DOCUMENTARY SURVEY
CLOVER HILL TAVERN AND OUTBUILDINGS
(HISTORIC BUILDINGS REPORT - PART I, SEC. 6)
by
Ralph Happel

Appomattox Court House
National Historical Park
1956

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DEFINITION AND SCOPE OF SURVEY

Clover Hill Tavern is a brick two story-and-attic house with a chimney at each end. The building faces south. At the time of the Civil War a porch extended across the front, and a dormer windowed story and a half frame wing was attached to the west end. A small box-like frame structure, with gable running north and south, was built against the east end. All of these additions to the main structure had disappeared before the establishment of the park. The Tavern is numbered 4 on the Park Master Plan. Rebuilding of the additions is planned. A few feet northwest of the main house, stands a gable roofed two story brick outbuilding, or annex, the axis of gable running east and west, as in the case of the main house. This structure is identified as building number 4a on the Master Plan, and titled Tavern Kitchen and Guest House.

To the west stands a three story brick outbuilding, identified as the Tavern Guest House, and numbered 4b on the Master Plan. The axis of the gable is north and south. Both outbuildings had exterior staircases and porches which had fallen down or were removed prior to 1940. Rebuilding of staircases, porches, and landings are major features of the program, to present the picture of 1865, the date of Lee's surrender at the village.

Other outbuildings forming part of the extensive Tavern layout disappeared long ago. One of these, numbered 4f on the Master Plan, a story-and-loft (but no dormers) frame slave quarters has been rebuilt as an exterior reconstruction, to provide visitor rest rooms

and boiler room for the Tavern heating system.

The main house is now (1956) used for museum and office space. Upon the reconstruction of the Court House building and the removal of museum and headquarters thereto, the Tavern group will be displayed as a period establishment of 1865.

ABSTRACT OF OWNERSHIP

Before the formation of Appomattox County, in 1845, the Clover Hill tract lay in Prince Edward County.

Thomas and Polly Logwood of neighboring Buckingham County sold the tract of 200 acres, March 14, 1805, to Robert Mosley (or Moseley) for 300 pounds.(1)

Mosley and wife Mary conveyed the 200 acres to John B. Sadler, October 15, 1811, recorded November 18, 1811. The price paid was $1500, current money of Virginia. The deed recites that the land is "the same tract of Land whereon the said Robert Mosley at Present lives."(2.) Thomas Logwood is given as one of the bounds. William Sweeney conveyed 6 acres to Sadler, this piece also having formerly belonged to Logwood, May 6, 1812, recorded March 21, 1814.(3.)

This total of 206 acres was sold by Sadler to Alexander and Lilbourn Patteson, brothers, by deed dated November 25, 1814, for $1600.(4.)

The property may have been named Clover Hill before the Pattesons bought it, but the first known specific reference occurs in an advertisement in the Lynchburg Virginian, August 16, 1830, by

Alexander Patteson concerning sale of a piece of land (not the Clover Hill tract), wherein he refers to "my residence, Clover Hill."

Lilbourn Patteson, the elder brother, died in 1816 or 1817.(5.)

Alexander Patteson died in Jahuary 1836.(6.)

By an indenture of August 8, 1839, recorded November 16, 1841, Sampson D. Patteson conveyed his undivided half interest (descended from Lilbourn Patteson) in the 206 acre Clover Hill tract to John Raine of Cumberland County, for the sum of $1525. Willis P. Bocock, executor of Alexander Patteson's estate, sold the other undivided half interest to Raine for the same sum, by deed dated September 26, 1840, recorded November 16, 1841. This deed states that the land was formerly owned jointly and equally by Alexander and Lilbourn Patteson, on which Alexander resided at the time of his decease, and lay on both sides of the main Buckingham road.(7.)

John Raine and Eliza D. Raine, his wife, in consideration of the provisions of a contract entered April 4, 1842, and in further consideration of $3,500, sold the place to Hugh Raine, by deed of December 1, 1842, recorded on December 3, 1842.(8.)

For a long time there had been agitation on the part of the people of upper Prince Edward, Charlotte, and Campbell counties, and the lower end of Buckingham to have a new county formed from those areas. The General Assembly of Virginia, by act of February 8, 1845, established this proposed county and named it Appomattox, designating John Raine's place Clover Hill as the site of the county seat and authorizing the purchase of land not exceeding two acres

For

for a court house and other necessary public buildings. Until the erection of the court house, the justices would meet at Raine's residence, the first meeting to be Thursday after the first Monday of May, 1845. The act further called for land not exceeding thirty acres to be laid off into lots for a town by the name of Clover Hill. (9.)

Clover Hill, as the town name, gave way in usage to the name Appomattox Court House.

Among the trustees of the town was Samuel D. McDearmon. Major McDearmon, who had been elected a member of the House of Delegates from Prince Edward County in 1844, was elected member from Appomattox in April 1846. His presence at the Assembly in 1845 may have hastened the formation of the new county. (10.)

During the year 1844, Hugh Raine still legally held the Clover Hill farm, 206 acres, though apparently the place was John Raine's residence. Hugh lived in Cumberland. (11.)

McDearmon, the entrepreneur of the budding village, is listed as owner of the various lots during 1845, the Tavern being on lots 16 and 17, listed together. (12.) (See appended plat by W. A. Moses copied from one made by an older surveyor named Peet. There are obvious errors on this plat. The non-existent street between lots 16 and 17 would have run right through the Tavern).

The Appomattox land books, so valuable in the absence of the deeds burned in 1892, indicate that during 1854 McDearmon's trustees conveyed part of lots 16 and 17 including the Tavern buildings

to Samuel Glover. (13.)

Wilson Hix acquired the property, part of lots 16 and 17, four acres, in 1858. (14.)

After Wilson Hix's death, Edward G. Hix, by deed of May 1, 1884, sold the property to J. Walton McKinney. McKinney and wife Mary Eva sold to Samuel M. Bryan by deed of October 18, 1889. This last was in consideration of $2,500, the property, occupied by McKinney at the time, being called the "Hotel property," containing about nine acres. A reservation was continued from the Hix to McKinney deed excepting the enclosed grave yard in the northeast corner of the garden with the right-of-way to and from and the right to keep enclosed. (15.)

Bryan was from Washington, D. C. On November 13, 1889 he also bought the Pryor Wright place of 28 acres south of the village. (16.) In fact, he and a partner, Samuel S. Burdett of Alexandria, bought up various tracts in an effort to develop the historic Surrender Grounds area. There was a deed of trust between them, dated July 25, 1895, on these properties. (17.) These holdings constituted the "Appomattox Land Company". All of the land was conveyed to Charles H. Burgess, January 8, 1897. (18.) Burgess conveyed the holdings to George A. Armes by deed of February 9, 1897. (19.) Burgess and Armes were also Washington men.

Armes gave a deed of trust on the development property, 1434 acres, more or less, April 21, 1906, to S. L. Ferguson. (20.) Another deed of trust was made between the two parties November 17, 1906. (21.)

George A.Armes and wife Marie T. Armes, of Atlantic City, finally conveyed the land, then 925 acres, more or less, to S. L. Ferguson, March 12, 1918.(22.)

An undivided half interest in the 925 acres in and around the old village of Appomattox Court House was conveyed by S. L. Ferguson and Adelia C. Ferguson, his wife, to H. D. Flood, February 25, 1921.(23.) Thus the Tavern became part of the large holdings of Flood and Ferguson, the two most prominent families of the time, politically and economically, in the county.

There is on record a plat of the Flood and Ferguson Hotel lot, 9.65 acres, and along with it is recorded a plat of the Samuel A. Glover Store House lot, 1/13 acre, originally a part of the Tavern lots, just southeast of the Tavern building; this tiny lot belonged to S. L. Ferguson. Both plats were made by Surveyor W. A. Moses in 1930. Samuel L. Ferguson was then still living and the Hal D. Flood estate was represented by Joel W. Flood. These plats were recorded in connection with a deed, July 12, 1930, L. E. Smith and Willie C. Smith, his wife, to S. L. Ferguson, of the Store lot, which Smith had acquired in 1901. This store and small lot were not part of Armes' lands. "When said L. E. Smith bought said tract of land and when same was conveyed to him, a large two story brick house was on it, with a porch across the entire front and entrance to porch on west end. This lot and building was known as the 'Old Robertson and Glover Brick Store House and Lot.' Said L. E. Smith tore down said store house in 1901, to use the brick in

building mill of L. E. Smith & Brothers, at Appomattox Court House." (Appomattox Court House here would mean the present town; the mill has since burned). (24.)

By deed of July 18, 1931, S. L. Ferguson conveyed the Store lot and his interest in the Hotel lot, citing the Moses surveys of 1930, to Adelia C. Ferguson, his wife. On the same day, Joel W. Flood deeded the Flood interest in the Hotel lot to Adelia C. Ferguson. (25.)

Adelia C. Ferguson, widow, deeded the property, 9.38 acres, to the United States of America, June 8, 1936. This was an option to buy, duly carried out, tract No. 147, option No. 147, Resettlement Administration, "Appomattox-Buckingham Forest." (26.)

An Act of Congress, approved August 13, 1935, had authorized the establishment of Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument.

Various of the old village and surrounding properties, purchased by the Resettlement Administration with the National Park Service in mind, became part of the monument, as established April 10, 1940. The name of the area has since been changed (1954) to Appomattox Court House National Historical Park.

CHRONOLOGY OF STRUCTURES

Though Thomas Logwood conveyed to Mosley in March 1805, Logwood is not listed in the Prince Edward land tax books. He does appear, at least once, in the personal property books, the list for 1803, which shows him possessing in that county 4 black tithes,

i.e., slaves above 16 years old, and 2 horses. It is standard practice to list one white tithe on each personal property list, in the first column, an adult who would be the householder himself. This first column is blank for Logwood, indicating that he did not live on his Prince Edward property, a fact which we know by the statement in the deed to Mosley that Logwood was of Buckingham. Any sort of a proper house in Prince Edward, however, would appear for tax on the land books, whether tenanted by the owner or not. The slaves in Prince Edward, housed in mere cabins or on neighboring property, doubtless worked the Prince Edward acres as a side farm. In the Buckingham personal property lists, Thomas Logwood, listed as a tithe, has 21 slaves and 8 horses in 1811 and 17 slaves and 10 horses in 1812.(27.)

The 1806 Prince Edward land list picks up Robert Mosley on the 200 acres, the land valued at 4 shillings and 8 pence the acre. The early lists do not separate buildings, giving only the total value. This was $155.55.(28.)

On the personal property list for 1806 Mosley was taxed for 2 slaves over 16 years old and 3 horses. And he is listed himself as a white tithe, or adult resident. By 1811 he had 4 slaves over 16 years, 2 between 12 and 16 years, and 4 horses. Thus he prospered in a small way, but his land value remained the same. The sources noted above indicate that he built a house on the Clover Hill tract in 1805 and did not substantially improve it. Nor did John Sadler alter the building. Sadler is shown as owner on the 1812 land list, and Alexander and Lilbourn Patteson appear

on the 1815 list ("From Jno. Sadler by Deed"), still at the total value of $155.55.

Instead of being listed as the Alexander and Lilbourn Patteson partnership in the 1815 and 1816 Prince Edward personal property lists, the Patteson family is represented only by Lilbourn, and only one white male over 16 is shown. Thus we infer from this source that Alexander still resided in Buckingham, the county given as his and Lilbourn's home in the Sadler deed to them. The 1815 Virginia personal property list comprises many detailed items, one of which was unique, seeming to involve double jeopardy if you were wealthy. That year men were taxed on the personal property list for houses in the country exceeding $500 value. Lilbourn Patteson had no such house. He lived well enough, however, to be taxed for a tea table, bureau, and secretary. The sum of $500 does not seem much today, but for tax purposes that year it evidently connoted quite a fine house because few were so taxed in the various counties hereabouts. The Clover Hill brick tavern building would have qualified if it had existed that early.

The $155.55 total land value remained on the land lists through 1819. This figure seems low indeed to us today, but money was worth more then and possibly assessments were lower than they later became.

In the 1820 land list the 206 acres is rated at $38.30 an acre, total value: $7890.25. In the remarks column (alterations, etc.) occurs the statement: "4,800 added for Houses."

Mosley's deed to Sadler states that Mosley was living on the land at time of sale. Since the value of the place is the same from

Mosley's first year of ownership through the 1819 list, several years after the Patteson purchase, it would seem that some sort of house, probably modest, existed on the property as early as 1805 and that the Patteson family used that house until 1819. Since these lists are technically made as of January 1, they reflect the previous year; therefore the $4,800, a lot of money in those days, of the 1820 list indicates that Alexander Patteson erected a substantial residence in 1819. The notation in the alterations column uses the plural "Houses," which could mean the existing main brick building and both the existing brick outbuildings. It would certainly indicate the main building and at least one major outbuilding. The improvements could have included construction of the Tavern stables, granary, and other outbuildings required for operation of the stage line.

Miss Ethel Marion Smith, a Patteson descendant, quoted her grandfather, Dr. Alexander Augustus Patteson, Alex's son, as stating that he, Augustus, was born May 13, 1818 "at my father's home, called Clover Hill," and that the terms of Lee's surrender to Grant, April, 1865, "were written in a house not 200 yards from where I was born." (29.) Miss Smith felt that this proved the Tavern building was built before 1819. It does not so prove and does not refute the tax evidence, but it does allow the inference that the older dwelling stood on or near the site of the 1819 building, since the distance from the existing house to the McLean House, where Lee surrendered, is approximately two hundred yards. Augustus Patteson did not set forth in so many words that the house in which he was born was the same in which he spent his childhood; an earlier house

would still be "home." It does seem clear that the place was called Clover Hill from the beginning of the Patteson tenure.

According to Appomattox lore, Alexander Patteson built his house (and therefore either or both of the extant outbuildings, if both date back that far) from brick made along the little branch north of the Tavern. Old Mr. Joel Guill, last tenant of the Tavern, so informed Superintendent Gurney in August 1940. An even older source of the tradition came to light later, substantiating Mr. Guill's story. Mrs. Mary Ellen Hickok, granddaughter of the war-time owner Wilson Hix, lived at the village and in the Tavern itself in the years just after the war; she stated that her Uncle E. G. Hix told her that "the bricks were made on the grounds by Mr. Patterson who built the house - - -". (30.)

Superintendent Gurney and Architect Albert Alexander found a number of brickbats on the north side of the branch opposite the vicinity of the Lafayette Meeks gravestone; this kiln area would be approximately 300 yards northwest of the Tavern. Recent investigation (1956) has uncovered several chunks of fused-together discards, very hard fired. A whole brick or two and the bats resemble the type of brick used in the Tavern. A little west of the refuse area exists a band of "pipe clay" suitable for brick making. A comparative study of some of the better bats and the bricks in the existing buildings might be enlightening.

A brick in the Tavern front wall under the westernmost downstairs window preserves a small human footprint, either carelessly

made by a toddler or sentimentally pressed thereon by a member of the family. Miss Smith, in her effort to drive the house date back into the presumably more romantic and desirable eighteenth century, says it was a family tradition that this is Alexander Patteson's footprint: " - - - now if that little child was Alexander Patteson (he was born in 1785), the print would have been made around 1790." (31.) Unfortunately for this fiction (which is considered here simply because it has been printed and could confuse an unwary reader), Alexander Patteson did not toddle during his 1790 period in Prince Edward County, the clay of Clover Hill being in his stars, but not yet under his feet.

In point of fact, the local tradition has always been that the print was made by Alexander Patteson's son, Alexander Augustus; Miss Smith put a wrong interpretation on the old story. Mrs. Hickok, quoted above on the making of the bricks, further stated that her Uncle E. G. Hix said the footprint was that of the son of the Patteson who built the house, this information being imparted to her in the 1860's or '70's. The print measures 4-3/8 inches from end of heel to end of big toe. Individuals vary widely in foot size at any given age, and feet in the 1800's were probably smaller than now. Today's charts indicate that a foot this size belongs to a child between one year and sixteen months old. Dr. McLemore Birdsong, Professor of Pediatrics at the University of Virginia, indicates that some modern children could possibly have this foot size when they would be as old as three years, but hardly over that. (32.)

Thus, the age of as little as a year for our footprint-maker is probable; whereas over two is doubtful, and over three highly improbable. Alexander Augustus was one year old on May 13, 1819; he had ample time within the calendar year of 1819, the date of the house, to step on a brick at the appropriate age for leaving a footprint 4-3/8 inches long.

The 1821 Prince Edward land list is the first carrying separate valuation for buildings; this buildings column is headed: "Sum added to the land on account of Buildings;" the total value is called: "Total value of the land and Buildings." The acreage rate is here put at $38.30 again; $6000 is the value for buildings; and $7890 is the total. Keep in mind that the "Sum added to the land on account of Buildings" is merely a heading for the whole list and means Value of Buildings; it is not a remark pertinent to any one piece of property. There are no remarks for the Patteson property this year in the alterations column. The grand total is the same as the previous year. We do not know what the separate buildings value was then, that not yet being listed. Thus, the $6000 does not indicate to me that any further building took place during 1820, the year reflected in the 1821 list. It is doubtless a reassessment.

From the 1822 list (in which Patteson, incidentally, is correctly spelled; it often wrongly has the "r") all the way to and including the 1837 list there is no change in values. Then during the next several years there is still no change, except the estate

is split into equal parts and carried under Alex Patteson's estate and Sampson D. Patteson. (See deeds above). In the 1841 list the two parts are equally downgraded, each to $23.50 rate per acre, $1500 for buildings and $2369 total; no remarks occur, however; this is obviously a reassessment.

In 1842 John Rain(e) is shown as owner of the two parts. The values are as of the previous year. In the 1843 and 1844 lists, Hugh Rain(e) of Cumberland County ("From John Rain 1843") is shown as owner of the 206 acre tract, rated at $23.40 an acre, $3000 for buildings and $4738 total.

Starting with McDearmon's ownership (in the land books of the new county of Appomattox) the Clover Hill Tavern property is listed consistently as lots 16 and 17, or as parts of 16 and 17 after a little of the property had been sold off; it was also added to by later purchases, and all this would be reflected in the values. The values changed because of reassessments too, but the only significant lists for buildings changes from the 1840's until United States ownership occur during the 1840's, as shown in this tabulation from the Appomattox County Land Books:

Year	Owner	Buildings Value	Total Land & Buildings	Alterations, etc.
1846	Samuel D. McDearmon	$ 3300	$ 3360	
1847	" "	4100	4160	"$800 Added for improvements"
1848	" "	5900	5960	"1800 Added for New Buildings"
1849	" "	6100	6130	"200 Added for improvements"

It seems apparent that McDearmon, to match the dreams of his

brave new town, felt the necessity of refurbishing the estate, probably much decayed since the days of the wealthy Pattesons. (33.) He evidently rented the place out for use as a tavern. Doubtless one of the changes covered by the "improvements" was the front porch we see in the Civil War photograph, a typical mid-nineteenth century addition superseding the earlier small portico. Whatever other changes concerned with the "improvements" notation may have been, they would not have involved complete structures, since the 1848 list is specific in citing "New Buildings." The plural would indicate that at least two houses were constructed during 1847.

One of the new buildings was the two story brick store just southeast of the Clover Hill house, mentioned in the title abstract above. The Appomattox 1854 land book shows this building as in existence (really meaning as of 1853), sold by McDearmon to M. B. & B. H. Nowlin. Fifty by sixty feet of land went with the store. McDearmon's 1850 reassessment had pulled his building values down from $6100 to $6000 and upped his total to $6500. Now the sale to Nowlin lowered the Clover Hill buildings value to $4800 and the total to $5250. Subtracting $4800 from $6000, we get $1200, the assessed value of the store at time of sale. We know that the store was a substantial brick building. Remembering the $1800 added for new buildings in the 1848 list, we can conclude that only one other new building was involved in 1847, its assessed value being about $600. If architectural evidence could be used to prove that one of the

existing brick outbuildings is of the middle nineteenth century, then historical evidence indicates 1847 as the construction date.

Since various outbuildings not extant and of unknown value could be involved both in 1819 and in 1847, no categorical statement can be made about the two existing outbuildings, but supplementary data does prove, as we have demonstrated, that both could not have been put up in 1847, though both could have been erected in 1819. And one could have been built in 1819 and the other in 1847. The architects will make the final decision on the basis of architectural evidence.

THE RISE OF ALEX. PATTESON

So far we have traced the meagre annals of the buildings themselves. We can not properly theorize or understand the full story, however, without consideration of Clover Hill's early history.

Alexander Patteson kept a tavern. He had the advantage of coming from a family comfortably enough off to make him ambitious, yet not rich enough to support several sons on the father's acres. So he and his brother Lilbourn formed a partnership for a business (34.) of their own.

Tavern keeping was merely incidental. Alex's rise resulted from his ability to fill a public demand, a condition upon which many fortunes have been made. He not only kept a tavern, he operated a stage line, begun with his brother at a time when much needed,

reputedly the first line between Richmond and Lynchburg, later extended to Salem, Virginia. An elderly lady of Lynchburg, mentioning this priority, and describing Alexander Patteson as "a person of great energy and enterprise," went on to say, "at the time he first started his line of stages, the road between the town and the city of Richmond, was almost impassable, and the 'Leathern Convenience' only plied once a week between the two places: — the coaches then were little better than wagons, and the passengers clambered in, by way of the driver's seat, in front. When the stages began to be made comfortable, and to have side-doors, they were considered as most luxurious conveyances: they then made two trips in one week, and, finally, they made tri-weekly trips, which were thought to be the greatest speed, at which public conveyances could arrive." (35.)

Clover Hill, however, was not involved at the beginning. The Patteson brothers began their line in 1809, with headquarters in the southwestern part (second tax district) of Buckingham County. The place of business would naturally be on the Richmond-Lynchburg stage road, which thereabouts would be the line of present roads Va. 636 and Va. 24. Va. 636, now a secondary road, runs into Va. 24 near the present county line. If the early Patteson place was on the part of the old stage road which is now Va. 24, its site would be in that part of Buckingham later incorporated in Appomattox County. Va. 636 is still in Buckingham. According to the Buckingham personal property tax list for the year 1810, Alexander and

Lilbourn Patteson, listed as 2 white tithes, had 1 slave, 12 horses, and 1 stage wagon.(36.)

The following table, compiled from the Buckingham records, shows the growth of the business:

Year & Name	White Tithes	Slaves	Horses	Vehicles	Other Articles
1810 Alex & Lil. Patteson	2	1	12	1 Stage Wagon	
1811 (Alexander & Lilbourn Patteson not listed)					
1812 Alex Patteson	2	2	19	2 Stages	
1813 Alex & Lil. Patteson	3	4	18	1 Stage Wagon @ $150	
1814 Alex & Lil. Patteson	2	5	24	2 Stages @ $200 & $100 and 1 gig @ $60	
1815 Alex. Patteson	1	3	27	2 Public Stages @ $200	11 Head cattle 1 Carpet 1 Chest Drawers
1816 Alex. Patteson	1	9	27	2 Stages @ $350 & $250	

The 1816 list is the last personal property list for that county on which Alex. appears.

The Buckingham land books do not show Alexander and Lilbourn Patteson with any real estate; yet the evidence demonstrates a resident place of business; so we conclude the property was rented. Buckingham Court House having burned in 1869, we can not check for deeds.(37.)

Although only Alexander is shown in the 1812 personal property list, we note two tithes. The three tithes of 1813 are a mystery. Since 1815 and 1816 show only Alexander and list only one tithe, we see that Lilbourn's residence was not then in Buckingham. This accords with our previous knowledge that Lilbourn paid personal property taxes in Prince Edward during those years and further proves that Alexander remained in Buckingham while Lilbourn moved onto their new Clover Hill property in Prince Edward.

Evidence that they had a going business, tavern as well as stage operation, in Buckingham is shown by the fact that Alexander and Lilbourn Patteson were granted an ordinary license in Buckingham County, May 1, 1815, to expire May 1, 1816, at a cost of $22.33.(38.)

At the May court of 1817, the Prince Edward authorities granted Alexander Patteson the right to keep a house of private entertainment at his house, the yearly ordinary fee then being in that county $4.50.(39.) Thus Alexander lived at Clover Hill as early as May of 1817. He evidently moved to Prince Edward County soon after the death of his brother, transferring his tavern stand from Buckingham into the small Mosley house, which Lilbourn had used as a residence only.

The Buckingham personal property tax lists dropping Alexander Patteson after 1816, the Prince Edward personal property lists pick him up in 1817, showing him possessed of 3 slaves over 16 years old,

4 over 12 years old, 27 horses, and 2 stage coaches @ $250.00 each. No stage gear had ever appeared under Lilbourn's name in this county; he mustered only a gig, which may have been the one the brothers had owned in Buckingham.

Alexander Patteson took a partner in 1818, a man named C. Humbler. They had 45 horses, and 3 coaches valued at $250.00 each. Humbler seems to have lived at Clover Hill, since the Prince Edward personal property list for 1819 shows two tithes (white males over 16) for the Patteson-Humbler listing. The inadequacy of the little Mosley-Sadler house became obvious, and the building activity of 1819 resulted. Humbler doubtless helped supply the capital. Patteson did not build his new tavern until he had a ten-year-old successful business. It seems reasonable to think it possible that he built all three of the Clover Hill buildings which still stand, the main building chiefly for his own family. His operations certainly justified the two annexes. In the 1820's and 1830's these operations continued to expand. If he had put up only one annex when he built the main house, his subsequent business expansion would, seemingly, have necessiated more construction; yet the tax books show no new buildings in the 1820's and 1830's. I am speaking from the point of view of documentary sources, not trying to prove a thesis.

"Paterson's Tav", increasingly known to travellers, got on the map about 1820, and Alex's pride at inclusion (if he saw the map) doubtless overcame any annoyance about the misspelling. (See

attached copy of portion of map of Prince Edward County).(40.)

After the 1819 personal property list, his partner Humbler, doubtless a self-effacing man, disappears. By 1831 (reflected in the 1832 list), Alexander Patteson had 4 coaches.(41.) About this time he ran three coaches weekly. In 1833, by order of the Post Office Department, a six-day week schedule began, leaving Richmond and Lynchburg every day except Saturday and arriving each day but Sunday. "It crossed only the extreme northwest corner of Prince Edward, by the owner's home, but passengers who left Richmond on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays could connect with Peeks and Welford's line which served Farmville and Hampden-Sydney."(42.)

During the next several years he possessed 6 stage coaches and in 1836, the year of his death, had 7; that year the place was also taxed on 8 slaves and 68 horses.(43.)

His family, thus, was well taken care of at his death. His will mentioned several cash bequests and provided for freeing his slaves and giving them lump sums to carry them to a free state or colony, within a term of years. His estate settlement involved a great deal of money for his day, and his inventory, taken at his late residence February 25 and 26, 1836, shows numerous farm, tavern, and household items, including quite a few beds. There were 15 slaves, counting children, several stage coaches, new and old, much gear, and ample food and fodder for man and beast.(44.)

The executor's notice of public auction on the premises in 1836 referred to the very valuable residence and tavern stand

called Clover Hill, very advantageously located, and beyond question the most profitable public house between Raine's and Lynchburg. The advertisement stated that all the household and kitchen furniture went with the tavern and private dwelling: between 20 and 30 beds, a few more than the inventory indicated.(45.)

All of this certainly indicates various outbuildings: slave quarters, stables, barns, blacksmith shops, carriage houses, and the like, regardless of kitchens and rooms for tavern guests and stage employees. Alexander Patteson had a large family, according to Patteson papers. The family would have needed the main building for living quarters, though the first floor may have been given over to public rooms used by family and guests alike. Annexes would have been necessary for the guests' sleeping rooms and for the cooking of public and private meals, outside kitchens being a Southern convention of that time. A lot of space would be required to accommodate all those beds, even though some of them were trundle beds.

Fully as flourishing as the executor claimed, Clover Hill was really more even than that. It was not merely a tavern stand or a stop on the stage line. It was the capital of a small empire. In addition to the Prince Edward holdings, Alexander Patteson left land and stage property in Campbell County and stage teams and gear in Bedford, Buckingham, and Botetourt counties.(46.) He had also speculated in Kentucky land.(47.)

The Patteson heirs moved West. Perhaps it was well they did,

for within a few years Virginia's canals and growing railroad system put the stage lines out of business. Shortly before the Civil War, Mrs. Cabell, the old Virginia lady who described Patteson's early coaches, lamented that the pleasures of stage travel had become unknown and that celebrated stops were "broken up, and many public houses on the Richmond road untenanted, save by owls and bats."(48.)

There were some perhaps who did not regret the passing of the dubious joys of jolting, miring, and overturning on abominable roads, though many of the early travellers took these hardships cheerfully enough. One of the cheerful ones was "Peregrine Prolix," whose real name was Philip Nicklin. In July of 1836, he came from Richmond to Lynchburg. The stage left Richmond at 3 a. m., July 28 and left Hopkinsville, where he boarded it, twenty miles west of Richmond at 9 a.m. After a short sleeping period at Raine's, it left Raine's Tavern at 2 a. m., July 29, "under the auspices of a bright and cloudless moon, that counterfeited daylight beautifully. For two miles the road was a little rocky but not dangerous, and afterwards hilly, hard, and good. In twelve miles we reached New Store, and in seventeen more we came to Patterson's, where we got a good breakfast, well earned by a ride of twenty-nine miles. The country became more hilly as we increased our westing, and the road harder and better, and the scenery more beautiful and romantic. In ten miles we past Chilton's, and in

seventeen more arrived at Lynchburg at one o'clock P. M." (49.)

Though Nicklin was not accommodating enough to tell us just where on the premises he ate that breakfast and did not describe the appearance and status of the Clover Hill Tavern buildings, as he could so easily have done, his account does give some idea of the running of the line. His trip may have been on one of the faster mail runs. Odd hours, however, seem to have been usual on the old stage and steamer schedules.

APPEARANCE OF TAVERN BUILDINGS AT THE TIME OF LEE'S SURRENDER

There are no wartime sketches of the Tavern per se. Though it seems to appear incidentally in several drawings of the village area, those views are too vague and sketchy to be of any value.

A good wartime photograph, taken soon after the surrender by T. H. O'Sullivan, exists in the Library of Congress collection and is appended to this survey.

We gather from statements in Union accounts that both the Clover Hill Tavern and the village around it were at least a little dilapidated on April 9, 1865. This could reflect Yankee prejudice, the normal status quo of a small county seat, general retrogression in the slave states, or poverty induced by war. According to one witness, the town consisted "of about five houses, a tavern, and a court house, all on one street, and that was

boarded up at one end to keep the cows out. On the right hand side as we went in was the principal residence, owned by Mr. McLean - - -."(50.)

That McLean's house was well kept and comfortable is attested by several sources. Indeed, even Lee's aide, Col. Marshall, scorned the first house shown him, "an unoccupied and unfurnished house, in a very bad state of repair," but was pleased enough to accept McLean's for the meeting place between Grant and Lee.(51.)

The Tavern perhaps shared the general decay of the village, though the Civil War photograph does not show an unkempt exterior. General John Gibbon, however, did not think too highly of the interior. He and the other surrender commissioners appointed by Grant and Lee to carry out details of the surrender met, he says, "in a room of the hotel of the town but this was a bare and cheerless place and at my suggestion we adjourned to the room in the McLean House where Gens. Grant and Lee had held their conference."(52.)

Brigadier General George H. Sharpe, the Union Assistant Provost Marshall General, in charge of paroling Lee's army, had his headquarters in the Tavern. A dispatch to the New York Herald mentioning Sharpe's work stated: "His headquarters are at Glenn's Hotel, so called, for such it once was, and the old sign yet swings in the street in Appomattox Court House."(53.)

It is interesting to see how the word "hotel" had supplanted the older term "tavern," but it might be difficult to find who Mr. Glenn was. Whoever he was, if he existed, he rented. The

property at the time of the surrender belonged to Wilson Hix.

Just after the war a young man named Harry Cogan came to the area as a homeguard for the Freedmen's Bureau. Both in fiction and fact many a Yankee soldier fell in love with a Rebel girl. So it was here. Cogan married Emma, one of Wilson Hix's daughters, and settled in Appomattox. The first of their children was Mary Ellen, born November 19, 1866. The Cogan family left the county for a time but soon moved back. Mrs. Cogan died April 10, 1871; her other daughter, May 29, 1871; the only son, July 3, 1871; and Cogan himself, June 3, 1872. During the 'seventies and until 1881, Mary Ellen Cogan, only survivor of her immediate family, lived in the Clover Hill Tavern with her mother's people, the Hix family. At Christiansburg, Virginia in 1884 she became Mary Ellen Hickok. In her old age she lived in California. (54.)

Mrs. Hickok, responding to inquiries from the National Park Service representatives at Appomattox, in the early 1940's, wrote two letters, accompanied by drawings, from her home 2910 Meade Avenue, San Diego, California: one, dated October 6, 1941, to Superintendent Hubert A. Gurney; the other, March 18, 1942, to Ralph Happel. (See appended material). The park representatives tried to think of all possible questions and she responded nobly. Though her memory was remarkable, there were naturally a few discrepancies (including a confusion of compass points), and her notes were sometimes cryptic. I shall here give only a brief summary,

considering both the restoration of the Tavern complex and its interpretation. Unless otherwise noted, her descriptions reflect the period of 1865. Until her uncle made changes in the 1870's the place evidently remained static.

Main Building

No. 4 on Mrs. Hickok's plat
and No. 4 on Park Master Plan

Downstairs: two rooms; east, a public room; west, bedroom of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Hix. Upstairs: two rooms on either side of landing and a small room facing landing. Third floor: two rooms. Mrs. Hickok explains that E. G. Hix, her uncle, made certain postwar changes downstairs. This building has already been rehabilitated, but is being used temporarily for museum and offices. When presented as Wilson Hix's establishment, no great problem will arise as to furnishings. Mrs. Hickok states that all furniture was "in keeping with the times;" the bedrooms had bed, dresser, washstand (bowl and pitcher), and a chair or two. This and other evidence indicates a not very sumptuous Middle Victorian set-up. Patteson, more opulent than Hix, probably had both up-to-date (Empire) and eighteenth century furniture in his day, but Hix's was apparently a plainer establishment. So we want to be careful not to have too fine, too much, or too early furniture in the 1865 tavern. And we must strive to keep the public room somewhat "bare and cheerless" in accordance with General Gibbon's description.

Porches to Main Building

The wartime photograph shows the front porch well. (This was reconstructed in 1954). Mrs. Hickok's description of this porch is therefore not as vital as her remarks and drawing of the rear porch, not available in any other illustration. The rear porch was square, with a roof and open sides, and was high off the ground. A small flight of steps ran from the north (not south, as she has it) side of the porch to the ground. Family silver was buried under this porch during the war. This back porch has not been reconstructed. At present (1956) a small brick stoop serves the back door. Archeological investigation, however, has uncovered the outline of the wartime rear porch and the data are on file.

Patteson had an A-roof portico over the front door, which, though it does not affect the wartime situation, should be mentioned as a matter of historical interest. The mark of this roof is plainly seen on the bricks in a 1937 photograph taken by Dr. Charles W. Porter and included in his "Preliminary Report" on this park area. (East and front elevation - see appended photograph). (55.) The A-line was still plainly evident in February 1942, as shown in Park photograph #918. Archeological investigation during the rehabilitation of the Tavern brought out evidence of this portico.

Frame story and a half wing, west end of house

This appears on the wartime photograph, but the western end is out of the picture and what shows is somewhat obscured by foliage

and shadow. As Mrs. Hickok states, the front porch of the wing is narrower and lower than that of the main house. The photograph shows the front of this wing porch as beginning at the line of the front wall of the main house and its roof sloping up directly into the gable wing roof, which peaks at the rear of the main house west chimney; the porch roof itself seems to extend to the front of that chimney. Thus, keeping all sizes in mind, the rear roof of the wing is bound to extend to a point at least as far as the line of the main house rear wall. Yet Mrs. Hickok's floor plan shows the wing as narrower than the main house, with the door in the north end of the main house west wall opening into the yard. This seems wrong on the face of it. Proof of her error is readily obtained in Dr. Charles Porter's 1937 photograph of the Tavern west elevation in the "Preliminary Report" just cited. (See appended photograph). The rear roofline of the wing can still be seen plainly there, the plaster of the upstairs room still adhering to the Tavern bricks. This is not the case today (1956), though the marking was discernible for the next several years, as shown in Park photograph #932, February 27, 1942. Some of the plaster does still adhere, however, on the north face of the chimney above the door. Part of the outline in the photograph is that of a postwar west porch, the roofline of which followed the approximate roofline of the wing. That postwar porch appears in a photograph taken by Walter L. Patteson of Springfield, Illinois in 1894. (Copy photograph donated by Dr. David Christian in 1940. See appended copy

photograph of the copy). It also shows in a photograph taken by General Horace Porter, Grant's aide, when he re-visited Appomattox in October 1914. (See appended copy photograph). (56.) Incidentally, in this Horace Porter photograph, the front porch of the main house is gone, though a timber across the house front (where the porch ceiling line was) still appears; the line of Patteson's portico shows very plainly.

Mrs. Hickok's first plan shows four dormer windows in front for the frame wing and three windows and a door downstairs, i.e., two windows near the main house, then the door, then another window. In the floor plan sent later, however, she shows only two dormers to a side and a door flanked by two windows on the downstairs front. Though the wartime photograph is not perfect for this wing, it is suggested that an enlargement of as much of the wing porch as shows on the negative be ordered from the Library of Congress by the architects. If this is printed to lighten the shadowed porch, enough detail might appear to be of some help. (Mrs. Hickok stated in her second letter that her first plat was more to give locations than it was a "finished product." Her second set of drawings, aided by further consideration, represent her best memory).

There was access to the downstairs of the wing through the door at the north end of the Tavern's west wall. The brickwork shows that this is the only door that has ever existed in that wall. The first floor of the wing was one room, used as a dining

room. Mrs. Hickok's statements and drawing (with second letter) indicate that there was a leanto kitchen attached to the northwest corner of this wing; the kitchen had no chimney, only a flue through the roof." And thus we have here, in the 1860's, a graduation from old open fire cooking to cookstove usage. A door from the kitchen opened directly into the dining room. Inclosed stairs, beginning at the front of the wing, ran across the west end of the dining room, and under these steps, in the northwest corner, was a pantry, with entry from dining room. There were two bedrooms upstairs, with a door between. A chimney stood about midway of the north wall, providing a fireplace in the dining room. This room was furnished with a long table, chair at each end and stools between.

Edward G. Hix, Wilson's son, tore this wing down in the 1870's, according to Mrs. Hickok, and used as much of the material as could be salvaged to build a leanto dining room across the north side of the Tavern. The west end of the leanto was his pantry, and he put his new kitchen in the lower west room of the slave quarters. Thus we note that during wartime and in the immediate postwar period neither brick annex was the tavern kitchen. The postwar leanto was removed by the National Park Service in February of 1942. (Photo of demolition, Park file #902. See appended photograph). A board from the pantry in the leanto bore the following pencilled notations: "Oct. 29th 1886 / Opened Bl flour" and "Opened Bl flour / June 28th 1884." That flour was consumed by the McKinney

family or their guests.

East Frame Addition (Barroom)

This little box-like addition shows plainly in the photograph taken about 1900, which Mr. Ragland Featherston gave the park. (See appended copy). The front shows nicely in the wartime photograph. It was still extant about 1913, the tentative date set on a picture of the Tavern (see appended copy) donated by Miss Agnes Lee Horner of Lynchburg. The front porch, obviously about to fall, still was there also.

These photographs indicate size and relationship well, but the line of junction shows clearly on Dr. Charles Porter's (one must not get the two Porter's confused; NPS Charlie is a Virginian) 1937 east elevation photograph. That line now (1956) is not visible. The front door and the window in the east wall mentioned by Mrs. Hickok show in the Horner photograph. After the war, E. G. Hix, who used the room for an office (according to Mrs. Hickok), cut a door in the west side where the addition projects beyond the front wall of the Tavern. Opening directly on the porch, this entry would keep him dry in bad weather. There was no door through the Tavern wall. E. G. Hix's door is discernible in Horace Porter's photograph.

The rear of this addition, in line with the south face of the house chimney, had no opening. This important fact is found in only one source, a photograph taken in 1894 by Walter L. Patteson, grandson of Alexander Patteson, donated to the Park 1946 by

Miss Ethel M. Smith. (See appended copy).

Mrs. Hickok remembered that the wartime barroom had little if any furniture — just bottles and barrels.

Tavern Kitchen and Guest House

No. 5 in Mrs. Hickok's plat. No. 4a on Park Master Plan. Extant.

This was used for bedrooms. Had green blinds like those of main building. No interior stairs. Exterior stairs ran to roof of lower porch, which served as upper porch or balcony. This balcony had no roof. The stairs, said Mrs. Hickok, ran from the east. This is corroborated by Horace Porter's picture (above mentioned; see appended copy), which shows the line of the balcony plainly on the brickwork and the line of the steps running eastward.

When sent a copy of Architect Albert Alexander's conjectural drawing (copy appended), Mrs. Hickok noted that the porch and stair rails were not picket type, as he had drawn them in his sketch, but post and rail with two rails. The lower floor west room of this outbuilding obviously housed a kitchen at one time.

Tavern Guest House

No. 6 in Mrs. Hickok's plat. No. 4b on Park Master Plan. Extant.

Mrs. Hickok called this, as the local people still did when the park was founded, Colonel Poore's Law Office. Robert Poore, a well known postwar lawyer and Confederate veteran, had his law

office there for many years. The north room of this building may have originally been a kitchen. Mrs. Hickok mentions the huge cooking fireplace on the ground floor. The ground floor as she remembers it was one large unfurnished room, and the floor itself was dirt with scattered brick insets. Two bedrooms were on the second floor and one large room on the third. Here again were balconies and outside stairs. The outlines of these missing features can still be traced on the brickwork. Mrs. Hickok noted on Alexander's conjectural drawing (appended) that the steps to the first (or east) balcony should be in the middle. And she states that the railings should all be post and rail, not of the picket type. This house also was used for sleeping in the 1860's, but she does not remember "the class of men," i.e., presumably, whether guests or employees. According to tradition, coachmen slept in the loft during the stagecoach days, which tradition would not affect the 1865 situation.

Servants Quarters

No. 4f on the Park Master Plan

Rough vertical boarding. Chimney in middle. This building still stood, in ruinous condition, in 1937 and may be seen in a photograph appended to Dr. Charles Porter's "Preliminary Report." (See attached print and see also the Horner photograph). Two rooms downstairs and two in loft. There were two doors and open steps to loft just inside each door. Alexander's conjectural

drawing showed only one door flanked by a window on either side, instead of two doors, each flanking a window. Mrs. Hickok corrected this error. This little building was outwardly restored in 1953-54 for use as restrooms.

Other Buildings

Mrs. Hickok's plat, along with archological research, would enable a fairly complete restoration of the whole tavern complex, but it is doubtful that exact reproductions of stables and sheds would result. The National Park Service proposes at Appomattox a partial restoration rather than rebuilding of every last shed. I should suggest, however, that the reconstruction of the ice house and smoke house might not be amiss. Certainly a drawing of the whole tavern lay-out would be helpful to visitors. In fact, I suggest several such drawings, representing different periods, and a display of photographs up to the present. Such displays could be housed in one of the outbuildings.

Fences

Mrs. Hickok drew a picket fence across the front of the tavern yard. This fence appears in wonderful detail on the wartime photograph, better, naturally, than her drawing. But her plat shows other fences, which she describes, that would not otherwise be known to us.

The fence running eastward from the brick store to Rosser's lot was a vertical board fence. We will doubtless not reconstruct this because the store will not be rebuilt. From the store north to the well and from the well west to the rear of the servants quarters, the fence, Mrs. Hickok stated, was like that around the Court House building, i.e., post and board. Whether she meant exactly like it in detail, I do not know. I think she just meant of the post and rail or post and board type. The Court House fence shows in fine detail in the wartime photograph of that building. She thought the same kind of fence ran all the way to the west line of the yard; the westernmost stretch of the back yard fence, however, was changed after the war by E. G. Hix to a high vertical board fence, and he also ran a postwar high board fence from the main building to the slave quarters. The west line yard fence (i.e., running north and south) was apparently also post and board, or maybe post and rail. This fence divided the west garden from the yard. On the back of Alexander's conjectural drawing of the three story brick outbuilding she noted that the rear garden fence all around was post and rail and made a little sketch showing two rails. The west bound of this west garden is uncertain. A north garden ran along the property behind the two story brick outbuilding and slave quarters, and its outer fence ran in line with the northern bound of the graveyard.

Graveyard

Family papers of the Pattesons indicate that several of that family are buried in the cemetery behind the Tavern: Alexander

Patteson (1785 - 1836); his daughter Mary (1810 - 1836); his son Claudius Oscar (1824 - 1825); and Lilbourn's daughter Martha, a young girl. (57.)

Perhaps other Pattesons also lie there and perhaps later families between the Patteson and Hix groups used the ground. The Hix family used it extensively. Wilson Hix and his wife Lucy are there, and also their son Harry Hix. Also Harry Cogan and Emma J. Cogan and their children Anna Holland Cogan and Charles Arthur Cogan. Also two babies of E. G. Hix's and possibly Wilson Hix's first wife. Two unknown soldiers were also interred there. (58.) The soldiers may or may not be among those removed from various places to the Confederate Cemetery.

There are three inscribed marble stones extant and several field stones.

Inscriptions are:

> In Memory of / Our Father, / Wilson Hix / Born / October 12, 1795. / Died / March 26, 1875.
>
> In Memory of / Mother, / Lucy H. Hix / Born / April 10, 1813. / Died / February 26, 1872.
>
> In Memory of / Ada & Mozelle, / Infant Children of / E. G. & A. F. Hix.

The graveyard plot is about 50 by 50 feet and is now not inclosed.

A review of the historical data, a study of surviving structures, and archeological investigation will doubtless solve most of the architectural problems. (The need for archeology is definite and important).

A problem of interpretation bothers me, however. There is room for some difference of opinion about which existing brick outbuilding was used for a kitchen and when. This is rendered academic by Mrs. Hickok's evidence that the wartime kitchen was just a leanto on the frame dining room wing. We cannot ignore the fireplaces in the outbuildings, but we do not want to confuse the visitor with too many kitchens. Though we are quite right to cut the picture off at 1865, history is an accretion, not just a moment in time. Carefully worded markers will be necessary here to give the rich contributing story of the Patteson period while keeping it subordinate to Civil War times. The Civil War kitchen should be carefully and fully furnished, with a period stove as its main feature. I consider this stove Mrs. Hickok's most important contribution. I do not believe all middle class Virginians, whether country or town, still employed open hearth cooking in the 1860's. I really believe, for that matter, that McLean, most up-to-date man in the village, had a cook stove. (59.)

This may be a matter of details, but we want our village restoration to be as perfect as possible, without being pedantic, because each brush stroke contributes to the larger picture, which ought to be correctly historical, neither vaguely impressionistic nor falsely quaint.

CITATIONS

1. Prince Edward County Records, Farmville, Va., Deed Book 13, pp. 342-3. A Thomas Logwood was captain in the Bedford County militia during the Revolution, being sworn Sept. 24, 1781. Gwathmey, John H., Historical Register of Virginians in the Revolution. Dietz Press, Richmond, 1938, p. 481. The Prince Edward records do not show the deed to Logwood, and any attempt, were such an attempt considered advisable, to go back beyond Logwood at Buckingham Court House is frustrated by the burning of the Buckingham records in 1869; all Buckingham deeds are gone; the land tax and personal property tax books, however, may be seen at the State Library, as is the case with all Virginia counties.

2. Prince Edward Deed Book 14, pp. 555-6.

3. Prince Edward Deed Book 15, pp. 174-5.

4. Ibid., pp. 258-9.

5. April 1, 1817, according to a letter from Ethel M. Smith, Washington, D. C., to Supt. Hubert A. Gurney, Appomattox, November 20, 1946. Miss Smith, a Patteson descendant, did extensive genealogical research on the Patteson family history. Note, however, that Lilbourn is mentioned as deceased in a deed of Nov. 1816 - Campbell County Deed Book 11, p. 135.

6. Miss Smith, above. Also Alexander Patteson's will is of record, dated January 8, 1836, probated February 15, 1836, Prince Edward County Will Book 7, p. 436.

7. Prince Edward County Deed Book 23, pp. 274-275.

8. Ibid., pp. 456-7.

9. 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. The organization duly occurred on Thursday, May 8. John T. Bocock was designated Clerk; Thomas S. Bocock, Commonwealth's Attorney; A. LeGrand, Commissioner of Revenue. See the Lynchburg Virginian, Mon., May 12, 1845, p. 3.

10. Bradshaw, Herbert Clarence, History of Prince Edward County, Virginia. Dietz Press, Richmond, 1955, p. 226 and note 371 on p. 757.

11. Appomattox Land Book, 1845-49, list for 1845. This section cited is for that part of Appomattox County taken from Prince Edward, turned in May 6, 1845. Not paginated and this particular page is upside down. All years are as of January 1 and actually reflect the previous year.

12. Ibid., p. 33 of 1846 list.

13. Ibid., 1855-59, p. 49 of 1855 list. N.B. The Court House building at the first site, just across the road from the Clover Hill Tavern, burned in 1892, consuming all records except the land books, which were out for binding at the time. A new building was erected three miles away at Appomattox Depot, forming the nucleus of the present county seat and causing the decline of the first village.

14. Ibid., p. 36 of 1859 list.

15. Appomattox Deed Book 2, pp. 506-08. McKinney to Bryan. Recorded October 28, 1889. Re-recorded from the original deed on January 14, 1895 at the present court house. The Hix to McKinney deed is cited therein.

16. Ibid., p. 508.

17. Appomattox Deed Book 3, pp. 173-178.

18. Ibid., pp. 421-25.

19. Ibid., pp. 474-5.

20. Appomattox Deed Book 8, pp. 429-30.

21. Appomattox Deed Book 9, pp. 64-65.

22. Appomattox Deed Book 18, pp. 173-174.

23. Appomattox Deed Book 21, p. 179.

24. Appomattox Deed Book 30, pp. 28-30. See also Deed Book 6, p. 196 for acquisition by Smith.

25. Appomattox Deed Book 31, pp. 99-101.

26. Appomattox Deed Book 35, pp. 293-4.

27. Prince Edward County Land Tax Books and Personal Property Tax Books, also Buckingham Tax Books. At Virginia State

Library, Richmond. Once loose papers, these lists have been treated and bound and are kept in indexed boxes. The lists at Farmville are fragile bundles, difficult to use. The State Library has both the personal and land tax lists of the various counties.

28. The commissioner for upper Prince Edward seems to have been old fashioned and this was a time of transition between English and American monies. In 1798, for example, his figures were given both in pounds, shillings, and pence and in dollars and cents. In 1806 and following, his valuation column is divided into four little columns; the symbols, which appear only once, at the head of the list, are difficult to decipher but seem to mean dollars and cents; the tax itself even went down to mills.

29. Smith, Ethel Marion, An Informal History of Virginia - Kentucky Pattesons in Illinois, Their Forbears and Their Kin, Including the Lewises of Llangollen. Privately multigraphed. Washington, 1948, pp. 107-108. Also letter from Miss Smith, 5863 Chevy Chase Parkway, Washington, D. C., to Supt. H. A. Gurney, National Park Service, Appomattox, January 26, 1950.

30. Letter from San Diego, Cal., March 18, 1942, to Ralph Happel. In Appomattox N. P. S. files.

31. Smith, Ethel Marion, "Clover Hill, Early History of an Old Appomattox Landmark," Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, vol. 57, No. 3, July 1949, p. 273.

32. Letter to Ralph Happel from John Cook Wyllie, Librarian, University of Virginia, Nov. 16, 1956. Interview with Mr. Wyllie, Dec. 3, 1956.

33. John Raine advertised opening the Clover Hill Tavern in 1846 and spoke of this as his new place, thanking those who patronized him at his old stand, all of which is confusing but need not trouble us here. His terms were $1.50 per day for man and horse, 25¢ per meal, 12½¢ for lodging. Lynchburg Virginian, April 20, 1846, p. 3, and several following issues.

A couple of years later George W. A. Raine advertised "Raine's Hotel" (on the main street, just west of the Court House building), opened February 10, 1848. This was doubtless the building that stood in front of the house later purchased by Wilmer McLean. Raine refers to his old stand as now occupied by

C. J. Ryan, which could be Clover Hill Tavern. Ibid., February 21, 1848, p. 4, and following issues; also (with variations), August 30, 1849 and following and October 18, 1849 and following.

34. As to family finances, in the year 1815, for instance, the year of the long personal property list, their father Littleberry Patteson of Campbell County possessed for tax purposes 4 slaves, 3 horses, and 12 head of cattle, but had no carriage and did not live in a house exceeding $500 value. Campbell County Personal Property Tax list for 1815 in Va. State Library. Littleberry Patteson's will, probated July 1825, gives indications of fair circumstances: Campbell County Records, Rustburg, Va., Will Book 5, p. 190; inventory, Ibid., p. 292.

35. [Cabell, Mrs. Margaret Couch (Anthony)], Sketches and Recollections of Lynchburg by the Oldest Inhabitant. C. H. Wynne, Richmond, 1858, pp. 162-3. Ruth Hairston Early paraphrases this quotation in Campbell Chronicles and Family Sketches. J. P. Bell Co., Lynchburg, 1927, p. 153. The "Leathern Convenience" meant a coach suspended on stout rawhide straps instead of springs. The European type of coach could not stand up under the conditions of early American roads.

36. Second District, Buckingham Personal Property Tax Books, Va. State Library. These books, reflecting the previous year, also show the exact status at the time of count, sometime in the first several months of the new year. It is possible that this was a brand-new enterprise at the time of count and could thus have been started about the first of 1810 rather than in 1809. It is interesting that Miss Smith, working from the date of Alex's death, 1836, and elderly Augustus Patteson's memory that his father ran the stages 25 years, set the beginning date of the stage line at about 1811. She thought it may have started in Campbell, but no evidence indicates this. See Smith, E. M., Va. Mag., op. cit., p. 269. Also letter to Hubert A. Gurney, Nov. 20, 1946. Miss Smith is valuable chiefly for family papers. She wrote, seeking information on the Tavern, to the Director of the National Park Service, October 8, 1946, and a correspondence of several years ensued between her and Appomattox Superintendent Hubert A. Gurney. She died in the early 1950's.

37. All through the early 1800's Littleberry Patteson, their father, is shown with a 1/2 acre lot at Bent Creek, or

Diuguidsville, on the James, but this was nowhere near the Lynchburg-Richmond Stage Road and could not be involved; early listings of this lot do not state its location, but the 1813 list, 2nd District, Buckingham, calls it "1 lot in Bent Creek" and the 1814 list and later lists show it at end of main listing under Diuguidsville. The hamlet is now called Bent Creek and is in Appomattox County.

38. At end of Personal Property list, Buckingham, Second District, list for 1815. Ordinaries in Colonial and early nineteenth century Virginia were places where regular, or "ordinary," meals were served at fixed hours, as opposed to special orders at odd times. Licensed annually by the county courts, ordinaries "might be kept," wrote Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman, "near a ferry, adjoining a race course, in a man's own home, or at any point regarded as suitable." Freeman, D. S., George Washington, A Biography. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1948, Vol. 1, pp. 155-6.

39. Prince Edward County Records, Farmville, Va., Order Book 18, p. 578.

40. Prince Edward County by John Wood, advance sheet for incorporation in Böyë's Map of Virginia. Virginia State Library. The Böyë map shows less detail.

41. All personal property tax lists cited may be seen at the Virginia State Library.

42. Bradshaw, op. cit., p. 308, citing an advertisement by A. Patteson in the Richmond Enquirer, January 31, 1833.

43. Prince Edward 1836 personal property tax list. As noted before, land books, made as of January 1, whenever actually submitted, reflect the previous year. Personal property lists reflect the previous year too, but also indicate exact status at time of assessment, sometime early in the new year.

44. Prince Edward Will Book 7, p. 436 for will; Will Book 8, pp. 4-9 for inventory, and pp. 21-37, 122, 288, & 434 for settlement of estate; also Will Book 9, pp. 86, 246 for settlement.

45. W. P. Bocock, executor, in Richmond, Va., Enquirer, Tues., Oct. 11, 1836, vol. 33, no. 45, p. 1. For location of Raine's Tavern, see note below.

46. Prince Edward Will Book 8, pp. 9-16.

47. Lynchburg Corporation Court, Deed Book H, p. 4.

48. Cabell, op. cit., p. 163. She mentioned "Upper Patterson's," "Lower Patterson's," "French's," and "Raines' Tavern" as important stops in the old days. According to H. A. Gurney, "Raine's Tavern stood on the road now identified as State Route 45 running from Farmville to Cumberland Court House at the point where the Old Stage Road crossed Route 45. This would be about the halfway mark between Farmville and Cumberland, in Prince Edward County. Lower Patteson's was probably located at the village known as New Store in Buckingham County. In the Richmond Enquirer, dated October 21, 1836, James P. Patteson offered his tavern for sale describing the structure as located on the stage road 80 miles from Richmond, 40 miles from Lynchburg, and 11 miles south of Buckingham Court House. This location would place the Tavern either at New Store or in the vicinity." Letter: H. A. Gurney to Ethel M. Smith, January 29, 1947.

49. [Nicklin, Philip Holbrook], Letters Descriptive of the Virginia Springs. H. S. Tanner, Philadelphia, 1837, Second Edition, pp. 139-140.

50. Newhall, F. C., With General Sheridan in Lee's Last Campaign. Lippincott, Phila., 1866, p. 219. See also Gibbon, John, Personal Recollections of the Civil War. G. P. Putnam's Sons, N. Y., 1928, p. 317.

51. See Guernsey, Alfred H. and Alden, Henry M., Harper's Pictorial History of the Great Rebellion. 2 vols. Harper & Bros., N. Y., 1866-68, vol. 2, chap. LVII, p. 771. Also, New York Herald, Friday, April 14, 1865, p. 5. Philadelphia Inquirer, Friday, April 14, 1865, p. 1. Also Marshall, Col. Charles, A. D. C. & Military Sec. to R. E. Lee, "Appomattox, An Address Delivered Before the Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States, in the State of Maryland, on January 19th, 1894, at the Academy of Music, Baltimore, Md." Printed by the Society. Press of Guggenheimer, Weil & Co., Baltimore, 1894, p. 18. And various other sources.

52. Gibbon, op. cit., p. 329.

53. New York Herald, Mon., April 17, 1865, p. 5.

54. Mrs. Mary Ellen Hickok, 2910 Meade Avenue, San Diego, California, letter to Ralph Happel, Appomattox, March 18, 1942.

Also, the San Diego Union, Oct. 10, 1941, p. 6-A. The news account perpetuates the old chestnut about Lee and Grant meeting in the Apple Orchard, wrongly says Wilson Hix built the tavern, and adds nothing new except the exact date of Mrs. Hickok's birth; in her letter she merely says November, 1866.

55. Porter, Charles W., Assistant Historian, Region One, "Preliminary Report on the Old Appomattox Court House Area," 1937. Typescript.

56. From the Horace Porter papers, Library of Congress. General Porter took several snapshots of the village on this visit. I am indebted to Mr. Philip Van Doren Stern, the Brooklyn author, for telling me about these Horace Porter pictures.

57. Letters from Miss Ethel M. Smith, Washington, D. C., to Hubert A. Gurney, Appomattox, November 20, 1946 and March 8, 1949.

58. Letter from Mary Ellen Hickok, San Diego, to Ralph Happel, March 18, 1942.

59. Cooking stoves, both coal and wood, were often advertised in the Lynchburg papers in the 1840's and 1850's. Indeed, William Burd offered kitchen stoves as early as 1817, the wording of his advertisement indicating they were then new to the area; he said they were fully proven and many citizens were pleased by the great savings effected in fuel and labor. (The Lynchburg Press, Dec. 26, 1817, p. 1). Alexander Patteson, however, and other country people of his time still used fireplaces for cooking; negroes and poorer white people did so until after the Civil War, and fireplaces for room heating were used in rural Virginia for years after the war.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND NOTES ON SOURCES CONSULTED

Though I re-checked old material and found some new material, data already assembled at Appomattox proved of the utmost value. The first acknowledgment of assistance, therefore, is to Superintendent Hubert A. Gurney.

I am indebted also to the staffs of the various court houses and libraries visited, including Appomattox Court House; Buckingham Court House; Prince Edward Court House, Farmville, Va.; Virginia State Library, Richmond; University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville; Mary Washington College Library, Fredericksburg; Jones Memorial Library, Lynchburg. Among persons giving me especial attention were Mr. John Dudley of the Virginia State Library; University of Virginia Librarian John C. Wyllie and staff member William Runge; Mary Washington Librarian C. H. Quenzel.

Among sources consulted, with or without result, were local park files; court records at Appomattox, Farmville, and Virginia State Library; pictorial records at the Library of Congress and the National Archives, Washington, D. C.; insurance records; newspapers; travel books; reminiscences, etc., at various repositories. As was the case in the Plunkett-Meeks study, no illustrations not already known were found. No village houses were insured by the Virginia Mutual Assurance Society, whose records are of great historical value for earlier country houses.

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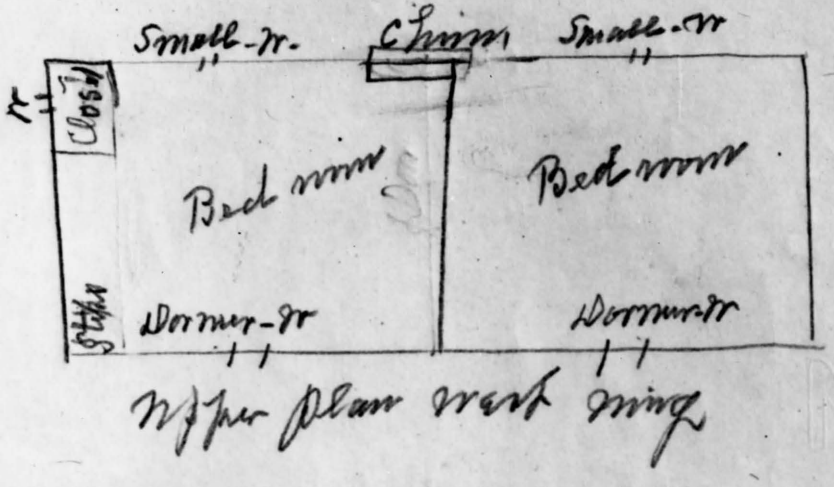
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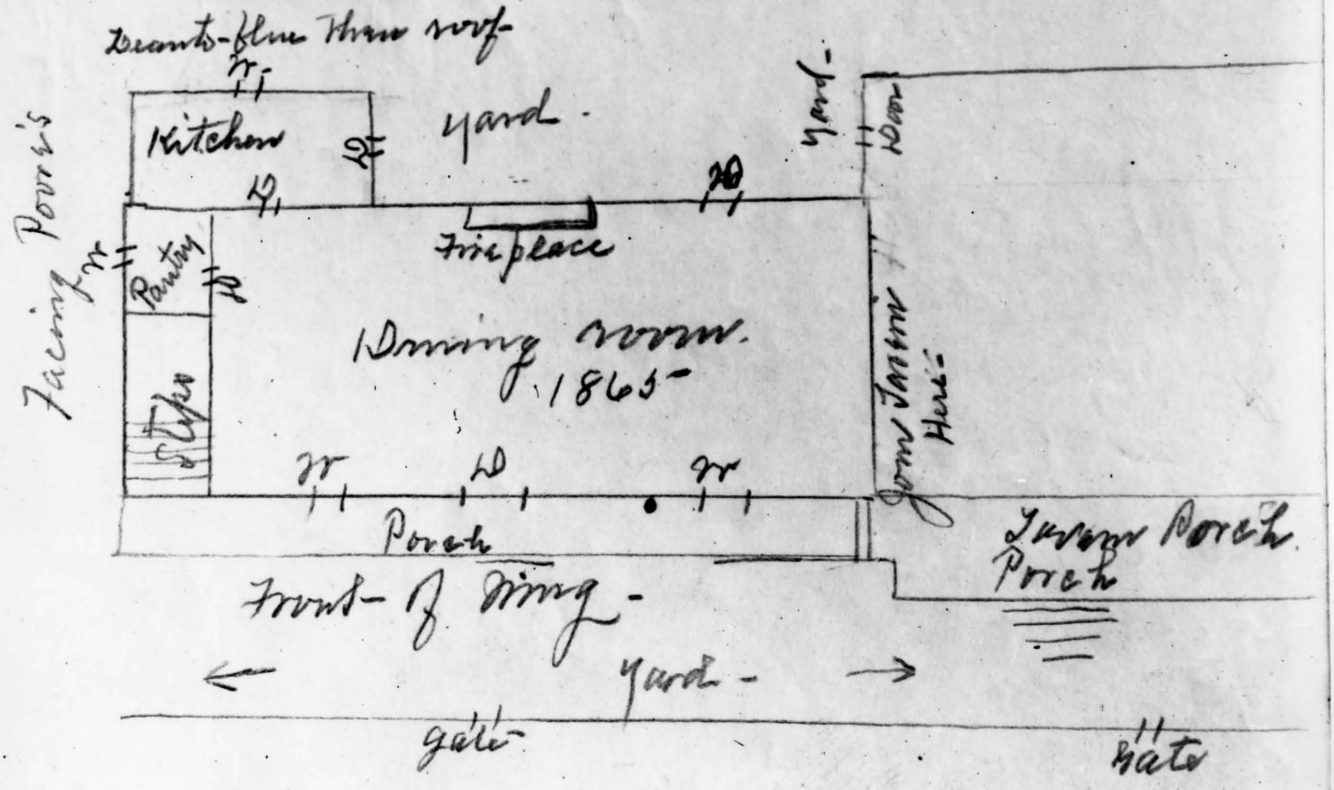
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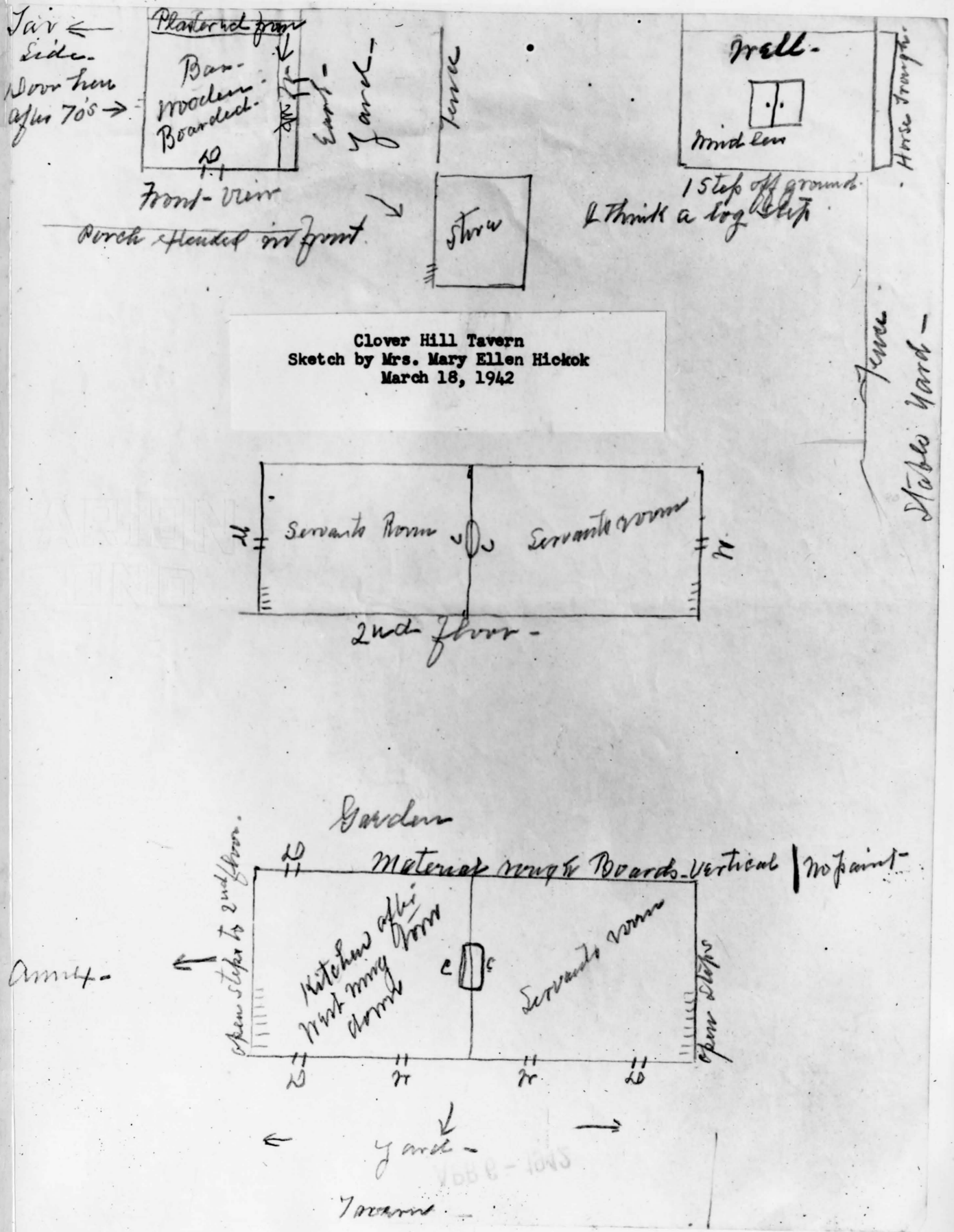
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Sketch by Mrs. Mary Ellen Hickok
March 18, 1942





Clover Hill Tavern
Sketch by Mrs. Mary Ellen Hickok
March 18, 1942


Clover Hill Tavern
Sketch by Mrs. Mary Ellen Hickok
March 18, 1942
Plastered from
Bar-
Wooden
Boarded-
Front- View
Porch extended in front
Yard-
Fence
Well-
Mud Rm
15 steps off ground
I think a log
Horse Trough
Fence
Stables Yard-
Servants Room
Servants room
2nd floor-
Garden
Material rough Boards- Vertical | No paint-
Kitchen after
part now
down
Servants room
open steps to 2nd floor.
open steps
Yard-
Tavern-



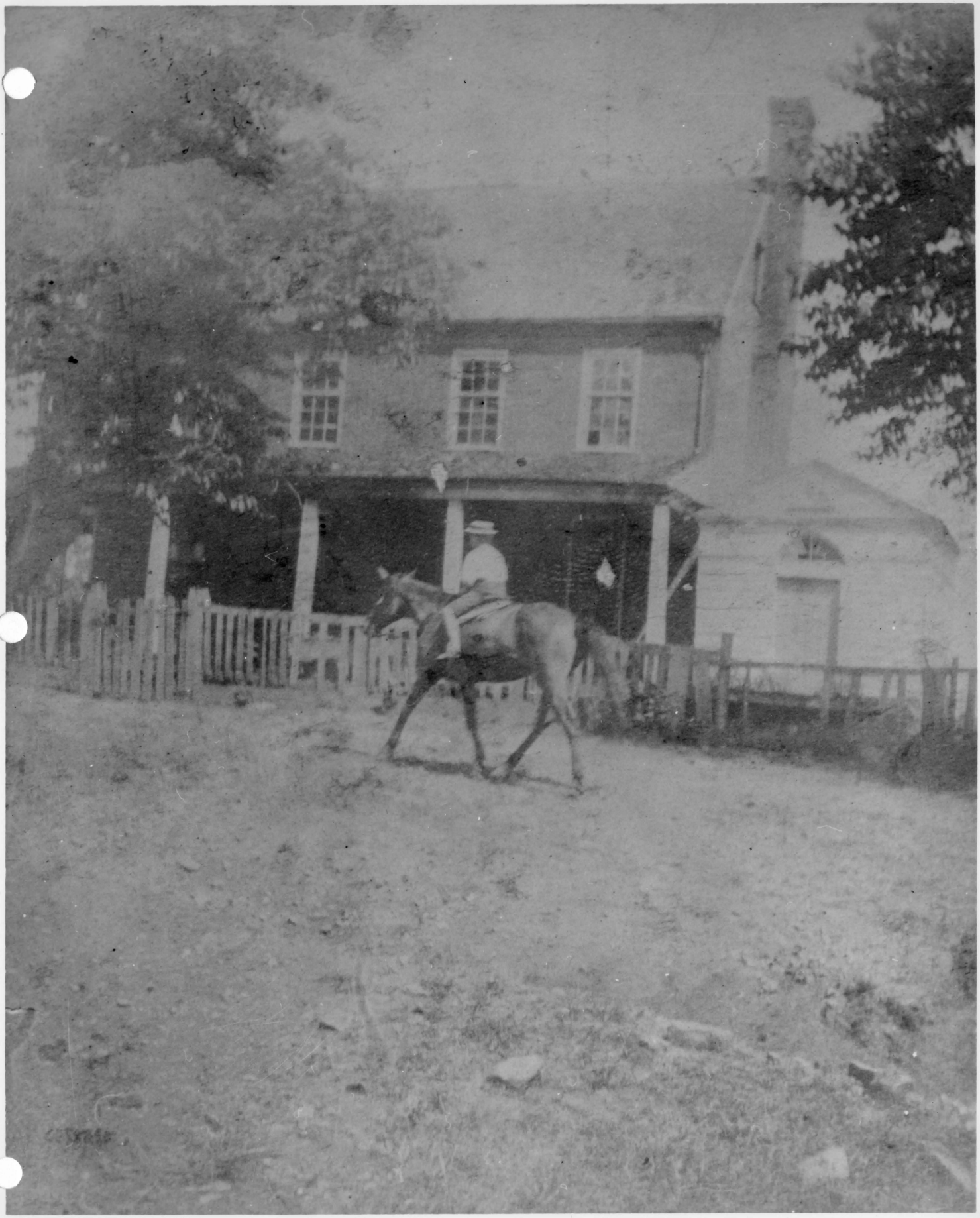
Servants (Slave) Quarters in 1937. Photograph by Dr. Charles W. Porter



West Elevation, Tavern, showing Postwar West Porch. Copy Photograph of a Snapshot by Walter L. Patteson, 1894



Postwar Leanto, Demolition in 1942. Park
Photograph No. 902



Photograph, about 1900, of Tavern and Barroom.
Donated by Ragland Featherston



Photograph, about 1913, of Tavern and Barroom.
Donated by Miss Agnes Lee Horner



Rear of Tavern, Showing Leanto and Barroom, 1894,
Photograph by Walter L. Patteson



Clover Hill Tavern, East and Front Elevation,
1937 Photograph by Dr. Charles W. Porter



Clover Hill Tavern, West Elevation, 1937
Photograph by Dr. Charles W. Porter



Clover Hill Tavern in 1865. Photograph by T. H. O'Sullivan. (Courtesy Library of Congress)

Patterson Co. Inventory.

Inventory and Appraisement of the Real & personal Estate of Alexander Patterson dec^d. in the County of Prince Edward. taken at Clover Hill. his late residence on the 25 & 26 days of February 1836.

Household furniture		
20 small and 4 large glasses $2.13 common . 75	2	75
3 decanters and 6 bottles	2	"
1 Large tin tea canister. 75; one large tin oil stand $2	2	75
5 Jugs a. 50 c = 2.50, 1 demijohn 75	3	25
1 Sugar box		12
12 brass Candle sticks and 5 pair Snuffers	6	50
5 white wash bowls a 1/.		87
1 Tureen and lid $3. 1 Blue wash bowl and pitcher $1.25	4	25
1 Lot tin bakers $1. 4 pitchers a 80 cents each $3.20	4	20
12 dishes	7	"
2 Large and 1 Small Tin Canister and 2 Coffee pots	1	50
2 Tin buckets	1	50
2 doz Knives & forks, carving knife & fork, & Steel	8	"
42 eathen plates $3. 3 steak dishes $2.25	5	25
1 preserve stand and lid 75 c 17 cup plates 75 c	1	50
2 Salt stands 50 c Rim castors and mustard spoon $5	5	50
10 Silver Table spoons $25. 1 Silver Ladle $10	35	"
26 do Tea do and 1 pair Sugar tongs	15	"
1 Brittania tea pot	1	"
1 Lot tea China, and 4 waiters	8	"
3 flat irons 75 c 2 Cake Stands 50 c	1	25
30 crocks and Jugs and 1 Stone Churn injured at 25 cts	17	75
1 Set new china (52 pieces)	15	"
10 Jelly glasses and 10 glass mugs a 9d	2	50
15 Dinner plates $1.50. 2 doz tea do 1,50	3	"
1 Large Glass stand and top	1	50
1 Mahogany Sideboard $15. 1 Bureau $10	25	"
1 Walnut desk $7.50. 1 do Folding table $3	10	50
1 Cherry folding Table and end table	18	"
1 pine table 50 c 1 wardrobe & 1 Cupboard $12	12	50
1 Small walnut tea table	1	"
1 Red pine Table $1 1 Small walnut do 50 cts	1	50
1 Set large Mahogany dining tables	35	"
1 Long pine table $1. 1 Square do 75 cts	1	75
1 pine Writing desk	2	"
12 Windsor Chairs $12. 20 do a $10	22	"
12 Split bottom Do @ 50 cents	6	"
1 Secretary and book case	40	"
1 Mantle glass $12 1 Tall do $3	15	"
2 new bureau looking glasses @ $1.50	3	"
2 old Do. Do. & Do. @ 50	1	"
1 Eight day metal clock & case (not running)	25	"
1 day wood do do (running)	10	"
2 pictures (Jeffersons last letter and made Providence R I)	1	"

	$	Cts
1 Walnut wash stand	1	"
2 Tall pine tables and toiletts @ $1	2	"
2 pair old and Irons, and 1 Small shovel	"	50
4 pair and Irons (2 broken)	2	"
3 Shovels and 1 pair tongs	1	"
8 Large Towels @ 25c $2. 12 Small do @ 9d $1.50	3	50
7 Check Cotton Counterpanes (3 new)	14	"
1 Calico do $1.50, 2 new white do @ $4. each,	9	50
10 White Do and 1 Toilette	30	"
1 piece Curtain Calico for Counterpanes -- (say 26 yds)	4	50
7 Table Cloths	10	"
4 Large domesty window curtains @ $2	8	"
7 plain white do -- @ $1	7	"
1 Carpet 20 feet x 12 and hearth rug	8	"
1 Mahogany Curtain bedstead	15	"
2 Bed Steads and Counterpanes @ $15	30	"
1 Bed, stead and furniture	15	"
1 half curtain stead, bed, and furniture	25	"
1 plain do do and do	20	"
1 old Curtain do do and do	30	"
4 plain do do and do. @ $20	80	"
2 do do do and do. & 2 underbeds & furniture. at $20	80	"
1 pair sheets, and 1 pair pillow Cases	1	50
2 pieces domesties (say 24 yds) @ 15 cents pr yd.	3	60
Furniture of a sick room which from the situation of the occupant it was not in the power of the appraisers to see; and which was appraised from the representation of the family: viz:		
1 Bed stead and furniture. $25		
1 do Stead do under 20		
1 easy chair & appurtenances 5 --		
1 Small dressing Table 1	51	"
1 map of the United States -- (new)	10	"
1 old Map of the U States, and 1 do of North America	2	"
Revised Code of 1819. 2 vols $3. Hennings Justice $1.50	4	50
American Revolution -- (2 vol)	1	50
Josephus Works -- (2 vol)	2	"
Brooks Gazetteer -- (old)	1	"
Baxters works -- (2 vol: new)	4	"
Mosheims Church History -- (2 vols)	2	"
Euclids Elements 50 c. Bayleys Dictionary 50	1	"
Mitchels United States	1	"
Foxs Christian Martyrs	1	"
Family Encyclopedia -- (1 vol)	1	"
Family Bible $4. World Displayed. 75 cents	4	75
Davies Sermons (5 vols) $2.50. Letters on England -- (2 vol) $1	3	50
Wars of the French Revolution (2 vol)	1	"
9 vols. Nicholsons Encyclopedia $2. United States book. 50	2	50
Lot of 30 Small books (old $5. Lot old books injured $3	8	"

0.

	$	Ct
Kitchen furnitur		
1 Jug. 1 Iron basin and oil cann @ 25 cents	"	75
4 pots and hooks $5. 9 ovens & Lids $10	15	"
2 Skellets and 1 lid $1.25, 2 frying pans $1	2	25
2 Large old Irons Kettles $1. 1 Gridiron $1	2	"
1 Tin Kitchen. 50 ¢. 1 Kitchen Shovel 50 Cts	1	"
1 Lot hangers $1.50. 2 Iron ladles and 1 fork 25 cts	1	75
1 Biscuit ax, cutter and roller	"	25
1 Truvett 12½ 1 brass bell 50 cts	"	62½
1 Washing machine (out of use) $2. 2 old tea Kettles (1 damaged) 75¢	2	75
2 Trays and 2 Sifters	"	50
4 old tubs, 2 pails and 1 piggin	1	"
1 Chest Vessels (6 pieces)	1	50
1 Water bucket 50¢. 1 cann 75 cts	1	25
1 pair Scales and set of Weights, $1.87½. 3 Kegs @ 75 cts $2.25	4	12½
1 Large brass Kettle $2,50. 1 Small do. $1.50. 1 Tea Kettle & trivet $1.50	5	50
Stock		
3 Sows, 1 boar, 1 barrow, and 14 shoats	30	"
13 old Sheep, and 4 Lambs	30	"
1 White back Cow and Young Calf	12	"
1 do do old, and yearling	10	"
1 brindle do (white face) and do	12	"
1 buffalo do and do	12	"
1 Dark brindle do and do	12	"
1 Crumpled horned do and do	12	"
1 Red do and do	12	"
1 Young brindle do	9	"
1 Brindle yearling $3. 1 pied do $3. 1 white do $3.50	9	50
Plantation tools &c		
1 Road waggon, cover and saddle	60	"
1 Grindstone (iron axle)	8	"
1 Cast-iron shelling machine	10	"
1 Hand saw, 1 chisel, 1 hammer, 2 Augurs	2	"
1 Half bushel, and 1 measuring tub	1	"
15 sacks @ 25 ¢ each	3	75
parcel of plank in the Shelling room, say 200 feet	2	"
Wagon gear for 1 horse (no collar)	1	50
2 Large shovels @ 75 cents	1	50
2 pitch forks 50c. 5 hatter chains @ 50 c. each	3	"
2 half bushels @ 50 cts. and parcel curled hair for cushions 50	1	50
Bucket and gallon measure 50c. 1 cutting box 50	1	"
Pile heap shingles, estimated 8000, @ $3	24	"
2 Hay bodies @ $1. parcel narrow plank $1.50	3	50
1 old fashioned broken down Stage body	1	50
1 new pair Steelyards $2 Hank wire 25c	2	25
½ ream paper 125. 2 gall linseed oil 1,75	3	"
2 Clamps and 1 Screw-bench $2 — 4 new curry combs — $1	3	"
Lot old barrels $1 — old side Saddle 50	1	50

	$	ct
Set black smiths Tools, including 2 sound anvils one broken do. 1 good and 1 broken Vice, Old Irons &c making contents of Smith Shop	60	00
Lot bar Iron (say 250 lbs) @ 4c	10	00
1 piece Shear steel $1. 1 Jack plain and 2 drawing Knives $1.75	2	75
1 Barrel with tar (say 15 gallons)	1	50
Charcoal in coal house (say 300 bushels) @ 4c	12	00
1 Wheel barrow $1.50, 1 Lot hoes &c old Spade &c 1.25	2	75
1 Large iron tooth rake or harrow	1	50
4 ploughs, 2 single trees. 3 cleeves	7	00
1 Cross cut Saw $4. 3 axes and 1 wedge $3.	7	00
4 Cart boxes 50c 2 Sythes and Cradles @ 75c	2	00
1 old damaged Gig and harness	5	00
11 two inch plank (damaged)	1	50
6 old stage wheels (out of use) @ $2	12	00
1 old stage body (partly burnt)	3	00
1 Large cast Iron plough 12½ cts. 1 old pair steelyards $1	1	13
1 Lot old Gear. chains Stirrups &c	6	00
3 Kip Skins (entire $8. side and pieces of Red upper Leather 3	11	00
Coal leather say 8 lbs $2. Lot Scraps upper do 1	3	00
2 Skins russet leather $12; 3 Large sides harness do $18.	30	00
1 Lot Scraps harness do	4	00
1 paper lamp black	00	12
Provisions Laid in. &c		
1 parcel wheat bran estimated @ 70 bushels	17	00
6½ lb coffee (@ 1/ — $1.10 part of bbl sugar say 225 @ 9¢) 28.12	38	12
Tea in a Canister	7	00
½ Sack Salt $1.75. part of bbl do $1.	2	75
1 flour bbl full of pickle salt	1	00
part of bbl do (better quality)	1	00
Barrel with about 25 gallons Vinegar	3	13
8 pieces dried beef	3	00
Bacon in the Meat house. say 6000 lbs	500	00
Soap (say 100 lbs) $8. Lard (say 400 lb @ 9¢) $50	58	00
Tallow box and contents	1	00
Preserves and pickles	10	00
4 bbls flour @ $6 — $24. 2 Sacks dried fruit $4	28	00
Slaves		
1 Negro man named Charles	600	00
1 Do " Edmund	650	00
1 do " Jack	600	00
1 Do " Ben, a second rate blacksmith	800	00
1 negro woman named Phillis (old)	00	00
1 do " Nanny	150	00
1 negro woman named Lea, and young child William	600	00
1 do " Edy and boy William Henry	600	00
1 do " Martha and her boy Ethelbert	650	00
1 Girl Catharine	250	00
1 Do Charlotte	200	00

	$	¢
1 Box Butter	200	"
Real Estate		
Clover Hill. viz. 206 Acres of Land, more or Less, the joint property of Alex. and Lilburne Patterson's Estate, and estimated to be worth $3750. One equal half of which belongs to the Estate of Alexr Patterson =	1875	"
Stage property		
1 box Crome yellow $2.50. piece Sail duck $5	7	50
Spoke timber, say 600 spokes @ 9. per hundred	9.	"
2 old Stage bodies (laid up) @ $5	10	"
parcel old Stage braces	1	"
old mail cart (out of use)	5	"
1 Stage wagon, and frame	55	"
1 Set Stage harness for 4 horses (excluding Collars)	16	"
4 old blind bridles (damaged) @ 50 c	2	"
1 Set wheel harness for 2 horses (excluding Collars and bridles)	10	"
1 full set reins for 4 horses	1	50
1 Set new Stage braces	20	"
3 horse Collars	3	"
1 Stage top sheet $2.50. 1 piece russia Sheeting $8	10	50
2 Collars (old) @ 75 c	1	50
1 Block, Tackle, and rope for lifting off Stage bodies	3	"
1 pair Large wheels (old)	8	"
1 pair do do	12	"
1 do Small do	12	"
1 do do do	12	"
1 odd Large wheel	6	"
1 Jack. for Taking off wheels, and 3 screw wrenches	3	"
2 Stage polls or Tongues	2	"
1 Iron Stage Coach nearly new. and appurtenances Complete, including 2 double and 4 Single trees	400	"
1 Running Stage Coach. and appurtenances including 1 double and 2 Single Trees. and set of extra Curtains in the house	250	"
1 stage coach (Piedmont N° 29.) out of present use but capable of service	200	"
1 Stage Coach (Piedmont) N°1 not fit for much service	85	"
1 do do old and broken down	50	"
1 Dark bay Mare Eliza	50	"
1 Roane do	75	"
1 Black horse. Davy	60	"
1 Bay Mare Polly .. (in foal)	60	"
1 Large Sorrel horse. Snip nose	100	"
1 Sorrel do	80	"
1 Mule Amanda	100	"
Team. as now running between Pattersons. & Chiltons. viz:		
1 Small bay horse Carson	60	"
1 Sorrel do Punch $15... 1 Bay do Bill $60	135	"
1 bay do bright. Buck	75	"
Mules. Venus and Juno @ $100	200	"
Harness for 4 horses	30	"

	$	Cts
Team as now running between Pattersons and Scruggs viz.		
1 Gray horse, preacher $90. -- 1 do do Charley, $50.	140	"
1 Mouse Colored mare, nell $100. 1 white horse Reuben $40	140	"
1 Iron gray horse Tom $100, 1 do do pompey, blind $50	150	"
Harness for the 6 horses Complete, and 5th chain	50	"
Provisions for horses at C. Hall viz Crib Corn (say 250 bbls at $ 4.) " for the use of the family as well as of the teams	1000	"
2 Stacks oats entire, and a piece	75	"
Lot of Hay in Stacks, say 2500 lb @ 50 Cents	12	50
do in house say 4000 lb @ 75 c	30	"
Pile Shell oats (say 10 bushels) @ ½ c	5	"

Prince Edward County to wit. We the subscribers pursuant to an order of the County Court of said County, being first sworn before a Justice of the peace for that purpose, have truly and justly to the best of our Knowledg and judgment appraised all the real and personal Estate of Alexander Patterson decd lying and being in the said County and produced to us by the Exor as Comprised in the above Inventory, and have annexed the above Values or prices to the Several items in said Inventory. Given under our hands this 26 day of February 1836.

Thomas A Legrand
J. W. West
Wm S. Dunguid

Feb. 26. 1836.

The above is a true and perfect Inventory of the real and personal Estate of A Patterson decd. Situated in the County of Prince Edward so far as has come within my Knowledge.

W. P. Bocock, Exor.

Inventory and Appraisement of the Real and personal Estate of Alexander Patterson decd. lying in the County of Campbell. taken march 3 and 4 1836.

STATE OF VIRGINIA,

COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD, to-wit:

I, Horace Adams, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County of Prince Edward, the same being a Court of record having a seal, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true extract from the Inventory and Appraisement of the Real & personal Estate of Alexander Patterson which is recorded in my said office in Will Book number 8 at page 4 of the records of my said office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand and annexed the seal of the said Court, this 8th day of February, 1957.

Horace Adams, Clerk

Alexander Patteson's Inventory, Prince Edward
Will Book 8, pp. 4-9

Req. C 3309

John Wood's Map of Prince Edward County, 1820 ?
Virginia State Library

B U C K

C A M P B E L L.

Corner of Campbell & Prince Edw.

Head of Appomattox River.

Swinney's

Webb's.

Mt Comfort Meetinghouse.

Patersons Tav

Wright's Mill.

Plain Run

Sulphur Spring

Trent's Mill.

Mant Buckingham Road.

Bent Creek Road.

South Fork of Appomattox River.

Capt^n S Watkins

Little Rough Creek.

Big Rough Creek.

Ferguson's Mountain

Hunter's Road.

Corner of Campbell & Charlotte.

Rock Meetinghouse

A Porter's

Sawney

Portion of John Wood's Map of Prince Edward County, 1820 (?)

VIRGINIA
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