PLUNKETT - MEEKS STORE AND HOUSE
(Building Number 9)

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APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
Supp. No ~~Part~~ I: Architectural Survey Report
by
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United States Department of the Interior
Eastern Office, Division of Design and Construction

ALSO SURVEY REPORT BY
ROBERT RALEY 9/18/57

#1

001482

SURVEY REPORT

(ARCHITECTURAL, PART I)

REHABILITATION

OF THE

PLUNKETT-MEEKS

STORE AND HOUSE

(BUILDING NUMBER 9)

APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE

VIRGINIA

by

Robert L. Raley
Architect

September 18, 1957

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

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F O R E W O R D

This report has been prepared in accordance with paragraph 3A, Memorandum FO-11-56 dated February 16, 1956 and a memorandum entitled "Historic Buildings Report Form" promulgated by Acting Director Scoyen on February 12, 1957. It deals principally with architectural data of an historical nature pertaining to the Plunkett - Meeks Store and House (Building No. 9 and 9-A)(Master Plan, Appomattox Court House National Historical Park).

This report is, among other things, a summation of the work of the 1956 Student Measuring Team stationed at Appomattox Court House during the months of June, July and August. Physical investigations were made of the building, similar structures were compared and a search made for pertinent documentary material. The measuring team consisted of the writer as supervisor; William Pelham, student at the University of Pennsylvania; and Jerome Sager, student at the University of Illinois.

While many documentary sources were consulted, the bulk of historic material studied and photographs used, were made available by Superintendent Hubert Gurney from the Park Service files which he had assembled over a period of many years. Park Historian Ralph Happel's early investigations -- as well as those made in 1956 -- helped considerably in relating the non-architectural data to that discussed in this report. His recent "Historical Report on the Plunkett - Meeks Store and House" should be

consulted for further amplification on the background of this building.

Mr. Charles E. Peterson, Supervising Architect, Historic Structures, National Park Service, gave the writer assistance in many ways. Robert G. Stewart and Miss Elaine Adamczyk aided in the final preparation of the drawings and report.

The following collections were consulted in the search for additional documentary material that might assist in understanding the architectural problems arising from such an undertaking as the restoration of the buildings of Appomattox Court House.

The Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.

Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Va.

Prince Edward County Court House, Farmville, Va.

Appomattox County Court House, Appomattox, Va.

Public Library, Lynchburg, Va.

Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, Pa.

Even when negative information resulted from the searches, appreciation is due the busy staffs for their cooperation and interest.

/Important Note: The main objective of the present report is to present a record of what was found before a complete opening up of the building and of the surrounding ground was possible.

It will be followed by a supplement to complete the record preparatory to final working drawings.

C.E.P. November 5, 1957

Robert L. Raley
Architect

PART I

PHYSICAL HISTORY

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Plunkett-Meeks Store and House is one of the buildings which comprise the village of the Appomattox Court House National Historical Park.

This building as it stands is the result of several major alterations undertaken during the third quarter of the 19th century. These changes and additions have resulted in a complex which more nearly resembles some of the earlier New England houses than one expected to be found in central Virginia. The main section of this complex is the original two story frame rectangular structure, having a pitched roof and ridge running in an east-west direction. A large brick chimney is located in the center of the ridge. A later "salt-box" addition was placed on the north side of the rectangle and two, one story frame buildings were joined to complete the building as it appears at present.

The first floor is comprised of four rooms and a stair hall (Rooms Nos. 101 to 105). Fireplaces are located in the two large rooms on the south side of the building. (See Drawing #2, Section B, for layout of 1st floor). An additional room (No. 106) is in a separate structure connected to the main building by a porch or breeze-way.

On the second floor there are three rooms and a stair hall (Rooms Nos. 201-204). Fireplaces are in Rooms Nos. 201-202, immediately above those on the first floor. (See Drawing #3, Part VII-B, for layout).

There was not enough space under the roof to allow for attic rooms.

B. ORIGINAL OWNERSHIP

We have no contracts, vouchers or other documentation concerning the actual construction of this building. Also, the burning of the Court House in 1893, and most of the records of Appomattox County (except two volumes of land tax records which had been sent to Richmond to be rebound) has made any statement concerning the origin of this building a matter of some conjecture.

From the remaining volumes we know that in 1849, Samuel McDearmon, then owner of the "Clover Hill" tavern stand, also held lots Nos. 12, 13, 14, and 15 within the limits of the village itself. Part of these holdings were later incorporated into the Plunkett-Meeks lot. In 1849, however, there was no value listed for buildings on these lots. The tavern lot (No. 16) was valued at $6,000.00 for buildings, and $6,500.00 total.

The actual construction seems to have taken place during the year 1850 for its completion was reflected in the assessments of the following year. John Plunkett's holdings were valued at $1,250.00 for buildings and a total of $1,260.00 with land.[1]

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1. Appomattox County Records - Land Book, 1850-54, Appomattox Court House, Virginia.

The plot had been taken from lot #16 and had a 100' frontage on the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road. The subtraction of this piece of land from the tavern holdings did not result in any change in valuation for that property. It would seem from this fact that no building could have been standing on the land when it was transferred.

Although the property was held by Plunkett at the time of its assessment, it is probable that some sort of agreement must have been made between McDearmon and Plunkett for the construction of a building. By 1853 there was still money owed to McDearmon shown by the fact that his wife still held dower rights to it as mentioned in the bankruptcy hearings of that year which bore the notation .. "also her dower rights in a house and lot at Clover Hill sold to John H. Plunkett .. also her right in the Brick Store house and lot at Clover Hill, sold to M. & B. H. Nowlin."[2]

In the author's Survey Report for the "Rehabilitation of the Tavern Kitchen and Guest House" dated May 23, 1957, McDearmon's activities as a builder and speculator have been discussed. Knowing that he was active in the construction field, and that the assessments for his land gradually increased with corresponding yearly notations "for improvements" or "new buildings", it is more than likely that McDearmon built this house. Whether it was done for speculative purposes, or on Plunkett's order would not make much difference in the final analysis.

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2. McDearmon to McDearmon - Prince Edward County Deed Book #26, P. 298, Prince Edward Court House, Farmville, Va. (See Part V for complete document).

The further history of the ownership of this property has been traced in Historian Ralph Happel's Report on the Plunkett-Meeks Store and House and should be consulted in connection with this report.

C. WEBBER'S LITHOGRAPH

Photograph #1, Part VII, is an enlargement of one of the views on the lithograph, "Appomattox Court House, Va., etc." drawn by W. Webber, Headqtrs. 2nd Brigade, 3rd Div., 5th A.C., Imprint by J. H. Bufford & Sons, Boston, 1865.

Behind the Court House on the right is a relatively clear view of the Plunkett-Meeks Store and House. Its central chimney is easily discernible. From existing photographs of the Court House taken in 1865 it would seem that Webber was a fairly competent artist in depicting what he saw. There are some inaccuracies noticable; three windows are shown on the second floor whereas only two actually exist, and his version of the Court House fence does not agree with some of the extant written descriptions.

If these discrepancies can be classed as minor the general outlines may be accepted with some degree of assurance. The real importance of this view is that it shows the east porch which had been removed probably during the 1874 alteration and the door leading from this porch into the store itself. Also shown is a structure which is either a gabled "ell" addition to the rear of the Plunkett-Meeks Store and House, or else another building immediately to the west. Even when this view is further magnified it is difficult to draw any conclusions.

Another interesting detail shown in the lithograph is the covered porch on the west elevation at the second floor level. From the remaining physical evidence in the building we know that there were no interior means of communication but instead like the Tavern Kitchen and Guest House which had an outside porch and stairs to serve the second floor. The trim on the doors now opening into the stair hall have been exposed to weathering for a period of many years. From this drawing it would seem by 1865 that the exterior stair landing had been enclosed, but the stairs themselves left exposed to the weather. The photograph does not show the construction below the platform clearly. It would appear logical that this space had not been enclosed and that some type of columns supported the porch above.

It is also known that there were three small buildings along the north-west corner of the Court House Square and the small structure shown on the far right of the picture could possibly be the office which at a later date was connected with the house.

The center section of the Webber lithograph shows the view of the town of Appomattox taken from the west. Clearly seen is the west side of the Plunkett-Meeks Store and House. In this view the large "ell" is missing and a bulkhead, or shed, covers the entrance to the basement located in the center of the building. Here the house is shown as a two story building with a center chimney but without any wings or additions.

Even though this variance does occur between the two views of the building, and with some admitted inaccuracies, the extent of the 1865 building can still be ascertained from these drawings. Unfortunately, no other reliable drawings exist from this period and as yet no photographs of the building have been found.

D. ORIGINAL CONDITION

It would not be amiss at this point to admit our lack of knowledge concerning the primary purpose for the erection of this building. It was at first a structure of four independent rooms, each having its own exterior entrance and resembling somewhat in plan the Tavern Kitchen and Guest House (4-A) which had been built a few years before. Some of the rooms, such as those on the second floor, could have been used together by means of the exterior porch, but such an arrangement would not have been in the least convenient for housekeeping. Thus an obvious conclusion is that this building was intended as a commercial venture and did not attain the real status as a residence until 1874 when it was so altered at considerable expense.

It is, however, a matter of documentation that in 1865 the east room on the first floor was used as a general store and operated by Francis Meeks. Also, the fact that Meeks occupied another house nearby, would seem to indicate that the remainder of the store was not considered suitable for such a purpose.

Exterior

Being aware of the number of alterations to which this building has been subjected, it would be unrealistic to expect that much of the original exterior fabric has been retained to the present day. Perhaps a further examination will reveal some of the original fabric.

Siding

No original exterior siding has been so far uncovered. Perhaps further study undertaken when the post 1865 additions have been removed, may result in the discovery of some traces of the original material. Since the Maria Wright house, although a somewhat earlier structure, had beaded siding, it is possible that this had also been employed as well on the Plunkett-Meeks Store and House.

Doors

Originally there were two doorways to the exterior on each floor. The frame of the doorway which faced the Court House Square, is still in place between the studs of the exterior wall. Other original exterior door frames in this section of the building also remain. The applied mouldings on Door D-111 have been changed during one of the alterations. The second floor door openings, however, appear to be original in almost every respect.

These still contain what appear to be the original doors (D-203 and D-205). When the north porch was enclosed and even later when the stair hall was added, these doors were

left in place. They are made of varying sized rectangular panels, three equal of size above the lock rail and one large and one small panel below. The width of the stiles and other rails also vary. Marks of surface mounted locks and keepers are still visible on the room side of these doors and frames.

The general character of the door itself and the arrangement of the panels with its long dimension parallel to the floor, is comparable to the doors used in the McLean House which had been erected a few years prior to the Plunkett-Meeks building.

The trim of door frames D-204 and D-205 has been detailed full-size on Sheet 14, Part VII-B. This is identical to that which had been used on the window frames.

Windows

While the window frames on the south elevation have been altered, some of those on the east and west seem to be original even to the trim. The north elevation had no windows on the first floor, but did have two on the second which were closed when the stair hall addition was made. These window frames are still in place between the studs. (See Photo. #45, Part VII).

The frames of windows W-106 and W-107 have holes drilled through them on both sides of the sash. (See Photo. #32, Part VII). These were obviously intended to hold iron shutter bars and bolts. The bolts were placed through holes at either end of a bar which ran diagonally across the shutters and the bolt inserted through the holes in the frame.

The nuts were fastened from the interior thus preventing the removal of the shutters from the outside. Bars of this type still remain on some of the window frames on several old houses in Buckingham Court House.

Most of the sash seems to be old. In this part of the building it was double hung and had 10" x 12".panes. The first floor sash had 9 over 9 lights while that of the second floor had 6 over 9 lights.

Early photographs of the Plunkett-Meeks Store and House show some louvered blinds similar to those used on the Tavern, and the Tavern Kitchen and Guest House. Even though the Clover Hill Tavern building was altered and the kitchen and Guest House erected about this same time, the evidence of the shutter bar on the east window frames would seem to classify the blinds as later additions. To be effective bars should be used on solid shutters to prevent forceful entry through the window.

Cornice

The original cornice was of a usual design. The top and bottom members were simple crown and bed mouldings, with a profile long out of style elsewhere. (See details on Sheet #14, Part VI-B). The north cornice had to be removed when the stair hall addition was made. The top member of the south cornice has also been replaced.

Roof

The original roofing material is not now known, but was probably wood shingles. The present raised-seamed tin roof was installed after 1874 when the stair hall wing was added to the building. While tin roofing was used elsewhere by this time, there is evidence that the County Jail Building (completed c. 1870) was the first building in this immediate area to have been roofed with tin. When the present roof is removed and the top of the rafters carefully inspected, it is hoped that some evidence or indication of the original roof will be uncovered.

Porches

From the Webber Lithograph we know that two porches existed by 1865. One is shown on the north and the other on the east elevation. The East Porch, which faced the Court House Square, was undoubtedly intended at the time of the construction of the building, and by the time sketch for the lithograph was drawn probably had not been altered. The only entrance to the Meeks storeroom was from this porch. An examination of the remaining wall construction in this store room revealed no other door opening until those made during the process of the 1874 alterations. This porch was raised above the grade and had a flight of steps directly in the center facing the square. Wood columns supported the low pitched roof at the corners. The lithograph does not indicate any intermediate supports. It is also impossible to tell from this illustration the nature of the roofing materials which had

been used or to see clearly the type of railing. We can assume from a fragment discovered by Superintendent Gurney that it was probably composed of a plain skirt rail, with a beveled top edge which received the square "V" notched balusters. These were let into the hand rail. The railing was not very high since the balusters were only 1'-10" over all.

From other local examples the purpose of the North Porch was to provide an exterior stair landing outside the doors of the second floor rooms. This arrangement is exactly the same as that used in the Tavern Kitchen and Guest House. According to the view shown in the Webber lithograph the original open porch had been enclosed by 1865. This porch should be reconstructed as it appears in this view.

Basement Entrance

From two sources we know that the original basement entrance was located on the west side of the building, directly below the first floor window. (See Photo. #34). Evidence of this entrance was uncovered when the post-1865 porch had been removed. It is also shown in the center view of the Webber lithograph. In this view, the entrance is covered by some type of bulkhead structure.

Interior

While a great many changes have been made to the interior of this building, and altered to serve a purpose other than that for which it had been intended, it is surprising

that a good deal of the original fabric has remained. It is also fortunate that materials removed during the process of the various alterations had been reused as lath in the newer construction. Much of the original trim is still available for study as well as the baluster from the east porch.

Basement

A full basement was dug only at the west end of the building, and was approximately the same size the room immediately above the first floor. Twelve inch thick brick foundation walls were used in this area. These brick walls were laid up to the stone chimney footing, indicating the construction of the chimney footing before that of the walls.

The original material of the other foundation walls is not precisely known. The present field stone appears to have been installed at the time of the stair hall additions. During the repairing of the brick walls when the building is shored, a study should be undertaken to determine the type of material and extent of the original footings used under the east end of the building.

The entrance door to the full basement was protected on the exterior by a bulk-head type structure. Basement window openings were on the north and south. (For details see Photo. #39). The early wood barred frames are still in place. These square bars ran horizontally across the opening, and were let into the jambs of the window frame with an edge upward. The opening could be closed by a solid wood shutter (one is still in place on the north wall).

Excavations should be undertaken to see if any paving or flooring material had been used; however, it seems probable that the original flooring was earth.

First Floor

This area was originally divided into two rooms of unequal size; the west room was the larger. A divising partition lined with the east face of the chimney thus placing two chimney side alcoves in the west room. The chimney was actually off-center on the long axis of the building.

The west room appears originally to have had a fire-place opening, although possibly not a mantel since the chimney face at one time had been completely plastered. During the many alterations most of the original trim on this floor has been replaced as well as the exterior doors. This room also had a wide board wood floor and beaded baseboard but no chair rail or cornice. The walls and ceiling were plastered.

The east room (1865 Meeks Store) did not have the same finish. From the evidence of the alteration to the chimney face (Photo. #22), it is probable that the fireplace was not opened until a later period and that this room was either un-heated or a stove was used.

The walls were plastered but the second floor joists were exposed and painted. As in the west room, the door and window trim has been altered. The studding fails to show any marks left from the removal of a chair rail.

Second Floor

Originally, the plan of the rooms on this floor was identical to that of the floor below; also, there was no interior means of communication.

Each room had a fireplace but like the first floor, it is not probable that a mantel piece was used. These existing today are of later origin. The walls and ceilings of both rooms were plastered and each room fitted with a chair rail. The extant trim is possibly original, since when it was removed from the frame for study there was no evidence of paint beneath it and the number of layers and color of the paint on the trim and frame were identical.

Roof

The construction of this roof does not differ greatly from the other buildings constructed during the same era at Appomattox. It most nearly resembles that of the County Jail in having a ridge pole instead of the rafters being notched and pegged at the ridge as in the buildings of the tavern group.

PART II

ALTERATIONS

A. PRE - 1865

EXTERIOR

The only alteration to the original structure by the end of the war had been the enclosure of the second floor section of the north porch. From the inset of the 1865 Webber lithograph (Photo. #1, Part VI), we have an excellent picture of its appearance at that time.

Siding

It is difficult to tell from the lithograph the exact material used but it was most probably the same type of weather board as used in the original structure.

Doors

An opening is shown at the top of the outside flight of stairs but is impossible to tell whether there is a door in it or not. Since the main purpose in covering this porch was to protect the two second floor doorways, it is probable that some type of door had been installed at the top of the stairs. The floor level of the porch was not changed since the original exterior doors (D203, and D-205), frames and steps are still in place today.

Roof

The roof was a single pitch, or shed, sloping towards the north. Undoubtedly it was covered with wood shingles like the main structure and all the other buildings in the village.

Interior

It is a known fact that by this date, Francis Meeks was operating a store in the east room on the first floor. The original dividing wall between the two rooms shows evidence of alteration. There are holes in the joists above this partition indicating that there were originally no doorways. Since the two closets seem to be the results of an alteration, it seems possible that in adapting this room into a store, they were built on either side of the chimney breast. Part of the floor area of the west room was needed for the closet space; however, the new partition lined with the chimney face making the shape of the west room into a simple rectangle. The basement area was probably used as a storeroom.

B. 1874

Exterior

By this date the most extensive alterations to the building had been completed. The Land Tax Books for Appomattox County have an increase in valuation for this building in the year 1875 of $500.00 and the notation.."added for new buildings." The year 1875 denotes the alterations completed the year before. The reason for this alteration (the conversion of the store into a residence) and the personalities involved, have been discussed in the Historical Section of this report by Ralph Happel.

To the existing building a narrow shed-like addition was built on the north side necessitating the removal of the

north porch and outside stairs. The addition made this building resemble an early New England "salt box" house. From the line of notches in the framing for the studs along the north wall of the first floor, it seems evident that the Kitchen section was not at first intended. However, before the lean-to addition was sheathed, a change in plans must have occurred. A small independent frame structure was pulled up to the northwest corner of the stair hall and incorporated into the structure. The studding had to be altered to allow space for a doorway between the two buildings. Part of the stone footing for the north wall of the stair hall was removed to allow access under the newly appended kitchen.

Porches

As stated the north porch and stairs were removed to allow for the construction of the stair hall addition.

The east porch which gave access to the Store Room was also removed at this time. A baluster possibly from the railing of this porch was used as a support for holding lath in Room #103 in the new addition.

A small porch or entry was possibly added to the west side at this time. Since the Court House Square door had been closed and a new main entrance constructed on the west end of the stair hall addition, it seems evident that some sort of porch must have been built to protect it. In Photo. #34 it is obvious that the opening above this new doorway was originally intended to be another door even though a window sash is installed in part of the

opening at present. This type of porch with the roof serving as a balcony on the second floor level is quite commonly found in this area on houses of this period. Note the difference in the columns in the 1940 photograph of the west porch (Photo. #4). The heavier square columns and pilasters were perhaps original to the 1874 entry.

Siding

It would seem that since so much work was done at this time that the entire building was probably resided. The old beveled siding which remains on the building today is circle sawn, indicating a late origin.

Doors

With the closing of the east door, the main entrance was moved to the west side. This new door was rather elaborate for this period in Appomattox. The door itself was a simple four paneled type with the panels recessed and secured to the styles by a rather plain applied mould. It is typical of those found throughout the first floor. On either side it was flanked by a narrow four paned side light with a long wood panel at the bottom. The transom above the door had three panes. (See Photo. #35).

The other two exterior doors on the first floor, while differing in size, were identical in design to the main entrance door. (See Door Schedule, Sht. #10, Part VII-B) Door #104 on the east side of the kitchen wing addition still retains a cast iron

box lock with the inscription "Patented Oct. 19, 1863 - Mar. 25, 1873" in raised letters.

Windows

No alterations or substitutions appear to have been made to any of the sash in the building. The exterior mouldings on the frames were replaced on the first floor, but the original trim seems to have been left on those of the second.

From the patented hardware which bears the date 1873, remaining on most of the window frames, it would appear that "blind" type shutters were installed during this alteration. These blinds were hung on cast iron butt hinges on a late type pintle. This pintle was fastened to a flat plate attached to the frame by screws rather than the earlier spike.

The solid shutters and iron bars were probably removed from the first floor east windows and blinds hung instead. (See Photo. #32 for the 1874 shutter hardware).

Cornice

The removal at this time of the main roof cornice on the north side was necessitated by the stair hall addition. The projection of the cornice was altered and reinstalled on the north side of the new wing, cut only where the kitchen wing roof intersected. Because of its depth, the cornice extended over part of the window #202, (See Photo. #18) forming a box like recess at the top of the sash.

The top moulding of the south cornice was also changed. The crown moulding was replaced with a plain piece of board set

at an angle. A similar detail was used on the cornice of the kitchen wing. See profiles of the cornices on Sheet #14, Section VII-B.

Roof

Considering the extent of the alterations undertaken, and the amount of new roofing necessary; it is possible that the present tin roofing may have been installed at this time. We know that the jail had been completed for several years before the alterations were undertaken on the Plunkett-Meeks Store and House, and that a tin roof had been successfully installed on the county building.

INTERIOR

The extent of the additions undertaken to the building resulted in extensive interior alterations particularly on the first floor. As previously pointed out, the main purpose of these alterations was to make a combination store and inadequately connected living rooms into a residence suitable to serve as a parsonage for a well-to-do minister and his family.

Basement

From appearances very little work was undertaken in the basement. The construction of the stair hall resulted in the window on the north wall being in an interior position. This opening, however, was left in place. The entrance from the west side of the building was also probably not altered at this time.

1st Floor

The fitting and finish of the east (store) room were

completely changed. The new entrance into this room from the stair hall addition, eliminated the need for the east door and porch. The doorway was closed, and the frame left between the wall studs. The lath and plaster ceiling was installed and the walls probably patched or completely replastered.

It also seems likely that a fireplace opening was cut in the chimney wall to replace the stove which was probably the earliest means of heating the room. The wood mantel installed in the room seems to date from about this period (See Photo. #8). The closets on either side of the chimney were left in place with their drawer fittings, and the window and door trim "modernized." This trim matches that of the stair hall and the new door is also similar in detail to those installed throughout the new additions.

The west room, except for the replacement of door and window trim, was unchanged.

The stair hall addition, as well as providing space for the stairway, also allowed for a small room at the east end of the building. The exact use of this room is not known, but it was finished as were the other rooms of the first floor.

The kitchen wing was much altered from its original state. From the framing of the building it is obvious that it had not been intended to serve as finished living space. (See Photo. #24). A window was closed in the center of the south wall of the building as it was relocated. A doorway was cut through this wall farther to the west where this room was connected to

the stair hall wing, to furnish access between the two sections. The other openings were altered as well. A small brick chimney was supported by the ceiling joints and served as a stack for some sort of stove, presumably a cook stove. Had this chimney been built from the floor, it would have stood directly in front of a window.

2nd Floor

The second floor changes were less severe. The two original rooms were left unchanged except for the addition of new mantels and a connecting door between the original two rooms on the south. The original trim, chair rail, and doors are still intact.

Due to the height of the ceiling at the low point of the shed the second floor stair hall floor is two risers below that of the other rooms. Perhaps this was also the same height of the original entrance porch which had been removed and the two remaining steps are part of the original construction.

C. 1890

EXTERIOR

It should again be pointed out that this date is not that of any particular change in the physical appearance of the building, but rather that at which the extent of development can be documented. In 1890, Peers, who was clerk of the Appomattox Court, described and drew a rough map of the buildings in the town of Appomattox for Joseph Burn, an invalid watchmaker of Washington, D. C. From this information Burn constructed a model which is now

the property of the National Park Service and is stored at Appomattox. On this drawing Peers titled the Plunkett-Meeks Store and House the "Parsonage," and drew it in much the same shape as it has today. The only exception was that the small office building was not shown connected to the main building.

Porches

Peers' drawing gives the first definite indication of the existence of the West porch. He has shown it extending the full length of the original building and the stair hall addition. This porch was in all probability as it appears in Photo. #2. The difference of the columns used on the porch, visible in this photograph, has been noted before. However, if an earlier porch had been located at the main door, it, and the bulkhead structure at the basement entrance, must have been removed at the time of the construction of this larger porch.

Few other changes to the exterior are evident since the building must have been maintained in good condition considering its use as a Parsonage. The siding, door, windows, cornice, and roof were probably left as they had been in 1874 when the building had been so extensively altered.

Interior

Again, little seems to have been changed inside the building. Peers' descriptions give no idea of its condition or interior finishes.

The only probable change that might have been made, would have been cutting a new entrance to the basement through the closet

floor beneath the stair. Photograph #11, however, shows the closet door open, but no indication of any steps to the basement. It is possible that loose boards were replaced on the joists to make the closet usable, and removed only when access was needed to the basement. With no real proof, it is impossible to say just when this entrance was cut but it does seem most likely at the time when the old entrance was closed.

D. PARK SERVICE

EXTERIOR

The most important alteration done by the Park Service was the removal of the West porch. Before this was done, Albert Alexander made drawings of it which are included in the Report (Part VII-B). At this time evidence of the original basement entrance was also revealed. Earth was later piled up against the foundation to keep water away from the building.

Much of the siding was repaired and, where necessary, it was replaced. The chimneys on the two smaller wings also seem to have been removed at this time, and the large chimney capped. Most of the work undertaken was done to "stabilize" the building and to prevent any further deterioration.

INTERIOR

The "stabilization" of the interior mainly resulted in the removal of the plaster from all the walls. This has given a good view of the condition of the structure and the evidence of the changes which have been made throughout the history of the building.

The trim and other finishes have not been altered but remain much as they did after the 1874 change.

PART III

EXISTING CONDITIONS

A. PRESENT CONDITION

EXTERIOR

The basic structure of the building is in good condition, except for the brick foundation walls. Part of these walls was replaced during the "stabilization" and will have to be removed. The entire foundation should be rebuilt when restoration is begun. The morticed and pegged frame of the building is responsible for the stability of the upper section of the building.

Porches

At present the "breezeway" to Room #106 is supported by posts, the wood columns having been removed. The flooring has also been removed. It seems probable from Peers' drawing that this may not have been extant in 1890, and could not possibly have been pre-1865. None of the original porches remain today; even the enlarged post-1865 porch has been removed.

Siding

During the "stabilization" a great deal of work was necessary to correct the poor condition of the siding. Much of it had become badly weathered and warped. During this process the old siding which was not altered was covered with a coat of creosote, while that which had been patched or replaced was given a coat of gray paint. Except for the natural process of wear and tear, the siding remains much the same as it did after the Park Service

program was completed. The proposed restoration will require an extensive amount of changes to the present siding. Where possible, it would be desirable to reuse what can be salvaged, unless further study reveals a different type as the original exterior finish.

Exterior Woodwork

The existing window sash and frames seem to be original to their openings. The trim, however, except on the second floor and the first floor windows facing east, has been altered. Trim of an earlier type has been found reused as nailing strips for the interior plaster lath in some of the later additions to the house. This supports a date earlier than 1874 when most of these alterations were made. The "blinds" and shutter hardware are also of a later period.

The present exterior doors are later replacements or additions. Even the original location of door openings has been so greatly altered that most of the remaining doors are contemporary with the date of the location and construction of their frames. Only doors #203 and #205 remain as pre-1865 exterior doors.

While parts of the cornices might be old, and in places original, the raised-seam tin roof is not. The removal of the stair hall addition and roofing will probably reveal a good deal of information about the nature of the 1865 roofing material.

INTERIOR

To a large extent the condition of the interior has not been greatly altered since 1874. The plaster has been removed

from the walls and ceilings, but this has enabled a fairly intensive study of the structure and early alterations.

Basement

The original door and window frames are still intact, though not necessarily in their original location. The earth floor and part of the original brick foundation walls have not been changed. Some of the foundation was rebuilt during the stabilization program, but this is easily discernible in photograph #38. The frame for the original west door is shown on the ground to the right of the original opening area. The entrance to the right of the frame was cut later to afford access from the crawl space under the stair hall. A set of wooden steps (Photo. #40) leads to a closet on the first floor under the main stairway. The construction of this set of steps seems to be quite early and it is probable that they were reused in their present location. Their construction is detailed on Sheet #1, Part VII-B.

First Floor

Photographs #41 and #42 are typical of the present condition of the first floor. Plasterwork has been removed and many interesting construction details have been revealed. The mantels have also been removed, but have been stored for measurement and study. Location of earlier partitions is evident in the notching of the framing members. The extent of the original building is obvious from the type of mortised framing used in its construction.

Second Floor

Photographs #43-44-45 were taken on the second floor in September 1956. As on the floor below, the plaster has been removed, but most of the woodwork has been left in place. The trim remaining in the two large rooms on the south side of the building appears to be original, except for that used on door opening #204 which is evidently a later addition. This fact is supported by the alteration to the cross bracing which was necessary when the door opening was cut. Less changes were made on this floor when other areas were altered. The mantelpieces are of the 1874 period.

B. EXPLORATORY EXCAVATIONS

The necessary survey of the west basement entrance area, and the east porch area, has been made, and an archaeological report will be submitted in conjunction with this report. While it is hoped that some conclusive information will be uncovered on the east side of the building, enough architectural fragments and evidence remain to obtain an accurate reconstruction of the porch as shown in the Webber lithograph.

An area to the west of the building was explored to explain the presence of some stone outcroppings. After completion of the dig, the entire length of a gravel and stone path from the road to entrance #101 was clearly defined. This could not have been used until after the erection of the stair hall addition and, as such, falls outside the period selected for a restoration "freeze."

Beneath the stair hall area, slightly below the surface of the earth, a group of bricks were uncovered. This grouping is shown on Sheet #1, Section VII-B. From their relationship to the original exterior wall of the building, it is possible that they may have been part of the flooring or footings of the north porch. When the stair hall addition has been dismantled, further study should be undertaken in this area to determine the exact use of these bricks and to locate, if possible, any further remains of the original porch construction.

C. COMPARABLE STRUCTURES

While this type of frame building is not unique to this locale, it is unusual in that it resembles early New England structure. The central chimney was not commonly used in Virginia, and the Plunkett-Meeks Store and House is the only building in the village of Clover Hill to be so constructed. It is possible that this had been caused by an existing foundation on the site, but more probably by the fact that, since the building was not originally intended to serve as a house, one central chimney would be more economical to construct than two exterior ones.

Perhaps to us the most unusual feature of this building is its method of structural framing, although found frequently in this area. Again its resemblance to New England practice is noticeable, since it has heavy timber corner members and cross bracing on each floor. The structural system, however, is not unique, for several other Appomattox houses share it. The

Bocock-Isbel house and the unrestored Mariah Wright house both were constructed in this manner.

Due to the unusual growth pattern of this building, and the fact that it was converted to a house some years after the date of its original construction, there is little chance that any other building would be similar. No like buildings were observed during our study of other structures in the vicinity.

PART IV

PROPOSED WORK

A. PROPOSED USE OF THE BUILDING

As a result of the meeting December 11, 1956, in Region I offices, Richmond, Virginia, it was decided that the exterior of the Plunkett-Meeks Store and House should be restored as it was in 1865 when it was part of the physical scene of Lee's surrender to Grant. It was also agreed that the Meeks Storeroom should be carefully restored to recreate, as nearly as possible, the interior of a country store of that period. Eventually it is hoped that this room will be furnished with appropriate articles.

The remainder of the building will not be restored but will be repaired and utilized in the following manner:

The present cellar will be rebuilt, and the area below the rest of the original building excavated. The frame structure will be shored, and the necessary footings, walls, and flooring constructed. This area will contain a lavatory, heating room, and storage space for the Meeks Storeroom.

The exterior builkhead and entrance from the west will also be reconstructed.

The first floor east room will house the Meeks Store. Besides the displayed articles, some will be sold. The west room, while serving as additional storage space, might also be used for the sale of modern goods which would distract from the authentic appearance if displayed in the restored Meeks Store.

The second floor will be converted into a one-bedroom

apartment, to be occupied by the concessionaire of the store, or by Park Service personnel. This apartment will be reached by an exterior stair on the north side of the building.

B. ARCHITECTURAL WORK

The most urgent action necessary to facilitate the restoration of this building is the removal of the small semi-independent structures now labeled as rooms #105 and #106. It is our suggestion that these buildings be relocated on the northwest corner of the Court House Square, the office on its original site, and the kitchen (#106) adapted, if possible, to the site of the Saddler's Shop. The effect of this partially reassembled grouping would be of the greatest help in giving to Appomattox Court House the small-town quality it had in 1865, instead of its present "crossroad" appearance.

Further exploratory excavations should be made to locate, if extant, the footings for the stair and exterior porch on the north side of the building. Also, further study is needed on the east and west ends of the building to determine the size of the porch and basement entrance.

EXTERIOR

After the post-Civil War appendages have been removed, and the basement walls constructed, the wood siding should be replaced where warped or rotted. All old material that can be salvaged and which is in good condition should be saved and reused on this building or one of the smaller outbuildings or shops.

Where new trim or mouldings are needed, they should be cut to match the original.

All 1874 shutters, doors, or hardware should be removed and replaced with properly designed pieces suitable to the period. This would include the removal of the replacement parts of the cornices on the south elevation and the relocation of the north cornice to the re-exposed rafter ends.

New exterior porches should be built on the north and east elevations, and the basement entrance on the west. The exterior stairs leading to the second floor enclosed porch on the north will also have to be reconstructed.

INTERIOR

As previously stated, the first floor will contain the reconstructed Meeks Storeroom. Here the walls will be replastered, but the ceiling joists will be exposed and painted. The mantel will be removed and the fireplace closed, leaving a stovepipe hole in the chimney face.

The doorway on the north (D-108) will be closed and the original entrance on the east opened. (See Photo. #42 for evidence of the remaining door frame in the wall.) This door opened onto the porch facing the Court House Square. The appearance of the closets should be maintained on either side of the chimney.

The west room will have plastered walls and ceiling.

The second floor will be replanned as shown in the drawings in Part VII-C. Windows W-207 and W-208 on the north side of this floor will be opened and resashed. The remainder of the work will be done as necessary to conform to the drawings. No effort will be made to restore this area to an earlier appearance.

Where new trim is needed, the necessary mouldings will be cut to match the original. Any old materials removed during the course of work should be used, if possible, in the Meeks Store.

The bathroom and kitchen will have Keene's cement walls, and will have linoleum or synthetic tile floors.

The second floor ceiling will have to be insulated to prevent excessive heat loss in the winter and to make the quarters livable in the summer.

C. MECHANICAL

This building will require all the necessary plumbing for the bath and kitchen in the second-floor apartment and the lavatory in the basement. Where lines occur in the Meeks Store area, care should be taken to chase them or have them concealed so that they will not be exposed in any place where they would distract from the authenticity of the area.

Soil and water lines will have to be connected to the building from the main supply and disposal system. (See Master Plan) A separate heating system for this building will be required.

D. ELECTRICAL

Electric wiring and lighting fixtures will be required on all the floors for general illumination.

The location of the outlets for display purposes in the Meeks Storeroom should be determined by the Museum Division. All switches in this area should be concealed.

A 220V outlet will probably be needed for an electric stove in the second-floor kitchen. The electric control panel should be located in the basement of the building.

PART V

DOCUMENTATION

McDearmon to McDearmon * -- (Dated Feb. 17, 1853. Recorded Appomattox County Feb. 17, 1853, H.F. Bocock, Clerk)

Deed between Samuel D. McDearmon and Mary F. P., his wife ... and John R. McDearmon and James C. Walton, Trustees of the other part:

(Recites)- S. D. McDearmon indebted to several persons for various amounts; the property he holds consists in great part of real estate in which his wife has a right of Dower; McDearmon desires to dispose of his real estate without encumbrance; Mary, his wife, refused to relinquish her dower rights; in consideration of her relinquishing her dower rights in S. D. McDearmon's property. S. D. McDearmon agrees to convey to Trustees for his wife's benefit other property equal in value to the interest in the particular lands in question; a deed bearing same date has been prepared to effectuate this agreement; the property conveyed by this latter deed is in consideration not only of her relinquishing her rights in the property described in this deed but also in a lot of land known as the Academy lot near Clover Hill, a lot in the town of Clover Hill to Neal Kelly, also a half acre lot near Clover Hill, sold to Wm. M. Wright, and in ten acres of land sold to S. T. Wright being part of a Tract of Land called "Beedles" ... and her dower right in a

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* Prince Edward County Deed Book No. 26, p.298

house and lot at Clover Hill sold to John H. Plunkett ... also her right in the Brick Store house and lot at Clover Hill, sold to M. & B. H. Nowlin.

In consideration of the above premises and the further consideration of $10 paid S. McDearmon and his wife by the said Trustees. S. McDearmon and his wife convey to the Trustees the following property:

300 acres of land in Appomattox County adjoining the lands of James McDearmon, Wm. Paris and others

140 1/2 acres in same county adjoining the above tract

153 acres of land in same county adjoining John W. West

1174 acres of land in same county

25 acres of land in same county on which is situated a grist mill, sawmill, etc., knows as the Falling Mills

210 acres of land in Campbell County near Union Hill Church

A lot of land in the Town of Farmville on the Main Street

100 acres of land in Appomattox County formerly part of Tom Wright's real estate

The Tract on which S. D. McDearmon now resides which includes all of that part of the land known as the Clover Hill Tract which was purchased of R. K. Raine and wife which lies north of the back street of the Town of Clover Hill as laid off by Z. E. Cheatham, A. A. LeGrand and Jesse Jennings, and therefore includes Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 as laid

off in the plan of said Town, and which includes 40 1/2 acres of land which was conveyed to McDearmon by Stout and wife by deed recorded in Appomattox County Court ... and which said Tract also includes S. D. McDearmon's interest in 80 acres of land on which Edmund Sweeney formerly resided ... all the real estate owned by S. D. McDearmon in the Town of Clover Hill consisting in part of the Tavern House called the Clover Hill Tavern and the outhouses, stables, kitchens, etc., and of various other buildings in said Town and of various vacant lots .. all the lands lying east of the Town of Clover Hill and adjoining thereto a part of which is now in the possession of Dr. Benjamin Abbott and is part of the land purchased of Raine and wife containing 15 acres .. but not including the Academy lot; all S. D. McDearmon's interest in the lot of land near Clover Hill purchased from Saml. St. Clair, one of the heirs of Wm. Patteson (decd). All the interest of S. D. McDearmon in the real estate of Thomas & Pryor Wright deceased, it being the share of said lands allotted to the Martins which land lies near to the Town of Clover Hill; all the other lands, lots and parcels of land owned by S. D. McDearmon in the county of Appomattox or elsewhere and the following personal property:

A negro man named Tom

Billy

Albert

William

A negro woman Caroline and 3 children

A negro boy named Doctor

All household and kitchen furniture at his residence

All hogs, cattle, carriage, fodder, etc.

All the household and kitchen furniture belonging to the Clover Hill Tavern together with all provisions

(Other miscellaneous properties and rights including McDearmon's interest in a stallion called Santa Anna)

(The above conveyed subject to the following trusts)

1st: McDearmon has contracted with R. B. Wright to sell him a house and lot in the Town of Clover Hill for $250. He also agreed to sell to Mrs. Mary Wootten a life estate in 3 acres of land being part of Breedles (sic) Tract in consideration of her putting upon said lot a house which she has done; the Trustees directed to carry out terms of the above agreements with Wright & Wootten.

2nd: The Trustees shall publically advertise the property herein conveyed for sale and shall sell same as they deem best; the Trustees shall receive 5% of the proceeds; the proceeds to be applied to pay various debts which are listed p. 302. (Excerpts) The sum of about $290 be the same more or less due from said McDearmon as Treasurer of the Monroe Lodge (Masonic) at Clover Hill and they are hereby directed not to deliver possession of the lots in Clover Hill which have been rented

until the end of the year 1853 ... nor possession of the Tavern House until Jan. 1, 1854 said Tavern being managed for S. D. McDearmon by George R. Jeffress for $200 per annum and house room and board of his family.

(To Jesse Michaux for hire of carpenters for part of the year 1852 - $180).

(John T. St. Clair is the owner of one half of the Carding Machine -- not buildings but simply the cards -- his interest to be recognized in disposing of said machinery).

PART VI

ILLUSTRATIONS

1	Inset Webber Lithograph	(1865)

EARLY PHOTOGRAPHS

2 - 5	General Views	(c. 1940)
5 - 20	Interior Views	(c. 1940)
21 - 28	Interior Views	(c. 1942)
29	Exterior View	(c. 1949)

RECENT PHOTOGRAPHS

30 - 37	General Views	(1956)
38 - 45	Interior Views	(1956)

PHOTO. NO. 1 Inset Webber Lithograph, 1865

This enlargement shows a view of the Court House Square looking towards the west. In the center foreground is the original Court House building of Appomattox County built about 1846 and surrounded by a rail fence. Beyond this on the right is the Plunkett-Meeks Store and House. The east porch of this building (now missing) is clearly evident. The three windows shown on the second floor are an error by the artist or engraver, since remaining physical evidence shows that there were never more than two.

The enclosed second floor porch on the north side of the building, and the structure immediately behind it are easily identifiable. While this complex seems to give somewhat the appearance of the building as it stands today, we know that the stair hall was not added until sometime after 1865. In the foreground, the small building is probably the office which was later connected to the present structure.

Neg. Appomattox Court House


VIEW OF APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE

PHOTO. NO. 2 West Elevation c. 1940

This photograph was taken at the time of the acquisition of the Plunkett-Meeks Store and House by the Park Service. The brick chimney in the center is in the same location as that shown in the Webber Lithograph inset (Photo. No. 1). The two smaller frame additions had brick chimneys now missing. The roofing of the hole building, including the somewhat detached office, is of raised seam tin. The West porch is shown in this picture. Brick piers and fieldstone footings were used. The siding has become badly weathered.

Ph.
Neg. Appomattox Court House



PHOTO. NO. 3 East Elevation c. 1940

In this photograph outbuildings may still be seen. Though dilapidated, the picket fence is in place. The covered "breeze-way" from the house to the small office (Room No. 106) has a raised wood floor and railing. Part of the capping still remains on the central brick chimney.

The heavy cornice on the north almost matches that of the south side of the buildings and could have been moved during the addition of the stair hall. This cornice is detailed on Sheet No. 9, Part VI-B. The original entrance to the Store was from the east porch as seen in the Webber Lithograph. By this date the doorway had been closed and the porch removed. The door of Room No. 106 was also moved from the east side facing the Court House Square. Its original location shows up darker in this photograph where the opening had been sided over.

Ph.
Neg. Appomattox Court House



PHOTO. NO. 4 West Elevation c. 1941

By March 1941 most of the out buildings had been removed and the grounds cleared. The fence had been repaired along the road but little had been done to the building. Shutters were closed.

ph.
Neg. Appomattox Court House



PHOTO. NO. 5 Southeast Elevation

This view shows more clearly the remains of the brick chimney cap, now completely gone. For restoration, the coursing can be counted, and an accurate design obtained. On the South Elevation "blinds" remain on the second floor windows. Much of the hardware remains on the frames today. The east window frames on the first floor have holes for shutter bars. The sills of the second floor window frames are notched at the lower inside corners because of the pitch of the porch roof. An opening in the field-stone footing is visible below the right hand window on the first floor. A board covers part of the opening.

Ph. c.1940
Neg. Appomattox Court House



PHOTO. NO. 6 Fireplace Wall in Room No. 101

This photograph was taken in 1940 before the plaster was removed from the walls and ceiling in a "stabilization" program. The mantel while of late origin has been detailed on Sheet No. 13, Part VI-B. Chair rails were not used in the first floor rooms. The trim in this room seems from remaining evidence to have been installed during the 1874 alteration. The mantel also dates from this period as well.

Ph.
Neg. Region One, Richmond, Virginia



PHOTO. NO. 7 View of South and West Walls Room No. 101

This photograph is interesting in that it shows the lath used when the room was plastered, which appears to be sawed rather than split. The west porch is visible through the window on the right. The window sash seems to be old while the outer molding on the trim appears to have been replaced at a later date.

Ph. c. 1941
Neg. Region One, Richmond, Virginia


2

PHOTO. NO. 8 View of Store Room

This view (West) was taken in 1940 before the plaster was removed. On either side of the mantel are the doors to closets No. 107 and 108. The wall in which these doors are located was at one time without openings. The studs were altered when the doorways were cut through. Holes from the let-in studs are still visible in the framing. The interior of the closets were sheathed with wood siding.

This room was the Meek's Store Room during the 1865 period. It would seem that there was no mantel or fireplace opening in this room at that time. The trim in the room is a flat beveled type. The plaster has fallen from the ceiling in this photograph but the lath is still in place.

Ph.
Neg. No. Region One, Richmond, Virginia



PHOTO. NO. 9 East View of Meeks' Store Room

The original doorway to this room was located between the two windows on the left. When the room was altered during the process of converting the store into a residence, the doorway was closed and the room replastered.

Ph. c.1941
Neg. Region One, Richmond, Virginia



PHOTO. NO. 10 View of Stair Hall Looking East

The poor condition of the plaster is evident, and also that of the sawed lath. The stair itself seems structurally stable. While it was not built until 1874 the design and workmanship are better than one would expect to find at this period.

Ph. c.1941
Neg. Region One, Richmond, Virginia


4

PHOTO. NO. 11 View of Stair Hall Towards West

The stair hall was added to the simple structure of four rooms. An outside stair and platform served until this interior stairway was added. The doorway on the underside of the stair now leads to the basement. From this photograph it appears that the closet had a wood flooring at the time it was taken. Perhaps boards were laid on the joists and taken up when entrance was neededto the basement. The stairway is detailed on Sheet No. 12, Part VII-B.

Ph. c. 1941
Neg. Region One, Richmond, Virginia


3

PHOTO. NO. 12 Room No. 105

This shows the odd condition of the plaster in 1940. The cracks are in generally square forms. It looks more like a plaster board but the lath on the wall and on the ceiling, where the plaster has already fallen, would not have been used for boards. The door and window trim is of a later period, similar to that used throughout the first floor.

The lock on Door No. 104 has, "Patented October 19, 1863 - March 24, 1873" in raised letters.

Ph.
Neg. Region One, Richmond, Virginia



PHOTO. NO. 13 Interior of Office - Room No. 106

It was originally a separate structure, pulled up to its present site after the 1865 period. Formerly it faced on the Court House Square. The door shown in the photograph was originally at the opposite end and a chimney occupied this space. The door on the left was not original but instead a window matching that on the North wall. The end of the chair rail, and patched base, show where the chimney was located. The cornice base, chair rail, and interior trim are detailed on Sheet No. 14, Section VII-B.

Ph. c.1941
Neg. Region One, Richmond, Virginia


13

PHOTO. NO. 14 View of Room No. 201

Except for the trim on the door to the right, the rest is of the earliest type to be found in the building. The door on the left leads into the stair hall. The hearth is sagging and the mantel-piece covers the entire chimney front. The chair rail is missing from the right side of the chimney breast. The room immediately below on the first floor was the same shape until a later alteration took space from either side of the chimney for the closets in the Store Room.

Ph. c.1941
Neg. Region One, Richmond, Virginia


7

PHOTO. NO. 15 Room No. 201

This photograph shows the South and West walls of Room No. 201. The window trim can be seen more clearly here than in some of the other photographs. The edge of the frame is planed and beaded and the moulded back band is original. The baseboard and chair rail are also original. Chair rails were used only in the second floor rooms.

Ph. c. 1941
Neg. Region One, Richmond, Virginia


8

PHOTO. NO. 16 Room No. 202 Northwest Corner

The mantel in this room is detailed on Sheet No. 13, Part VII-B. Doors No. 203 and 204 are seen on the right. Door No. 203 was originally an exterior door and Door No. 204 not original to the building. The trim on this door is later than that in the rest of the room. The back band of the door trim at Door No. 203 was removed and no evidence of any paint found. Several coats had been applied to the surface of the trim and the same number of coats were also found on the back band. This was undoubtedly the type of trim that was originally used throughout the building. The Tavern has somewhat the same type of trim, making its use nearly thirty years later in the Plunkett-Meeks House somewhat unusual.

Ph. c.1941
Neg. Region One, Richmond, Virginia



PHOTO. NO. 17 East Side of Room No. 202

This room seems to be still very much in its original condition. The baseboard, chair rail and trim have not been changed during the various alterations as they were in the other rooms on the first floor. Two windows faced the Court House Square and the sills of these windows are notched on the exterior to allow for the pitch of the East Porch.

ph. c.1941
Neg. Region One



PHOTO. NO. 18 West Wall of Room No. 203

The frame of Door No. 202 is actually square at the corner but plaster was applied over the trim. The dark line across the upper sash of Window No. 202 is the line of the roof cornice outside. The head of the window fits into a pocket. The cornice seems to have been located in the present position and the placement of the sash so close to the floor was determined by the headroom.

Ph. c.1941
Neg. Region One



PHOTO. NO. 19 View of Second Floor Stair Hall

This view is of Hall No. 204 looking toward the East. Room No. 203 can be seen through the door and the Doors No. 203 and No. 205 are on the right.

ph. c.1941

Neg. Region One

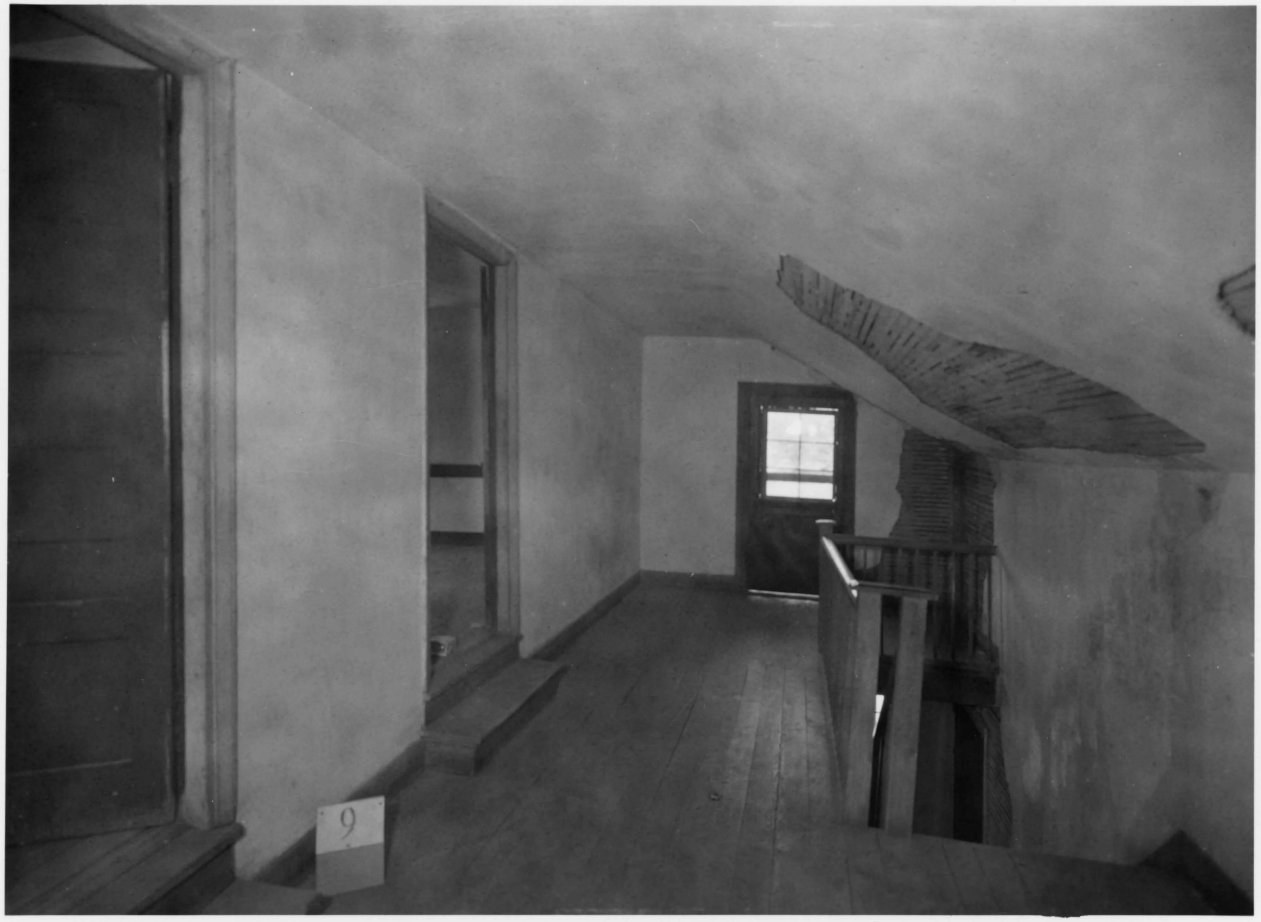

9

PHOTO. NO. 20 Second Floor Stair Hall Looking West

The stairway to the first floor and the steps leading to the Rooms No. 201 and 202 are shown. When the covered north porch was removed and the stair hall addition made, the headroom in the new hall was a matter of prime consideration. The stair hall on the first floor has lower ceiling than that in the older part of the building. This allowed more head room in the stair hall on the second floor under the sloped roof.

Ph. c.1941
Neg. Region One


10

PHOTO. NO. 21 Room No. 101 after Removal of Plaster

The back of the baseboard which had been reused to support the stair hall floor joists can be seen in this photograph. On the hall side a signature and military detachment was written on the baseboard while it was still in its original location. It was dated only a few days after the surrender in April 1865. Thus we are sure that the stair hall could not have been built until after that date. The irregular depths of the boards can be noted on the underside of the second floor flooring. They are notched at each joist, so that the top surface will be level.

ph. c. 1942
Neg. Region One



PHOTO. NO. 22 View of Meeks' Store

This photograph was taken in May 1942 when the plaster had been removed. The mantel was also removed at this time. Since this photograph was taken it has been reinstalled. The door to Closet No. 107 is at the right of the fireplace opening. The interior wood sheathing of the closets is also visible. In the joist above this partition there are holes where the studs had been let-in, before this partition was altered. The cross bracing should have extended in the direction of the fireplace as well as in the direction shown. However, the lower part of the central "T" post has been cut so that there is no evidence if a cross brace had once been used.

Ph.
Neg. Region One



PHOTO. NO. 23 First Floor Stair Hall

The wall on the left was the original exterior wall with "L" shaped corner posts and "T" shaped center ones. The post with the two cross braced members is a "T" shaped post. During some alterations in the building the leg of the "T" was chiseled off. The wood sheathing lining Closet No. 107 is seen to the right of the "T" section. One of the planks that was used on the underside of the stair soffit to hold the lath has painted on it, "Appomattox Depot". This was apparently taken from old crating.

Ph.
Neg. Region One



PHOTO. NO. 24 Southeast View of Room No. 105

This photograph shows the place where a window had been closed when this wing was joined to the Plunkett-Meeks Store and House. The door on the left was added later, and not part of the original construction since its moldings are simlar to the doors in the later additions of the house and the lock has a patent date on it. Also from the framing of the building it is obvious that it was not a finished piece of construction and when the main part of the house was retrimmed, this wing was also "modernized". A new connecting door was cut to the right of the window opening which had been closed.

Ph. 1942
Neg. Region One



PHOTO. NO. 25 Room No. 106

This building originally faced the Court House Square and was pulled up to the present site after the 1865 period. The door with the cross bar was at the opposite end of the building, and a chimney in the place where it is now installed. The door on the left is a later opening also, being installed to open on the walk to the main house. The window now boarded up matches the one on the opposite (north) side. The chair rail, base, and other refinements indicate that this building may have been used for an office or equivalent purpose.

Ph. 1942
Neg. Region One



PHOTO. NO. 26 Room No. 201

The plaster has been removed and the original exterior window frame which had been closed when the stair hall addition was made can be seen on the far left. The door standing open is No. 205 and leads into the stair hall. The room below this on the first floor was originally the same shape until closets were cut into the space on either side of the chimney. This might have been done at one time in this room for on the right of this chimney there is no chair rail.

Ph. c. 1942
Neg. Region One



PHOTO. NO. 27 South - West Corner Room No. 201

This photograph shows the South and West walls after the plaster had been removed. The window trim, base, and chair rails are still in place. The full cross bracing at the corners can be seen in this picture. Chari rails were used only on the second floor in the oldest section of the building. The trim was installed then the plaster brought up to the woodwork.

ph. c.1942
Neg. Region One



PHOTO. NO. 28 Northwest Corner Room No. 202

The mantel in this room was removed during the Stabilization but has since been replaced. Doors No. 203 and No. 204 are seen on right. The window frame to the right of the doors originally opened to the exterior but was closed when the hall was added. The window trim was removed and the sash taken out. A piece of chair rail was put across the opening and then it was plastered over so that no evidence of it could be seen in the earlier interior photographs. The even coursing of the chimney face is in contrast with that of the floor below

Ph. c.1942
Neg. Region One



PHOTO. NO. 29 Southwest Elevation c. 1949

The old siding which was retained by the Park Service has been creosoted, while the newer siding has been painted. The central chimney has been repointed and capped and the small chimney on the rear wing removed. The West porch was removed during the major repair program of 1947. The removal of this porch led to the discovery of the original basement entrance, shown on photograph. Also shown is an old window opening. The original barred window frame is still in place. A solid wood shutter hung on the inside was used to close the opening. Another barred window opening was located on the north side of the basement. This is now below the stair hall addition. See Photo. No. 39 for detail of frame and shutter

Ph.
Neg. Appomattox Court House


BASEMENT
ENTRANCE
WINDOW

PHOTO. NO. 30 East Elevation - 1956

The present structure remains much the same as it was, when acquired by the Park Service in 1940. The wooden floor of the "breezeway" has been removed and the wood columns replaced with posts. A patch covering the hole, left in the roof by the removal of the brick chimney, in the kitchen wing can be seen in this photograph. Both this wing and the office wing to the right are to be removed from the main structure and re-located along the west side of the Court House Square.

Ph. Robertson - 1956
Neg. No. 279 EODC



PHOTO. NO. 31 East Elevation

This photograph shows more clearly the notched window sills on the second floor. This was caused by the pitch of the porch roof shown in the Webber Lithograph. These window frames as well as those on the first floor seem to be original to the building. The trim matches that of the second floor doors which show weathering from their exposed position. The walls of the building have been re-sided after the erection of the stair hall, since there is no joint where the addition was made.

Ph. Robertson - 1956
Neg. No. 298 EODC



PHOTO. NO. 32 Detail Window No. 106

This detail shows the original trim used on the window openings. This matches the trim still remaining on the second floor door frames. The holes on either side of the window sash, and the cut out area around them, was caused by the use of an iron bar to secure the shutters. Bolts were passed through these bars (which were placed diagonally across the shutters) and fastened on the inside of the frame. The pintles remaining probably date from the 1874 alterations when blinds were added to the other first floor windows. Only the two east windows facing the Court House Square seem to have had shutter bars. Possibly this is due to the need for more protection on the porch side of the building.

Ph. Robertson - 1956
Neg. No. 271 EODC



PHOTO. NO. 33 South Elevation 1956

The second floor windows on this side of the building still contain the original sash and trim on the frames. While the original sash remains in the first floor windows, the trim has been altered. Below the left hand window of the first floor, only part of the basement window is visible. Apparently the grade has been raised on this side of the building. Except for the replacement of the crown mold by a plain beveled piece, the cornice would seem to be original. The chimney has been patched and the cap now completely missing.

Ph. Robertson - 1956
Neg. No. 302 EODC



PHOTO. NO. 34 West Elevation

The porch on this side of the building was removed in 1942. However, measured drawings of it had been made by Albert Alexander and photostats of these are included in this report. The excavations in the foreground revealed fragments of a path to door No. 101. The only record of a porch on the west side was the notation by Peers on the map drawn for Burn, the Washington clockmaker. However, this porch appears to have been extended and there must have been some earlier sort of covering for Door No. 101. The door above must have opened onto the roof of this shelter. Below Window No. 101 a bulkhead covered the entrance to the basement. Since this photograph was taken, archeological excavations have located the stone cheek walls of the bulkhead.

Ph. Robertson - 1956
Neg. No. 276 EODC



PHOTO. NO. 35 Detail of Door No. 101

The moldings of this door are typical of those used throughout the interior of the buildings except in the second floor bedrooms. It would seem that at the time of the stair hall addition, an attempt was made to modernize the interior, which resulted in replacement of the original trim throughout most of the building. The Greek revival feeling of this doorway is somewhat at variance with the period of its erection when one would expect to find a more Victorian appearance.

Ph. Robertson - 1956
Neg. No. 277 EODC



PHOTO. NO. 36 View from North

This photograph succeeds only in showing the two wings, which have been incorporated into the earlier structure. The small office (Room No. 106) in the foreground was undoubtedly one of the group of small buildings, which originally faced on the Court House Square. The Kitchen (Room No. 105) from remaining internal evidence was also an independent structure before it was moved to its present location. Both buildings have been somewhat altered to conform to their present location and intended uses.

Ph. Robertson - 1956
Neg. No. ~~285~~ 897 EODC



PHOTO. NO. 37 Detail Door No. 105

This photograph shows the unusual way in which the kitchen wing was attached to the stair hall addition. These two buildings apparently were not sided at the same time, and the tapered boards seen in the photograph were used to correct the difference in the alignment of the siding. New siding on the lower part of the building was installed after the wood floor of the "breezeway" was removed.

Ph. Robertson - 1956
Neg. No. 285 EODC

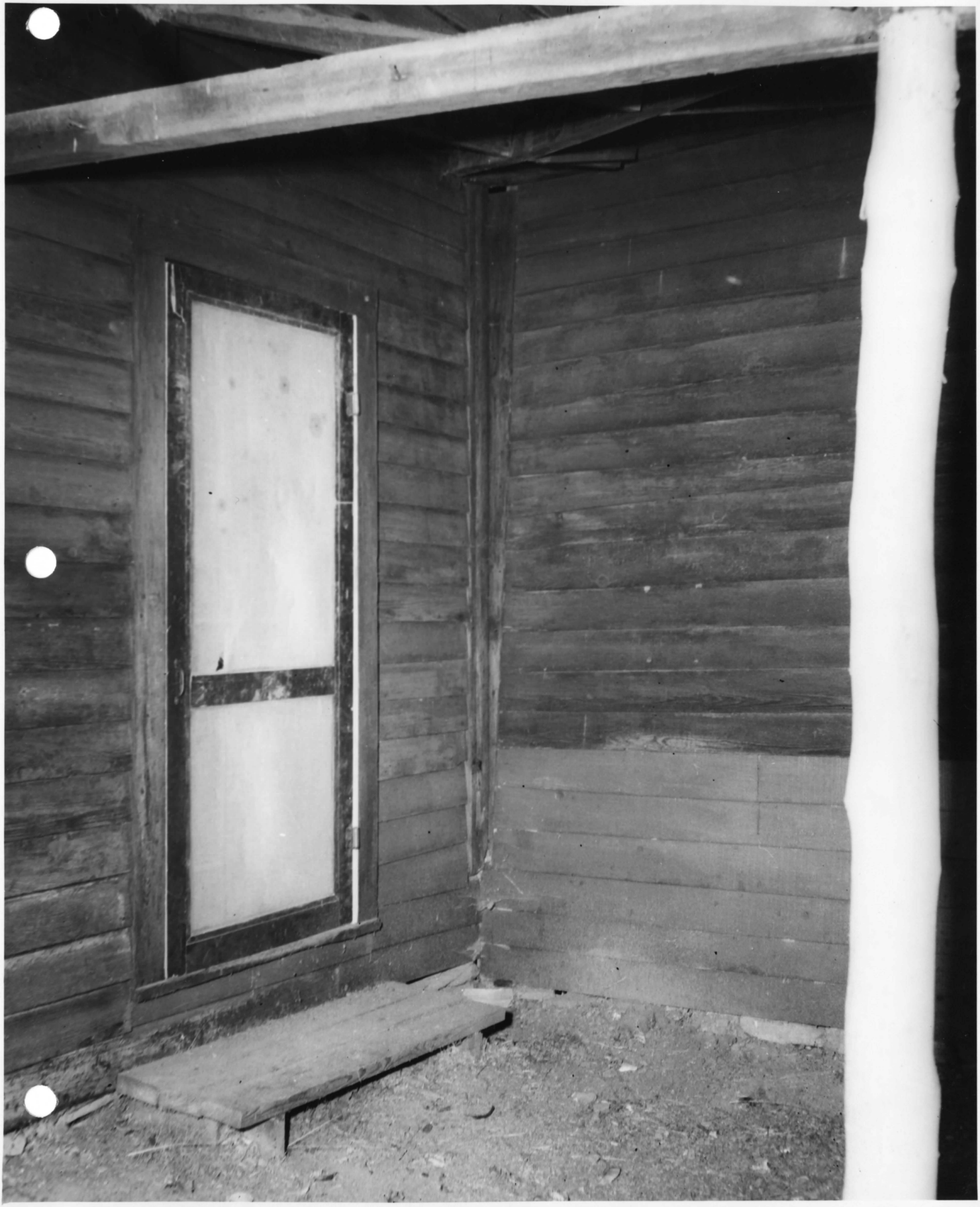


PHOTO. NO. 38 Northwest View of Basement

Original entrance on left was covered by a wood structure removed when the west porch was extended. Though not in place the door frame for this opening can be seen in this photograph. Part of the north wall has been torn out to provide access from the basement of the 1874 addition. The ppor condition of the brick foundation walls is clearly evident.

Ph. Robertson - 1956
Neg. No. 273 EODC

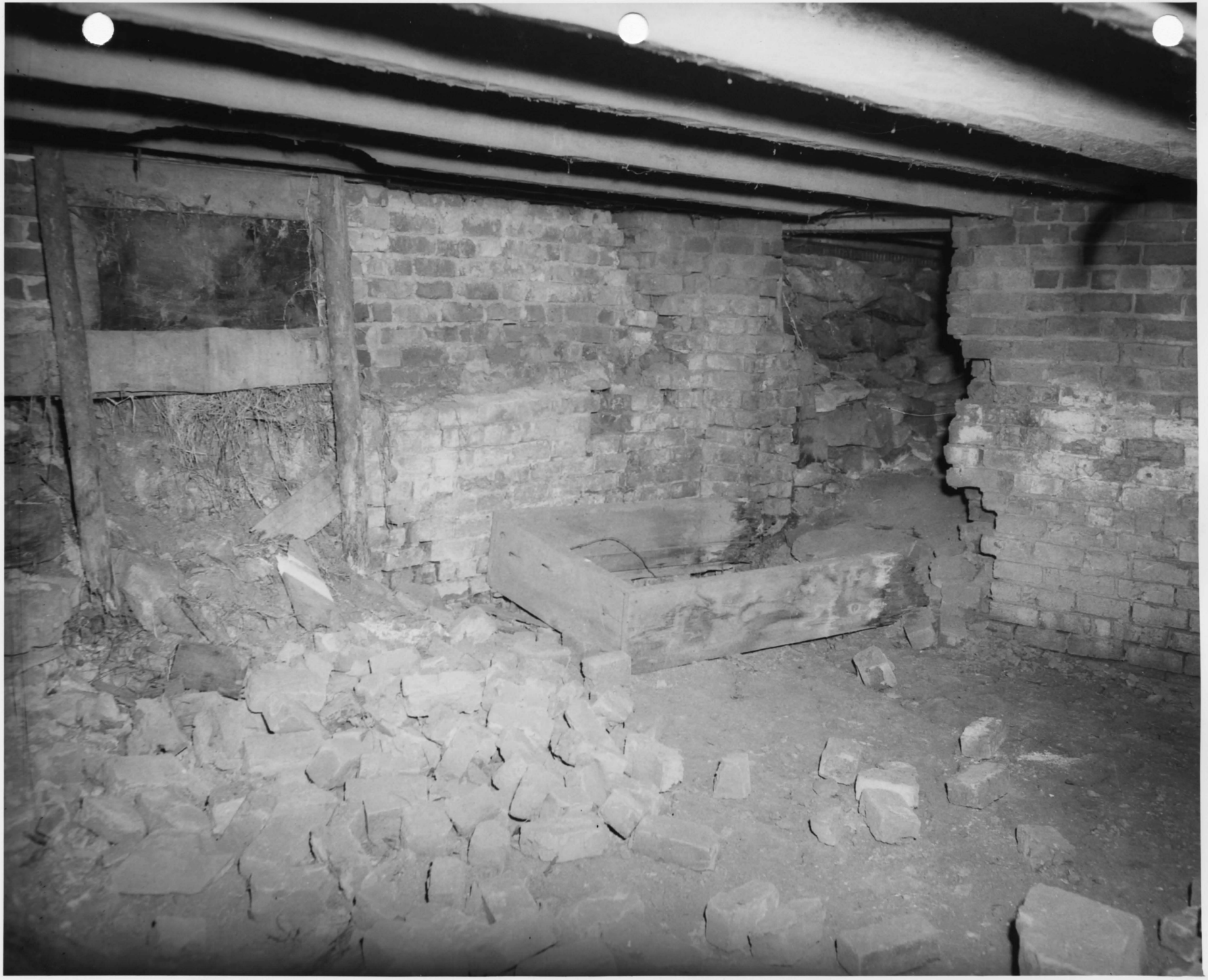


PHOTO. NO. 39 Basement Window Detail

This window was originally in an exterior basement wall, when the stair hall addition was constructed, it was left in place. The wooden bars and shutters are original and the opening apparently was never glazed.

Ph. Robertson - 1956
Neg. No. 299 EODC

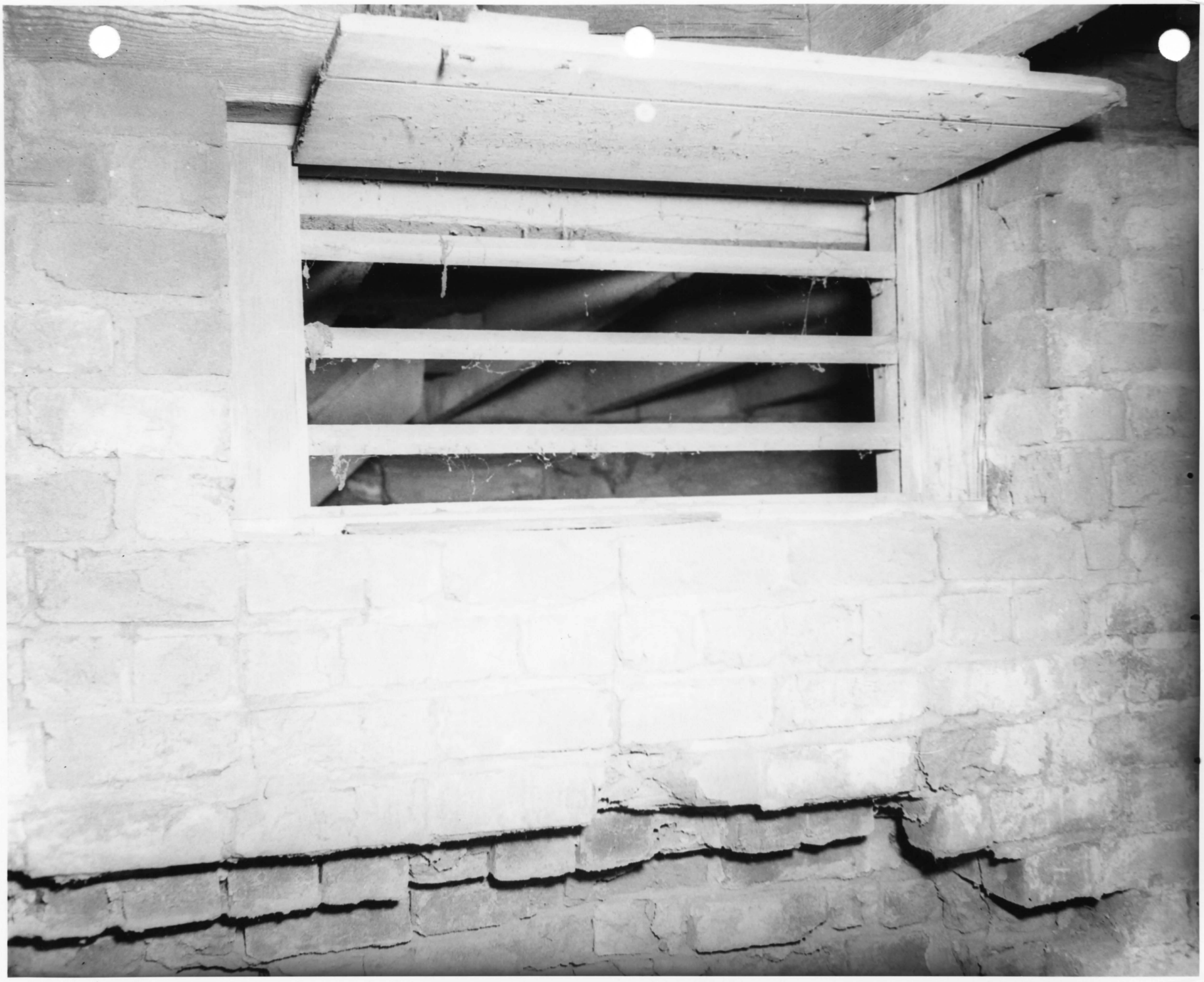


PHOTO. NO. 40 Basement Entrance

The steps to the basement were possibly installed after the exterior entrance on the west side was closed. Access was gained by cutting an opening in the closet floor under the stair, these steps were then installed. Note that the stone foundation walls were torn away to allow entrance into the crawl space under the kitchen wing.

Ph. Robertson - 1956
Neg. No. 296 EODC



PHOTO. NO. 41 Stairway First Floor

This stairway in the 1874 addition is similar in design to that in the McLean House built c. 1848. The method of framing of the stair hall addition is also of a much earlier type and can be seen in this photograph. The white lines on the interior of the studs were left when the lath and plaster was removed during the 1942 stabilization program. Exterior siding of the kitchen wing still bears evidence of paint.

Ph. Robertson - 1956
Neg. No. 292 EODC



PHOTO NO. 42 Doorway on East Side of Store Room

The frame of the door opening to the east porch (facing the Court House Square) is still in place between the original studs of the building. This doorway was probably closed during the 1874 alterations when the store room was converted into part of the residence. The east porch was also removed at this time.

Ph. Robertson - 1956
Neg. No. 294 EODC



PHOTO. NO. 43 Stair Landing Second Floor

Note siding in the center of the photograph. The one time exterior wall of Room No. 105 still shows evidence of original paint. The siding on the exterior of the stair hall studs was never completely installed, since the kitchen wing was moved up against the new addition eliminating the need. There are no nail holes on that side of the studs.

Ph. Robertson - 1956
Neg. No. 282 EODC



PHOTO. NO. 44 Second Floor Doorway No. 108

This door and Door No. 111 appear to be the only original doors left in the building. They opened onto a stair platform on the north side of the building, which was two risers below the second floor level. The trim was original to this opening and shows evidence of weathering, supporting the idea that the north porch was at that time open. These doors were hung on cast-butt hinges and had surface mounted locks. The chair rails seen in this photograph were only used in the second floor bedrooms.

Ph. Robertson - 1956
Neg. No. 278 EODC



PHOTO. NO. 45 North Wall of Room No. 202

Door No. 111 is shown in this photograph. Marks on the door indicate the original position of the surface mounted box lock and keeper. To the left of this door can be seen one of the original window frames still in place, when the stair hall addition was constructed, the sash was removed but the frames were left in the wall. The chair rail was patched on the bedroom side and the wall plastered in both bedroom and stair hall.

Ph. Robertson - 1956
Neg. No. EODC 283



PART VII

DRAWINGS

SECTION A

ALBERT ALEXANDER'S 1940

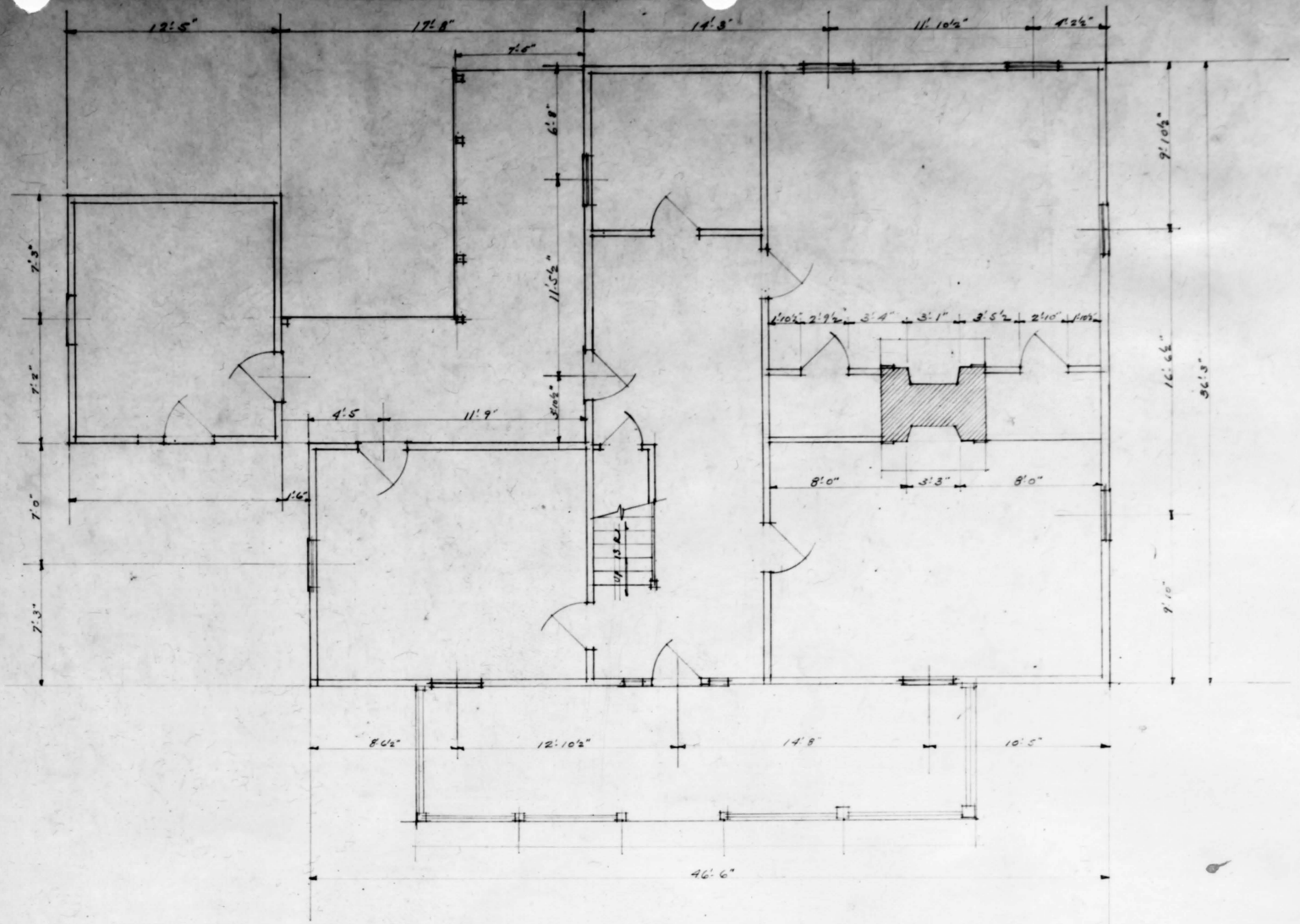
MEASURED DRAWINGS
(West Porch)

AND

PERSPECTIVE



PERSPECTIVE
PLUNKETT-MEEKS
STORE



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN	NAME AND LOCATION OF PROJECT – – NAME OF PARK OR MONUMENT – –	RECOMMENDED ____ CHIEF ARCHITECT. ____ DATE CLEARED FOR ENGINEERING ____ CHIEF ENGINEER. ____ DATE CONCURRED ____ SUPERINTENDENT. ____ DATE APPROVED ____ DIRECTOR. ____ DATE

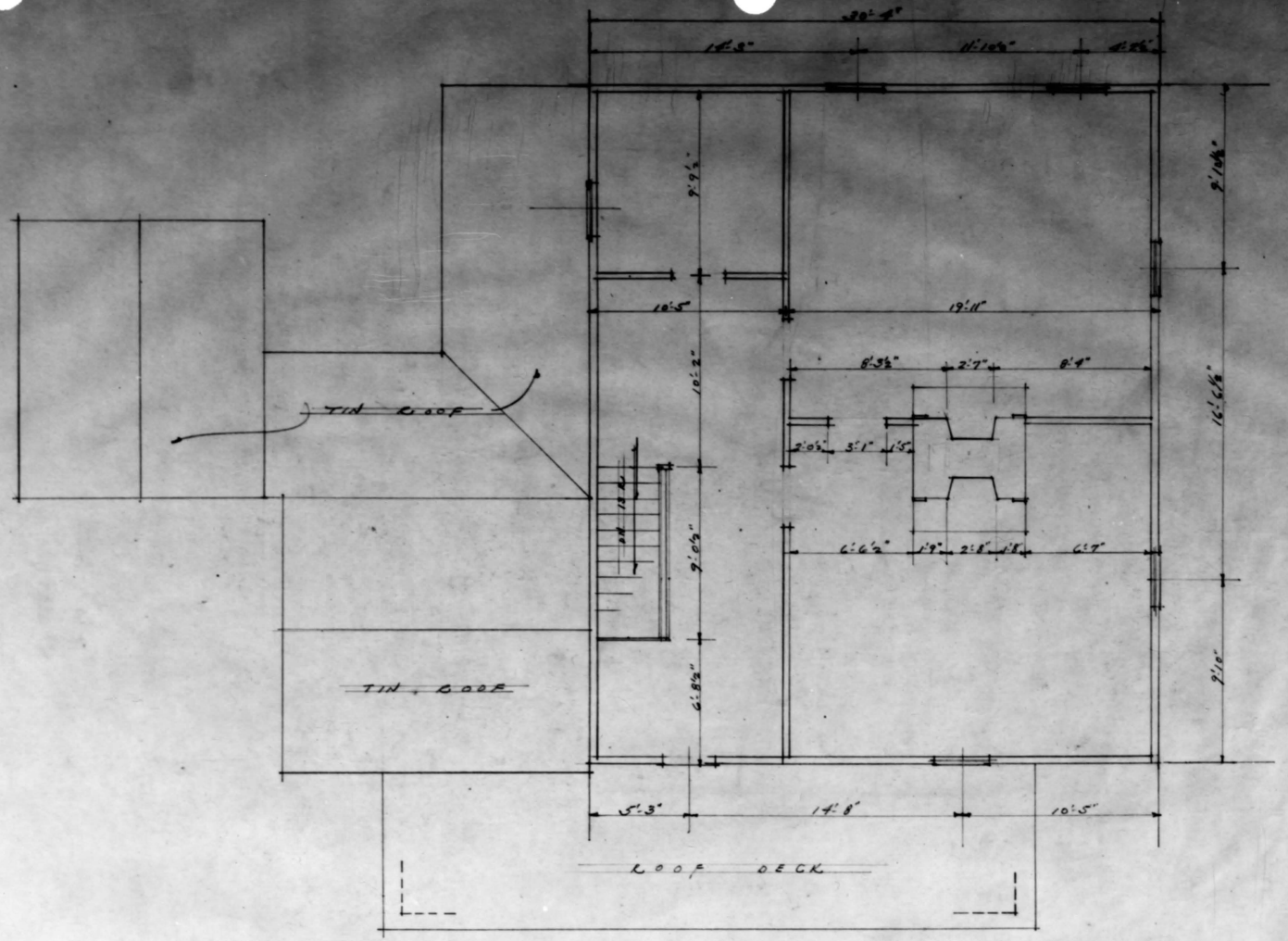
DRAWN BY | TRACED BY | CHECKED

DRAWING NO.

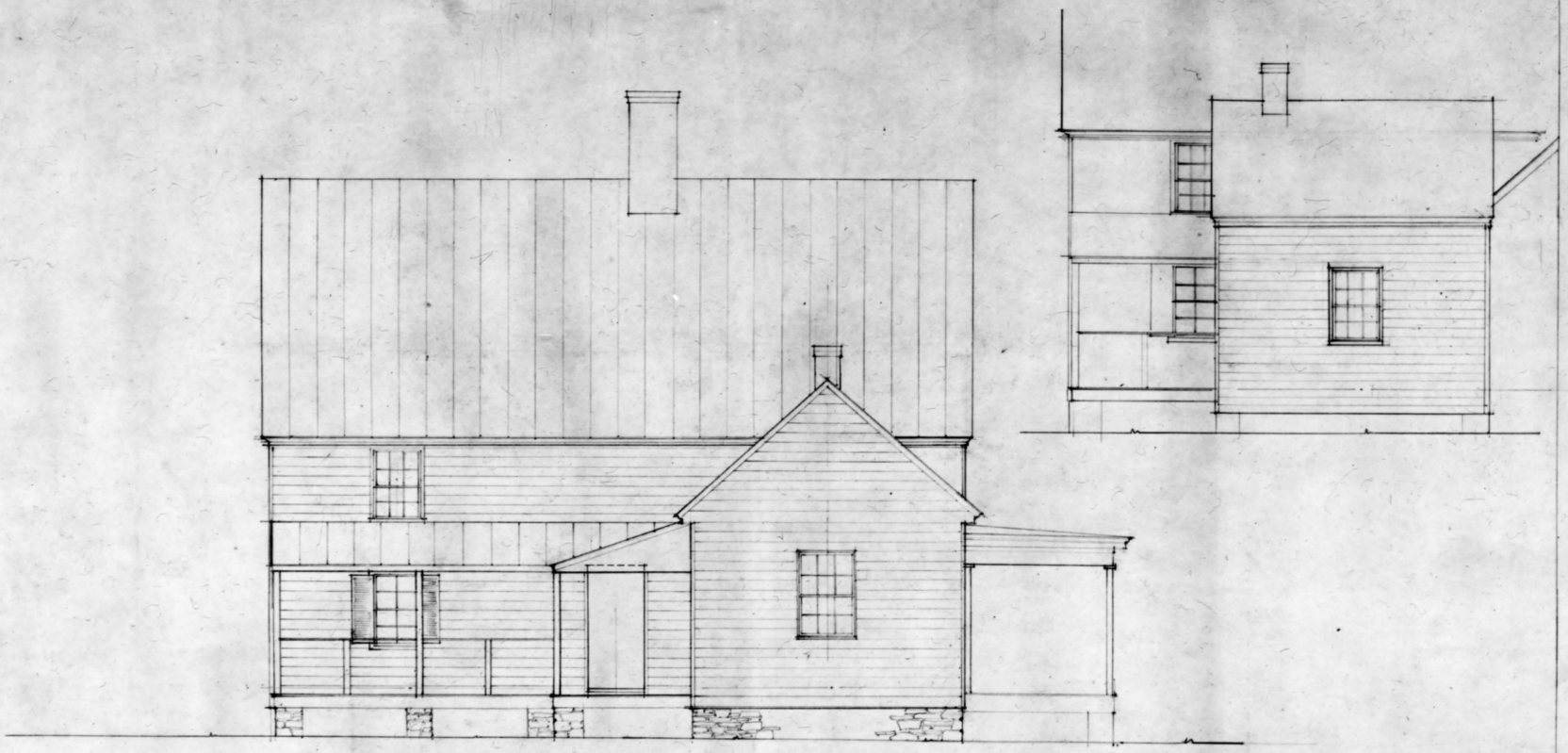
SHEET ___ OF ___ SHEETS

PLUNKET-MEEKS HOUSE SHEET 1 OF 8 SHEETS
NHP-ACH 3050

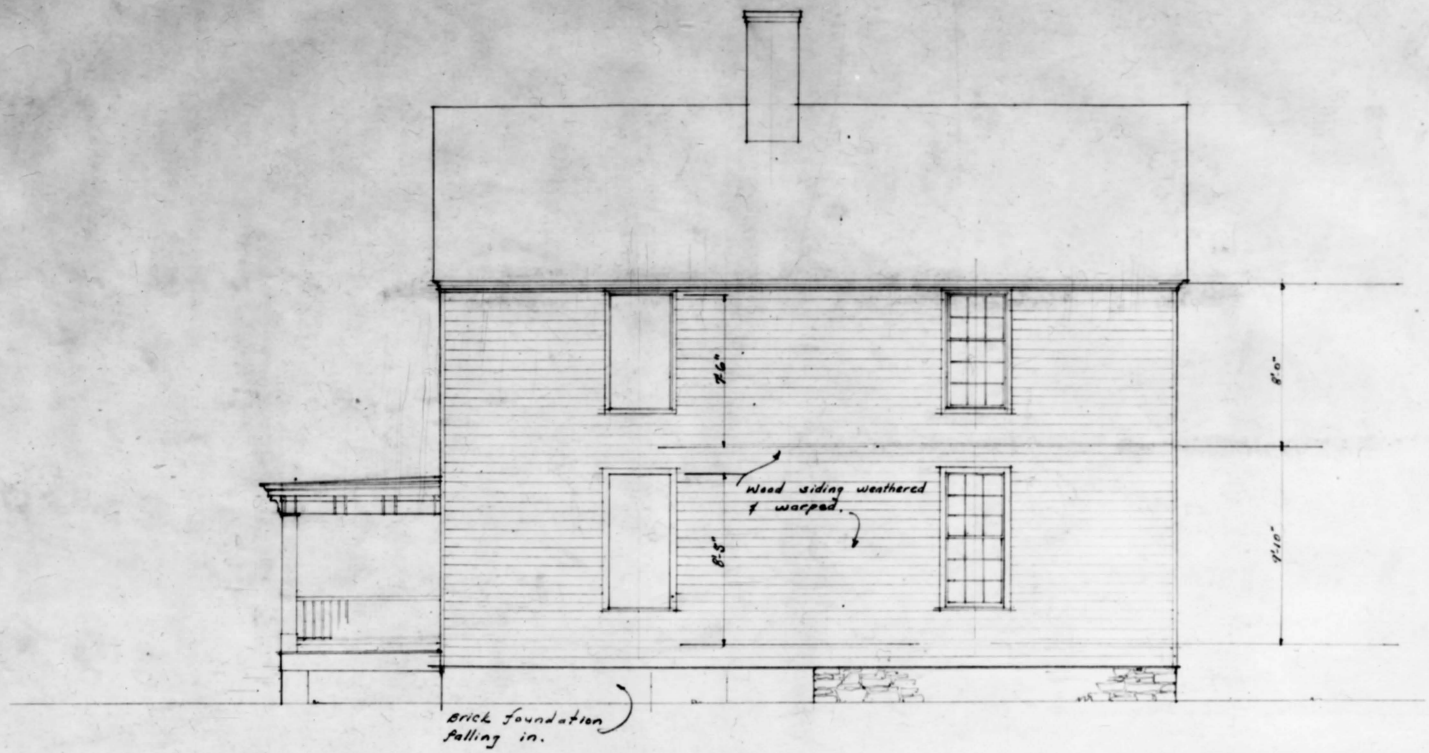
TRIM LINE



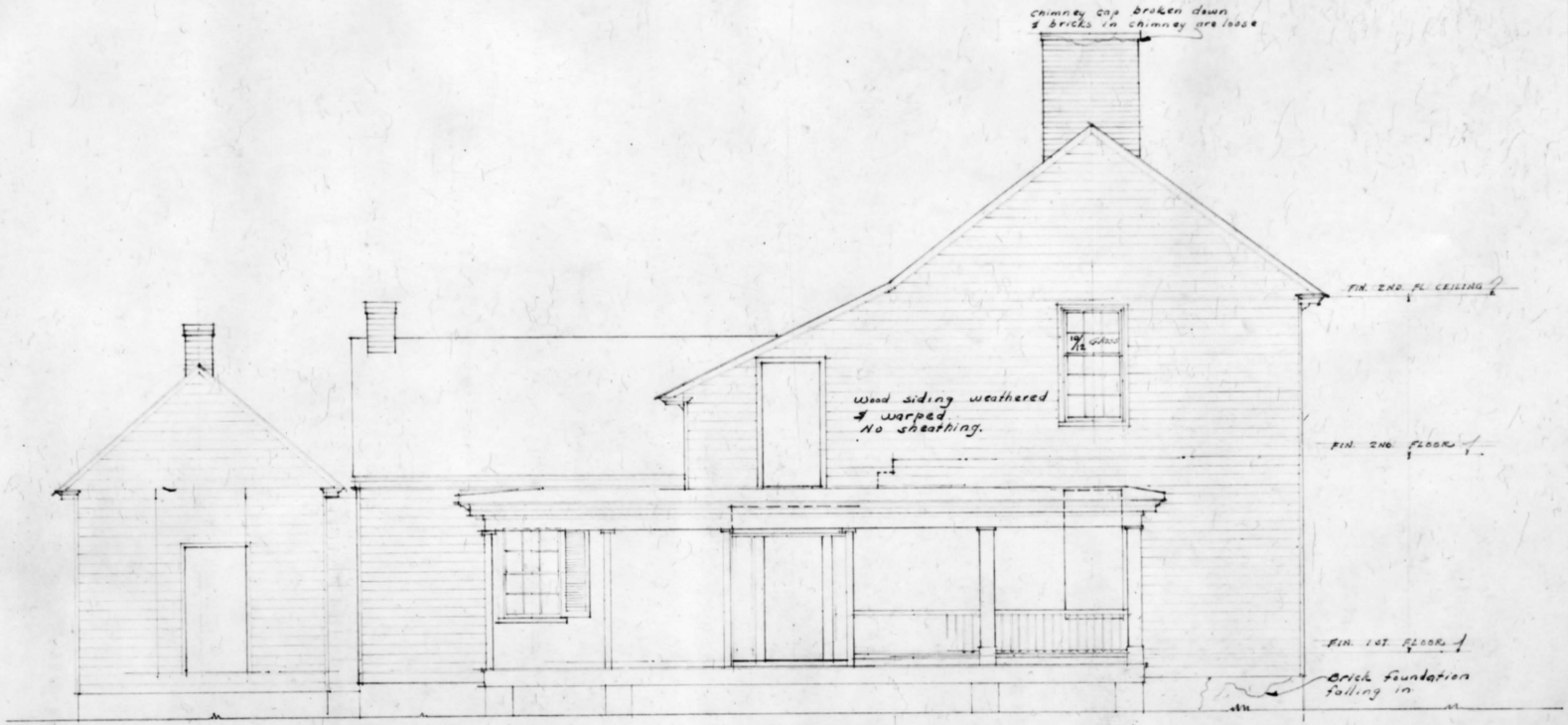
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



NORTH ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION

SECTION B

PRE-RESTORATION

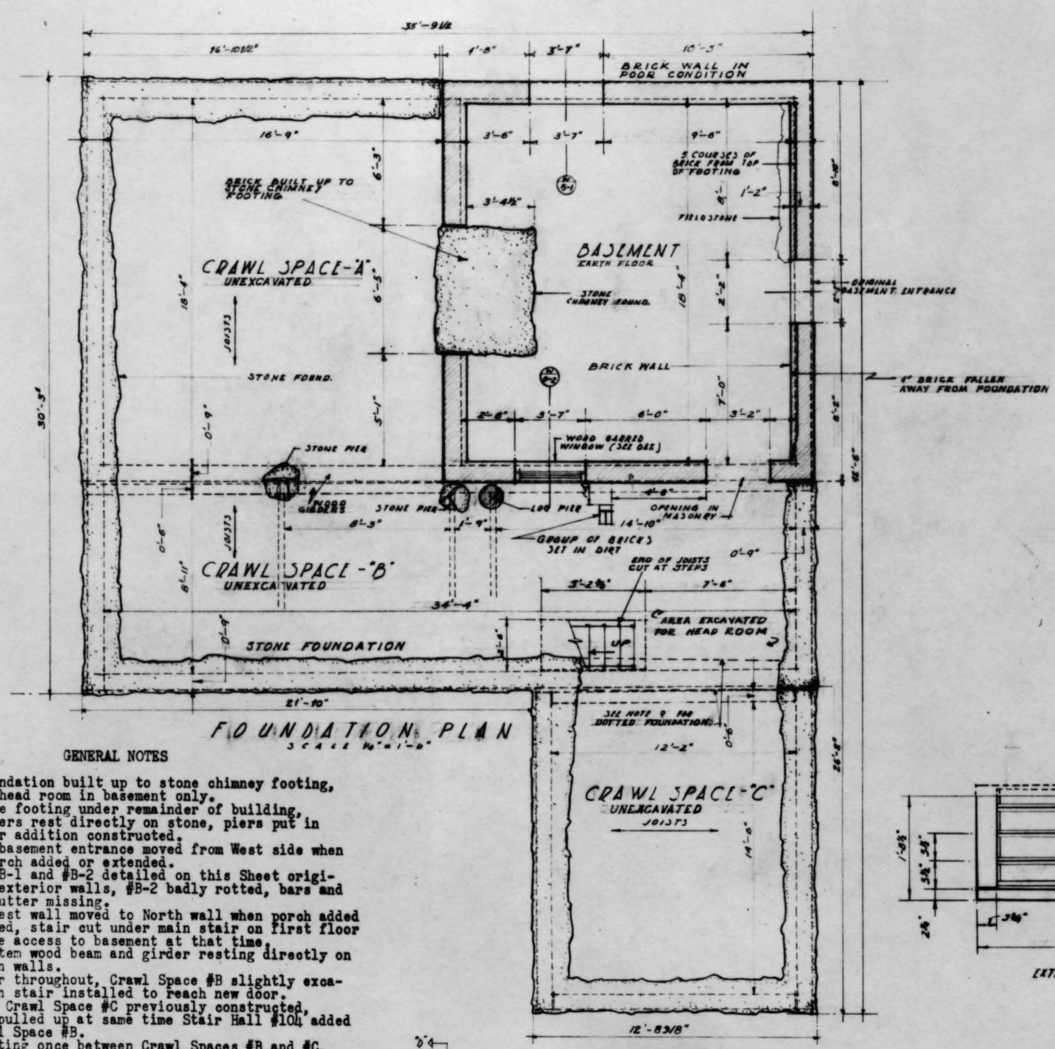
MEASURED DRAWINGS

SEPT. 15, 1956

Prepared by

William E. Pelham
Jerome D. Sager

Robert L. Raley
Supervisor

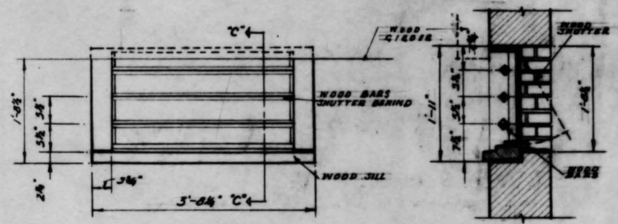


FOUNDATION PLAN

SCALE ¼"=1'-0"

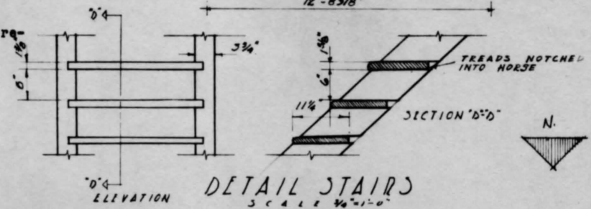
GENERAL NOTES

1) Brick foundation built up to stone chimney footing, standing head room in basement only.
2) Fieldstone footing under remainder of building, wood girders rest directly on stone, piers put in when stair addition constructed.
3) Original basement entrance moved from West side when wooden porch added or extended.
4) Windows #B-1 and #B-2 detailed on this Sheet originally on exterior walls, #B-2 badly rotted, bars and wooden shutter missing.
5) Door on West wall moved to North wall when porch added or extended, stair cut under main stair on first floor to provide access to basement at that time.
6) Floor system wood beam and girder resting directly on foundation walls.
7) Dirt floor throughout, Crawl Space #B slightly excavated when stair installed to reach new door.
8) Wing over Crawl Space #C previously constructed, building pulled up at same time Stair Hall #104 added over Crawl Space #B.
9) Stone footing once between Crawl Spaces #B and #C, indicating rear wing not originally planned, wall removed at time of addition.



DETAIL WINDOW "B-2"

SCALE ¼"=1'-0"



DETAIL STAIRS

SCALE ¼"=1'-0"

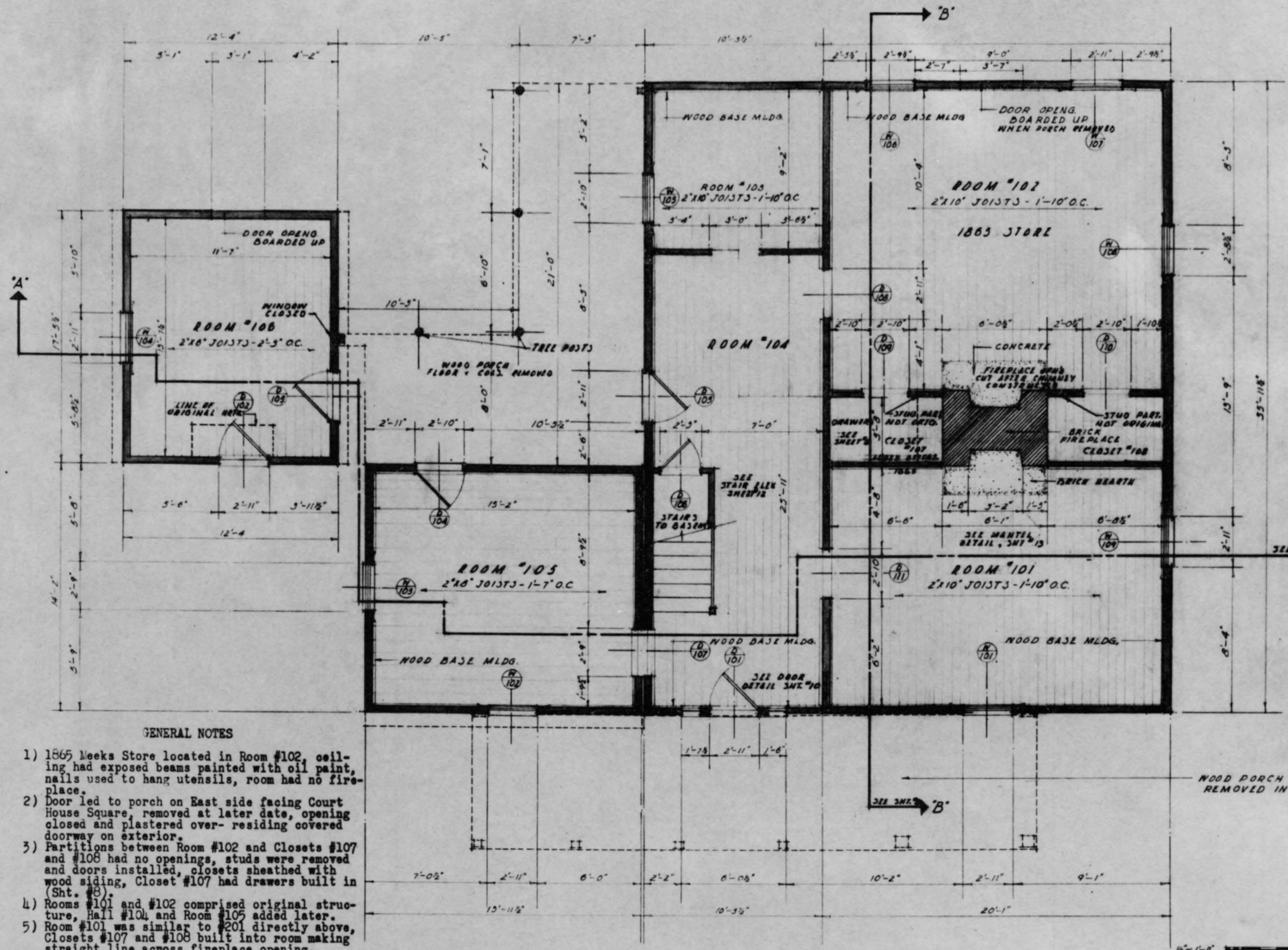
SCALE ½"=1'-0"

METERS 1 2 3

N.

DRAWN BY WEP RLR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE STUDENT MEASURING TEAM FOR THE EASTERN OFFICE—DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION	REGION ONE
	SHEET 1 OF 14
EXISTING CONDITION OF PLUNKETT-MEEKS STORE APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA	DRAWING NO. NHP-ACH 3050A
	SEPT. 15, 1956



GENERAL NOTES

1) 1865 Meeks Store located in Room #102, ceiling had exposed beams painted with oil paint, nails used to hang utensils, room had no fireplace.
2) Door led to porch on East side facing Court House Square, removed at later date, opening closed and plastered over- residing covered doorway on exterior.
3) Partitions between Room #102 and Closets #107 and #108 had no openings, studs were removed and doors installed, closets sheathed with wood siding, Closet #107 had drawers built in (Sht. #8).
4) Rooms #101 and #102 comprised original structure, Hall #104 and Room #105 added later.
5) Room #101 was similar to #201 directly above, Closets #107 and #108 built into room making straight line across fireplace opening.
6) Wood porch on West side (after 1865 period, removed 1947) had two large columns, perhaps from earlier porch at Door #101, remainder of columns added when porch extended.
7) Room #106 addition pulled up, was office facing Court House Square.
8) Plaster removed from all rooms in 1942.
9) Stair to Basement added under main stair when West porch extended.
10) Lock on Door #104 "Patented 1869-73."
11) Door #107 cut at later date, holes in frame where let-in studs removed, lack of nail holes on back of studs show Room #105 not planned but added before Room #104 finished.

1ST FLOOD PLAN

SCALE 1/4"-1'-0"

N

DRAWN BY W.E.P.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
STUDENT MEASURING TEAM FOR THE
EASTERN OFFICE—DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

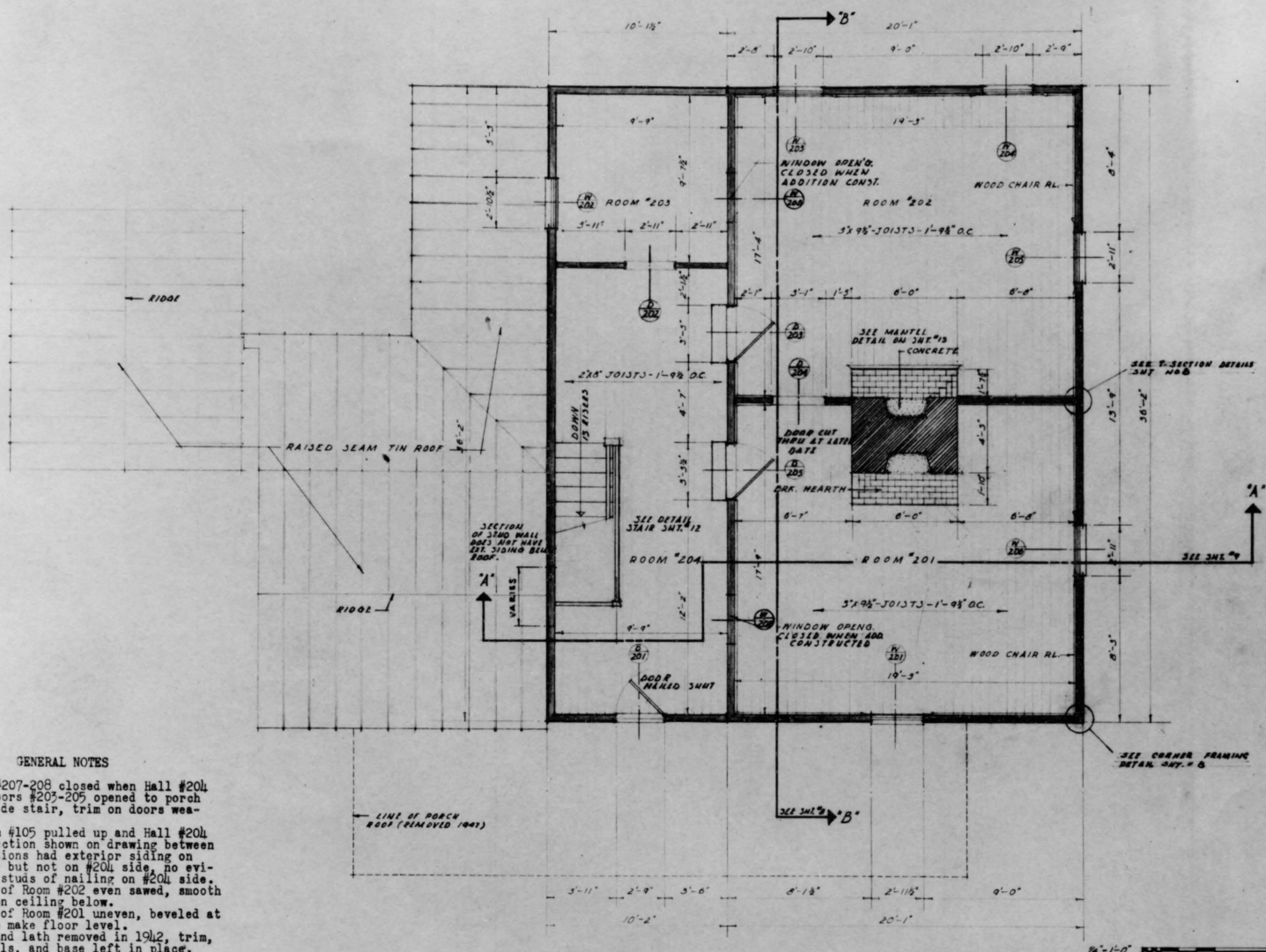
REGION ONE

SHEET 2 OF 14

EXISTING CONDITION OF
PLUNKETT-MEEKS STORE
APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA

DRAWING NO NHP-ACH 3080A

SEPT. 15, 1956



GENERAL NOTES

1) Windows #207-208 closed when Hall #204 added, Doors #203-205 opened to porch and outside stair, trim on doors weathered.
2) When Room #105 pulled up and Hall #204 added, section shown on drawing between two additions had exterior siding on #105 side but not on #204 side, no evidence on studs of nailing on #204 side.
3) Flooring of Room #202 even sawed, smooth surface on ceiling below.
4) Flooring of Room #201 uneven, beveled at joists to make floor level.
5) Plaster and lath removed in 1942, trim, chair rails, and base left in place.
6) Steps added to Doors #203-205 when addition constructed to allow head room at top of stairs.
7) Door #204 cut thru, middle crossbracing cut to allow door, trim later type than rest of room mouldings.

2ND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

N

DRAWN BY WEP

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
STUDENT MEASURING TEAM FOR THE
EASTERN OFFICE - DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

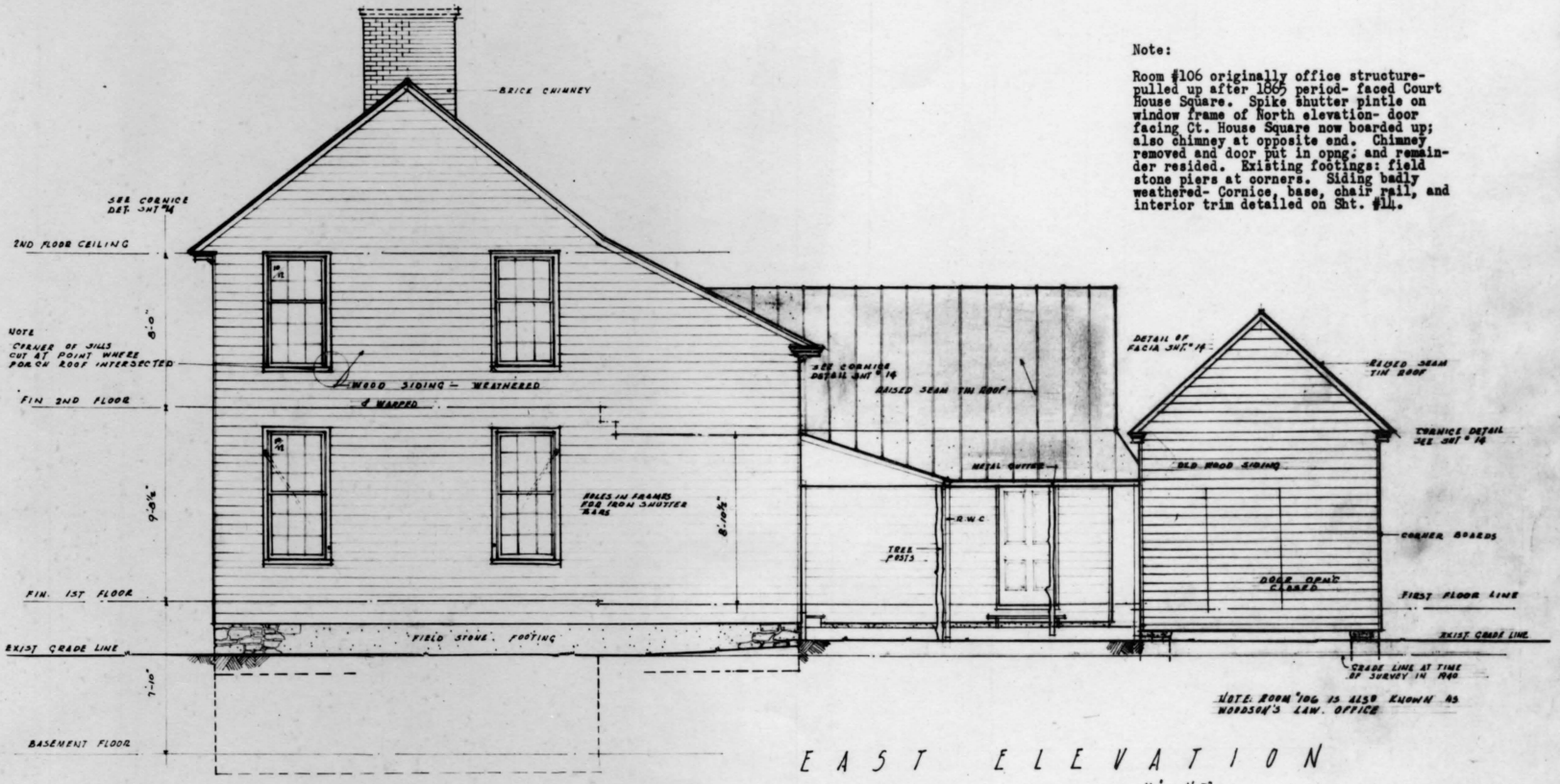
REGION ONE

SHEET 3 OF 14

EXISTING CONDITION OF
PLUNKETT-MEEKS STORE
APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA

DRAWING NO
NHP-ACH 3050A

SEPT. 15, 1956



Note:

Room #106 originally office structure- pulled up after 1865 period- faced Court House Square. Spike shutter pintle on window frame of North elevation- door facing Ct. House Square now boarded up; also chimney at opposite end. Chimney removed and door put in opng.; and remainder resided. Existing footings: field stone piers at corners. Siding badly weathered- Cornice, base, chair rail, and interior trim detailed on Sht. #14.

NOTE: ROOM 106 IS ALSO KNOWN AS WOODSON'S LAW OFFICE

EAST ELEVATION

SCALE ¼" = 1'-0"

GENERAL NOTES

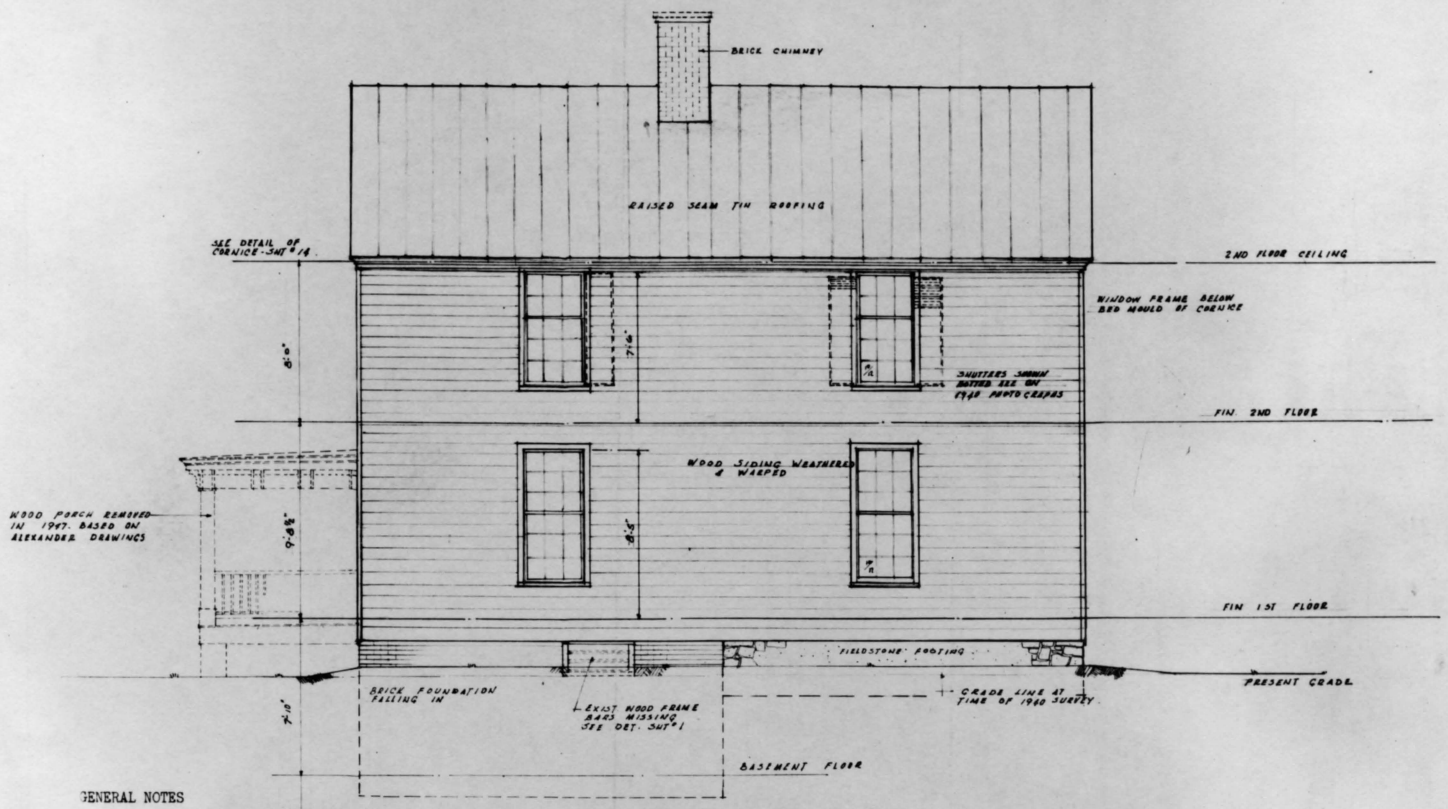
1) Second floor window sills beveled at edges where porch roof intersected.
2) Walls resided, covering jointing of the subsequent additions, siding badly weathered.
3) Wood floor and square cols. removed from covered way in 1942, cols. replaced with tree posts to support roof.
4) First floor windows have holes in frames to receive shutter bars and bolts.
5) Door and porch original entrance to Store on East side.
6) Fieldstone foundations for all walls in East elevation.
7) Capping removed from chimney, originally higher.
8) Beveled moulding on first and second floor window frames.

¼" = 1'-0"

METERS

DRAWN BY R.L.R.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE STUDENT MEASURING TEAM FOR THE EASTERN OFFICE — DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION	REGION ONE SHEET 4 OF 14
EXISTING CONDITION OF PLUNKETT MEEKS STORE APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA	DRAWING NO NHP-ACH 3050A SEPT. 15, 1956



S O U T H E L E V A T I O N

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

1/4" = 1'-0"

METER

GENERAL NOTES

1) Shutter hardware on window frames stamped "Patented 1870" shutters missing.
2) Wooden porch on West removed in 1947.
3) Brick chimney cap removed, originally higher.
4) Wood siding badly weathered and warped, some replaced in 1947 under major repair program.
5) Beveled trim on second floor window frames, missing from first floor frames.
6) Cornice detailed on Sht. #14, top crown mould replaced with beveled board.
7) Brick foundation under left section of basement only, fieldstone foundation under rest of building.

DRAWN BY R.L.R.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
STUDENT MEASURING TEAM FOR THE
EASTERN OFFICE - DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

REGION ONE

SHEET 5 OF 14

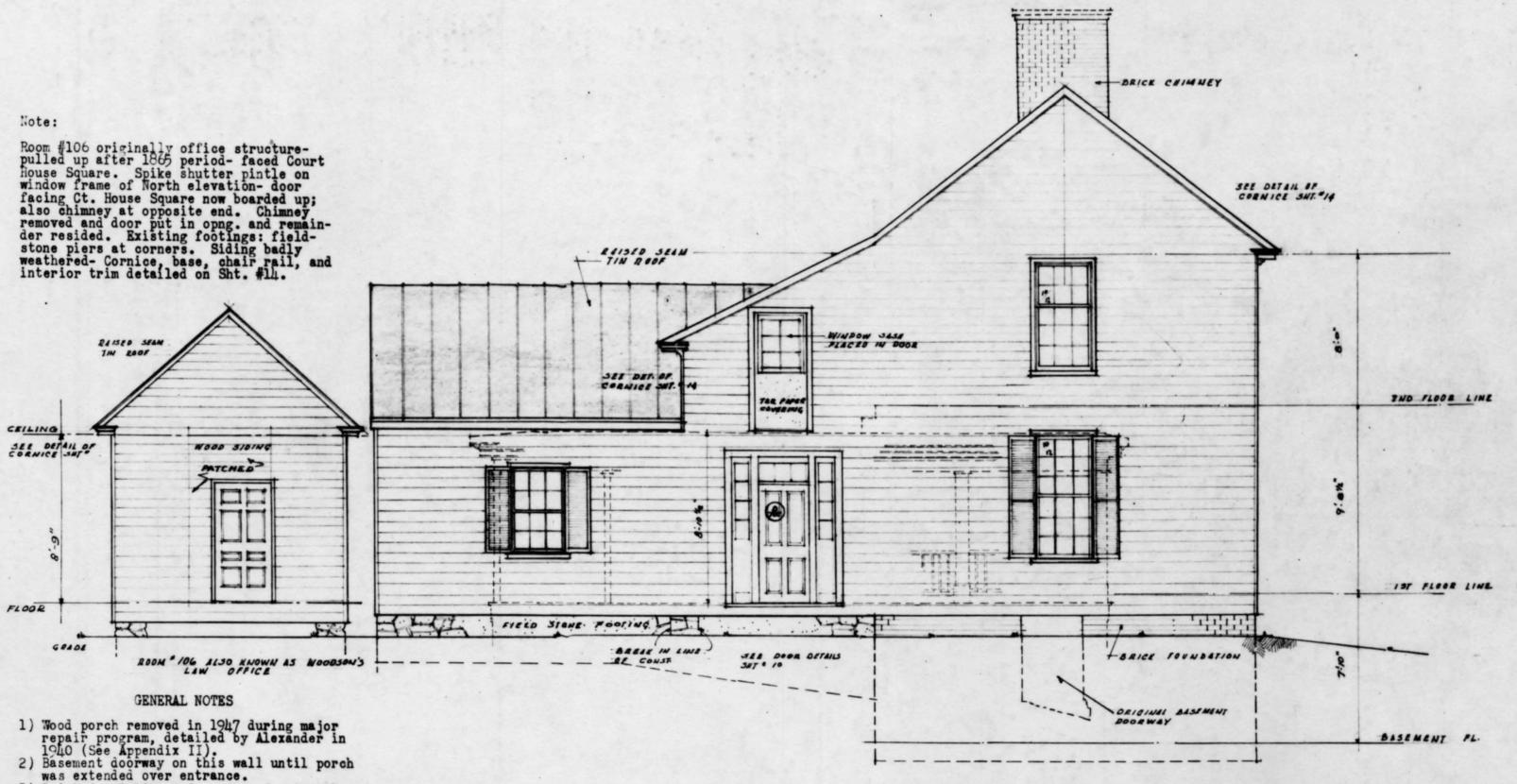
EXISTING CONDITION OF
PLUNKETT-MEEKS STORE
APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA

DRAWING NO NHP-ACH 3050 A

SEPT. 15, 1950

Note:

Room #106 originally office structure- pulled up after 1865 period- faced Court House Square. Spike shutter pintle on window frame of North elevation- door facing Ct. House Square now boarded up; also chimney at opposite end. Chimney removed and door put in opng. and remainder resided. Existing footings: field-stone piers at corners. Siding badly weathered- Cornice, base, chair rail, and interior trim detailed on Sht. #14.



WEST ELEVATION

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

GENERAL NOTES

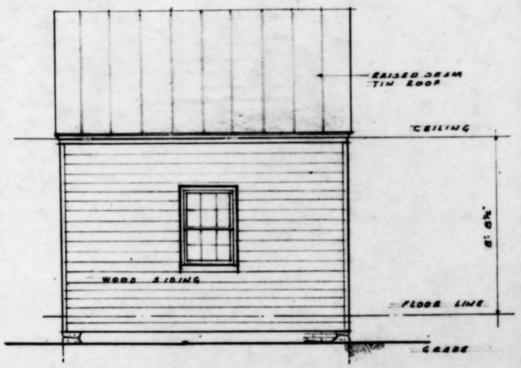
1) Wood porch removed in 1947 during major repair program, detailed by Alexander in 1940 (See Appendix II).
2) Basement doorway on this wall until porch was extended over entrance.
3) Brick foundation under part of original structure.
4) Fieldstone foundation shows break in construction between Additions #1 and #2.
5) Windows have "1870 Patented" shutter hardware.
6) Second floor window has beveled mould, no trim on rest of openings.
7) Door #101 is detailed on Sht. #10.

DRAWN BY R.L.B.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE STUDENT MEASURING TEAM FOR THE EASTERN OFFICE—DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION	REGION ONE SHEET 6 OF 14
EXISTING CONDITION OF PLUNKETT MEEKS STORE APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA	DRAWING NO NHP-ACH 3050A SEPT. 15, 1956

Note:

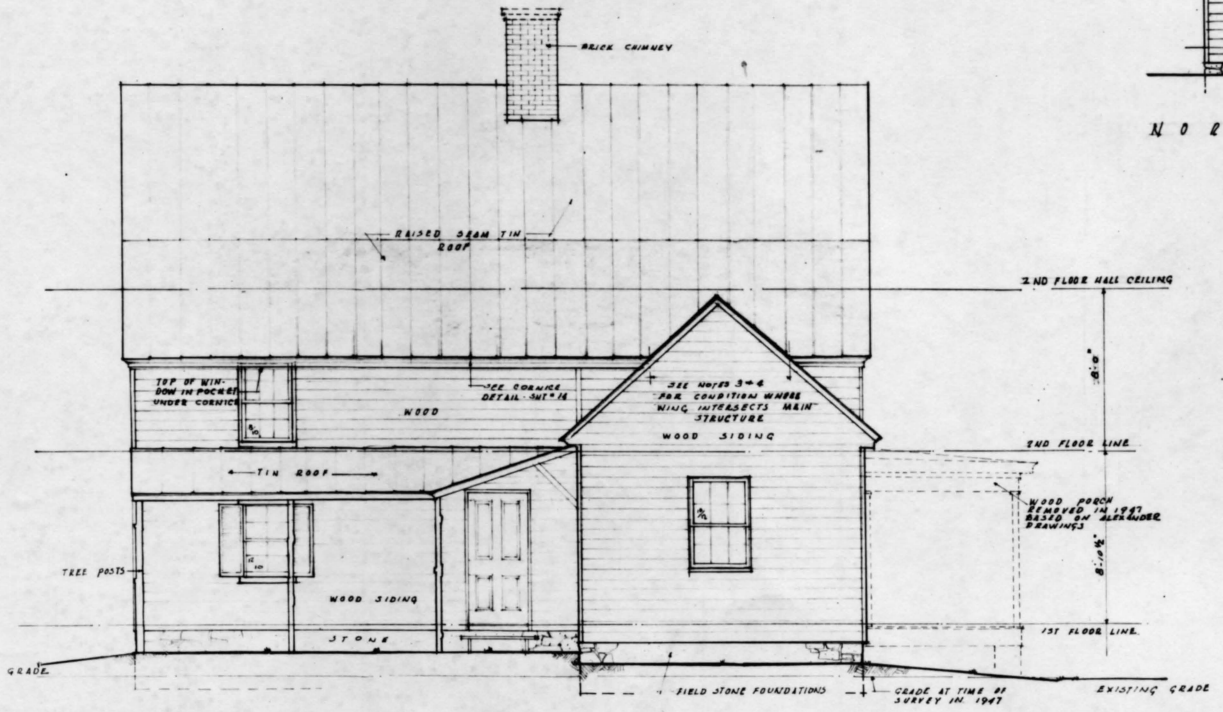
Room #106 originally office structure- pulled up after 1865 period- faced Court House Square. Spike shutter pintle on window frame of North elevation- door facing Ct. House Square now boarded up; also chimney at opposite end. Chimney removed and door put in opng. and remainder resided. Existing footings: field-stone piers at corners. Siding badly weathered- Cornice, base, chair rail, and interior trim detailed on Sht. #14.



NORTH ELEVATION OF ROOM #106

SCALE ¼"=1'-0"

ROOM #106 ALSO KNOWN AS WOODSONS LAW OFFICE



NORTH ELEVATION

SCALE ¼"=1'-0"

GENERAL NOTES

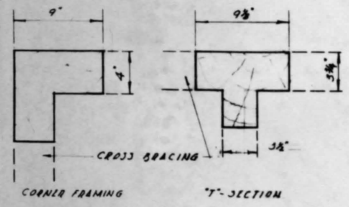
1) Wood Porch removed in 1947 under major repair program.
2) Window on second floor fits into pocket behind cornice.
3) Outlookers never existed for section of cornice where small frame wing intersects.
4) Wood siding continues behind gable end of wing. Line indicates place where residing stopped due to difficulty of removing siding.
5) Wood floor and columns removed from covered way in 1942, cols. replaced with tree posts to support roof.
6) Fieldstone footings under walls.

¼"=1'-0"

METERS

DRAWN BY R.L.P.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE STUDENT MEASURING TEAM FOR THE EASTERN OFFICE - DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION	REGION ONE SHEET 7 OF 14
EXISTING CONDITION OF PLUNKETT MEEKS STORE APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA	DRAWING NO NHP-ACH 3050A SEPT. 15, 1936

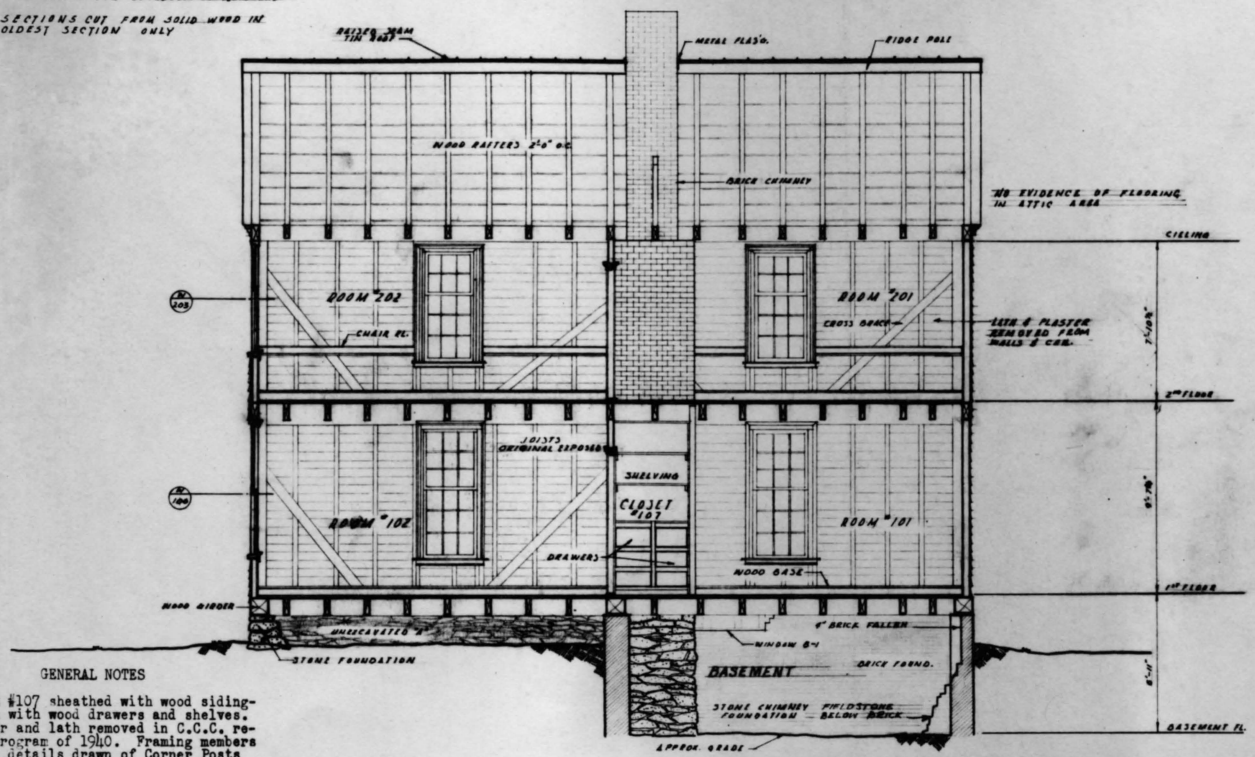


FRAMING DETAIL

SCALE 1½"=1'-0"

SEE SHT. #5 FOR LOCATION OF MEMBERS

NOTE: SECTIONS CUT FROM SOLID WOOD IN OLDEST SECTION ONLY



SECTION "B"-"B"

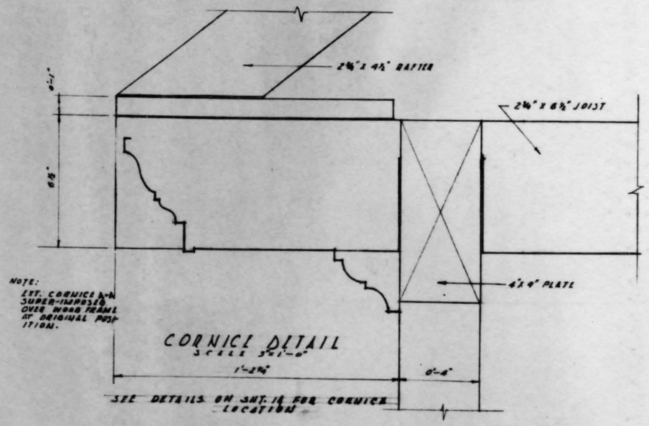
SCALE ¼"=1'-0"

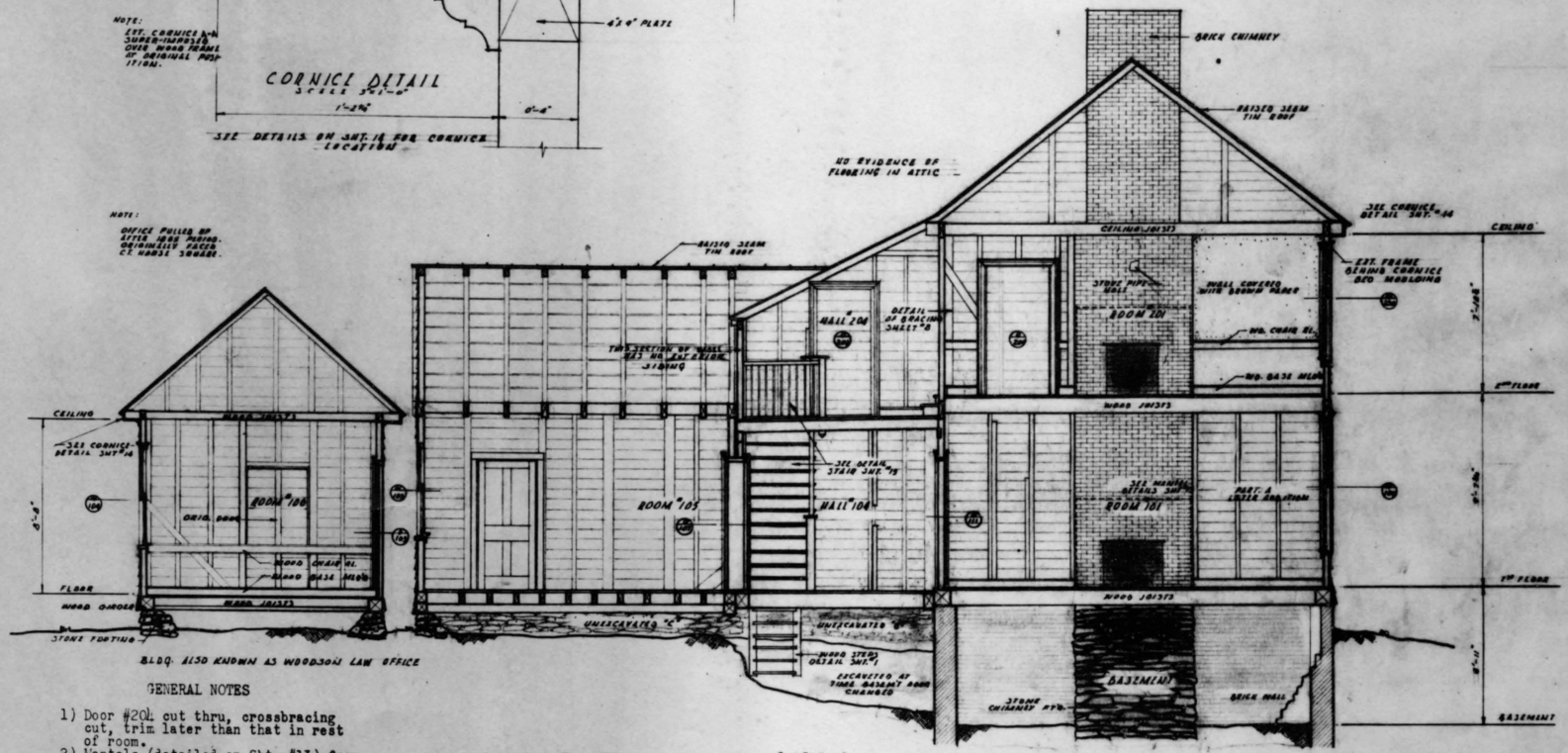
GENERAL NOTES

1) Closet #107 sheathed with wood siding-fitted with wood drawers and shelves.
2) Plaster and lath removed in C.C.C. repair program of 1940. Framing members shown, details drawn of Corner Posts and "T" Sections on Sht. #8.
3) Brick foundation wall in poor condition, part of brick wall fallen away, East of original opening top five courses replaced in 1940 but stone used below.
4) Flooring of Room #202 even sawed- smooth surface on ceiling of room below, joists and underside of flooring originally exposed in Room #102. Joists and flooring painted.
5) Flooring of Room #201 uneven, beveled at each joist to make floor level.
6) Door #204 cut thru, crossbracing cut, trim later than rest in Rooms #201 and #202.
7) Wall plastered to trim.
8) Wood siding nailed directly on exterior walls- no sheathing.

DRAWN BY WRP
H.L.S.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE STUDENT MEASURING TEAM FOR THE EASTERN OFFICE- DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION	REGION ONE SHEET 8 OF 14
EXISTING CONDITION OF PLUNKETT-MEEKS STORE APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA	DRAWING NO. NHP-ACH 3050A SEPT. 15, 1958





BLDG. ALSO KNOWN AS WOODSON LAW OFFICE

SECTION "A-A"
SCALE ¼"=1'-0"

GENERAL NOTES

1) Door #204 cut thru, crossbracing cut, trim later than that in rest of room.
2) Mantels (detailed on Sht. #13) from 1874 renovation, walls at one time plastered behind present mantels.
3) Steps from Rooms #201 and #202 added when Hall #204 constructed so that head room at top of stairs would be sufficient.
4) Brick walls built up to stone chimney foundation in basement.
5) Door #107 cut at later date, stone footing removed directly below when Room #105 pulled up. Lack of nailing on back of studs indicates wing pulled up before Rooms #104 and #204 completed.

¼"=1'-0" 1 2 3 4 6
METERS 0 1 2 3

DRAWN BY W.E.P.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
STUDENT MEASURING TEAM FOR THE
EASTERN OFFICE-DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

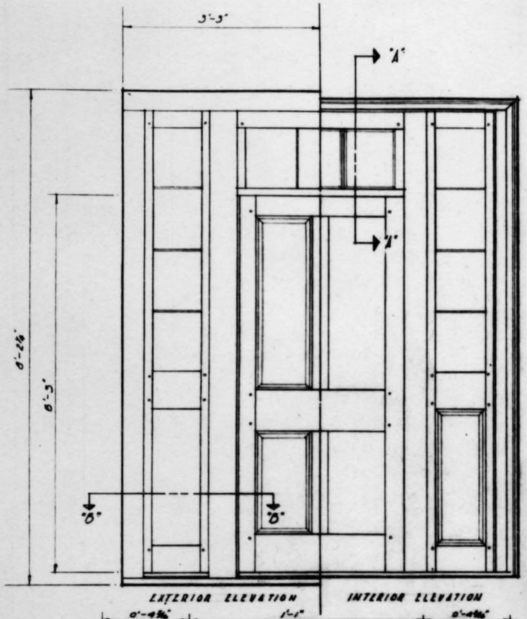
REGION ONE

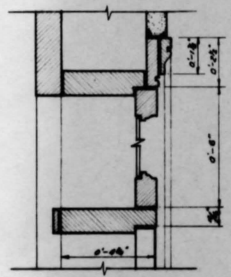
SHEET 9 OF 14

EXISTING CONDITION OF
PLUNKETT-MEEKS STORE
APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA

DRAWING NO NHP-ACH 3050A

SEPT. 15, 1956

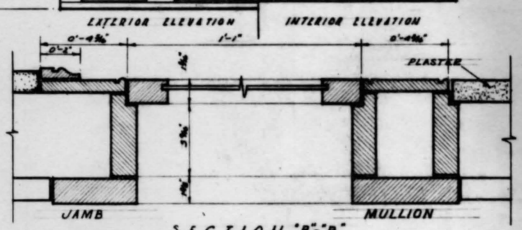




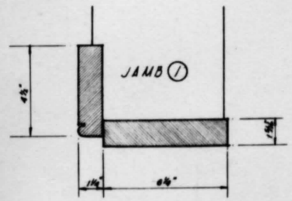
SECTION "A"-"A"
SCALE 3"=1'-0"

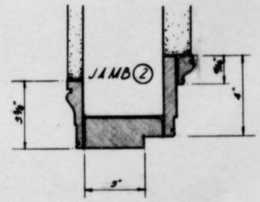
NO.	TYPE	HT.	WD.	JAMB	REMARKS
101	A	6'-2⅜"	2'-10⅜"		SEE DETAILS
102	C	6'-1⅞"	3'-0⅜"	8	
103	B	6'-1⅞"	2'-9⅜"	8	
104	A	6'-3⅜"	2'-11⅜"	1	
105	A	6'-3"	2'-9⅜"	5	
106	A	5'-7⅜"	2'-7⅜"	5	
107	A	6'-3⅜"	2'-11"	7	DOOR MISSING
108	A	6'-3⅜"	2'-11"	5	"
109	A	6'-3⅜"	2'-9⅜"	5	"
110	A	6'-3"	2'-9⅜"	5	"
111	A	6'-3⅜"	2'-9⅜"	5	"
201	A	6'-1"	2'-9⅜"	5	
202	A	6'-3⅜"	2'-9⅜"	3	DOOR MISSING
203	B	6'-3⅜"	3'-3⅜"	2	
204	B	6'-3⅜"	3'-1"	4	DOOR MISSING
205	B	6'-3⅜"	3'-3⅜"	2	

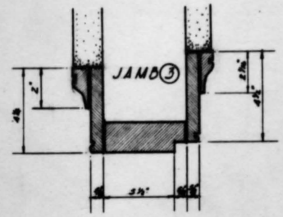
DOOR DETAILS

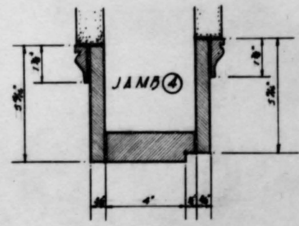


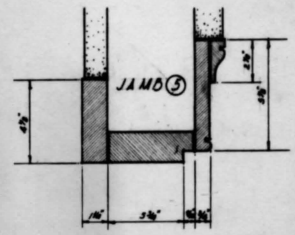
SECTION "B"-"B"
SCALE 3"=1'-0"
DOOR 101

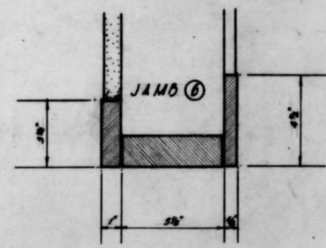


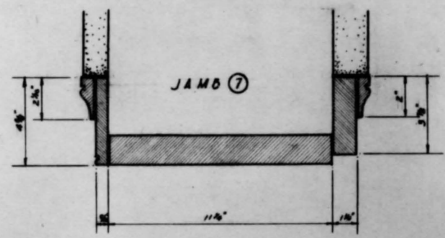




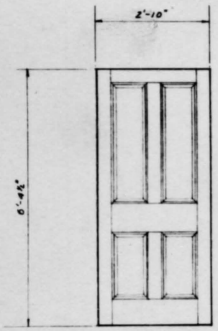




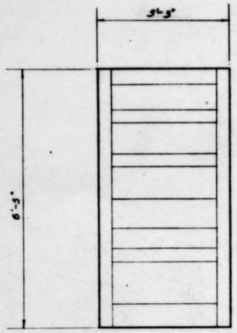




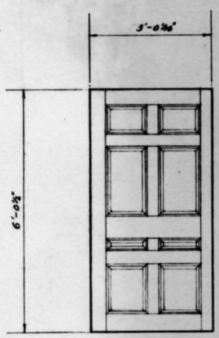
WINDOW JAMB DETAILS
SCALE 3"=1'-0"



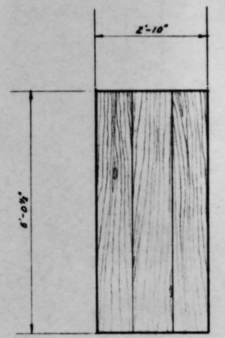
TYPE (A)



TYPE (B)



TYPE (C)

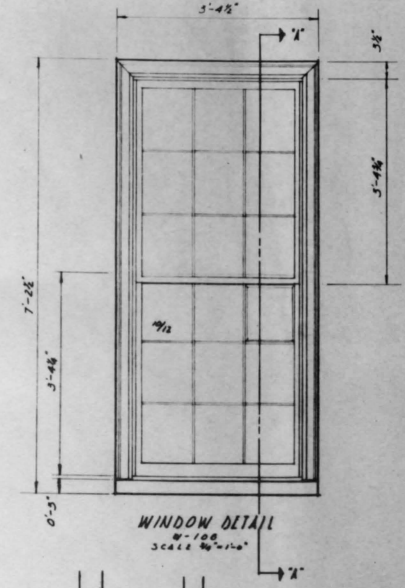


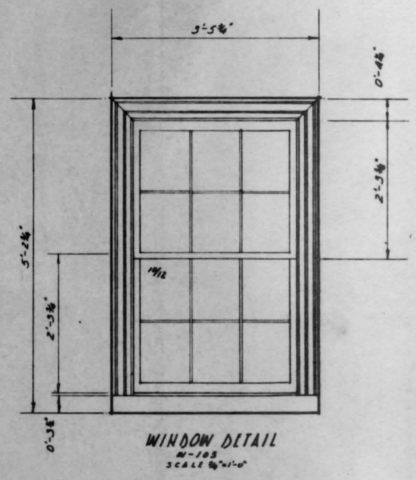
TYPE (D)

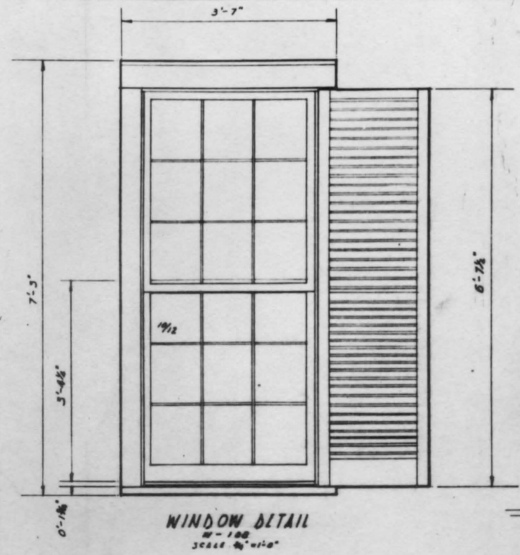
DOOR ELEVATIONS
SCALE ½"=1'-0"

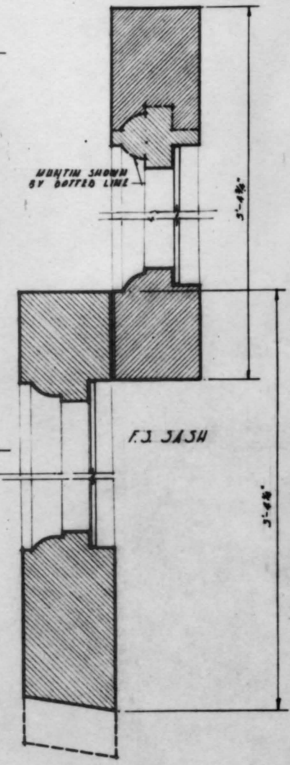
DRAWN BY W.E.P.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE STUDENT MEASURING TEAM FOR THE EASTERN OFFICE - DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION	REGION ONE SHEET 10 OF 14
EXISTING CONDITION OF PLUNKETT MEEKS STORE APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA	DRAWING NO NHP-ACH 3050A SEPT. 15, 1950

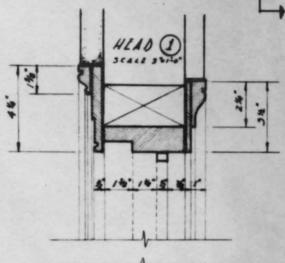


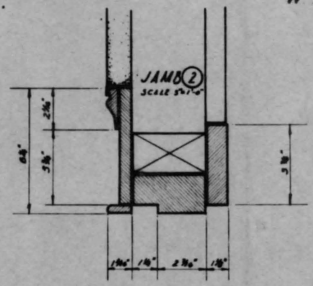


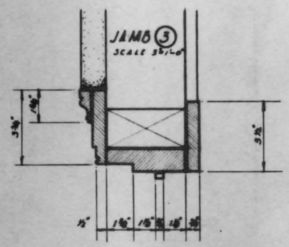


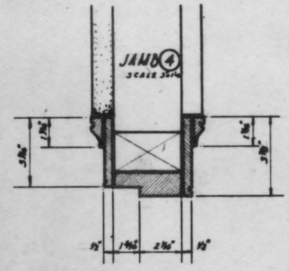


WINDOW DETAILS



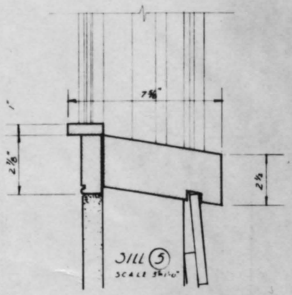




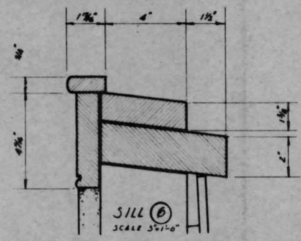


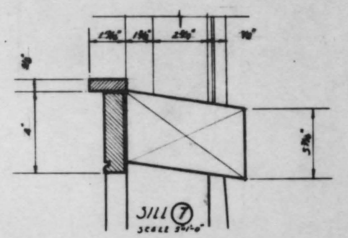
NO.	HEAD	JAMB	SILL	REMARKS
101	#	2	5	# SAME AS JAMB
102	"	2	5	"
103	"	2	5	"
104	"	2	5	"
105	"	2	5	"
106	"	2	5	"
107	"	2	5	"
108	"	2	5	"
109	"	2	5	"
201	"	2	5	"
202	"	2	5	"
203	"	2	5	"
204	"	2	5	"
205	"	2	5	"
206	"	2	5	"

WINDOW SCHEDULE



SECTION "A-A"
SCALE



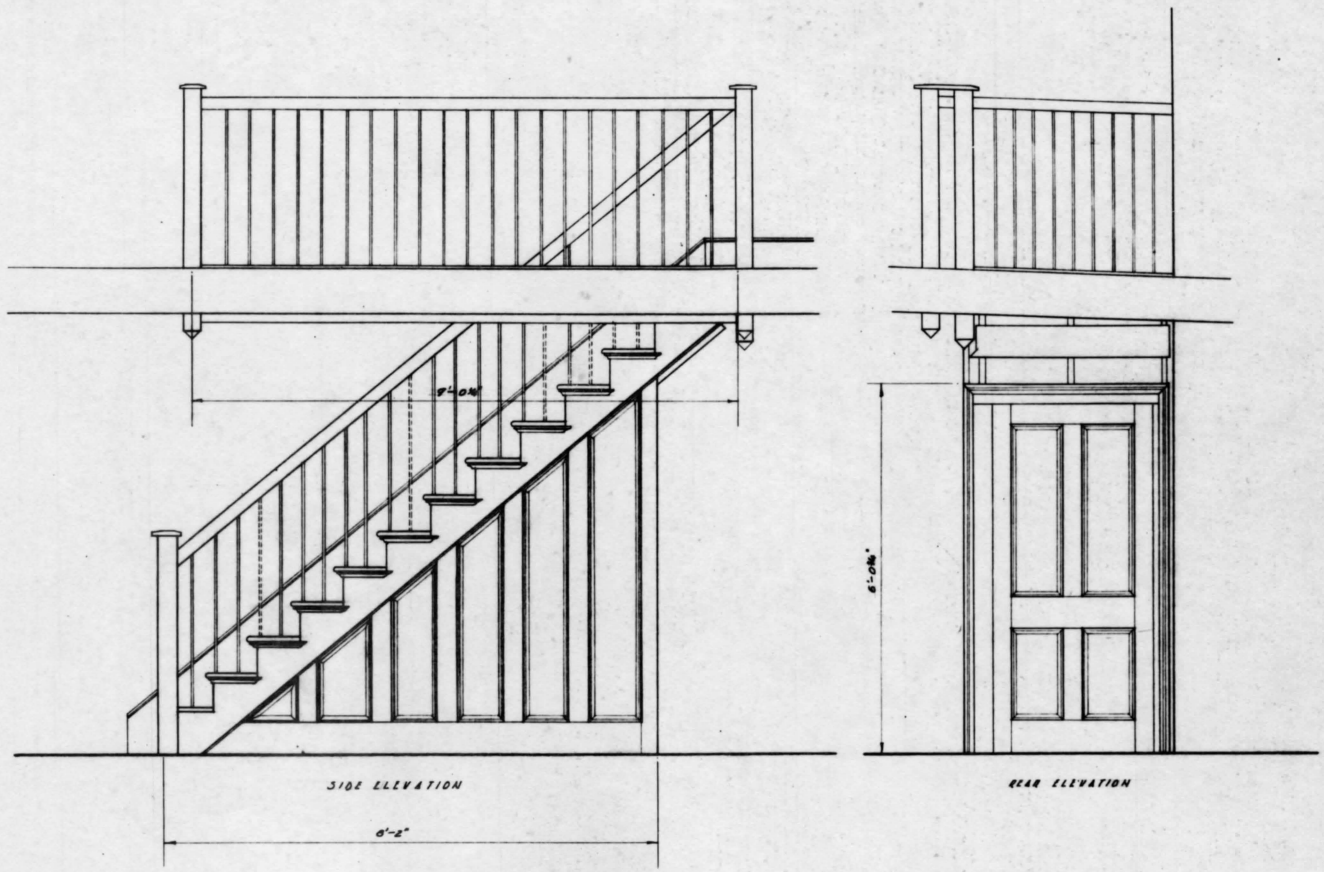


DRAWN BY W.E.P.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
STUDENT MEASURING TEAM FOR THE
EASTERN OFFICE – DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

EXISTING CONDITION OF
PLUNKETT MEEKS STORE
APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA

REGION ONE
SHEET 11 OF 16
DRAWING NO NHP-ACH 3050A
SEPT. 15, 1956



DETAIL OF STAIRS

SCALE ½"=1'-0"

½" 1'-0"

METERS

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
STUDENT MEASURING TEAM FOR THE
EASTERN OFFICE – DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

REGION ONE

SHEET 12 OF 14

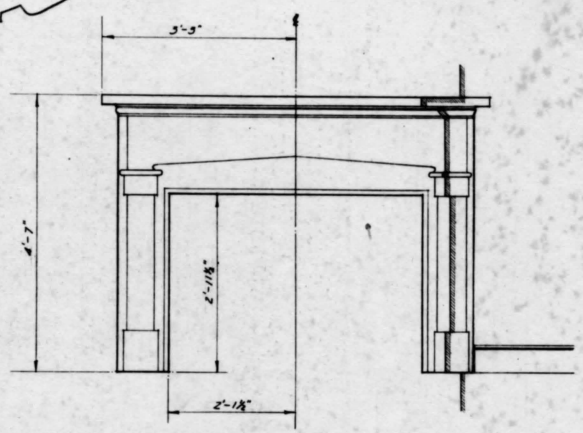
EXISTING CONDITION OF
PLUNKETT–MEEKS STORE
APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA

DRAWING NO NHP-ACH 3050A

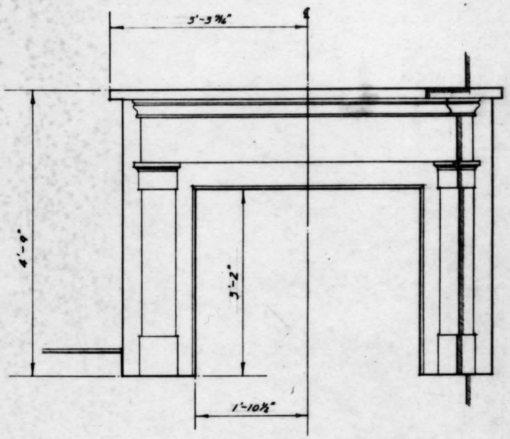
SEPT. 15, 1956

DRAWN BY W.E.P

F.S. MANTEL PROFILE
ROOM #201 + #202



MANTEL DETAIL
SCALE ½"=1'-0"
ROOM #101 + #102

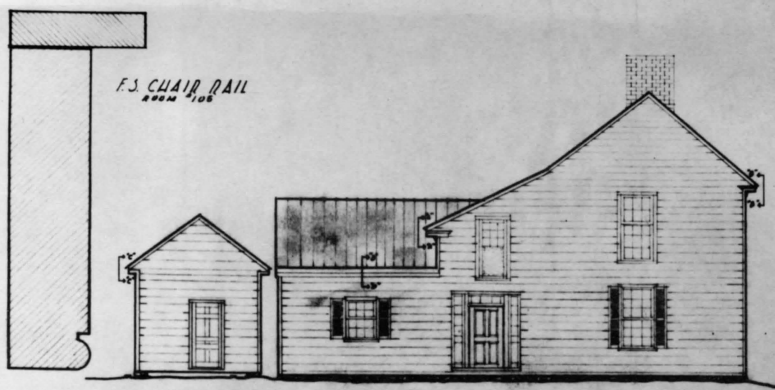


MANTEL DETAIL
SCALE ½"=1'-0"
ROOM #201 + #202

F.S. MANTEL PROFILE
ROOM #101 + #102

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE STUDENT MEASURING TEAM FOR THE EASTERN OFFICE – DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION	REGION ONE SHEET 13 OF 14
EXISTING CONDITION OF PLUNKETT – MEEKS STORE APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA	DRAWING NO NHP-ACH 3080A SEPT. 15, 1956

DRAWN BY W.E.P.



F.S. PROFILE "C-C"

F.S. PROFILE "A-A"

BEVELED CROWN MOLD A LATER REPLACEMENT

CORNICE DETAILS
FULL SCALE

F.S. CHAIR RAIL
2nd FLOOR

F.S. BASE MOULDING
1st & 2nd FLOOR

NOTE:
DOTTED LINE INDICATES SIZE OF BASE IN RM. #108

F.S. PROFILE "B-B"

F.S. TRIM
RM'S 201-2

F.S. PROFILE "D-D"

F.S. TRIM
1st & 2nd FLOOR

DOOR AND WINDOW TRIM

DRAWN BY H.E.P.
R.I.E.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE STUDENT MEASURING TEAM FOR THE EASTERN OFFICE – DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION	REGION ONE SHEET 14 OF 14
EXISTING CONDITION OF PLUNKETT-MEEKS STORE APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA	DRAWING NO NHP-ACH 3050A SEPT. 15, 1956

SECTION C

PRELIMINARY

DRAWINGS

FLOOR PLANS

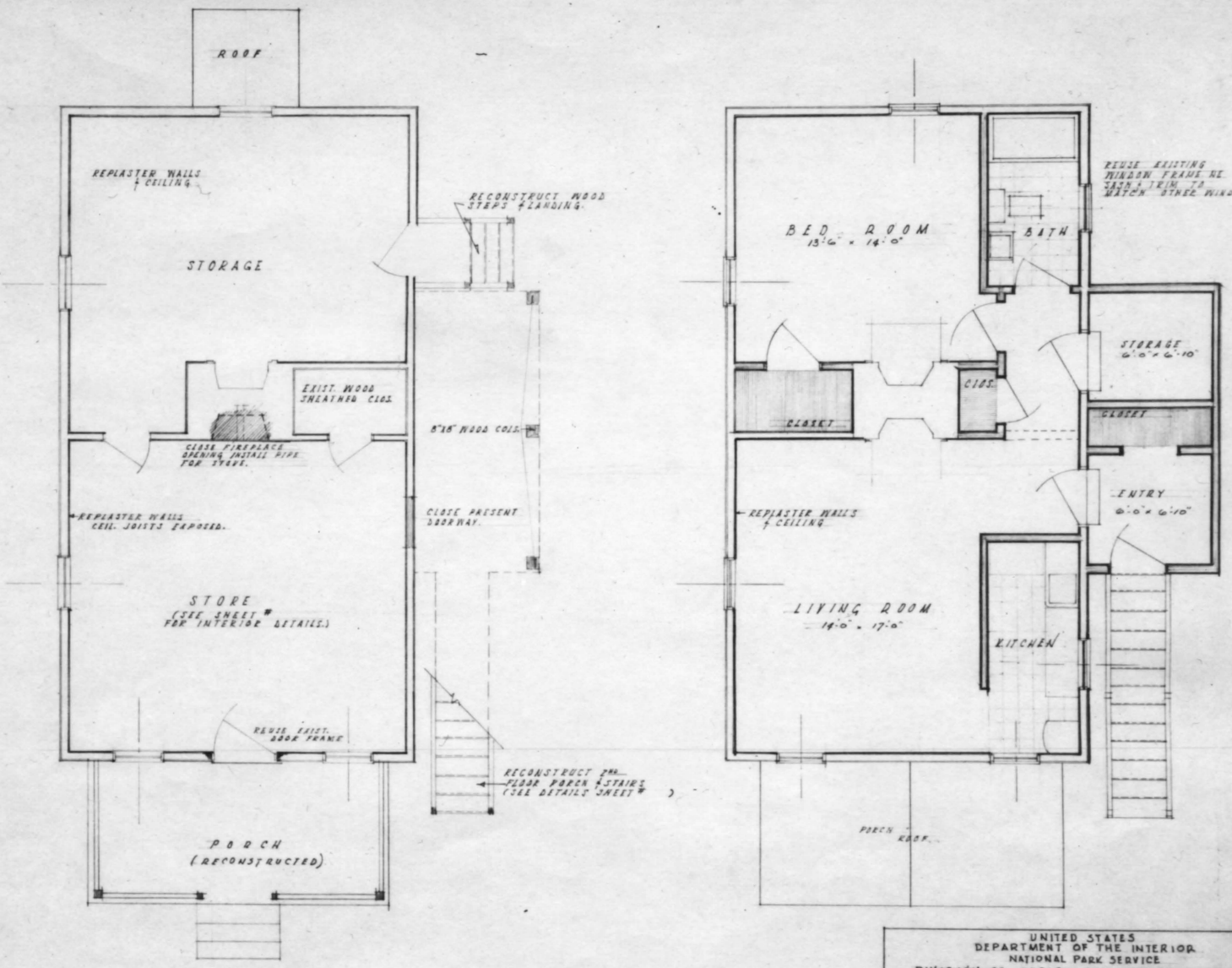
FOR THE

REHABILITATION

OF THE

PLUNKETT-MEEKS

STORE AND HOUSE



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

RECONVERSION PLUNKETT-MEEKS' STORE AND HOUSE
APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

REGION ONE
SHEET 1 OF 3
DRAWING NO. NHP-ACH 3050C
AUG 30 1957

H30 APCo

5. Administrative Data

a. PLUNKETT-MEEKS STORE AND HOUSE
Building Number 9

b. This is a two-story frame structure with two rooms on the first floor and two rooms on the second floor. Access to the second floor is by means of an exterior covered staircase on the north side of the building. At present, there is a basement room under the west end of the structure.

It is proposed to restore the east room, first floor to its 1865 use as a country store. The west room, first floor, would be restored to 1865 finish and used in conjunction with the country store. The plan is to secure the backing of a cooperating association to operate the store as an interpretive feature. To further this plan, the floor space on the second floor of this structure will be remodeled to provide quarters for an employee. Quarters will include a kitchen, bath, bedroom, and living room. The basement area under the east room will be excavated and the basement will provide space for heater, washing machine, and other service installations.

c. Exhibits for the restored store room will be furnished by the Park building furnishing committee, headed by Mrs. E. A. Watson, Lynchburg, Virginia, in cooperation with the sponsoring cooperating association. The employee housed in the quarters on the second floor of this structure will pay utility and heating costs, in addition to rent.

d. Estimated cost of rehabilitation and remodelling of the Plunkett-

See memo 6-18-57 (H30) fm Rgn 1 to Supt

Meeks Store and House is $21,000.00. This figure includes cost of minor archeological investigations to determine size of the east porch giving access to the storeroom and dimensions and type of stairs leading to the west basement room.