diggings were made at the site of the building and should furnish evidence as to the depth and interior appearance of the Ice Pit.

From the findings of these two reports, Architects should not find too much difficulty in reconstructing the McLean Ice House. Once completed, the Ice House will add to the McLean House Complex and further the recreation of the historic scene. More technical details can be found by Architects who study the photographs.

CITATIONS

1. Harper's Weekly, November 4, 1865, p. 696.
   Sketches by Colonel Battersby of the 1st New York Cavalry. Rear view of the McLean House.

2. Interview with Mr. Ragland Featherston at his home by Historian Ralph Happel, October 5, 1940. Mr. Featherston was born in the McLean House in 1874 and visited there frequently as a boy. It was his grandfather, N. H. Ragland, who bought the house from McLean. Notes from this interview on file at Appomattox Court House National Historical Park.

3. Interview with Mr. Ragland Featherston on the grounds of Appomattox Court House, October 12, 1940.

4. The Hubard Drawings. Drawings made of the McLean House by Mr. P. C. Hubard in 1893. Hubard made the drawings of the McLean House and Outbuildings for Mr. C. W. Hancock, who dismantled the house for proposed re-erection in Washington, D. C. These drawings were purchased by the National Park Service and are a part of this report. Featherston's corrections are seen in red.

5. United States Signal Corps Photograph #BA74. This view of the McLean House taken in circa 1892 is a copy of a photograph made by A. H. Plecker and owned by Mrs. Jim Cleland of Lynchburg, Virginia.

6. Photograph taken by Mr. A. H. Plecker of Lynchburg, Virginia. Rear view of the McLean House showing sections of the Kitchen and Ice House, circa 1892. Copy of a print in the Valentine Museum, Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia.

7. Photograph of a post card showing the Ice House in 1915. This view was taken by W. E. Burgess, Scottsville, Virginia.

8. The Hubard Drawings. Previously cited and located as Illustration #XVII at the end of this report.

CONCLUSIONS

1. On April 9, 1865, when General Robert E. Lee surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant there was an Ice House standing east of the McLean House.

2. The Ice House shown in the 1890 and later photographs is the same building which was standing on April 9, 1865.

3. The Ice House was a wooden building and had a door facing the north. It was probably painted or whitewashed.

4. The building measured 16 feet by 16 feet and was approximately 14 feet east of the McLean House.

5. The Ice House had a gabled roof made of wooden shingles which extended almost to the ground.

6. The structure was standing as late as 1915 and probably fell down sometime afterwards.

PART II - THE McLEAN KITCHEN

In addition to the Ice House another building which formed the McLean House Complex was the Kitchen. Today this building is not extant. This was an outside kitchen where the meals were actually prepared; the present kitchen in the McLean House serving as a warming kitchen. It might be noted that the McLean House built in 1848 by Charles Raine, was used as a Tavern.

Contemporary pictorial material is first evaluated with the greatest significance being allowed to it. A photograph taken in April, 1865 of the McLean House from the Brady Collection shows part of a building behind and to the left of the McLean House.[1] This building is the McLean Kitchen and the front of the building can be seen in Illustration #I. An enlargement of the lower left hand section of this photograph does not reveal any significant detail; however, the gabled roof can be seen and what seemingly is a door facing north, Illustration #I-a.

Another contemporary photograph of the McLean House also indicates a building south and to the left of the McLean House.[2] The door to the building can be seen to a better advantage in this photograph, Illustration #II. An enlargement of this photograph seems to indicate that the roof was made of wooden shingles, Illustration #II-a.

Examination of two contemporary drawings of the McLean House

Complex gives more pertinent details of the kitchen. However, it must be remembered that drawings and sketches are never as accurate as photographs. Colonel Battersby of the 1st New York Cavalry, whom we have met before, shows the Kitchen in one of his drawings.[3] A large wooden building is shown immediately behind the McLean House, Illustration #XI. The building is composed of two sections and has one chimney on the west end of it. The other drawing was made by W. Webber in 1865 and it gives us a view of the village from the west.[4] Webber's drawing also shows a chimney on the west side of the building, Illustration #X. A second section can also be seen in this drawing, probably a lean-to.

The next pictorial evidence to be examined is a photograph of the west side of the McLean House and yard taken circa 1892.[5] The center building is the Kitchen, Illustration #V. The chimney is in evidence here as it was in the two previous drawings. On each side of the chimney is an opening, apparently windows. Another opening which appears to be a door is seen to the lower left of the chimney. An enlargement of this photograph seems to indicate that the building was definitely wooden and most probably a log structure, Illustration #V-a. Any detail of the north side of the Kitchen in this photograph is obscured by foliage.

A study of another photograph taken in the early 1890's before the McLean House was razed offers little detail.[6] The top part of

the Kitchen is shown but little detail is discernable, Illustration #VI.

From a photograph taken in the 1890's after the McLean House was dismantled, further information about the Kitchen is brought to light.[7] This photograph reveals for the first time two chimneys on the west side of the building, Illustration #VII. This second chimney is smaller and is attached to the lean-to. Also, a third shed can be seen making a total of three sections to the building. A blowup of this photograph gives us a better detail of the roof, Illustration #VII-a. The roof is made of wooden shingles as were most of the buildings in the village. More than any other pictorial evidence yet cited this photograph shows that the building was a log structure and was most probably weatherboarded. It might be noted that between the two chimneys several logs can be discerned. This is an indication that there was a wall at this junction or that it was the end of the building and the lean-to was connected to it.

General Horace Porter, a Union officer present at proceedings in the McLean House in 1865, revisited the area in 1914 and made several photographs.[8] One of the photographs taken by Porter shows the west side of the Kitchen, Illustration #VIII. The lean-to is not shown in this photograph as it is probably off to the right of the camera. Enlarging this photograph we see more of the top right section of the building and the roof line is also in evidence, Illustration #VIII-a.

We have seen the photograph of the Burgess post card of 1915 before in studying the McLean Ice House.[9] To the south of the Ice House is a view of the Kitchen, Illustration #IX. This is the east end of the building and a window is noted near the top of the roof.

The last pictorial evidence of the Kitchen is a photograph taken by A. H. Plecker. This is a rear view of the McLean House prior to its being dismantled.[10] The section of the building seen at the left of this photograph is the northeast corner of the Kitchen, Illustration #IV. That it was a log structure can be seen in a blowup of the photograph, Illustration #IV-b. Basically the Kitchen was a log structure as is apparent; however, as is shown in previous pictorial evidence, the Kitchen was weatherboarded.

As he did of the McLean Ice House, Mr. P. C. Hubard also made drawings of the Kitchen.[11] His drawings of the building are in three sections, giving a floor plan of the building as it stood in 1893, Illustration #XVII. The width of the building on the north side is twenty feet. The length of the first section is sixteen feet; the second section sixteen feet; the third section ten and one-half feet. The north side of the Kitchen is thirty-eight feet from the McLean House. Also Mr. Hubard shows two chimneys on the west side of the building.

Once again we find the comments of Ragland Featherston most valuable. As we have noted previously, he was born in the McLean

House in 1874. Though he did not actually live there as a child, he visited there frequently. Featherston's corrections made of the Hubard drawings in 1940 are shown in red, Illustration #XVII. They are as follows: Behind, i.e., south of the house in line with the surrender room or east end of the McLean House, are shown three sheds, all adjoining one behind the other. This first one, the stable (Featherston's grandfather, N. H. Ragland, evidently used the Kitchen after the war as a stable) had an upstairs; its front door was on the left as you faced it and a window was on the right. The shed behind this, used for feeding stock was only one story; a door connected these sheds which Mr. Featherston says were all one building when built; the third shed in the Hubard drawing was put up after the war by Mr. N. H. Ragland.[12]

Throughout I have referred to the building under study as the Kitchen. I have done so because I believe that it was used as such in April, 1865. Prior to the purchase of the house by Wilmer McLean in 1863, it was used as a tavern as previously mentioned. From the size , shape, chimneys, doors and position it is evident that Raine constructed the building as a Kitchen. However, at some later date it was utilized as a stable. Did McLean make this change, or was it made by Ragland? We have no evidence that McLean used the structure as a stable and not as a kitchen, but we do know that Ragland used it as a stable and added a third shed.

This past summer during the archeological excavations many

artifacts were uncovered at the site and foundation of the building. An analysis and dating of these findings will help to substantiate the use of the structure at the end of the Civil War.

CITATIONS

1. An 1865 photograph of the McLean House, U.S. Signal Corps, photograph #B6333. From the Brady Collection taken by T. H. O'Sullivan, circa April, 1865.

2. Photograph of the McLean House taken in 1865. Brady Collection Library of Congress, Photo. #221.

3. Harper's Weekly, November 4, 1865, p. 696. Sketches by Colonel Battersby of the 1st New York Cavalry. Rear view of the McLean House.

4. Drawing made by W. Webber (Bufford Engraving) circa 1865. Outbuildings, yard and general view of the village from the southwest. Drawn on the spot by W. Webber, Headquarters, 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 5th Army Corps. Impression by J. H. Bufford & Sons, Boston, Massachusetts. The old print is in the New York City Public Library.

5. Photograph taken by A. H. Plecker circa 1892 before the McLean House was torn down. This photograph shows west side of McLean House, Kitchen and another building.

6. Markham, Edwin (ed.), Brothers For Ever, The Age of Union, 1854-1868. William H. Wise & Co., New York, 1912, Vol. XII of The Real America In Romance, p. 452.

7. Photograph showing Kitchen circa 1893 after the McLean House was dismantled. This photograph was purchased from Mrs. J.B. Kinney, near Vera, Virginia. Ruins of the McLean House and west side of kitchen are shown.

8. Photograph taken by General Horace Porter, a Union Officer and eyewitness at the surrender proceedings. General Porter revisited the area in 1914 and made several photographs one of which is a view of the west side of the Kitchen.

9. This view is taken from a post card showing the Ice House circa 1915. Photograph by W.E. Burgess of Scottsville, Virginia. The Kitchen is seen to the south and left of the Ice House.

10. Rear view of the McLean House taken by A. H. Plecker of Lynchburg, Virginia, circa 1892, prior to the dismantling of the house. Copy of a print in the Valentine Museum, Washington and Lee University, Virginia.

11. The Hubard Drawings. Previously cited.

12. Corrections made by Ragland Featherston who was born in the McLean House in 1874. Featherston's grandfather owned the historic McLean House after the Civil War and Featherston visited there frequently as a boy. These corrections were made by Featherston during an interview with Historian Ralph Happel on October 12, 1940 at Appomattox Court House.

CONCLUSIONS

1. On April 9th, 1865 there was an outside Kitchen standing south of the McLean House.

2. The Kitchen measured 20 feet in width by 32 feet in length and was 38 feet south of the McLean House.

3. The building had a gabled roof apparently made of wooden shingles. The roof extended slightly over the sides of the building.

4. It was basically a log structure, however, it was weatherboarded. It had two sections when originally built and a door connected these two rooms.

5. The first section had an upstairs and was two stories high; the second section, a lean-to, was only one story high.

6. There were two chimneys on the west side of the building, one on each section.

7. On each side of the first chimney there was a window near the top of the building. Near the lower left side of the first chimney there was an opening apparently a door.

8. On the north side of the Kitchen there was a door on the left as you faced it and a window on the right. On the east end of the building there was a window near the top.

PART III - THE McLEAN SLAVE QUARTERS

The third building comprising the McLean House Complex and a part of this report is the Slave Quarters. Today the McLean Slave Quarters are not extant. There is pictorial and written evidence which will guide us in the restoration of the building, however, this material is scant. There are no known photographs either contemporary or post war of the Slave Quarters. Therefore, we have to rely mainly on contemporary drawings and sketches.

Examining pictorial evidence first, a drawing previously cited does indicate a building south and west of the McLean House which appears to be the Slave Quarters.[1] The building is smaller than the kitchen and is slightly to the rear of it, Illustration #X. It has a gabled roof and is apparently a log structure. A door is seen on the south side of the building; on the west side a small window is seen. At or near the east end of the building is a small chimney.

Once again Colonel Battersby's contemporary drawing of the backyard of the McLean House is invaluable.[2] The Slave Quarters is seen to the left and west of the McLean House, Illustration #XI. A smaller building is seen on the east side of the Slave Quarters. A door is on the south side and a chimney near the east end. Just

south of the building a Negro slave and a child appear to be feeding chickens; another indication that the building is the Slave Quarters. The building in this drawing appears to be a log structure with a gabled roof.

A second drawing by Battersby is of the front of the McLean House and Yard.[3] The large building to the west of the McLean House is the Slave Quarters, Illustration #XIV. As in previous pictorial evidence, the building seems to be a log structure with a gabled roof. The chimney is seen near the center of the building in this photograph. A small window on the west side of the building is also evident.

In a sketch made by J. Collett, a well known illustrator of the period, a building is shown to the west of the McLean House.[4] Two buildings can be discerned but little detail is in evidence in either, Illustration #XII. It adds nothing new.

A drawing made by the Henderson Company in 1866 is somewhat puzzling.[5] Is the building adjacent to the McLean House the Slave Quarters or the Kitchen, Illustration #XVI. If it is the Kitchen it is of little value considering what we presently know. If it is the Slave Quarters it differs in detail especially on the position of the chimney being on the west side of the building. It also has

a door on the north side which is not shown in previous drawings. It is difficult to draw a definite conclusion but it appears to me to be the Kitchen. The placement of the building is too close to the house and the door and chimney relate to the Kitchen. Careful study should be made by Architects before it is used as a basis for the reconstruction of the Slave Quarters.

The last two drawings examined for detail offer little. The first one was drawn by Professor George L. Frankenstein, who drew many of the battlefield scenes throughout the war.[6] Several buildings are shown to the west or right of the McLean House, however, any valuable detail is obscured by foliage, Illustration #XIII.

The last pictorial evidence is a view of the village from the west. This is another drawing made by the Henderson Company in 1866.[7] Several small buildings are seen south of the McLean House, Illustration #XV. The building farthest south in the backyard of the McLean House appears to be the Slave Quarters. It has a gabled roof and a window on the west side which is similar to previous drawings already discussed. No other detail is in evidence.

In the interview with Ralph Happel, Mr. Featherston made several pertinent comments about the Slave Quarters.[8] Featherston says that to the west of the Kitchen was a one story wartime log cabin for

slaves; in ruinous condition when he was a boy. It is not shown on the original Hubard drawings made in 1893 since it most probably had fallen down by that time. Featherston did, however, indicate the approximate location of the Slave Quarters shown in red on the Hubard drawings, Illustration #XVII. The location is about 66 feet south of the McLean House.

CITATIONS

1. Drawing by W. Webber (Bufford Engraving) previously cited.

2. Harper's Weekly, November 4th, 1865, p. 696.

3. Guernsey, Alfred H. and Alden, Henry M., Harper's Pictorial History of the Great Rebellion. Harper and Brothers, New York, 1866-68, p. 767.

4. Sketch by Eustace J. Collett, a well known illustrator of the period. McLean House Complex circa 1865.

5. Henderson and Company's Map of Appomattox Court House in 1866. This map with several drawings was published and copyrighted in 1866 one year after the surrender by A. Hoen & Co., Baltimore, Maryland. Drawing shows the McLean House and another building adjacent to it.

6. The George L. Frankenstein drawings showing a view from the west of Appomattox Court House, circa 1865. Frankenstein drew many of the important battlefields throughout the war. Original painting on display at Appomattox Court House National Historical Park.

7. Henderson and Company's Map of Appomattox Court House in 1866, previously cited.

8. Interview with Mr. Ragland Featherston by Historian Ralph Happel at Appomattox Court House, October 12, 1940.

CONCLUSIONS

1. A Slave Quarters was standing south of the McLean House on April 9th, 1865.

2. This building was a one story structure which had a wooden gabled roof.

3. The Slave Quarters was a log building and apparently not weatherboarded.

4. There was a door on the south side of the building and a window on the west side.

5. Near the east end of the Slave Quarters was a small chimney.

6. The building was approximately 66 feet south of the McLean House.

ILLUSTRATION # I

1865 contemporary photograph from the Brady Collection. Photo # B6333.

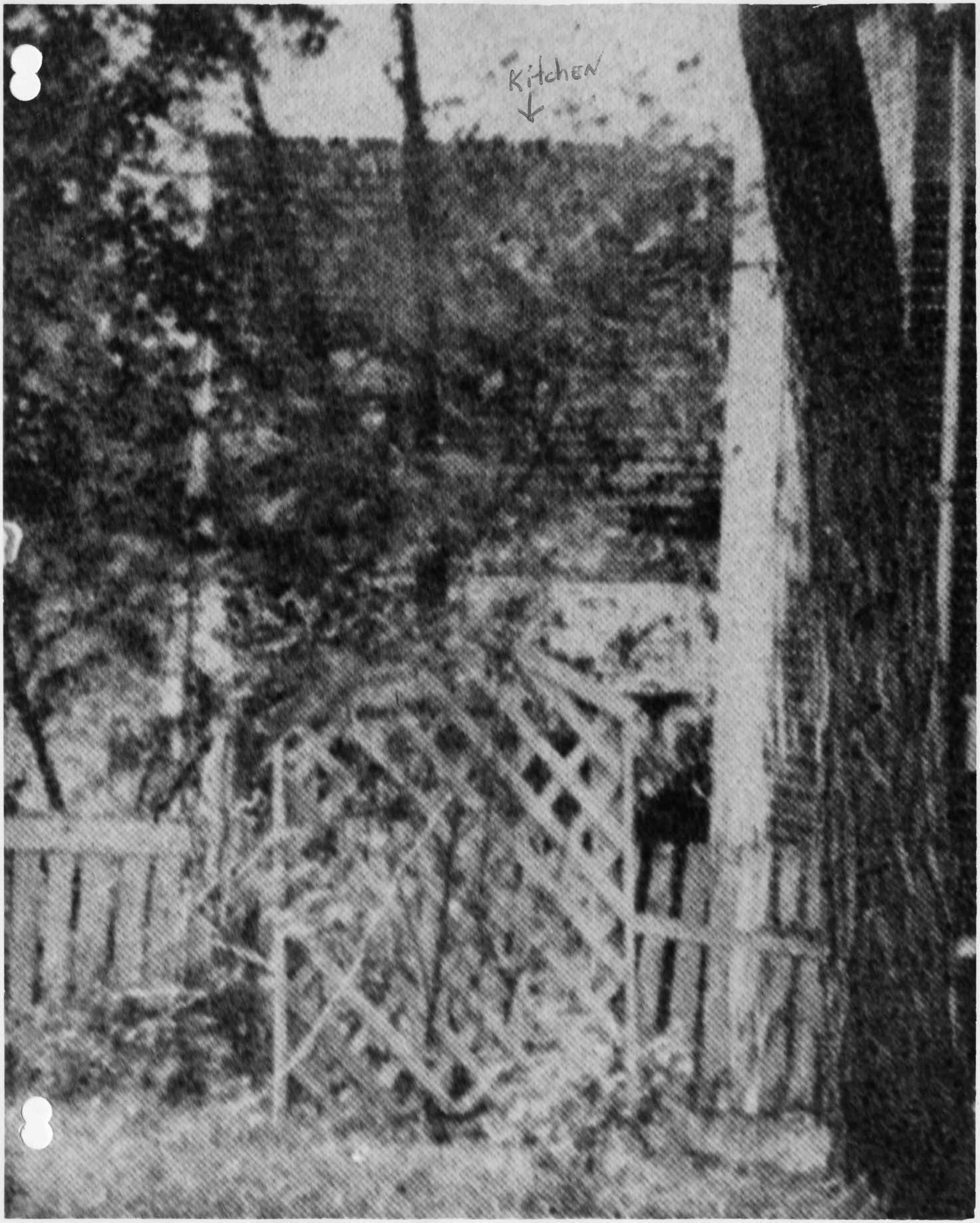


THE McLEAN HOUSE AT APPOMATTOX COURTHOUSE, WHERE, ON APRIL 9, 1865, THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA WAS SURRENDERED

After a photograph made the same month.

ILLUSTRATION # I-a

Blowup of Illustration # I. Note Kitchen in center of photograph.


Kitchen

#1A

ILLUSTRATION # II

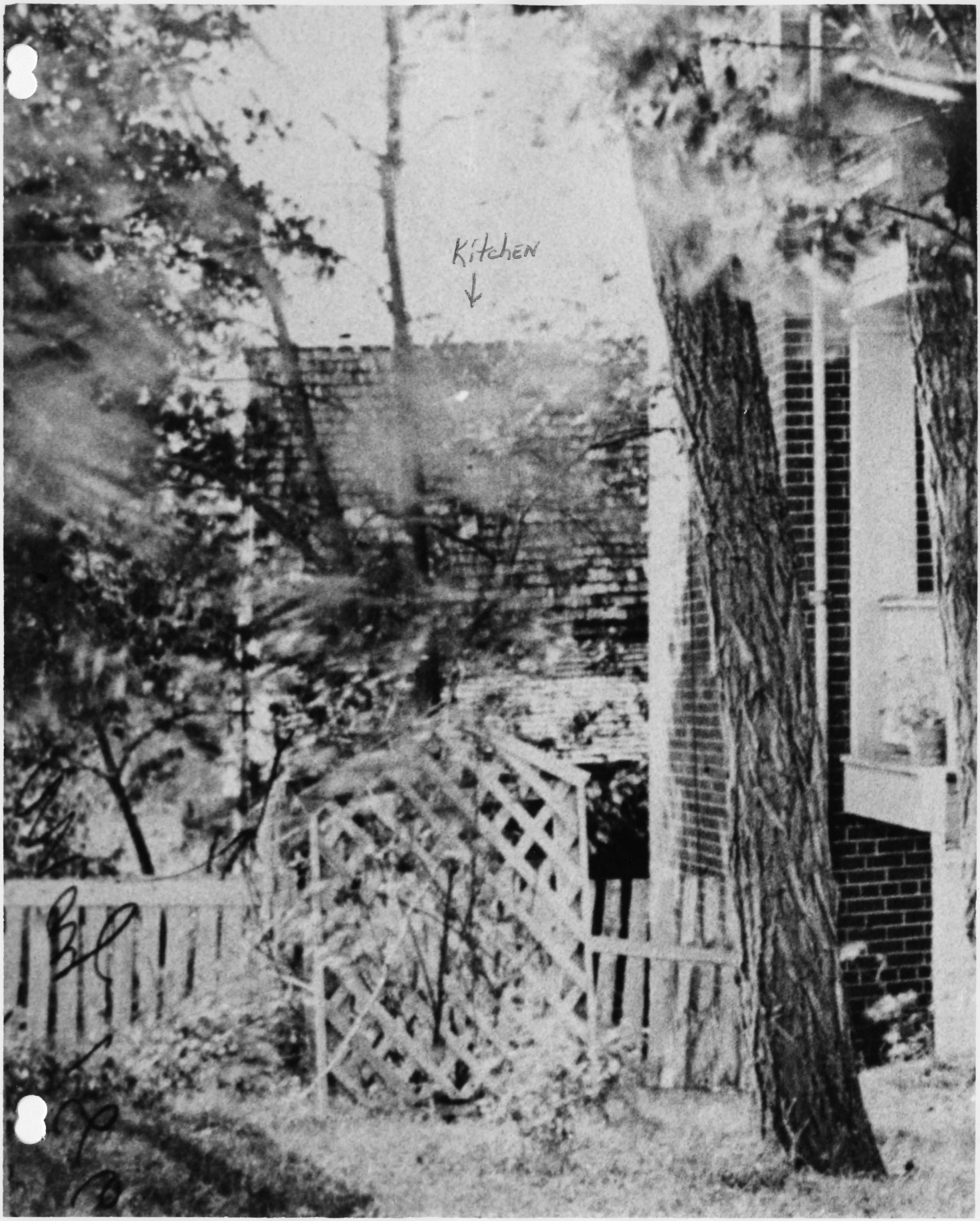
1865 contemporary photograph from the Brady Collection. Photo # 221.


Kitchen

#2

ILLUSTRATION # II-a

Blowup of Illustration # II. Note Kitchen lower center of photograph.


Kitchen

#24

ILLUSTRATION # III

Circa 1892 photograph from the U. S. Signal Corp. Note Ice House to the left of the McLean House.


Ice House

#3

ILLUSTRATION # III-a

Blowup of Illustration #III. Note Ice House center of photograph


Ice House

#3A

ILLUSTRATION # IV

Circa 1892 photograph or rear of McLean House.


Kitchen
Ice House

#4

ILLUSTRATION # IV-a

Blowup of Illustration #IV. Note rear of Ice House.

Ice House
↓

#4A

ILLUSTRATION # IV-b

Blowup of Illustration #IV. Note east end of Kitchen.


Kitchen

#4b

ILLUSTRATION # V

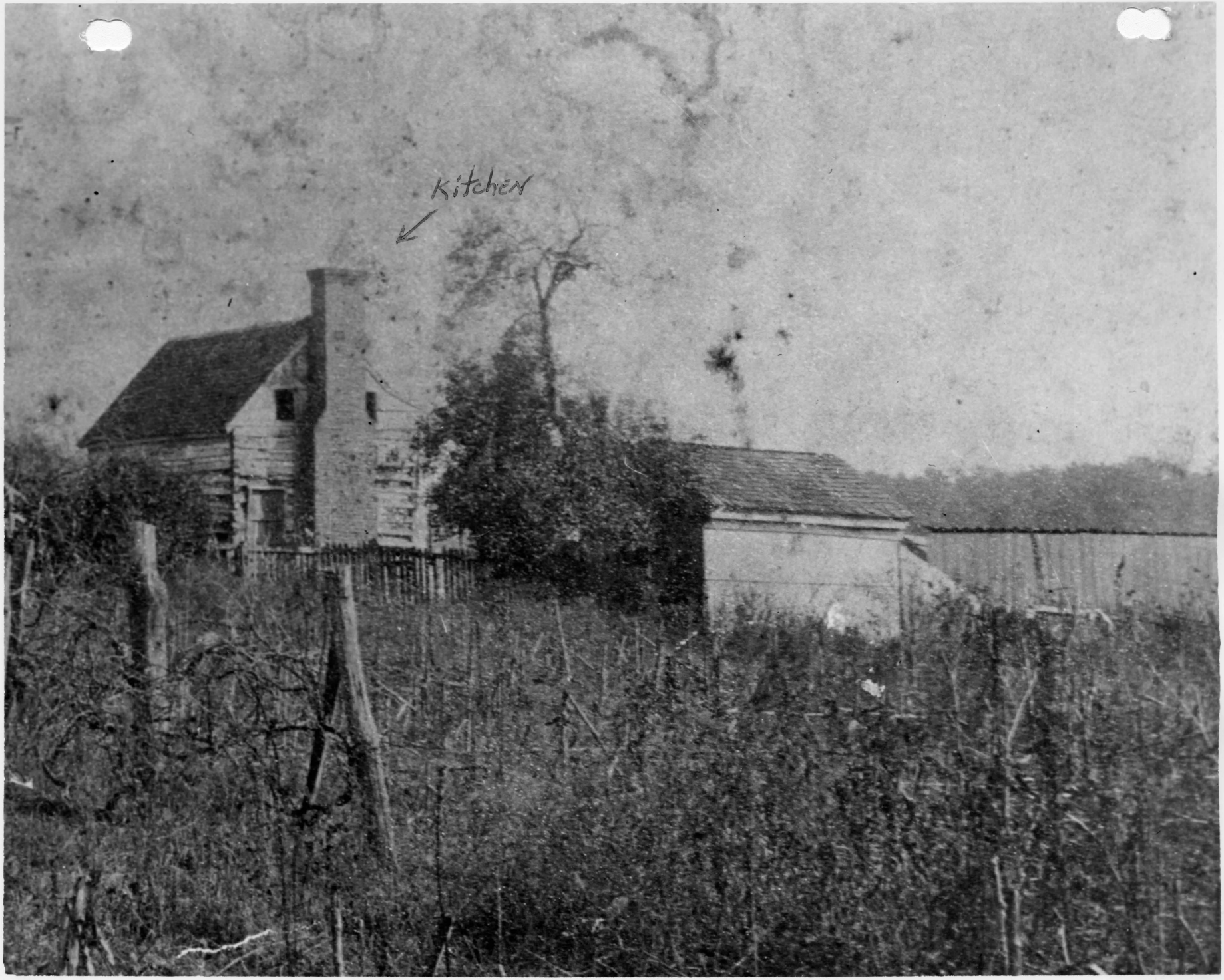
Circa 1893 Plecker photograph. Note Kitchen center building in photograph.


Kitchen

#5

ILLUSTRATION # V-a

Blowup of Illustration #V. Kitchen shown at left.


Kitchen

#5A

ILLUSTRATION # VI

Circa 1890's photograph of west view of village. Any details of outbuildings are obscured by foliage.

From the very gait of the horse the soldiers read that the end was come.

Just for one moment they hesitated, so bitter, just at its first hour, was the



THE ROAD LEADING TO APPOMATTOX COURT-HOUSE. THE MCLEAN HOUSE ON THE RIGHT

#6

ILLUSTRATION # VII

Circa 1890's photograph of Kitchen after the McLean House was dismantled.


Kitchen
195

ILLUSTRATION # VII-a

Blowup of Illustration # VII. Bricks shown are McLean House rubble. Note Kitchen in background.


KitchEN

#7A

ILLUSTRATION # VIII

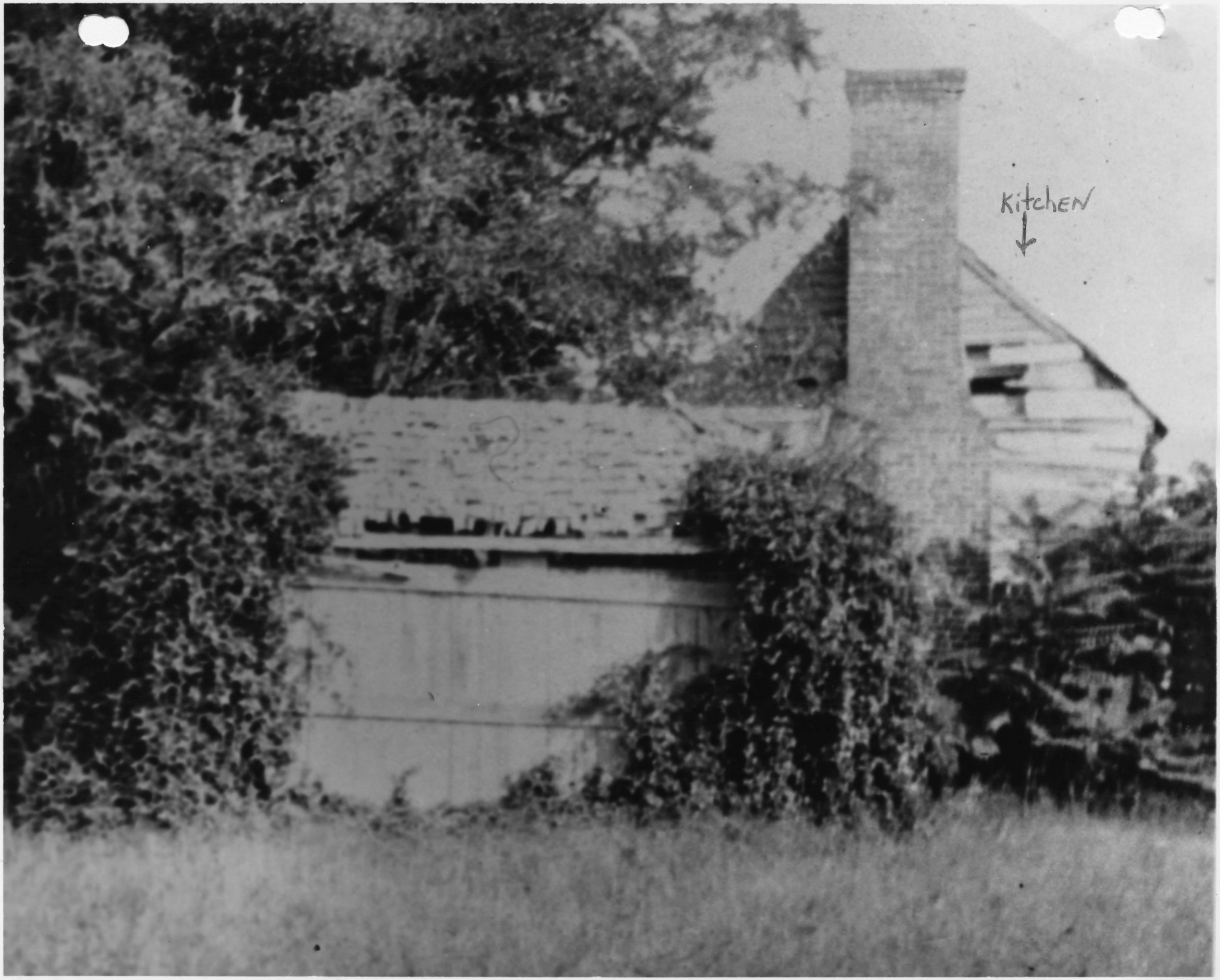
1914 photograph taken by General Horace Porter. Note Kitchen at far right of photograph.


Kitchen

#8

ILLUSTRATION #VIII-a

Blowup of Illustration #VIII. Kitchen seen at right.


Kitchen

#8A

ILLUSTRATION # IX

1915 post card view by W. E. Burgess. Ice House in foreground; Kitchen in background.



OLD ICE HOUSE, McLEAN PLACE, SURRENDER GROUNDS, APPOMATTOX, VA.

DT-108862

#9

ILLUSTRATION # X

1865 contemporary drawing by W. Webber; both Kitchen and Slave Quarters are in evidence.


Kitchen
Slave Quarters
538

#10

ILLUSTRATION # XI

1865 contemporary drawing by Colonel Battersby. Ice House, Kitchen, and Slave Quarters are shown.



REAR VIEW OF Mr. W. M'LEAN'S HOUSE, APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE, VIRGINIA.

#11

ILLUSTRATION # XII

1865 contemporary sketch by Eustace J. Collett.

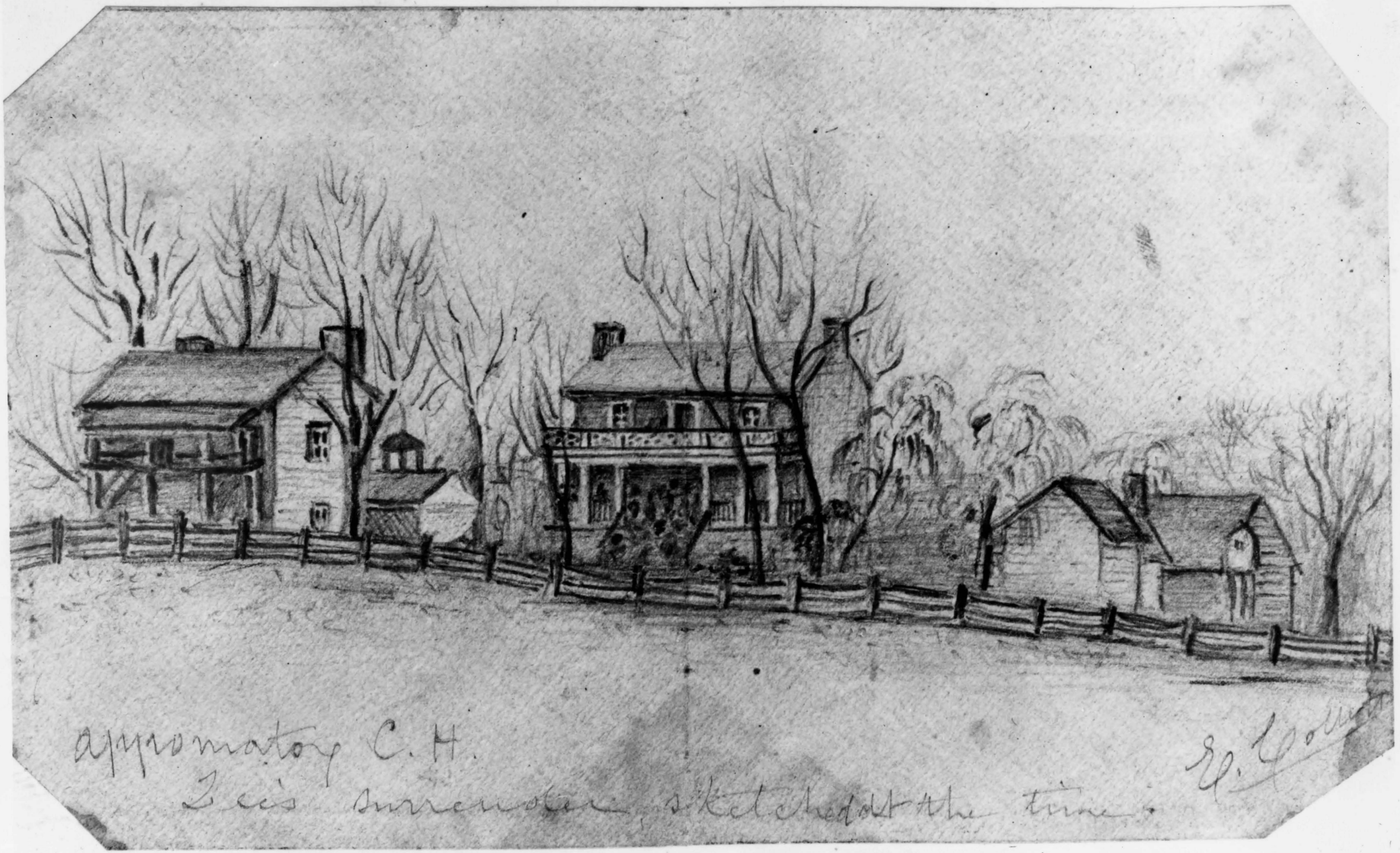

Appomatox C. H.
Lee's surrender, sketched at the time.
E. Lovell

ILLUSTRATION # XIII

1865 contemporary painting by George L. Frankenstein.

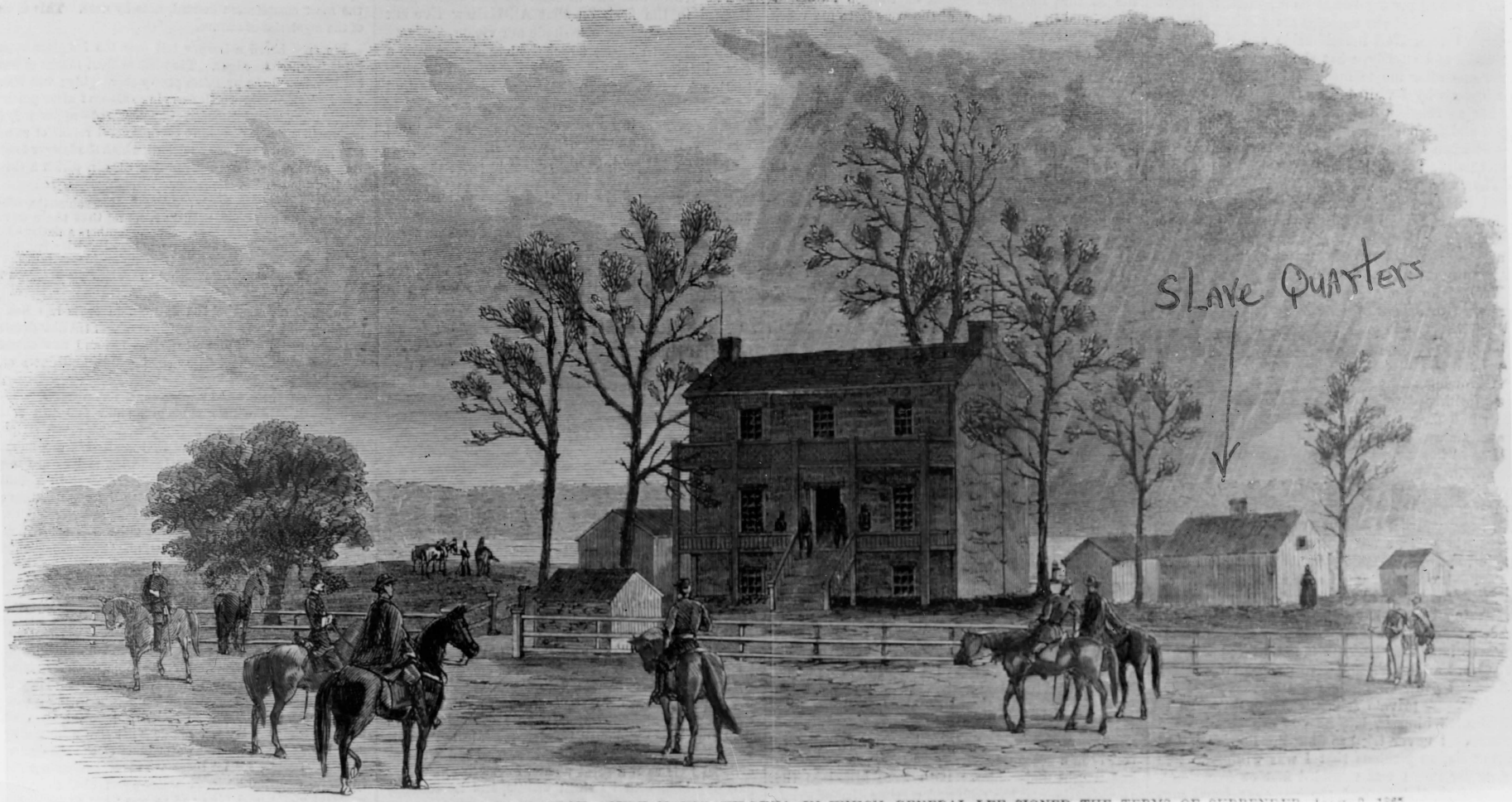

13.

#13

ILLUSTRATION # XIV

1865 contemporary drawing by Colonel Battersby.

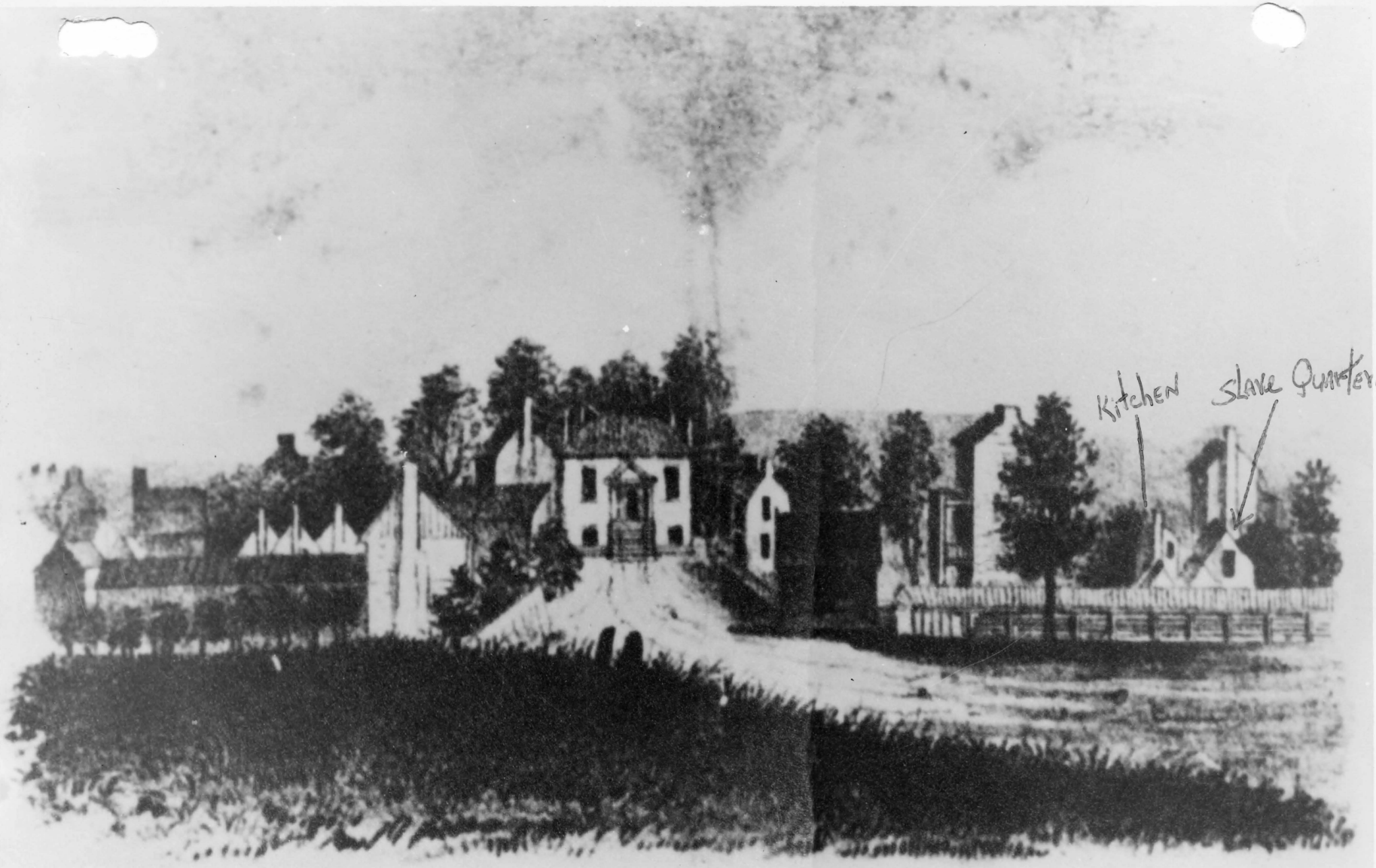
SURRENDER OF GEN. LEE'S ARMY, April 9, 1865.—From Sketches by Col. Battersby of the 1st New York Cavalry.—[See Page 698.]



FRONT VIEW OF Mr. W. McLEAN'S HOUSE, AT APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE, VIRGINIA, IN WHICH GENERAL LEE SIGNED THE TERMS OF SURRENDER.

ILLUSTRATION # XV

1866 drawing of Appomattox Court House.



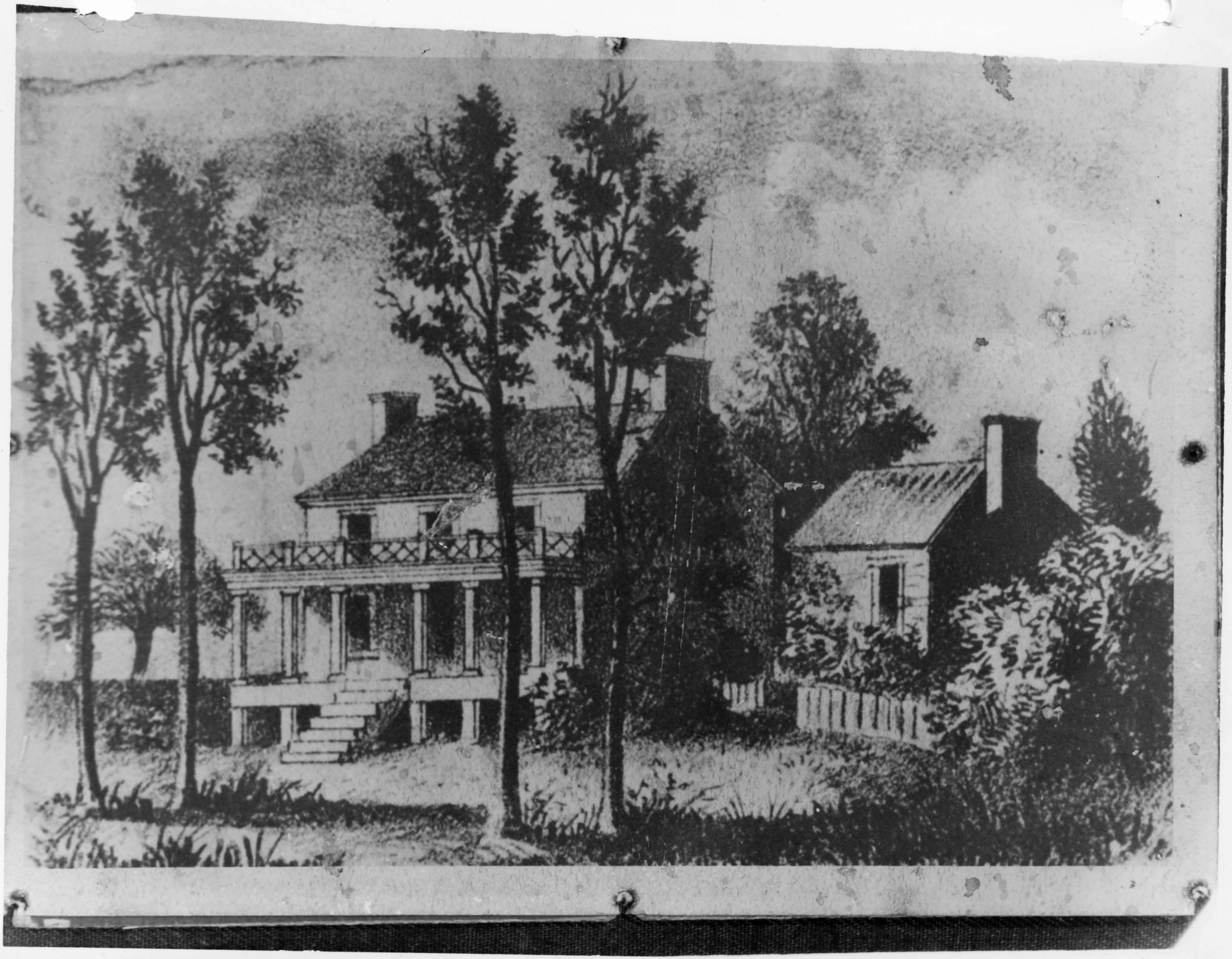
Appomattox Court House.

LITH by A HOEN & CO Baltimore

#15

ILLUSTRATION # XVI

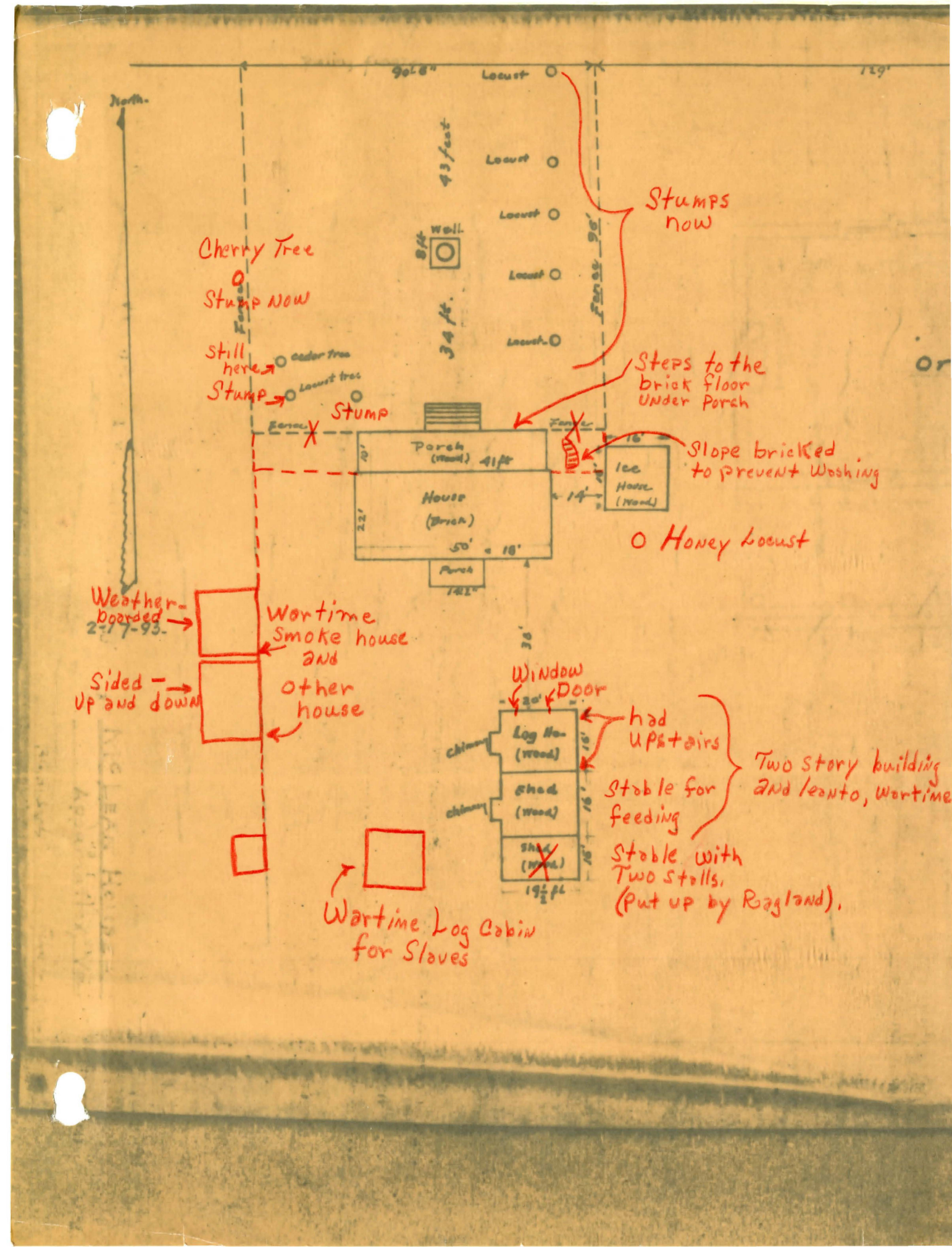
1866 drawing of McLean House and another building.



#16

ILLUSTRATION # XVII

1893 Hancock-Hubard Drawings. Corrections shown in red made be Ragland Featherston in 1940.


North.
90'8"
129'
Locust
Locust
Locust
Locust
Locust
43 feet
Stumps now
Fence 96'
Cherry Tree
Stump now
Well
8 ft.
34 ft.
Still here
cedar tree
Stump
Locust tree
Steps to the brick floor under Porch
Stump
Fence
Porch (Wood) 41 ft
10'
House (Brick)
22'
50' x 18'
14'
Ice House (Wood)
Slope bricked to prevent washing
O Honey Locust
Weather-boarded 2-17-93.
Wartime Smoke house and other house
Sided - up and down
Window
Door
20'
Log Ho. (Wood)
Shed (Wood)
chimney
chimney
had upstairs
Stable for feeding
Two story building and leanto, Wartime
Stable with Two stalls. (Put up by Ragland).
Wartime Log Cabin for Slaves